

president is urged to be there.

Your delegates should be instructed how to vote upon the proposed amendments to the constitution; be prepared to report and speak for your club, and to pay \$2 dues for 1897-98.

Please acquaint delegates and visitors from your club with these particulars. Yours truly,

VESTA GRAY, Sec., N. F. W. C.

THE COURIER acknowledges the receipt of two large volumes, "America's Successful Men," bound in half calf and profusely illustrated from the New York Tribune. They are useful because they record in 2,000 pages the life history of most of the "prominent citizens" of the cities and villages of this country. The books treat of men like J. I. Case, John W. Bookwalter and George W. Pullman, who have made themselves rich by an ingenuity and a shrewdness peculiarly American. The volumes do not include biographies of literary or musical or intellectual Americans. These enjoy essays and biographies in every magazine and need no further emblazonment. "America's Successful Men" is the book of the poor rich whom the literary professional biographers despise. Here are set down the names of the banks, railroads, gas and water companies, mining and ship companies that Dives is president of—the only apotheosis he will ever receive, aside from that daily homage which the prosperous receive from those whom their enterprise provides with work. The books are especially useful in a newspaper office as reference books when any of these little great men come to town, die or get mixed up with any affairs which the public likes to read about. In New York, according to these books, there are nearly as many great men as there are in all the rest of the United States. The first volume is confined to a history of the lives of the citizens of New York city who have made a financial success of the struggle with their fellow-men and it requires 753 folio pages to do it. The rest of the country is summarized in 907 pages. Seriously, though, the books are useful. It is so hard to find the initials of and authoritative data concerning the rich village gods who dispense happiness and misery to the simple folk who work with their heads and hands for the men who know how to make money and in most cases how to keep it.

The real leaders of the republican party in this city and county are tired of apologizing for the men who have dragged the party in the mire until the splendid name is a reproach. In time past they have kept still when it was intimated that Mayor Graham was receiving from every one of his appointees a certain proportion of his salary, in the hope that it might not be so and fearing to hurt the party by expressing their indignation. But the situation is growing worse every day. It has reached a stage of corruption where the only cure is radical and surgical. Unless the whole body become corrupt the unworthy members must be cut off. Last Saturday's Post published charges against Mayor Graham which none of the republican papers, except one, though they were cognizant of the facts, referred to at all. The one exception was the Call which denied the charge in toto.

THE COURIER is informed that the facts in the case are these. In the years 1895 and 1896 and until August of 1897 Chief Melick gave to Mayor Graham \$540 in various sums and at various times. Three hundred and forty dollars of this were the fees allowed by the county for the chief's services and expenses in escorting candidates for the reform school at Kear-

ney to that semi-penal institution and by the state for the chief's expenses and services in going after and bringing back fugitive criminals from other states. These are lawful fees of the chief of police but the mayor demanded them and to keep his place the chief yielded them. The other two hundred dollars were presented by the chief to the mayor when the latter requested him, (Chief Melick), to help him out on some payments he had to make on a farm south of the city. When Chief Melick was discharged from the place he had bought, he asked the mayor to give him back his money. The mayor refused and the chief employed Messrs. Lambertson and Hall to bring suit. When the mayor found suit was going to be instituted he paid the chief the sum of \$400. He paid him \$100 before the chief was discharged. The items of Ex-Chief of Police Melick's complaint are: That during the years 1895 and 1896 and until August, 1897, he was marshal or chief of police of the city, and that during all that time Frank A. Graham was mayor of the city, and by virtue of his office as mayor, was a member of the excise board.

That the excise board consisted of the mayor and two other persons, and that as a part of its duties it had charge of the police force of the city. In it was vested the power to appoint and remove policemen, and the marshal or chief of police.

That while he was marshal he was frequently called upon to take from the city various persons to the reform school at Kearney and was often appointed by the governor to apprehend and bring back fugitives from justice, and that for such services he received fees. That during the time that he was marshal and up to January 1st, 1896, he had received as such fees the sum of \$71.25. And that the mayor made a demand upon him for the same. That Melick, realizing that he held his position as marshal largely by virtue of the mayor's power and fearing that he would lose his office if he refused to comply with this request did on January 1st, turn over to him fees amounting to the sum of \$71.25. That on January 17, 1896, on his request, he turned over to the mayor as such fees the sum of \$23. That on February 17th, 1896, on the mayor's request he turned over the sum of \$67.30. That on March 10th, 1896, on the mayor's request he turned over to him the sum of \$10. On March 27, 1896, \$26.30; on March 27, 1896, \$31.25; on May 28, 1896, \$31.50; on June 4, 1896, \$45; on September 24, \$30; on July 15, 1897, \$15.

That in the month of April, 1895, the mayor requested the chief to let him have the sum of \$100, whereupon Chief Melick loaned him the sum of \$100. That in the month of July, 1897, the mayor requested of the chief the sum of \$100 which amount he loaned him. On the 2nd day of August the mayor paid back to him the sum of \$100, leaving a balance due of \$440, together with interest thereon from the several dates of payment.

That all of these sums of money, except the two items of \$100 each, were fees, paid to Chief Melick by the county and state as lawful and legitimate fees for his services to the county and state, and that Mayor Graham received all of these fees well knowing that they belonged to the chief.

The question is, what is the party going to do about it? This man and his associates have to a greater or less extent controlled nominations in this county and city. Shall they continue to rule? The party must either repudiate them entirely or the large and respectable portion of the com-

munity will repudiate the party. The ways have devided. There is but one course for the party to take if it wishes to regain its integrity. It is losing the confidence of the people every day because of these men who trade with the trust the people have placed in them. Keeping still any longer will make accomplices of the good men and true who are republicans and the down-fall of the party will be overwhelming.

The National Irrigation congress which meets here on the Twenty-eighth and continues till the Thirtieth, will be an assembling of scientific agriculturists from all over the country. Irrigation, if once accomplished in Nebraska, will take from farming almost all that is portentious and make crops as certain as the procession of day and night. The congress will consider ways and means of irrigating, and the discussions will be interesting to this farming community.



TO YOU SING-  
er of the charms  
Of mountain, sea  
and stream;  
The joys you chant  
about are not  
Quite always what  
they seem.  
And as for comfort,  
let me stay  
In dear old  
Gothamtown;  
And let the chap  
who thinks he must,  
Get sunburned, thin and brown.

I'd rather have my dear old bed  
That knows me very well,  
Than those gridiron bunks they have  
In some resorts so swell;  
And as for heat, I've room enough  
To stretch my legs, you know;  
That's more than you can do when  
there,  
Unless out doors you go.

As for food—good heavens! man,  
Would you exchange the fare  
You get in Gotham for the grub  
You get—I don't care where?  
And when it comes to drinks, alas!  
There's only one New York;  
They lack the zest wherever else  
You pull the festive cork.

So, lads and lassies, go in peace,  
And have your jolly time;  
I'm happy in my snug old nook  
As south-birds in their clime.  
Not one bit envious am I,  
Although, I must confess,  
I'm here because I'm dead, dead  
broke,  
—And here I'll stay, I guess.  
—New York World.

Wore the Pants.  
First Little Boy—My pa's a Free-will  
Baptist; what's yours?  
Second Little Boy—Mine says he's a  
Free Thinker, but I doubt it.



First Little Boy—Why so?  
Second Little Boy—I know it because  
he has to think about as ma says. Ma's  
boss in our house.—Texas Siftings.

Nebraska W. S. A.

The Nebraska Woman's Suffrage Association will hold its sixteenth annual meeting at Lincoln, September 30th and October 1st.

It was decided last year to have the convention at Table Rock in connection with the Chautauqua, and as the guests of the Table Rock W. S. A., one of the oldest and most indefatigable of the societies of the state; but the postpone-

ment of the Chautauqua necessarily postponed the convention; and now there are such good reasons for holding the meeting at Lincoln that by vote of the general officers it has been decided to accept the invitation of the Lincoln society.

The Lincoln W. S. A., formed only in February last, cordially invites the convention; and it is thought that by holding this annual meeting there, not only will the most convenient place be offered to delegates but this society, which has grown into a vigorous activity, quite unaided by influences from without, will be strengthened for the important work devolving upon a suffrage society at the state capital. This result will be the most important gain that can at present be made in the state work.

The local arrangements are in charge of the Lincoln society and delegates will be entertained. A good program will be prepared, including state and national speakers. Mrs. Colby, president, will be in Nebraska for this meeting.

The National Irrigation Congress meets in Lincoln, September 28-30, and an effort will be made to secure an extension of their reduced rates to include the dates of this meeting.

The suffrage association will also combine with the state federation of clubs, which meets at Beatrice October 5, to secure reduced rates. It is hoped that by holding this meeting just before that of the federation of clubs many wishing to attend both will be able to do so.

All persons expecting to attend are requested to notify Miss Helen M. Goff, corresponding secretary of the state association, 133 L street, Lincoln, Neb.

CHEAP RATES TO TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL AND EXPOSITION

At Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to October 30. Beginning May 4 and on each subsequent Tuesday the Missouri Pacific will sell tickets from Lincoln to Nashville and return at \$35.00, good 20 days from date of sale.

The Kansas and Nebraska limited, leaving Lincoln at 2:30 p. m., makes better time by from two to five hours each way than any other line.

Maps, time tables and further information at city ticket office, 1201 O street.  
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C. P. & T. A.



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