

lowering of the standard by the legislature in the selection of a man to represent Nebraska who has not earned the endorsement of the leaders of the party. . . .

The governing board of Bryn Mawr college has built for its faculty of women and for those connected with its library and secretary's offices, a large building divided into suites containing a sufficient number of rooms for housekeeping purposes. It is known as Low Buildings. The suites are large and small to conform to the purses and tastes of the several members of the faculty. When two women combine they can have an apartment with two studios, two bedrooms, a hall, a bathroom, maid's room, kitchen and pantry.

A life in the midst of a multitude has its pleasures, but to the studious of middle age the longing for seclusion, the medicine of four walls untenanted save by one's self, must be satisfied or nervous prostration is the result. The familiar long dining room of a girl's school, filled with giggling young ladies, the ensemble of high pitched voices, silverware ringing against chinaware, the rasp of the chairs being pushed back and forth and the swing and muffled report of the doors as they yield to the thrust of the waiters, has beaten upon many a teacher's nerves with fatal effect. The concert pitch necessary to a lecturer, the fineness of the instrument which can stimulate and interest a class of more or less indifferent young animals, involves special care. Instead of which in most of the girls' colleges in this country the faculty take their meals in the same room with the pupils and lodge next door to their innocent and juvenile, but not the less distracting, shrieks and scuffles and midnight feminine molasses-and-chocolate orgies. The recognition by Bryn Mawr of the uncomfortableness of the situation and the erection of Low Buildings to modify its horrors may be noted by other colleges and imitated.

Men and women are social animals, but the mad whirl between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five conquers dizziness and it requires less and less society to satisfy the average human being, who sees enough of his species in the day time to cure him of the faults of a hermit. When night comes the longing for the society of books and the quiet of a home is unconquerable. Dormitories teach the young the necessary lessons of community life, forbearance, concession, self-denial, etc., but maturity has either learned the lessons or has gone beyond the reach of instruction. There is no imitation of a home that is satisfying either. No boarding house, hotel or dormitory will answer. A home must have four walls and a roof and be tenanted by those who reside together because of ties not made by convenience or bought. From the operation of various physiological and spiritual laws, such a community, is, of course, small. The institutions which are referred to by the polite and insincere as "so homelike" have no resemblance to this most blessed of human arrangements. Therefore it is with peculiar satisfaction that the news of the real seclusion granted to these women of Bryn Mawr is received. . . .

Nebraskans will be glad to know that this state holds the belt in the paymaster's department. The regiments and companies in Paymaster James W. Dawes' diocese are paid with such regularity and promptness that for the month of September the record was unapproached by the results of any other paymaster's activity. The same painstaking conscientiousness which characterized Mr. Dawes'

gubernatorial administration is exhibited in his devotion to the important duties of the paymaster's office. Mr. Dawes can be transferred to the regular army if he so desires, but if he accepts such a billet the republican party of Nebraska will lose an astute and loyal leader and councillor, who has worked for the good of the party ever since he came into the state, a matter of twenty years or more ago. . . .

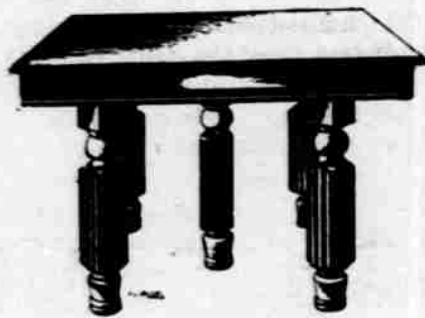
The dissolution of the republican central committee in order to withdraw the moral support of the committee from the chairman, Mr. Brad Slaughter, who was using the influence of the position to further the candidacy of Mr. Thompson, is an indication of the strength of the party opposition to this particular candidate. The committee would rather end its existence than suffer the notion to get about that the party managers approve Mr. Thompson's ambitious hopes. No men have a clearer knowledge of what is good and what is bad for the party than the members of this committee. In their position they receive all the confluent currents of public sentiment and they are especially sensitive to indications of a storm. The abandonment of their position was doubtless influenced by a resolution not to be accessory in any way to a movement whose success would disorganize the party more than any attack from the outside. . . .

The justices of the supreme court in New York do not agree on the subject of gowns. Some of them argue that it is not American to wear a specific costume built for the occasion. Those who disagree with them have studied the philosophy of clothes and the fitness of things. There is just as much reason why a judge should wear a uniform as a soldier or sailor or policeman or street sweeper. The people recognize the relation of a uniformed servant to the government. His labor is no more dignified and honorable than if performed in plain clothes but the uniform connects him with the government and he does his work the better for the respect shown him: The etiquette of a supreme court increases the respect for the judge and for law. When a supreme judge enters the court room he is not the common looking little man with baggy-kneed trousers that passed through the corridor. Every hat in the court room comes off, there is silence and the embodiment of the law begins an exclusive reign that lasts until adjournment. The observance of court etiquette is salutary. When the commonplace judge puts on a black silk robe in deference to the occasion, the appropriateness cannot be denied. The noble lines of drapery falling from the shoulder to the feet removes the wearer still further from the commonplace. The effect upon the wearer of an impressive costume is to make him more worthy of it, and of the respect of those who are unconsciously influenced by it. So intolerant and fractious a scoffer as Thomas Carlyle acknowledged the influence of clothes and neither the woolly west nor the effete east have confuted his musings on the subject. . . .

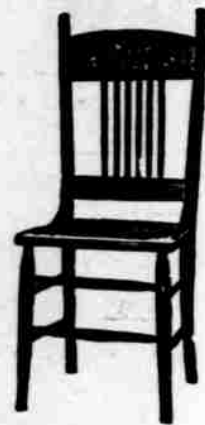
The trial of the young college student, John Collins, for the murder of his father in Topeka is now proceeding and is attracting a great deal of interest. The jury will decide upon his guilt, or innocence but the evidence against him is very strong. He has a weak and somewhat coarse face but one not especially marked by vicious tendencies. He was very much in love with a young lady and was unable to buy the tributes of flowers, candies

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and buggy rides her fascinations tempted him to offer her, so he borrowed money and when pressed for payment the prosecution claims that he shot his father to get his insurance money. Besides the gifts of candy and flowers, young Collins entertained his sweetheart by telling her stories of how negroes were tracking his father to kill him and that his own frequent visits to Topeka were for the purpose of guarding his father's life. Probably he had some motive besides the common masculine inclination to strut and pose as a hero before womankind, but judge and jury listened to Miss Babcock's testimony of the tales told her by young Collins with a smile of reminiscent sympathy. . . .

According to Stepniak, the Russian capitalists make use of two means to obtain full control of the resources of the country—the railways and credit. The construction of the railways was undertaken in the first instance by the government itself. Very soon, however, the business was turned over to private companies, which the state assisted with capital, since at that time no private enterprise could raise such enormous sum as were involved in the construction of the railways. The government supplied the companies directly with 54 per cent of the whole amount. In order to enable the companies to raise the remaining 46 per cent the government guaranteed a minimum revenue and undertook to make good out of the public funds any deficit that might arise. Nor is this all; in cases of emergency the government continues to make supplementary grants to these companies. Over 25 per cent of the national debt was contracted in help-

ing the railroads. In 1884 the total of railway debts amounted to more than one and one half times as much as the entire annual revenue of the state. The peasant pays 83 per cent of the taxes, and as large a proportion of the total amount of passenger fares. From March to the first of September the agricultural laborers form the bulk of the travel. "The passenger traffic corresponds exactly with the cycle of agricultural work. It is represented by a single wave, having its greatest amplitude in the autumn and its lowest in the winter."

Now money sets this wave in motion and it has two impulses a year exactly corresponding with the agricultural waves measured by the passenger traffic. The active period of money circulation begins about the end of harvest time in July. It increases till November, when it drops 47 per cent and remains at that level till February. In September all the disposable money of the empire is in the hands of the corn merchants, whose agents traverse the country and induce the peasants to sell all the produce they can, because if they can succeed in getting nearly all the harvest the price of what they have bought will be enhanced. As the demand for money in the corn markets increase the paper issues are increased. In July it is 21 per cent of the whole yearly issue, in September it is 56 per cent. And in the three months of the autumn market season the exchequer issues 86 per cent of the paper money of the year, whereby the credit rouble is depreciated. But the cost of the operation is borne by the moujiks. The wave of depreciation does not reach the harvest fields and the moujiks take the money for their