**** Start to Redeem Pledges

nbers of the legislature gtarted uesday morning to redeem their ges to the people by the introducof measures covering the platform. In the senate, Root of Cass, inof the state railway commission and the salaries of the members, in the house among the very portant bills introduced were the ving: For the taxation of rallcad terminals for municipal purposes, by Clark of Douglas; a bill for a state rimary, by Dodge of Douglas; an andi-lobbyists bill fixing a penalty of a fine or jail sentence, by Jenison of Clay; an anti-lobbyists bill, by Shubert of Richardson; a 2-cent passenger rate; a bill providing that a freight train carrying passengers should not run more than an hour behind the schedule; a bill to compel telephone companies to connect their lines; a dution to request the attorney genrat to bring mult to enforce the proisions of the maximum freight rate aw; a resolution by Harrison to request the attorney general to bring e court to test the constitutionalof the adoption of the amendment to the constitution providing for the

In the senate Joe Burns, of Lancas ter got a chance to orate when Wilsey Frontier introduced a resolution oviding a penalty of a jail sentence for lobbying. Burns bitterly opposed the resolution and it went over for one day, King of Polk thought the measure too drastic

Committees were named in both

Dodge Introduces Primary Bill.

What is considered one of the most important measures introduced is the primary bill, by Dodge of Doug-It is the same measure introduced two years ago and later amend ed to apply to Douglas county alone, and became what was known as the Dodge primary law. The bill contains the original provisions for a statewide direct primary and does away with onventions of every sort, save when new parties are formed or when spe-cial elections are held. It also provides for the registration of voters on the primary date and the registration law ill be amended to comply with this provision. Some changes have been made to comply with the clauses that were criticised or held invalid by the reme court, such as the matter of the filing fee, which instead of being a percentage of the emolument is now a flat sum for different offices.

The primary election day has been moved forward from Tuesday seven weeks to Tuesday nine weeks preceding the general election in November, which will throw the primary election tate into the last of August,

Shot at Lobbyists. The question of dealing with lobbyists was precipitated in the senate at the morning session by Wilsey, of Frontier, who introduced this resolu-

Whereas, Lobbying is a menace to legislation and absolutely indefensi-

Resolved. That any person frequent ing that part of the state house under the jurisdiction of the senate without apparent occupation may be arrested fore the bar of the senate, questioned under oath as to his occupation, salary and purpose. Other testimony may be employed and, if it be found that such persons are trying to influence members either for or against any measure pending in this senate, they shall be confined in jail until after the session closes.

Resolved further, That if any office: or employe of the senate shall try to influence any member for or against any measure, he may be tried before a ommittee appointed for that pur pose and if found guilty shall be discharged from the service. Provided, however, that nothing in this resoluion shall prohibit any man or corporation, by themselves or their at orney, from appearing before any roper committee where any measure pending, when such committee is in saion, and present their side of said question in a gentlemanly manner.

After considerable discussion action on the bill was postponed one day. Senate Bills.

The following bills were introduced into the senate Tuesday: By Thomas of Douglas. Providing when two or more defendants shall be placed on trial together the state shall have the same number of peremptory challenges as all of the derendants.

By Thomas-Prescribing a marriag fee of \$3 to be charged by the county sudge and turned into the county treasury.

By Thomas Giving to county attor neys power to summon and examine witnesses and to punish for contempt for failure or refusal to testify. By Thomas-Repealing the Fourth

of July pardon law.

By Thomas—Providing the rondds of permanent roads constructed under the inheritance tax law may b 16 feet instead of 12 feet wide and in

creasing the appraisers' fee to \$5 per By Thomas-Providing for the tax

ing of commercial colleges and school conducted for private gain. By Thomas-Fixing the penalty for crime of adultery of a fine of \$300

or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year. By Thomas-Providing for the imchment of city and village officers

and giving jurisdiction in such cases to the district court. By Thomas Allowing street rall-

way companies to own and operate interurban railways. By Saunders of Douglas-Prohibit ing the corruption of agents, servants

and employes in the relations to their Grant, in a military argument, "re masters or employers and providing a fine of \$10 to \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than pora! Sandburst. one year for violation. By Root of Cass-Providing cas-

shall not be reversed by the supremcourt on technical error where the whole record shows substantial justice has been done in the lower court

By Root-Giving the governor power to discharge the superlatendent of the hospital for the insane at his dis cretion

By Root-Providing for the receiv ing by the county judge of legacie fees in the settling of estates and requiring a report of the same to be

By Root-Fixing the qualification of railway commissioners; fixing their malartes at \$2,500 a year; providing for at \$1,200 a year each and trav

By Root-Giving the state rallway ssion power to regulate rates | weigh check and that he was short weight,

Schoolses to the control over n carriers

By Root-Giving the governor pow er to remove the commandant of the soldiers' home at Milford at his dis-By Root-Taking away from the

power to hear complaints against superintendents of public institutions. By King of Polk-To prehibit un fair discrimination in prices between different localities and prescribing penalties

By Buck of Otoe-Amending the aw as to the descent of property. By Buck-Providing that in case wife dies intestate and without issue one-half of the estate shall go to ther

husband and one-half to her father. By Epperson of Clay-Making tents. boats and wagons used for immora purposes nuisances. By Buck-Amending the law as the descent of property so that the

widow will receive one-half in fee

where there is no issue and one-third where there is issue. By Wilsey of Frontier-Enabling cemetery associations to condemn land.

By Randall of Madison-Amending the law applying to forecable entry and detention. By Ashton of Hall-Amending the

inheritance tax law. By Patrick of Sarpy-Creating the office of county highway commission-

By Buck of Otoe-Repealing the wolf, wildcat and ceyote bountles. By Aldrich-Reducing passenger fares to 2 cents and providing for a hearing before the commission on the reasonableness of the rate at the request of any road.

By Aldrich-Defining the duties powers and qualification of the raftway commissioners and the secretary. By McKesson, at the request of th state insurance department-Providing for fees to be paid by legal re serve life insurance companies.

By McKesson-Providing for publication of an abstract of the state nents of foreign insurance companies By McKesson-Providing for the publication of an abstract of state ments filed by domestic legal reserve

By McKesson-Providing for certificate fees to be paid by accident or sickness or accident and sickness insurance companies

House Bills. Following were the new bills intro

state of Nebraska, relating to the in

vestment of educational funds and

permitting investment in county, mu-

By Whitham of Johnson-To re

quire incorporated telephone compa

nies doing business in the state to con-

nect their lines with the lines of other

By Whitham of Johnson-Reduc

ion of passenger rates to 2 cents for

By Clarke of Douglas-To preven

employment of children under 14

years of age, except in specified case

By Heffernan of Cuming-A per

son practicing veterinary for ten years entitled to license without stand-

By Shubert of Richardson-To pro

By Fries of Howard-Providing a

levy of 5 to 25 mills for improvement

of roads, and in case levy is 5 mills

By Quackenbush of Nemaha-Join

resolution instructing and directing

the attorney general to commence ap

propriate proceedings to enforce the

provisions of maximum freight rat

By Jennison of Clay-Joint resolu

tion proposing amendment to the con-

By Dodge of Douglas-State pri

By Raper of Pawnee-To empowe

cities of the second class and villages owning and operating electric light

plants, water works system, heating o

other municipal plants, to furnish

lectricity, power, steam or other

product of such systems or plants to

any person of corporation within such

By Jennison of Clay-To prohibi

ounsel or agents or any other person

receiving a pecuniary consideration, or

state officer or officers, their deputie

or employes, in matters affecting their

pecuniary interests, from attempting

to influence members of the legisle

ture otherwise than by appearing be

fore the committees thereof, or by

newspaper publications, public ad-

dresses or by written or printed state-

By Shubert of Richardson-To com

pel all trains carrying passengers to

stop the cabqose at depot platforms

and not to run more than one hour

By E. W. Brown of Lancester

Providing for the formation of hu-

mane societies and defining their pow

By E. W. Brown of Lancaster-

Puts city library of Lincoln under

By Lee of Douglas-Amendment to

the constitution by adding a new sec-tion to article 9 providing no suit may

be brought to enjoin collection of taxes

until taxes have been actually paid.

when a suit in recovery may be filed. By Cuidice of Saline—To limit the

liability of villages for damages and

costs arising from defective streets.

lie places in any such village, and to

define the proceedings necessary to re-

By Culdice of Saline-When proper-

ty owner fatls to repair sidewalks

when ordered by city he shall be liable

By Armstrong of Nemaha-To pro

vide a penalty for not cutting weeds

The Corporal's Logic.

minds me of the reasoning of old Cor

drilling a batch of raw recruits.

"Corporal Sandburst was one day

"'Why is it,' he said, to a bright

"The blade is curved,' the recruit

" 'Nonsense,' said the corporal, "Th

blade is curved to fit the scabbard. If

it was straight, how would you get it

into the curved scabbard, you idiot?"

Out of the Dim Past.

the handwriting on the wall.

Belshazzar's attention had been called

"Looks like a Chinese laundry check,"

ae said, carelessly.

But he learned later that it was

answered, 'in order to give more force

looking chap, 'that the blade of your

sabre is curved instead of straight?"

"Such reasoning," said General F. D.

for injuries received thereon

alleys, sidewalks, parks or other pub-

ments, arguments or briefs.

behind schedule time.

ers in countles.

general library act.

cover such damage.

along county roads.

to the blow!

-Washington Star.

stitution to create a pardon board.

By Clarke of Douglas-Term

not necessary to advertise for bids.

hibit professional lobbying.

adults and 1 cent for children unde

incorporated telephone companies, a

expense of county making request.

12 years.

mary bill.

city or village.

nicipal and school district bonds.

If the President uses the big stick on the Lumber Trust be may make it abandon its "say nothing, but saw duced Tuesday By Fries of Howard-A joint reso wood" policy.-New York Herald. ution proposing to amend section The woman who boldly declares that article 8 of the constitution of th

she will find the North Pole is well aware that there isn't a mouse in the Arctic Circle.—Philadelphia Ledger. It is easy enough to become famous.

Dulge of the

Fear of a Japanese-American war

pervades all the nations except Amer-

The names of the new Spanish Cab-

inet are familiar to those who buy the

two-for-a-quarter brands.-Washington

If men spent half as much money on

philanthropy as they do on politics, this

would be a pretty nice world.-New

What's the matter with Kansas? This

long to go into the shellers.-New

President Roosevelt said that if the

simplified spelling did not prove accept-

able he would abandor it. Well?-Chi

When there is an appetite there is

way. In prohibition Kansas, it is said.

It's astonishing what a lot of money

a man could have made if he had trust

ed to luck instead of relying on judg-

They are arresting Councilmen in

Pittsburg for bribery. Well, if that's

going to spread what a time there will

Eight McCarthys ran for office in

Boston, but only three were elected.

The Hub should create pore offices at

There is no question of race suicide

with the head of the Mormon Church.

with his five wives and forty-five chil-

Marie Corelli is convinced that mod

ern woman is not ready for the suf-

frage. Certainly not. If she was she'd

baye it.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

they sell beer in plugs, like tobacco .-

ica and Japan,-New York Mall,

Times.

York Press.

York Tribune.

cago Tribune.

New York Tribune.

ment .- New York Press.

be!-Philadelphia Press

once !- New York Herald.

dren.-Philadelphia Record.

All you have to do is heave a rock at marriage, the family or the Ten Commandments.-New York Evening Sun.

The name of the new postmaster of Honolulu is Kapohakimoheya. It beats everything how those Irish grab off all the political plums.-New York Herald. So rapid is the march of prosperity

In the States of Washington and Nevada that the supply of fuel is unable to keep up with it.-Philadelphia Rec ord.

To spend \$200,000 a year on clothe is an accomplishment, but it does not compare with the accomplishment of spending only \$200 a year.-New York American. It is beginning to be suspected they

are manufacturing some of those highwaymen stories in Pittsburg just to en able the town to show off .- Philadelphia Press. At any rate, President Roosevelt

having seen it, we can at least feel assured that the Panama Zone has not been moved from its anchorage.-New York Press.

Justice doesn't travel on leaden heels in Center, Texas, where a criminal was arrested, tried, convicted and executed within the space of two hours,-New York Herald.

The undertakers at Butte have form ed a combination and advanced the price of funerals. That is running the trust business into the ground.-Washing on Times

A couple of hundred French Deputies left the Chamber when Boni de Castellane came in. It would seem much simpler to put Boni out.-New York American,

Bonl de Castellane says his "matrimonial entanglement" has not lost him a single friend. Of course, to lose anything one must first have had it.-New York American.

Andreas Dippel, the tenor, has been robbed of \$3,000 worth of jewels. With this and the Caruso episode the opera season may consider itself launched .-New York Mail.

Life seems to be made up of mowing the lawn when there is no furnace to be stoked, and when there is no mowing to be done of stoking the furnace. -New York Press,

President Roosevelt has nominated a manufacturer of tabasco sauce for Civil Service Commissioner. Going to make it hot for the spoilsmen!-Philadelphia North American.

Secretary Bonaparte says that the annual cost of the navy represents only \$1.33 per capita. By that method of calculation a 28,000-word presidential message divided among 83,000,000 men, women and children looks like too short an allowance.-New York

It now transpires that Senator-elect Davis' name is not Jefferson, but Jeffries. Perhaps that accounts for his pugilistic proclivities, conversational as well as otherwise,-Washington Her-

The war in Brooklyn over the extortions of the Beef Trust takes a queer form. The mob smashes the butcher's windows and then throws kerosene on his meat. You can't seem to bust one trust without boosting another.-New York World.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States Court of Appeals for Northern Hilnols, heartily agrees with the view that judges should not be above eriticism. There are few more constant all-around critics,-New York Sun.

What is needed to-day in America is another Webster whose voice can echo from ocean to ocean: "And let the sacred obligations which have devolved on this generation, and on us, sink deep our hearts!" - Philadelphia into

SHELDON'S ADDRESS | ntelogue

NEW GOVERNOR OFFERS SUG-GESTIONS TO LAWMAKERS.

Recommends Action Along Lines Party Piedges and Presidential Views Expressed During the Campaign-Deals with Railroads.

In the presence of an immense crowd of admiring friends and loya supporters, whose chesrs were school back by the booming of a cannon, Hon George Lawson Sheldon was Thursday afternoon inaugurated governor of Ne-braska, the first native son of the state ever chosen to occupy this impor tant position. The executive responsi bilities slipped onto his broad shoul-ders gracefully and easily, and the cheering of the crowd attested the betime it is that the ears of corn are too lief, the confidence reposed would not be abused, while the dignified bearing of the new governor, his carnestness, assured all the pledges made to the people would remain forever fresh in his mind.

Pollowing is the message delivered by Gov. Sheldon upon his inaugura-To the Senators and Representatives Thirtieth Session of the Legislature of Nebraska: I am pleased to greet you upon this occasion. I appreciate beyond expression the confidence the people of Nebraska placed in me at the last election. I appreciate deeply the high honor thereby conferred upthe high honor thereby conferred up on me, and I wish to thank my friend throughout the state for the loyal and enthusiastic support they gave me during the campaign. I feet especially grateful for the assistance and support of the loyal Republicans and the independent voters who belong to the other political parties than the one to which I have the pleasure of belong-ing and by which I was nominated. To the members of the legislature I desire to offer a few suggestions, which I hope and trust will be taken

in the same kindly way and with the same good will as they are given. You will remember that we are piedged against extravagance bound not to raise any more taxes for current expenses than will be necessary to conduct our state government under the most rigid economy. The total estimates for current expenses during the next biennium made the heads of the several institutions are so large that it will be necessary for you to investigate thoroughly the needs of these different institutions before making the appropriations Promiscuous junketing is expensive and in the past has not given benefi cial results. It is, therefore, sincerely recommended that that a joint comcial results mittee be appointed for the purpose of visiting the several state institutions and inquiring into their actual needs before the appropriations are made. Care of State Finances, The indebtedness of the state should

be decreased while the state is prosperous. By an act of the last legisla ture provision was made for the pay ment of the outstanding indebtednes of the state. That act will insure the payment of the debt within a few years if future appropriations are kept within reasonable bounds. The cur-rent expenses must be kept within the income of the state. It will not do to increase the public debt at this time. The constitution of the state will not permit the permanent school fund to be invested in any other securities than registered county bonds of this state and United States and state securities. The field for investment of this fund should be enlarged. There are other forms of investment equally as safe that would increase the interes return to the fund. If it were invested in municipal bonds, school bonds, or in Nebraska mortgages, the state

would be benefited on account of the interest being paid at home. The 1-mill levy will reduce floating indebtedness of the state about \$300,000 each year. A large part of this floating indebtedness has been taken up by the state treasurer for the benefit of the permanent school fund. There will be, therefore, about \$300,000 of the permanent school fund each year to be reinvested on this ac

is urgently recommended that this legislature submit an amendment to the constitution, so that the permanent school fund will not remain idly the state indebtedness is paid Times and conditions change. Th fore it will be for the best interests of the state that this section constitution be amended so that future legislatures may determine from time to time what class of additional securities shall be available for the invest

ment of this fund. Taxation of Mortgages. The new revenue law of 1903 has brought about one of the most uniform assessments of property ever had. Bu there is still urgent need for amend ments which will provide for a mor equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation among the property hold-

Under the present law real estate that is mortgaged is assessed for tax-ation purposes at its full value to the owner of the land without any deduc-tion whatever for the amount of the mortgage. In addition to this, if the mortgage is held by a resident of the county or of this state the mortgage is also assessed at its full value. There is no good reason why a piece of real estate that is encumbered with mortgage should be burdened v estate that is encumbered estate of the same character and value state of the samecharacter and value

that is not mortgaged. Again, under the law, if the mort-gage is held by a non-resident of the state, and a great many of them are no tax is levied against it because mortgages are construed to be person al property. Personal property is supposed to be assessed where the supposed owner of the property resides. If do-mestic mortgages are to be taxed, then certainly foreign mortgages should be taxed. The sensible thing to do is to tax all mortgages, both foreign and emestic, as an interest in real estate Being assessed as an interest in real estate they would then be assessed for taxation purposes where the land is and not where the mortgages lives. The value of the mortgage should then be deducted from the the value of the mortgaged estate and the owner of the real estate assessed upon the equi-

It is contended by many that the result of such a law would increase the rate of interest because Nebraska is not yet a creditor's state. If such is the case the possibility of an in crease in the interest rate may be avoided by permitting the privilege of contract whereby the owner of the land may, if he chooses, pay the tax on the interest of the mortgage, Hi could afford to do that and be nonmortgage, He the worse off than he is at present Certainly if all the domestic capita capital that is available for the investment of mortgages is driven out of the state non-residents may be expected to raise the rate of interest as they no doubt will do when there is no longer com-

petition by domestic capital,

During the past ten years we have
been bountifully blessed with good crops and prices. The people of this state have been paying off their indebtedness and accumulating capital which should be invested at home. The present law discriminates against de estic capital, and in my opinion it is forcing the residents of this state to invest their capital in securities and lands of other states. The present system plainly imposes a double tax upon mortsaged paperty, when the mortsage is held by a resident of this state and to that extent it increases beyond measure the tax upon that class of property. It is not fair to the residents of our state and it is against seed in the residents of our state and it is against the residents of our state and it is against the residents of our state and it is against the residents of our state and it is against the residents of our state and it is against the residents of our state and it is against the residents of our state and it is against the residents of our state and it is against the residents of our state and it is against the residents of our state and it is against the residents of our state and it is against the residents of our state and it is against the resident of this state and the state of the resident of this state and the state of the resident of this state and the state of the state of the resident of this state and the state of the s

stem of the present law in

Another amendment that is needed to the revenue law is one that will permit the reduction of bona fide indebtedness. Under the present law a man who is in debt is taxed for all that he possesses and for all that he owns. The debter class of property holders should not be compelled to beny extraordinary burdens of taxation. Notwithstanding the fact that all most every other state permits the feeduction withstanding the fact that almost ev-ery other state permits the deduction of bona are debts in while form or another, we are still discriminating against the debtor class, which is neither fair, right nor just. Terminal Taxation.

The cities, towns and villages of this state in almost all instances have a high rate of taxation. It is important, therefore, that property therein be equitably assessed. At present the resident property holders pay a very greater proportion of the city, town and village taxes, according to the value of their property, than do the rail-roads which have their terminals within the corporate limits. The railtheir terminals reads receive benefits from the cities, owns and villages, and in return town and village taxes.

Railroad Tax Evasion.

It may be a debatable question whether the great corporations of this state have in the past been paying their full share of the taxes. But the Union Pacific and Burlington railroads have refused to pay in full the taxes which have been regularly assessed and levied against them for the years 1904, 1805 and 1906. They are al-ready delinquent about \$750,000 for 1804 and 1805. The refusal to pay this year's tax will place them delin-quent over \$1,000,000. Their action in this respect is not fair to the other taxpayers of the state and is wholly unwarranted when past conditions in the state are considered. The government gave bountifully of its land, and the people of this state in a great many instances voted bonds to help build these railroads. Besides this, there has never been any restriction whatever placed upon them in matter of freight rate charges. "I have always up to the present time charged what they pleased. It re-quires patriotism at times to support and maintain a stable government. These great corporations, by their con luct, apparently lack that noble qual ity. It is not strange that their con-duct has vexed a patient people. No doubt they would ask for the protection of the state if their property wer in danger, yet they deny the right o the state government to assess and tax their property as it assesses and taxes all other property. Everything that all other property. Everything that can be done will be done to enforce the collection of these delinquent taxes, and railroad property in the future so far as I am concerned, will continue to be assessed at whatever seems to be equitable and just.

The citizens of Nebraska cannot en-

free citizens of Nebraska cannot en-join the collection of a tax levied against their property, because they are denied that privilege. Fut rail-roads, being non-residents of the state. cek relief through the federal courts Until congress shall pass a law priving them of this privilege, they probably will continue this practice. It is, therefore, recommended that a joint resolution be passed memorializ-ing congress to pass a law that will deprive a non-resident from enjoining the collection of a tax levied upon

property within the state.

Abolish the Lobby. The great corporations of Nebraska especially the railroads and the telephone companies, have in the pas maintained a strongly organized lobby in Lincoln during sessions of the legislature. The presence of any kind of professional lobbyists is neither needed nor desired. The corporation lobbyists are usually men of high integrity and sobriety, men of large ex-perience in the line of work, congen-lal, clever men, who, by their persistent and able efforts, are able to accom-plish much for the interests thep represent. The fact that during all of the previous history of this state no law freight rates in any particular legislature will pass such measures as will forever put an end to ring rule in Nebraska. It is to be hoped, there-fore, that there will be passed not only an anti-pass law and a primary election law, but that there will also be pass-ed a law that will prohibit profession-

Control of Telephones. The use of the telephone as a means of communication is becoming general in Nebraska. There are complaints in many parts of the state of unreasonin Nebraska. ably high rates and poor service. It is therefore recommended that the rail-road commission, in addition to control of railroads, be also authorized by law to control telephone companies and regulate the rates thereof.

Suggestions for Railroad Laws. In regard to the railroad legislation that you are about to enact, permit me o offer these suggestions:

First—It is recommended that a law be passed prohibiting any railroad company from charging in the future any more between points within this state than were the charges on the first day of January, 1907; compelling them also to furnish to the railroad commissioners all tariffs and classifications

in force on that date. Second-Inasmuch as the constitutional amendment providing for the ly define the powers and duties of that commission, a law should be passed immediately that will clearly, simply and unmistakably define its powers and duties. Besides defining the duties of the commission, there should be conferred upon it the power to prohibit rebates, special rates and discrimi-nations of every sort to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality; and power to change, or al-ter, any or all schedules, classifications or tariffs that are in force on any rail-road in this state at any time, so that tiny flat," mater-familias said finally the rates, fares and charges shall be reasonable, just and equilable. Let this law be written so plainly that it cannot be misunderstood, and with such deliberation that it cannot be set

aside by the courts.

Third—It is recommended that you by the commission pending an appeal

Fourth-It is further recommended that you pass a joint resolution me-merializing congress to pass a law the will deprive common carriers from e by a state commission between points within the state pending an appeal to the federal courts.

I sincerely believe that it will be for the best interests of the state that you give your immediate attention to the enactment of laws that will do away with professional lobbying, that will abolish the free pass nulsance, and that will define the powers and duties of the railroad commission. that the commission can get to at once. There is great need in thi state for a reduction of freight and passenger rates. The people need the relisf. The commission will naturally await the action of the legislature. For these reasons it is essential that this work be done as quickly as a careful consideration of the subject

Congratulates the People. The people of Nebraska are to be congratulated upon the the fact that hey have become awakened and ar determined to govern themselves. Whave been elected to carry out a defi alte program. It is to be hoped that nite program. It is to use the test us the new deal will be a just one. Let us the new deal will be a just one. Let us gested that all members of the Repub lican party keep before them the plat form that was adopted at the last Re convention. Let us no orget to fulfill our promises and our

pledges.
I realize somewhat the grave responresidents of our state and it is against sibilities that are about to be placed good public policy to continue the per-

of the work that lies before me except the trust I owe the people dens, except the trust I owe the people of this state as their public servant, 7 shall endeavor in the administration of the affairs of our state to be guided by what seems to be for the best interest of Nebraska and for the general welfare of her people. I bear no malice toward any one, not even to the great corporations that have so strenuously opposed, and which probably will continue to enouse the establishment of thue to oppose, the establishment of common justice in this state. Their lights must be protected, but when they abuse their privileges as they have done in the past they must be held to strict account. The welfare of our state demands that they must not be put out of business, but that they must be put out of Nebraska politics. Not a Crusade Against Wealth.

I realize fully that this reform movement is not a crusade against wealth, but rather a movement against graft and greed, and abuse of power

raft and greed, and abuse of power t has for its object the establishment in this state, from one end to the other, of government by the people and for the general welfare of the state Legitimate interests must be protected Conspirators against the common good and violators of the law must be pros-ecuted. The law of the land must pre-I hope and trust that I shall have

the loyal support and the wise counse of the good citizens of this state. With the light of their intelligence, and with the voices that God may grant me, I meet the expectation of the people of this state who have elected me.

PHRASES TOO OFTEN USED Prize Essay Written on the Subject of

Overworked Words. London Tit-Bits recently offered a prize for the best contribution on hackneyed terms used in writing and speaking, and here is the winning paper; it purports to be a law against the use of wornout expressions:

Be it enacted by the king's most ex cellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the long-suffering and sorely-afflicted reading public, and by the authority of the same, as fol-Any journalist, litteratueur, novelist

penny-a-liner, or any other ink slinger, who, after the passing of this act, shall, write, print or publish, or cause to be written, printed or published, any of the following or similar hackneyed or overused phrases-that is to say, in al luding to the awful mystery of death shall refer to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns," or, in mentioning a deceased person, shall write of him or her as having "shuf fled off this cortal coil," or shall des ignate the condition of the unmarried as a "state of single blessedness," or speak of a newly-married couple as 'the happy pair," or of a wife as "the better half," or shall deny by implication an indisputable scientific fact by asserting the possibility of a person's being "conspicuous by his ab sence," or shall write with profane per the expressions, "a sight to make an gels weep," or, in reference to physica attributes or peculiarities, shall use any of the following expressions "The bated breath." "the human form divine," "dilated nestrils," "willowy forms," "arch smile," "daintily gloved hand," "flowing locks," "golder tresses," "delicately tinted lips," "the inner man," or shall speak of the "popular president," "the courteous general manager," the "succulent bivalve," the "psychological moment," "so near, yet so far," "last, but not least," "a dull, sickening thud," "his wn inimitable style," "old Sol," "the gentle light of the moon," "a cool milwitness to the effective work and in-fluence of a strongly organized rail-road lobby. It is expected that this revolver," "the rash act," or shall use lion," "In a pool of blood," "smoking any similar hackneved expressions such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being thereof convicted by public opinion, shall be compelled to pay away half of his salary to the home for old jokes, and the delinquent shall offer ample apology to

A FIERY FURNACE.

infringe the provisions of this act.

the public and agree never again to

That Is What the New Drawingroom of the Blanks Was.

The Blanks have been very busy al during the spring getting their new house ready for occupancy. They have had painters and paper-hangers and decorators and machinists in it for two months, and a few of these busy people were still there doing odd jobwhen the family moved in, one of the hottest days of last week.

To say that the rooms were warm is to use a foolishly inadequate descrip tion. They were fiery furnaces. Even Shadrach, Meshach and Abednegwould have qualled before the temper ature of the drawing room, a lofty, airy apartment, of which much in the way of "coolth" and comfort had been ex pected. All the windows were open and the awnings adjusted, so the family sat down as one man and looked itself in the face in despair.

"If it's going to be like this all summer we might as well go back to our in a chastened voice. "There's nothing so deceptive to look at as houses, not with even servants or cherries."

"That's true," assented the head of the house, gloomily, as he laid his hand deprive the railroads of the right to on the gilt steam radiator, near which enjoin the enforcement of a rate made he was standing. Then he withdrew on the gilt steam radiator, near which that member with great suddenness and an exclamation that sounded so little plous that his better half looked at him reproachfully.

"What's the matter?" she asked. "Matter!" fumed the wrathful head of the libuse, "Matter! why those idiotic workmen are testing the new furnace, and the whole house is steamheated."

And it was. In addition to the 94 degrees of temperature that were being registered by the thermometer at the weather bureau the new furnace was manfully sending up whole volumes of warmth just to show what it could do in winter.

Fifteen minutes later the fire had been extinguished, and the drawingroom was trying to regain a lost reputation for comfort and temperateness in all things. - Baltimore News.

Hopes.

Tess-Mr. Mugley has actually asked Miss Passay if he might call upon her. Jess-You don't sny? I'll bet she's got her bridesmaid picked out already. -Philadelphia Press.

Somewhat Different. Annette-I thought you said that young Shallows had very little to say? Genevieve-Yes, so I did. Annette-I found him quite talkative. Genevieve-But that's another story.

WORK OF **CONGRESS**

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The Senate devoted its two and a half ours' session Thursday to the further liscussion of President Roosevelt's order ismissing the negro troops of the Twenly-fifth infantry for "shooting up" Brownsvile, Texas. Senator Culberson of that State defended the order, closing with an impassioned statement of the position of the South on the negro question. Senator Foraker replied briefly, urging speedy action on his resolution for an investigation. Senator Lodge proposed an amendment admitting the President's authority as commander in chief of the army to take the action he did. On motion of Senator Hale the resolution was given the right of way the following Monday. Adjournment to Monday was taken. Immediately after the approval of the journal in the Heuse the credentials of W. F. Englebright of the First California district to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Norris Gillett. and Charles G. Washburn of the Third Massachusetts District, vice Rockwood Hoar, deceased, were read, and these two gentlemen proceeded to the bar, where the Speaker administered the oath. No quorum being present and no committees being ready to report, adjournment was then taken until Friday, after a fifteen minutes' session.

The Senate was not in session Friday. The "omnibus" claims bill, so called, carrying appropriations for claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts, and miscellaneous claims on which favorable reports have been made by the war claims committee, was before the House, and for nearly five hours the merits of the measure were exploited. Speaker Cannon announced the appointment of Engelbright of California to a place on the committee on mines and mining, vice Williamson f Oregon, removed. The Speaker based etion on the ground that Williamson had failed to attend a single session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. He has been convicted of participation in land frauds in Oregon.

The Brownsville affair occupied most of the time in the Senate Monday, the principal discussion being on a resolution offered by Senator Lodge providing for an investigation and by silence conceding the authority of the President to take the action he did in dismissing colored soldiers. Senator Gearin made an address on the Japanese question, advocating a resolution directing negotiations for a revision of the treaty with Japan. The House passed a bill providing for a judicial review of orders excluding persons from the use of United States mail facilities. A day in February was set apart for eulogies on the life and public service of Rockwood Hoar, late member for the Third Massachusetts District.

The Senate occupied itself Tuesday it. discussing to a more limited extent the unusual Brownsville affray. Senator Daniel of Virginia made a speech in support of the President's action. Senator Foraker said that other speeches were to be made and indicated that he would defer closing the argument he began until a later date. Senator Overman of North Carolina spoke in opposition to the proposed federal child labor laws, his opposition being based on the broad ground of State rights. The bill limiting the hours of service of raffway employes, which is the "unfinished business," was discussed for an hour. The House began consideration of the military appropriation bill. Chairman Hull began general debate by a comprehensive statement of the contents of the army budget, which carries \$2,-500,000 more than last year. Other speeches were by Mr. Slayden of Texas on his bill to discontinue the enlistment of negroes in the army; by Mr. Zenor of Indiana, against the ship subsidy bill, and by Mr. Caines of Tennessee, who spoke in commemoration of the ninetysecond anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

National Capital Notes Senator Lodge introduced a bill to im prove the consular service by filling the higher positions by promotion from the lower grades.

The sword of John Paul Jones now rests in the library of the Navy Department, where it has been placed by Commander Reginald Nichotson. With a view to securing action at the

present session. Senator Beveridge re-introduced his general child labor bill as an amendment to the District of Columbia child labor bill.

Senator Rayner gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider resolutions commemorating the life and character of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman on Saturday, Jan. 26. The Jamestown exposition commission

met in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Edwards to receive a report from President I. W. Johnson and Director General G. B. Jackson of the Negro Development Exposition Company as to what is being done to prepare an exhibition of negro progress. The commissioners were not satisfied with the situation.

Withdrawal of all restrictions upon the issue of \$5 notes by national banks is preposed in a bill introduced by Representative Fowler of New Jersey, chairman of the committee on currency. There is frequent complaint of inability to obtain sufficient small notes and at present national banks are restricted so that they cannot take out more than one-third of their circulation in \$5 notes.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock declared that his withdrawal of 4,000,000 acres belonging to the five civilized tribes, which was criticised by a Senate committee, will stand unless the investigation now in progress shows that he exceeded his authority.

The War Department has issued a circular to recruiting officers urging redoubled efforts to secure men to fill vacancies in the army. It is said a great many men refuse to re-enlist because of the lack of a canteen, while the general prosperity and labor scarcity keep away new reernits.

Baron Hengelmuller, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, dealed the rumor that he will resign the Washington mission. The baron communicated with his government concerning the report.

Senator Depew introduced a bill authorizing any national bank to be designated as a depository of public moneys. Under existing law no bank with less than \$50,000 capital can be so designated. George Daniel, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, though a native of Turkey, asked the State Department for redress for alleged ill treatment by Persian

officials while he was teaching a school at