

NEBRASKANS IN WASHINGTON.

Prominent Stockmen and Nebraska Senators Call on the President.

From a Staff Correspondent to The Bee, Washington, Dec. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Bartlett Richards, representative of the Cattle Growers' association of Nebraska, who has been in Washington for the past ten days looking after the interests of the cattlemen, so far as national legislation is concerned, left for Coronado, Cal., this afternoon. Before leaving for the west Mr. Richards said:

"I am greatly encouraged in believing we will secure some sort of legislation permitting the leasing of public lands during the present session of congress. I have outlined a bill, which was submitted to the Nebraska delegation last night, and to a representative of the government, and I have reason to believe that the president and secretary of the interior will give the measure their support. I anticipate that there will be a united delegation from Nebraska in its favor, and I am confident that Chairman Lacey, of the public land committee of the house, will also lend his assistance. The states contiguous to Nebraska are interested in the scheme of making the bill apply only to Nebraska, and they watch with much interest the manner of its working out. Of course, I do not pretend to say that the scheme as proposed is the best that can be devised. I do say, however, it is the fairest measure yet presented and safeguards the interests of the government and the cattlemen. The bill in all probability will not be introduced until after the holiday recess, but after that time you can look for some tall hustling on the part of the cattle growers of Nebraska to bring about its passage."

PROTEST OF MOSBY.

Senators Dietrich and Millard of Nebraska called upon the president today, accompanied by a delegation of prominent cattle raisers of their state, to discuss with him the alleged encroachment upon government lands by the big cattle interests, not only of Nebraska, but western states.

They entered a vigorous protest against the action and words of Colonel John S. Mosby, who has been investigating the matter as an agent of the interior department.

The president has let it be known that he will permit no improper or illegal encroachment upon government lands and the interior department is acting along that line.

W. G. Comstock of Ellsworth, Neb., and Daniel Hill of Gordon, who came with Mr. Richards to Washington in the interests of the leasing proposition, left this afternoon for New York state to their relatives.

A. S. Reed of Alliance, another cattleman, left for Nebraska today.

Important Decision.

The Supreme court gave a decision of importance, Wednesday, relating to foreclosure of taxes on land by counties. The case of Logan county against Carnahan is reversed, Chief Justice Sullivan writing the opinion. In this case it is held that a court cannot foreclose for taxes without first securing a tax deed of certificate, and that when a tax deed of certificate is secured the purchaser would take the land subject to the owner's constitutional right to redeem within two years. Judge Grimes of the district bench has been holding to the contract, and many counties in the western part of the state have been foreclosing, sometimes on land when only a small amount of taxes is due. The law firm of Hoagland & Hoagland of North Platte has been fighting the matter, and has now secured a reversal by the supreme court.

Robert Graham is doing very active and, judging from the nature of it, very effective work for the cattlemen of northwestern Nebraska at present. In our last issue we published a petition to congress asking for the enactment of a law providing for the leasing of grazing lands, an excerpt of which was also published. Mr. Graham has been busily engaged circulating this petition among the stockmen throughout the country along the Burlington as far east as Thedford. Monday he went west and after working the territory along that line he will work eastward on the Northwestern and will have a sufficiently large number of signers that it cannot fail to commend the petition to the attention of congress and show the recognized necessity for such legislation.

The Missouri Girl, which will be presented in Alliance January 2, is a decided departure from the usual style of comedy-drama and is marked by novelty in construction and remarkable magnificence in mounting. The characters are peculiar in the extreme. Nothing like them has ever been seen in any other play, most of which have been copied from real life. Mr. Raymond, the author, spent the greater part of one summer studying character in southwest Missouri and after selecting some strong types, he has woven them into a plot that is decidedly natural. The character of Zeke Dobson, the Yankee boy who "come out west to make his fortune," is acknowledged to be the most unique and laughable of any ever seen in a stage production.

HAD BEEN MUCH MISQUOTED.

Text of What Prof. Clark of the Northwestern University Really Did Say.

Prof. J. Scott Clark of Evanston, Ill., an instructor in the Northwestern university, has raised a storm of criticism by a speech on economics read before the Co-operative Sunday school class of the First Congregational church of that city. The speech has been widely quoted and misquoted. Inasmuch as Prof. Scott is a cousin of our townsman, George W. Clark, we believe an epitome of the professor's speech will be not without interest to our readers, and in itself it should be, as the question is a vital one and Prof. Clark treats it in a rational, practical, broadminded manner.

He has been misquoted as having said an unskilled American laborer can support a family and save money on a salary of \$300 a year. His address was a reply to the statement made before the class that it was impossible for the average workingman to provide a competency for his old age and that his only hope lay in socialism. His remarks were based on I Thess. 2:3—"For ye remember, brethren, our labor and travail: for laboring night and day, because would not be chargeable to any of you, we preached unto you the gospel of God." Acts 18:3—"And because he [Paul] was of the same craft as Aquila and Priscilla be abode with them and wrought (worked); for by their occupation they were tent makers." From Dickens's David Copperfield, Micawber speaking: "Annual income, £20; annual expenditure, £19, 19s. 6d—result, happiness. Annual income, £20; annual expenditure, £20, 0s. 6d—result, misery." Genesis 3:19—"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." He says:

I think his (the former speaker's) statement is not well founded. I do not maintain for a minute that there is no injustice in the treatment of the wage-worker today. It abounds everywhere. I do not assert that the wage-worker now receives a due percentage of the product of his own labor. In many cases, doubtless, his percentage should be largely increased. Neither do I assert that our present social order is ideal.

I am willing to go very far with my friends who believe in the co-operative commonwealth in demanding the national ownership of public utilities such as gas plants, water plants, street railroads, steam railroads, telegraphs, and even mines. * * * But I do not believe that the wage-worker is by any means entitled to all the products of his labor, as was asserted here. Moreover, I believe that it is just as right and proper for a man who, by economy and self-denial, has accumulated what we call capital to receive interest for the loan of that capital as it would be if he were to put a part of that capital into silver spoons and loan the spoons (for hire). * * *

It is possible for the ordinary unskilled able-bodied man or woman, eighteen years of age, in this country to earn \$300 a year. * * * It is possible for a single man or woman to live in health and to dress decently for \$200 a year, even in our large cities. It is therefore possible for the ordinary unskilled wage-worker to save at least \$100 a year. If, therefore, one begins to save at this rate at the age of eighteen, he or she will have savings amounting to \$1,000 at the age of twenty-eight. If a man at the age of twenty-eight marries a woman who is able to work and save, and if both are reasonably prudent thereafter they will need to fear no "dead line" at 45. In other words they will be able to provide for the years when they shall be unable to work.

Vigorously Pressed.

World-Herald Washington Dispatch, Dec. 15. Colonel John S. Mosby, special agent of the interior department, who has been investigating land frauds in Nebraska, today reported the situation to the interior department officials. The cases are now before a Nebraska grand jury. Colonel Mosby will await further instructions here.

It is announced at the interior department that the enforcement of the law regarding fences on the public lands will continue to be vigorously pressed.

Herbert Bottenberg, formerly editor of the Northwest News, arrived from Alliance Monday, and blew into our office with a most genial smile and greeting like a long lost brother. The Ragged Top News is no more, but it is good to see one of the main threads, and Brother Bottenberg was heartily welcomed. The last time we saw Herbert was in Gordon, when we lay on a bed of sickness from which we never expected to rise. Since then he has seen many of those ups and downs which often fall to the lot of the newspaperman. Mr. Bottenberg has been working on the ALLIANCE HERALD one of the best printed papers in the Northwest, and he comes to Rushville to visit his wife and boy who recently arrived from Arlington, on a visit to her father and brother, Mr. Nelson.—Rushville Recorder.

FOR SALE—About 1100 head of ewes and 600 lambs.—MIKE ELMORE.

FOR SALE—A small ranch. Inquire of L. A. Berry, Alliance, Neb.

XMAS!



Is the season for merry making and exchanging of gifts. Such gifts as you may buy of us will be substantial and useful and of some value to keep. We have some goods that are inexpensive, yet would make very acceptable presents.

FURNITURE AND PICTURES



in large assortments and of better quality than can be found elsewhere in this part of the state. We invite you to call and look our goods over. You may be assured that prices are right and you will receive courteous treatment.

GEO. DARLING'S STORE

is Santa Claus' Next Door Neighbor

Diamonds, Watches and Solid Gold Jewelry



BARNES

Rich Cut Glass and Real Ebony Goods



STORY OF A FAMOUS POEM

How Gray's "Elegy" Made Its First Public Appearance.

One of the most celebrated of eighteenth century poems, Gray's "Elegy," made its first public appearance in the shape of a hurriedly printed pamphlet, which was sold for sixpence. This publication was the result of a curious race for priority. Gray completed the poem some time in 1750, but had no immediate intention of publishing it. A copy, however, found its way into the hands of a Mr. Owen, the publisher and proprietor of the Magazine of Magazines, a recently established periodical, and he wrote to the poet stating his intention of printing it in his magazine, and asking his co-operation. The proposal was not at all agreeable to Gray, but seeing that publication was inevitable, he wrote at once to Horace Walpole explaining the circumstance and asking him to get Dodsley to print it immediately, but without the author's name. Walpole handed the poem to Dodsley on Feb. 12, 1751, and on the 20th a copy was in Gray's hands at Cambridge, so that it was probably published in London on the 18th or 19th. The Magazine of Magazines for February, according to the then custom, was published toward the end of the month, and may have come out on the same day. The rival editions must have appeared, it is pretty safe to say, within a few hours of each other. The action of the magazine editor was hardly justifiable, but it laid the reading world under a debt of obligation by forcing the poem into print. Several original copies of the "Elegy" in the poet's writing are in existence. One, which was sold for \$1,150 at Sotheby's in 1875, was especially interesting from the number of corrections and erasures made by the author's hand. In this manuscript Gray had substituted "Cromwell" and "Milton" for "Caesar" and "Tully" as he had originally written. His friend Mason is said to have suggested this alteration as well as the title of the poem, which Gray at first simply called "Stanzas."—Golden Penny.

DEER IN THE WOODS.

Their Appearance Deceives All but the Old Hunter.

Next to the difficulty of comprehending the wonderful senses of the deer is that of understanding how one looks in the woods. Your ideas are necessarily taken from pictures or from stuffed deer or tame ones in a park. You are almost certain to be looking for a deer, whereas you might better be looking for anything else. In the woods you seldom see half of a deer and generally much less, often only a part of the shoulder, or only an ear over a log or a leg under it, a bit of rump projecting from a bush or a head and bit of the neck reaching up for leaves. The arcade of maple lit up by the scarlet of the ginseng and bush cranberry, the little arbor where the wild hop is yellowing over the thorn apples on which half a dozen ruffed grouse are taking their breakfast, the edge of the pool where the trout flashes through the water, over which the chelone is still nodding, or the darksome glade where the golden petals of the witch hazel are closing the floral march of the year would all make lovely frames for that charming artist's deer with individual hairs all glistening, the dark dew-claws shining, and even the split in the hoof flashing artistic light from its edges. But the glittering lines, the proud neck of the sculptured war horse, the shaggy chest and bulging rump with tall full of shining hairs are not there except at long intervals when you may rout an old fool out of bed and get him twisted as to the points of the compass.—T. S. Van Dyke in Outing.

The Hint Was Taken.

Johnnie McCraw was a bit of a character in a country village in the north of Scotland. He lived on the charity of the villagers, but sometimes found it particularly hard work to do so.

One day, when the springs of sympathy seemed to have dried up, Johnnie made his way to the house of the local doctor and said:

"I've come to get a my teeth taken out, doctor."

"Dear me!" said the medical man. "What's wrong w' them?"

"Oh, they're a' richt, but I've nae use for them; I've naething to eat."

"Yes," said the doctor, who saw the joke; "here's sixpence for you to get a loaf."—Pearson's.

A Gigantic Goddess of War.

In the Japanese capital there is a gigantic image of a woman made of wood, iron and plaster. The time of its erection and the name of its designer are in dispute, but it is known to have been dedicated to Hachiman, the god of war. In height it measures fifty-four feet, the head alone, which is reached by a winding stairway in the interior of the figure, being capable of holding a company of twenty persons. The goddess holds a sword in her right hand and a huge painted wooden ball in the left. Internally the statue is the finest anatomical model in existence, every bone, joint and ligament being represented on a gigantic scale in proportion to the height and general size of the huge figure itself. The large eyes are magnifying glasses, through which a fine view of the surrounding country may be had.