

# State Capital Observations.

### Expressions Emulative for the Good of Republican Supremacy.

It is becoming patent to the members of the legislature that they will have plenty to do aside from electing two United States senators. The bills that promise to confront them at the coming session are, many of them, of unusual importance and will require a great deal of time and thought. They will need proper attention.

The custom of the members devoting their entire time to senatorial matters has been severely condemned. The members, however, are not to blame for this custom. With lobbyists engaged in electing senators buzzing about the members' ears at all times of the day and during a great part of the night, it is difficult for them to devote much time to legitimate legislation.

If the members do not get trouble enough out of the railroad legislation that is likely to come before it, with some crying for another board of transportation and others demanding a commission to be elected by the people, and still others wanting nothing done, they may take a day off and ponder over the congressional and legislative apportionment that is certain to come before them. How to make five districts out of six is as exciting as the pigs in the clover puzzle. A demand has been made for a general revision of the revenue laws. That means three months' study and the same number of months' dodging which is said to be as unpleasant as facing the trouble. The dodger leads an unhappy life. The members who are able to dodge the lobbyists who are pushing legislation in the interests of county commissioners and other county officers may run into the arms of some who want a new law for the regulation of fraternal insurance societies. An organization has already been formed to introduce a bill for uniform regulations for such societies.

While the members are hiding out from all these they will be pursued by others working for a free high school law to take the place of the one which has been declared unconstitutional. Then will come the scores of people with interests in claims and the general appropriation bills, others who are determined to have a constitutional convention, or a new supreme court commission, or a constitutional amendment for an increase in the number of supreme court judges, or who want some more stringent liquor laws, or an appropriation for a state exhibit at the Buffalo exposition, or permanent buildings for the state fair.

Then in the meantime the members will have to keep their eyes on those who have instituted contest for seats in the legislature, and when they see one of them coming, dodge into the nearest committee room. There are times, however, when all the members will be present in their respective houses of the legislature and the men with bills to push will watch at the doors and wait patiently until they have the poor members at their mercy.

Ross Hammond of the Fremont Tribune will not accept the rank of colonel on Governor Dietrich's staff. In his Tribune he writes as follows: "The military editor of the Tribune has just received an invitation from Governor Dietrich, commander-in-chief of the Nebraska army and navy, to accept a position on his staff. 'I am very much in need of an experienced warrior,' writes the governor, with a manifestation of keen discernment growing out of a close perusal of Random Shots, 'one who has distinguished himself on many a battle field, to serve on my staff, and after looking the state over I have come to the conclusion that an old battle-scarred warrior like yourself would be of great service in the campaigns to come.' As the military editor understands it the duty of a colonel on the governor's staff, is to provide himself with a snugly fitting uniform, gaily bedecked with gold braid, and with gorgeous epaulets and pantalets to appear on state occasions with the governor, submissively following him around looking 'ferce as ten furies, terrible as hell,' as Milton would say, but in reality being as mild and inoffensive and useless as a wooden Indian. Peradventure the military editor is admirably equipped for this sort of thing but he demurs. He has respectfully notified the governor that such a job would not fit his style of beauty; that he would not know what to do with his hands and that he would be so awkward as to mar an otherwise gorgeous and imposing spectacle; that he was raised a Quaker and the trappings of war would ill become a meek, non-combatant descended from William Penn. And so he will leave this business to 'them ez has gifts fer it,' as Coon Dog Wes said when he left his work."

Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn arrived in Lincoln last week on a thirty-days' leave of absence, to look after his campaign for a seat in the United States senate. Mr. Melklejohn will make his home at the house at Fifteenth and M streets, which he has secured for headquarters. In common with the other candidates, Mr. Melklejohn hopes for a short contest, but also in common with the other candidates, he rather expects a long-drawn-out and bitterly contested battle. George D. has many friends and admirers among the hills and valleys of Nebraska, and every one of them hopes to see him chosen by the coming legislature.

Governor Dietrich has announced the appointment of Horace Clark of Ithaca as superintendent of the girls' industrial school at Geneva. A strong pressure was brought to bear about the appointment of some person. Several delegations were in Lincoln recently for this purpose. Besides Mr. Clark, J. W. Seabrooke was a candidate, as was also Mr. Squires. Mr. Clark is prominent in his county and is believed to be a man of much efficiency.

Congressman Burkett came home to spend the holidays.

H. C. Lindsay, chairman of the republican state central committee, has returned from Washington. It is claimed he went to the national capital to consult the horoscope in regard to his chances for the federal judgeship in the event Nebraska is divided into two districts. The result of the visit has not been made public. Mr. Lindsay has accepted the position of private secretary to Governor Dietrich, but only for a period of six months. There are various rumors afloat in regard to the judgeship, but it is believed that Mr. Lindsay has the inside track for the appointment, if made. Mr. Lindsay's successful efforts as chairman of the state committee are most favorably regarded in Washington, notwithstanding the fact that certain senatorial candidates are inclined to claim the privilege of naming the one to hold the judgeship in the event of their election by the legislature, and it is regarded as practically certain that the administration will feel grateful enough to Mr. Lindsay to reward him substantially for his services.

Of course, the state is not yet divided into two districts, and it is not certain that the division will be made. If it is, the people closely connected with the national administration may use their influence in the appointment. It is believed that the senator, whoever he may be, will have hard work to defeat the will of the administration when he expects to remain in harmony with the administration.

State Treasurer Steuffer says that he had completed arrangements for a guaranty bond which will be furnished by the Fidelity and Deposit company of Maryland. The sum he will expend is \$3,000 for one year. In commenting on the fact, Mr. Steuffer said he would put up the fee for the bond for one year, but he could promise the members of the legislature that if they refused to provide in some way for this expenditure he would not put it up for a second year. He said an application would be made to the legislature to provide for the cost of the state treasurer's bond, both for that of himself and that of Mr. Meserve. He thought it a saving to the state in the long run to have such bonds as it was in fact the payment of money for examinations of the office at intervals so frequent as to insure perfect accuracy in all departments of the office. Mr. Steuffer said that had the policy been pursued in the past the state would have been better off by many thousands.

There is a sentiment among most of the old senators to elect Senator C. F. Steele of Jefferson as president pro tem. Senator Steele has been elected the third time consecutively and holds the honors in this respect. He has been a very popular senator, and so far as heard from all the second term men are supporting him. As there is practically no opposition to Senator Steele it is believed he will be the next president. He is an old soldier. Having served two terms prior to the last election, some of his constituents, especially those in Thayer county, accorded him a third nomination with the least understanding that he would be honored with this position. His experience is urged as one reason why he will make a good presiding officer whenever he is called upon by the lieutenant governor to take the gavel.

Charles M. Rigg, who toiled through the Nebraska campaign, returned recently to Lincoln from the east. He visited Chicago and New York. He says he is not a candidate for any position, state or federal.

Treasurer-elect Steuffer has announced that he had named Nathan Pedersen of Grand Island as his head bookkeeper. He went to Grand Island and investigated the charges made about political laxness in leasing a paper to fustionists and was satisfied that Mr. Pedersen did not violate his party fealty.

John T. Mallalien will not assume the duties of superintendent of the Kearney industrial school until February 1. Mr. Mallalien recently communicated with Mr. Campbell, the present superintendent, by telephone, and this arrangement was made. Mr. Mallalien deferred the date of change out of courtesy to Mr. Campbell, and the arrangement is entirely satisfactory to both parties. Mr. Mallalien left the school on February 1, four years ago.

Auditor Weston has selected his bond clerk in the person of Earl Matthews of South Omaha, a son of United States Marshal Matthews. It was reported, though not on positive authority, that Mrs. Stewart, at present in the land commissioner's office, will be retained with a place in the office of the secretary of state.

Senator Currie from the Sixth district was in town a few days before Christmas, but his presence had no connection with the senatorial race. It is probable, however, that the Sixth district will enter the senatorial contest, voting for Senator Currie, in which case he would have seven votes.

Christmas week was a very quiet one so far as politics was concerned, most of the parties interested being too busy with Santa Claus to pay much attention to the senatorial or any other situation.

Antelope Cooked Whole. The New England dinner given at Detroit on December 1 by the Sons of the American Revolution was notable in various respects. Among the features was an antelope cooked whole and carried into the banquet hall by four members of the society.

## WEALTH IN FLOCKS.

### SHEPRAISERS ROLLING IN RICHES FROM WOOL.

#### An Extraordinary Tribute to the Beneficent Effects of the Dingley Tariff Law—Great Increase in the Number of Sheep Raised.

Albuquerque, N. M., correspondence of the New York Evening Post: The forthcoming annual reports of Government of New Mexico and of Gov. Murphy of Arizona to the president will contain interesting information for wool growers in the eastern states. The growth of the wool industry in the southwestern territories during the last three years is without precedent. New Mexico has become the chief wool producing region in the union, and the industry is fast increasing throughout the territory. Arizona's wool product has increased 27 per cent in three years, and the capital invested in flocks and sheep ranges in that state is estimated at \$650,000 more than in any former year. Both Gov. Otero and Gov. Murphy have given a good deal of attention lately to gathering facts concerning the profits, the outlook, and the growth of the flocks, and the wool product in the Territories mentioned.

The recent census shows that New Mexico has 4,467,000 sheep, worth from \$1.60 to \$2.10 a head. Montana, which was the leading wool-producing state in the union until two years ago, has 3,785,000 sheep, and Ohio, which was the banner wool state until the industry moved westward, still has about 3,090,000 head of sheep. Arizona has 2,634,000 sheep, California has 2,018,000 and Idaho and Wyoming have each more than 2,000,000 sheep. Ewes and lambs form an unusually large proportion of the flocks in New Mexico, and it may, therefore be reckoned that the number of wool-bearing sheep in the territory will be increased by more than 1,300,000 during the next year. The total number of sheep in the

on the free list, he is said to have lost more than \$400,000 in one season, and nearly failed in business. He has, however, rapidly recovered since 1897, and now he has more than \$1,110,000 invested in sheep, wool-storing houses, and ranges. He has 45,000 sheep, divided into eleven flocks. He employs thirty-five shepherds, two overseers and through five months of each year he employs twenty men who do nothing but shear sheep. His wool clip for 1900 amounts to about 343,200 pounds, and the present market price for the product ranges from twelve to fifteen cents a pound. His increase in lambs for 1900 is about \$1,000, and these are worth nowadays from \$1.60 to \$2.10 each. The Fenton flocks are expected to comprise more than 50,000 sheep by next summer.—Helen T. Griswold.

## A GOOD THING TO REMEMBER.

The Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report draws attention to the fact that our total sales of domestic farm products to foreign countries during the four fiscal years 1897-1900 aggregated the enormous sum of \$2,155,000,000, or close to \$800,000,000 in excess of the export value for the preceding four-year period. In other words we received on an average during 1897-1900 for products of domestic agriculture marketed abroad nearly \$200,000,000 a year above the annual amount paid us for such products during 1893-1896. This is all very gratifying, as it shows how dependent the nations of the eastern hemisphere are upon the United States for bread and meat. These markets will always take our food surplus at a price, but it will be a price that we cannot control. After all, the best market for American food-stuffs is right here in America. The more we consume here the less will be left for export, and the less left for export, the greater will be prices paid for the exported surplus.

The main thing in agriculture, as in manufacturing, is the big home market; and the way to make the home market take the largest possible share of what the farmer has to sell and pay

## A DEADLY PARALLEL.

January 1, 1893.

- A Democratic President-Elect.
- Next Senate and House Democratic.
- A Free Trade Tariff Assured.
- Capital Stunned and Timid.
- Retrenchment the Watchword.
- Employment and Wages Decreasing.
- Worrying Over Future Lack of Revenue.
- Must Soon Borrow Money to Pay Expense.
- Increasing National Debt.
- Failures Begin to Increase.
- At the Mercy of Europe.
- Suspicion, Distrust, Fear.

January 1, 1901.

- A Republican President-Elect.
- Next Senate and House Republican.
- A Protective Tariff Assured.
- Every Dollar Seeking Investment.
- Expansion the Watchword.
- Employment and Wages Increasing.
- Framing a Bill to Reduce the Revenue.
- Lending Money to the World.
- Reducing National Debt.
- Failure Liabilities Never So Low.
- The World at Our Mercy.
- Confidence, Respect, Trust.

United States is now about 47,000,000, and the total annual wool product in the union is 241,000,000 pounds, or a fraction over five pounds of wool to each head of sheep. During the year ending June 30 last, the consumption of wool in the United States was 631,270,000 pounds, or almost three times the home product. Governor Otero finds that an acre of fair grazing land among the hills and mountain valleys of New Mexico will support two sheep each each year, and that there are 55,000,000 acres of such pasturage. Thus New Mexico will be able to maintain 105,000,000 more sheep than she now has. Governor Murphy, by a similar line of reasoning, finds that there is ample pasturage for 37,000,000 more sheep in Arizona.

It has been closely reckoned that the cost of the maintenance of a flock worth from \$7,000 to \$8,000 for one year is about \$1,400, or thirty cents per head. This includes pay for shepherds, food, shearing and incidental expenses. An average yield of wool per head is five pounds, and as the present market price of wool, 14 cents a pound, each sheep pays seventy cents a year in fleece, or a profit of forty cents a head per year. A flock of 4,000 sheep is therefore reckoned (barring unusual expenses) to yield some \$1,600 profit in wool in a year. The natural increase in lambs in an average flock is reckoned at about 2,200 each year, and that, too, is a source of large profit where the pasturage is good for more sheep. The average number of losses during a year in a flock of 4,000 sheep is 200, by estray, sickness and attacks by coyotes and bears.

It has been closely estimated that about \$24,000,000 is invested in New Mexican sheep and wool interests, while in Arizona about \$12,000,000 is invested. This comprises the value of the flocks, ranges and wool store-houses. The wool industry attracts many young Englishmen of capital, and every year the number of Englishmen in wool-growing increases. Many Englishmen who are leaders in sheep-ranching in the southwest are the younger sons of some of the nobility in England. Lord Salisbury has two nephews in the locality of Las Cruces, N. M., who are said to have each made more than \$40,000 in sheep and wool since the rise in wool under the operation of the Dingley tariff law in 1897. A son of the late Marquis of Bute has been very successful in big sheep investments among the foothills near Raton, N. M.

The most important wool-grower in the United States is Marshall E. Fenton of Southern New Mexico. He has had several ups and downs in the wool industry, and in 1895, when wool was

a good price for it is to keep the largest possible percentage of our population at work in the mill and factories. The American farmer understands this better than he used to. Protectionists have been preaching it to him for 40 years, and the vote cast in the farming districts at the last election shows that the idea has at last found permanent lodgment. It is a good thing to remember.

## WHAT THE FREE TRADERS ACTUALLY DID.

According to the Johnstown Democrat, "free traders did not condemn the Dingley tariff because it closed to us the markets of the world."

Another half truth half, and therefore unentitled to the serious consideration of the people. Yet in order that truth may again prevail we propose here to state the facts.

In a measured sense it is true that the free traders did not condemn the Dingley tariff "because it closed the markets of the world" to American exporters. The act had scarcely gone into effect before the foreign markets began to open to our products.

But what the free traders actually did was to condemn the Dingley bill in every possible way because if enacted it would close the markets of the world to those same products. It did nothing of the kind, of course, but they repeated that it would a thousand times in Congress and out.

All of which, the Inquirer submits amounts to the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee, with the Johnstown Democrat raising the issue to deceive the people again.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## MUST REDEEM THE PLEDGE.

A Republican congress should have the courage to be as fair to the shipping interests of the country as it has been to the manufacturing and commercial interests. No reasonable excuse can now be offered for any further delay in the enactment of a law that will restore the American flag to its proper place on the ocean highways. There is no need to argue at length in advocacy of such legislation, for the facts are too palpable and present conditions are too humiliating to American pride for any honest difference of opinion regarding the necessity of the situation or the remedy. The congress whose sessions began Monday should not adjourn on March 4 next without having redeemed the pledge of the Republican National convention that American shipping would have the protection and encouragement to which it is entitled.—New York Mail and Express.

## AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA

### Interesting Items of More or Less Importance Here and There.

## STATE TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

#### A Thrashing Machine Combination to Be Formed in York County—Unfounded Reports Sent from Alliance Regarding Prevalence of Smallpox.

LINCOLN, Jan. 2.—The State Teachers' association elected the following officers: President, U. S. Conn of Wayne; secretary, Miss Bertha Thorbecke, Lincoln county; treasurer, J. J. Tooley, Custer county; members of executive committee, U. S. Conn, Wayne, ex-officio; J. D. French, Hastings, holding over; W. S. Heitman, Beatrice, to fill vacancy for one year; J. H. Bodwell, Douglas county, three years. Educational council, W. H. Gardner, Auburn, three years; R. J. Barr, Grand Island, to fill vacancy; members of reading circle, A. R. Slater, Gage county.

#### A Thrashing Machine Trust.

WACO, Neb., Jan. 2.—The latest reported combination to be formed in York county is a thrashing machine trust, representing a capital of \$250,000. There are in York county 112 thrashing machine outfits and owners are operators propose to form a combination. As there is considerable secrecy, the time and place of meeting is not known. York county is claimed by owners of machines to be the thrashing machine men's paradise. It is proposed to not only raise the price of thrashing, but to arrange with thrashing machine companies so that no one can purchase a machine who first will not join the trust. It is the opinion that this is the starting of a state combination and will spread to all counties in the state. Farmers are not looking upon the combination with any degree of favor and some state that if the price is exorbitant that they will buy in company a machine and do their own thrashing.

#### Cutting Affray at a Dance.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Jan. 2.—News reaches here of a stabbing affray at a dance in the town of Shelby. There is a saloon in Shelby and some of the men who attended the dance, according to report, drank too much, became quarrelsome and finally engaged in a fight. A man named Mellinger, of Newark, who has been visiting friends at Shelby, stepped into the hall to see the dance. He was in no way connected with the row, but was assaulted, pushed out of the hall and some one unknown stabbed him fearfully with a knife on the leg, the wound being six inches long and clear to the bone.

#### Smallpox in York County.

M'COOL JUNCTION, Neb., Dec. 31.—Smallpox has at last made its appearance in York county. The first case to develop was at Henderson, in the southwestern part of the county, where a "bus driver's" little boy, who was in the habit of riding to and from the depot, was taken down with the dread disease. Physicians have pronounced it smallpox beyond a doubt and have enforced a rigid quarantine. Further developments are expected for the boy's playmates are supposed to have been infected before the nature of the trouble was known.

#### Will Have a New Elevator.

NEBRASKA CITY, Jan. 2.—The Duffy Grain company has just let the contract for the erection of another monster elevator here. It is to be built of steel and will have a capacity of 200,000 bushels. Their present elevator has a capacity of 100,000 bushels. This new elevator will be in the nature of a storage elevator and will cost over \$25,000. This is the biggest elevator in the state and has a storage capacity of 300,000 bushels.

#### Ends a Young Life.

FILLEY, Neb., Jan. 2.—William Damm, a young unmarried man, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a 22-calibre target rifle. Ill-health is assumed as the cause. He had been somewhat of an invalid for some time and not long ago had an attack of St. Vitus' dance. He was 23 years of age and had lately come from Missouri to visit his brother-in-law, B. S. Matchett. Coroner Reed being incapacitated by the kick of a horse from performing that duty.

#### Rural Delivery from Crete.

CRETE, Neb., Jan. 2.—Crete is to have a free rural mail delivery. The farmers round about will have their mail delivered once each day. It is understood that three routes will be established and they will probably be in operation by March 1. During the busy seasons of the year this free delivery will be of great value to the farmers. It is understood that the salary connected with the work will be \$500 a year.

#### Sues for \$10,000.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 2.—A suit was instituted in the district court by Mark H. Ullery, a traveling salesman, against Hobbs and Jones, hardware merchants of this place, for \$10,000. Mr. Ullery fell through an open elevator in the defendants' place of business last summer.

#### Still Working the Gold Mine.

CRETE, Neb., Jan. 2.—The gold mine between Milford and Crete is now being worked, and it is thought that the undertaking will be a paying investment. Mr. Dillenbeck, who owns the mine, says that experts have examined much of the output and they affirm that it will go about \$10 to the ton.

#### Cass County Pioneer Dead.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Tim Bull died at her home on the south side at 9 o'clock. She was one of the oldest settlers of Cass county. She leaves a husband and three children.

## THE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

### A Fair Representation at the Meeting Held in Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Dec. 31.—The State Library association met here in conjunction with the teachers' association. There were ten libraries represented. The first paper was read by Prof. W. E. Johnson, librarian of the Doane college library. Miss Dennis of the Lincoln city library read a paper on "Library Co-operation in Lincoln." She urged the systematic planning of the development and management of Lincoln libraries, so that each may complement the other.

Mr. Brigham cautioned the Nebraskans against making the mistake of getting a library commission with no means of support, as has been done in Georgia, Kansas and New Jersey. He said:

"No state can afford to let a popular demand for libraries die out for want of sustenance. No state can afford to let the library movement with in its borders fritter away in vain attempts on the part of benevolent but financially weak organizations to perform educational functions which do not properly belong to them. The duty of the state to foster and develop free public libraries is the duty of the state to foster and develop free public schools. The reasoning which lies at the base of our public school system also sustains the superstructure of that system—the public library. If it is worth anything to the state to have an educated citizenship, it is worth more to have a well-bred, intelligent, happy, home-loving citizenship; and what more directly to the purpose than the free public library? The schools that cost us so much money—and are worth far more than they cost—unfortunately lose their hold upon a large majority of the children of the state before they reach the crucial age of 15. A vital question for the citizen is: Should the education which makes for good citizenship cease at the very point at which the serious business of life first projects itself upon the young mind? Statistics everywhere confirm the conclusions of the criminologists that the blossoming period of criminality is between twenty and thirty years of age and from the first consciousness of manhood and womanhood, early in the teens, to that dangerous period of action beginning early in the twenties. The community that has nothing to offer the young but the licensed saloon and the regularly broiled and therefore virtually licensed brothel and makes no move for the enrichment of community life through the entertaining, instructing, reforming and elevating influence of good literature deserves its heavy expense bill for criminals and paupers and also deserves the disgraceful record and awful consequences of criminality. The state that makes no effort to induce communities to raise the standard of citizenship by placing the incentives to high thinking and right living within the easy reach of all is throwing away the opportunity of the ages."

#### Immense Crop of Wheat.

M'COOL JUNCTION, Neb., Dec. 31.—Ten thousand bushels of first-quality winter wheat is the amount. Mr. Kuns has just stored in his granary, the yield from 300 acres just threshed. At present prices these 300 acres have paid Mr. Kuns nearly \$6,000—or about 60 per cent interest on his investment for one year in York county lands. Mr. Kuns has just purchased a \$12,000 residence in York, and after this his sons will run his farm and he will live in York.

#### Taken to the Penitentiary.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec. 31.—Sheriff Wheeler made a trip to the state penitentiary, taking with him Charles Sheppard and Harry Hickson. Sheppard is the young colored man whom Judge Jensen sentenced to eighteen months for stealing a money bag containing about \$51 from John Shlap-pacasse's store. Hickson was convicted and sentenced to one year for committing forgery.

#### Struck by Passenger Train.

ORD, Neb., Dec. 31.—As Mr. and Mrs. Hasek were going home Saturday night they were struck by a Burlington passenger train and Mrs. Hasek very badly hurt, though it is thought she will recover. Her foot was crushed about 6:30 a mile west of Ord, where the wagon road crosses the Burlington in a deep cut.

#### Recovers His Stolen Stock.

NORFOLK, Neb., Dec. 26.—H. E. Glassman has recovered at Pilger twelve head of his cattle that a thief had driven there to ship to Omaha. The "rustler" escaped, but the station agent gives a good description of him and Mr. Glassman has instituted a vigorous search.

#### Gold Bricks in Soap Wrappers.

NEBRASKA CITY, Dec. 31.—Several of the grocers in this city were "taken in" by a smooth young man who pretended to be selling soap at greatly reduced prices. After the soap had been delivered and paid for and the young man had left town it was found to be a very inferior article.

#### Representative Jesse Overstreet of Indiana has made public the fact that he has prepared a bill relating to the country's finances, which he will introduce before the present session of congress adjourns.

#### Sold Hired Livery Team.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Dec. 31.—On the 17th inst. William Temple, a farm hand employed by County Commissioner L. Blanchard, went to Jackson and hired a livery rig from Coroner B. F. Sawyers to canvas the immediate territory for a jewelry concern. After being gone three days Mr. Sawyers started an inquiry and with Sheriff Sides found that "Temple had been in Sioux City with the rig, but from there he could not be traced. Officers in surrounding towns were notified and the other day Sheriff Sides received word from Marshal Booser of Oto, Ia., stating that he had his man in limbo.