State Capital Observations.

Expressions Emulative for the Good of Republican Supremacy.

LINCOLN, Jan. 14. At this writing the senatorial situation seems to be as far from a solution as it was before the legislature met. The tension is becoming a tremendous strain on the constitutions of the candidates and their aides-decamp, and the members of the legisover the outlook.

Diversified interests, state, personal and otherwise, are in evidence, and the average legislator who will be in the fight to the end is hardly able to decide which way he will jump.

It is conceded that there are many of the members pledged to support and amounting to a few over 150, should use all honorable means to secure the be thrown out of the count entirely election of certain men, but not all of them are bound. There are many in both the house and senate who are the contestants had not shown that inpossessed of a free hand, and it is to vestigations to discover the voters althese the not directly interested citizons look for a happy and honorable solution of the struggle.

present aspirants can win. The situation each day seems to get more complicated, and is fast approaching a tangle that may only be unravelled by the throwing over board of every one now dead set on being elected, and choosing from among the wealth of first and third wards, thirty-eight splendid material in the republican votes in the former and five in the latparty of the state two of the ablest and ter having been recorded where the cleanest men to be found, without regard to what has happened in the past. The situation may call for this road out of the difficulty, and if it should, we see no reason why it should not come as an agreeable surprise to every Nebraskan who regards the state's interests as paramount to all else.

While the partisans of each candidate are extremely anxious their man should win, a desire superinduced by the hope of "getting something," the average Nebraskan is interested most in having the state represented in the senate by able and pure men, who will not only be able to do something tangible for the state, but also reflect credit and honor upon the commonwealth through dignified and conscientious efforts to legislate for the people of the nation in all matters which may arise in the sanate. The partisan does not care for any except himself, and he desires most the man from whom he can get the most. Contrary to the partisan who thus hopes is the citizen who desires that the man elected be so fairly and honestly in a clean fight, and against whom there can arise not the faintest breath of suspicion of having secured the position coveted by foul or tricky means.

. . An attempt was made last week to scure a second meeting of the six leading candidates for United States senators, but resulted in partial fail-The indications, however, are more favorable than they have yet been for the candidates getting together on the calling of a senatorial

Four of the six held a second meeting. Those present were D. E. Thomp son, George D. Meiklejohn, Frank M. Currie and Edward Rosewater. With them was Speaker Sears. They adjourned to meet again at 8:30 the next morning, when Governor Crounse and E. H. Hinshaw, or his representative, are expected to be present.

The four who met succeeded in reaching this agreement: That they will acquiesce in the calling of a joint senatorial caucus, which caucus shall make its own rules; that the call for the caucus must be signed by sixty members to become effective; that forty-five votes shall be required to make any candidate the caucus nominee for United States senator.

The meeting of the republican state central committee, which was to have been held this week, has been called It was rescinded by Chairman Lindsay in order that there could be no misconstruction of the committee's The committee officers insist that the organization will maintain strict neutrality in senatorial matters, and for fear a meeting just on the eve of balloting for senator would be an incentive for some committee to mix in the fight, it was re garded best to postpone the call, which was already to be mailed out. Talk of the holding of a committee meeting started tongues to wagging about the unfortunate episode of two years ago when the executive committee was disbanded at a stormy session just as the legislature was opening, the present officers seem particularly anxious avoid subjecting themselves to criticism and particularly to head off even the possibility of repetition of the cause.

Charles Penn, ex-sheriff of Custer county, has been appointed commandant of the soldiers and sailors' home at Milford by the board of public lands and buildings. Mr. Penn is an old soldier and has an enviable record as an officer and a commander of men. He and other Custer county people were congratulated freely on the recognition given to that county.

After an exceedingly warm session the state banking board made its appointments for secretary, clerk, stenographer and four bank examiners. Ed Reyse of Broken Bow was chosen secretary of the banking board, A. M. Dodson of Wilber was selected as clerk and Frank Smith of Tekamah was

elected as stenographer. Quite a fight for bank examiners followed the selections for secretary, et al. Auditor Weston insisted on each member of the board being allowed to appoint one examiner, but Attorney General Prout and State Treasurer Staufer refused to agree to that proposition. A majority vote was required.

The Douglas county contests in the house were settled last evening by the house committee on privileges and elections in favor of the contestees after a session after the adjournment of the house. A number of law points were discussed and the attorneys were present to make citations from the record when necessary. The outcome was in doubt many times and when the lature are becoming a trifle weary final decision came it was on a vote when the republican members were divided.

The entire house committee was present with the exception of Biesner of Thayer county. The only matter remaining undisposed of was whether the votes alleged to have been illegally voted in South Omaha. This proposition was decided in the negative by a unanimous vote of the committee as the members found that leged to have been fictitious were carried on in a thorough manner. The contestees disproved enough of their claims to make the committee hesitate It is a question whether any of the to act further against them.

M M The next question was over the votes cast by persons who swore in their votes and failed to comply with the election law by depositing their affidayits in the proper hands. This affected particularly the vote in the proper affidavits were not in evidence The committee by a vote of 7 to 3 on strict party lines, voted to strike out all votes where the law governing the swearing in of votes had not been complied with. Toere remained then the question of fact as to the number of votes to strike out.

It was alleged that concerning the forty-three votes in the wards above named not a word of evidence had been introduced to show that the voters did not take the prescribed oath or furnish their affidavit. Chairman Whitmore of the committee held the view, following the rules of law, that the presumption was the work of the election judges had been lawful in every particular and he would hold that the votes recorded had been cast le gally until it was proved otherwise. In these precincts named he held there was no evidence shown by the contestants that the requisite oaths had not been administered in accordance with law. It was a fault in taking the testimony, perhaps, as it could have been secured, but for his part, he could not see his way clear to rejecting the votes without this needed evidence. On the vote Brown of Furnas, Tanner

of Nance, Hamilton of Butler and Loomis of Dodge, stood with the chairman against Marshall of Otoe, Warner of Lancaster, Armstrong of Nemahg, and Hibbert of Gage. This was sufficient to declare that Rohwer, who is contesting Johnson's seat, will not gain admittance to the house. Youngs-Hunt case was decided in the vote not to exclude the votes alleged to have been illegally brought into the district.

The need of important legislation on many subjects this session becomes more and more apparent. The call for radical changes in the law brings the necessity of close attention to work. The legislators therefore feel the senatorial fight a big burden. It is the unanimous opinion that it should be settled at the earliest possible moment. As a great many of the diffiexpected from diversified though important legislation in the udddle of a heated senatorial fight may be obviated for a constitutional convention or the appointment of a commission to codify the laws and suggest needed changes, it is likely that some action that will raise a great burden with one lift may be accomplished.

The tall men of the senate who cannot get their knees under the desks provided for the state are Trompen of Lancaster and Owens of Dawson. Mr Trompen, the Boer senator, has the in height and Mr. Owens reaches about the same altitude. The custodian of the senate recently raised the desks of these two senators by placing large class insulators such as are used on elegraph poles under the bottoms of This probably gave rise to the rumor that the two deaks had been placed on telegraph poles. The raised desks will be a source of comfort for the two tall senators, but they may obstruct the view of the other solons.

The state printing board has announced the appointment of L. Williams, editor of the Blair Pilot, as clerk of the board. Mr. Williams had harge of the literary bureau of the republican state central committee during the last campaign and did efficient work. He will continue the publication of the Blair Pilot. His duties at the state house will keep him busy a great part of the time, but he intends to devote as much time as possible to his newspaper. He succeeds A. E. Sheldon as clerk of the board.

After the decision of the con test, Ed P. Smith and W. F. Gurley, were feeling pretty good. Mr. Smith congratulated the committee by saying: "This is the first legislative centest, gentlemen, that I know of that has been decided strictly on the points of law involved."

Gen. A. V. Cole of Hastings has been appointed commandant of the soldiers' some at Grand Island by Governor This appointrant was not unexpected, but it was not made until a host of candidates had gone through the mill. The new commandant was take charge of the home February 1.

THE RIVAL LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRACY

And Their Fight for Supremacy-Jefferson and Jack on Would Deny Both of Them-The Real Democratic Party Long Since Dead.

One scarcely could imagine a more ludicrous or less inspiring spectacle than that presented by Grover Cleveland and William J. Bryan in their discussion of the constituent elements of "true" Democracy, Here are the only two men whom in more than twenty years the Democratic party has had an opportunity to vote into the office of president. The Democrat who was in his prime when the first of these two politicians came on the scene is now a weak and forling old man, and Democracy without Clevelandism or Bryanism in it is hardly more than a tradition. And how humiliating it must be to the rank and file of this once great party to see its erst 'lie eracles and heroes belaboring each other through the public prints.

What Bryan Says. Mr. Bryan accuses Grover Cleveland of having diverted the Democratic party from its time-honored principles, and he invokes the fathers of Democ racy to prove it. At the same time Mr. Cleveland accuses Mr. Bryan of having done the same thing, and he also invokes the fathers to prove it. The Democratic party has always been great on the fathers. In this respect it somewhat resembles the Chinese people, with their ancestor worship and their hate of progress. So it is not to be wondered at if Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan avoid the live and important issues before the American people and maunder through columns about the dead and gone.

Both Against Protection.

However, it is clear enough that both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland cannot be right in claiming to have clung closely to Democratic traditions. To just the degree in which they differ, one or the other must be wrong. And it is to this self-evident proposition that the Democratic party is addressing its present quarrel-each side trying to prove the other wrong-without grasping the fundamental truth that both are in the same boat.

For example, Mr. Cleveland is opposed to the principle of protection to American industries. So is Mr. Bryan. Protection was approved and sustained by all the Democratic fathers. Jefferson indorsed it in all of his messages. The first of the three planks constituting the first platform put out by a Democratic national convention declared unequivocally for the doctrine. Therefore both Cleveland and Bryan have departed radically from the teachings of the founders of their party in sustaining the policy of free trade.

Today Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland stand together on the same platform with respect to the doctrine of antiexpansion, and both insult the memory of their political progenitors by claiming Democratic tradition as their guide. The chief glory of the Democratic party finds its wellspring in the record of expansion. We are indebted to the founders of the Democratic party for the greatness and grandeur which our country may boast today. If Jefferson had been inspired by the pusillanimous doctrine which Bryan preached from the stump and which Cleveland advocated with his pen, the United States might today consist of thirteen small states surrounded on our own continent by rivals and foes. Imagine President Jefferson hauling down the American flag in Hawaii! Or Andrew Jackson bleating like a sheep about having no constitutional right to annex Porto Rico.

Only Point of Difference So far as the records go Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan are apart on the question of finance. Now, the question of finance is not the only one which makes for loss or gain to the American people, nor the only one on which they are dividing politically. president, Mr. Cleveland put in practical effect every policy for which Mr. Bryan stands, with the exception of free silver, and the result was that he cially and industrially. If Mr. Bryan have made the ruin deeper and brought | man -Ex. it quicker with his additional fallacy of free silver, but he certainly could not have improved on the administration, if he stuck to Democratic lines.

Cleveland's Policy Brought Rule The whole truth, not recognized by either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Bryan, is that the American people are overwhelmingly opposed to the Democratic party in its entire collection of attitudes before the people. If Mr. Cleveland thinks he can bring it back into popularity by patching up a little here with respect to finance, and a little there with respect to something else, he is woefully mistaken. The party is so sweepingly wrong in most of its fundamental aspects that nothing less than a revolution can hope to reform

Real Party Is Long Dead.

What the people object to is its attitude of reaction or negation; its systematic opposition to all efforts at progress; its narrow and timid conception of the range of governmental powers; its lack of confidence in the future of the republic; its distrust of American enterprise and American character; its cowardly indisposition to do and dare in the theater of the world's action-its total inability to foster the "get there" spirit which he can see, its future is too dark to be makes nations as well as individuals visible.

BRYAN AND GROVER, great. And until the Democratic party can be revolutionized into an American party, filled with the ardor of achievement and success, all the tinkering the politicians may do will come to naught.

WEB. DAVIS.

That Colorado man who has sued Webster Davis for three thousand dollars for collecting soldiers for the Boer army claims that he rendered these services while Webster was still assistant secretary of state. After this Mr. Davis made his visit to South Africa, was entertained by the English in Cape Colony, and was apparently on the most friendly terms with them. It was not until he visited the Transvaal and saw the prominent men of the Transvagl republic that he came out openly the Boers. There is evidence of duplicity all through the actions of Mr. Davis. He betrayed a trust while occupying a p.ominent official position, if the allegations of the Colorado orator are true, he sold himself for money if other allegations pretty well substantlated be correct, and he tried to beat the man out of his commission who had acted as his tool. Certainly Mr. Davis does not stand before the country in a very pleasant position. It is to be hoped that the investigation will be very thorough. There can be no politics in the matter now, and the investigation can be made in an unprejudiced manner. It is to be remembered that in Kansas City, where Webster Davis is best known, there is hardly any one who believes in his sincerity or honesty in the matter of the Transvaal troubles. We do not know of a single paper in his home town that stands up for him. The story that he shot holes through his own hat, during the A. P. A. excitment, and then tried to make people believe that he was the victim of a Catholic plot, is hardly disputed out there. He loves money better than anything else unless it be the applause of the public. He has great oratorical gifts after a gushing sort of a style, but he has abused them. His grand stand play in the Kansas City convention was a failure for the reason that the Democrats who applauded him for abandoning the Republican party had no faith at all in his sincerity. They were well aware of the fact that he had tried to get a Boer resolution through the Philadelphia convention, and that, had he succeeded in this, he would have been one of the strongest of McKinley shouters. One of the great feats accomplished by the Republican party this year was getting rid of such men as Webster Davis. One of the misfortunes of the Democracy was in falling heir to such men.-Ex.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

We are thoroughly in accord with

those Republican papers that are insisting that congress should proceed to place the gold standard beyond the peradventure of a doubt. The Republican party has been entrusted with that duty, it has made the promise, and that promise must be made good. course there will be the usual cry in regard to the impolicy of tinkering with the corrency. That is to be expected. But there can be no bad results from riveting firmly what has already been agreed on. There is no doubt that at the beginning of the campaign a great majority of the people of the United States were firmly convinced that the gold standard was safe. That was the original opinion even of Secretary Gage. The declarations of the Democratic platform, that would have been of no meaning had this been the case, first directed public attention to the loop-holes in the currency law; the measure was examined through the financial microscope, and it was discovered that it was not so immaculate as had been supposed, inasmuch as it would place in the hands of an unfriendly executive, without concurrent action by congress, the power to place this country practically on a silver basis, to shake the public credit, and bring about a state of affairs that would inevitably lead to a panic. There is also no question that the declaration of Mr. Bryan, made four years ago and not disputed by him in the late campaign, that he would do Whife all in his power, if elected, to destroy the gold standard, was sincere, and while this led to many people voting for him who might under other circumstances have voted against him, almost ruined the country, commer- and thereby helped the Republican candidate, it is something that should had been president he might possibly be placed beyond the power of any

A Volce from the Tomb.

The proposal of the Kansas Populists to abolish their party and become Democrats may be interesting, but it is not important. The Populists and Democrats of Kansas have practically been one party for several years past, and they have both dwindled to proportions which have made them insignificant. They might as well expire together as separately and save something in funeral expenses.

Mr. Cleveland was right in suppos ing the Democratic party was sick of disastrous Bryanism, but he was wrong in thinking it sick enough to return to him who drove it to Bryanism.

It should not be difficult for Mr Cleveland and Mr. Bryan to show the Democratic party that neither is a safe or desirable leader.

It is not necessary for President Mc-Kinley to explain that he did not vote for Cleveland. No one ever suspected him of such folly.

Senator Vest takes the sensible view of the future of his party. So far as AT LAST.

When on my day of life the night is failing. And, in the winds from unsunped apaces blown I hear far voices out of darkness call-

My feet to paths unknown.

Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant, Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;
O Love divine, O Helper ever present,

Be Thou my strength and stay. Be near me when all else is from me

drifting, Earth, sky, home's picture, days shade and shine And kindly faces to my own uplifting The love which answers mine.

I have but Thee, O Father! Let Thy Be with me then to comfort and uphold: No gate of pearl, no branch of palm, I merit:

Nor street of shining gold. Suffice it if, my good and ill unreckened, And both forgiven through Thy abounding grace, I find myself by hands familiar beck-

Unto my fitting place. Some humble door among Thy many mansions, Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease

And flows forever through heaven's green xpansions The river of Thy pence. There from the music round about me

stealing. I fain would learn the new and holy And find at last beneath Thy trees of The life for which I long.

—John G. Whittler.

For Love of Madelaine.

BY JAMES O'SHAUGHNESSY.

(Copyright, 1900, by Dally Story Pub. Co.) Although I had been a frequent caller at the home of Madelaine Zimmer, as I had a right to be. I had never met Charles Newkirk there. Indeed, there were many other young men of my acquaintance whom I had never met at her home, for that matter, but the fact that Newkirk and I never happened to be callers in the luxurious house of the Zimmers at the same time is worthy of mention. This was the Newkirk who was in love with Madelaine.

His tenderness for her was hardly within my knowledge, as he had never told me of it, but it was so firmly a matter of belief with me that it interfered with my ease of mind. I knew he called to see her; that was sufficient to make out a plain case of rivalry against him. After that whenever I encountered him at the club or at receptions the very sight of him quickened my sense of envy. His handsome features, his rakish mustache, his correct clothes and his graceful carriage had the distressing effect of putting me in despair of winning Madelaine so long as he was in the field. For that reason I was glad I had never met him when I was paying my devotions to her, as I felt I would suffer, by comparison, in her

If he was handsome and dashing, he was devoid of some of the essentials for a good husband. I knew this. Madelaine, I was sure, did not know it. Therefore, as one who loved her with every fiber of his heart that was sensible to passion, I felt a double purpose in my woolng-to save her from him and to win her for myself.

I wanted to tell her what sort of a fellow at heart Newkirk was. Being his rival, however, I dared not. I knew from the discoveries LeBruyere made in dissecting the souls of women

that it would have a contrary effect. Newkirk never spoke of her to me I never spoke of her to him. She never mentioned him to me. Still he kept calling to see her. So did I. Still he and I never met there. When he called I stayed away. When I called he did not come. It might have appeared to Madelaine we were dodging



The very sight of him quickened my sense of envy.

each other. I was glad we were, for I feared my impetuous disposition would have spoiled my chances. Fortunately I was able to preserve

an unruffled demeanor, but I was watchful and determined. Newkirk had affairs of business that called him often to New York. I heard also in the club gossip that he had an affair of the heart there, too. From that moment I was resolved to put a literal construction on the maxim: "All is fair in love and war."

Soon after this Newkirk went East, to remain a month, he said. In happy coincidence the Zimmers left the very next day to pass the summer session at Charlevoix. The day following I sailed for Charlevoix to pass my vacation. She welcomed me there with evidences of delight. It was a period of supreme happiness to be near and to know that Newkirk would not in-

terfere for a whole month. Then was my time, if ever, I realized, to win her. As a wise general would do preparatory to assaulting a | mense volume of errors.

citadel, I made a plan. It was simple enough. It was to tell her that Newkirk was dead. That would leave the field clear. In her moment of bereavement I would naturally be the one man to whom she would turn for consolation. The rest would be easy.

I broke the sad news to her one day while we were strolling along the cliffs. She didn't take it much to heart, and I feared for my success. Women are so much more confiding in times of grief. It was too late to change the plan then. I did the best I could. I held her hand, I pressed it to my lips, I muttered things so tender that they escaped my articulation. When I thought there was nothing proper left for me to do but jump over the cliff and hope they would never find my body, she turned to me with an expression of tenderness in her great brown eyes that filled my soul with joy.

"And you love me, Madelaine?" I sighed.

"I have loved you with all my heart for a long, long time, John," whispered.

There we plighted our troth. The



She gave a scream and threw herself fainting in my arms.

birds sang sweeter than ever they sang before. The sun shone brighter; the lake and the sky were bluer and the air was perfumed as we slowly paced along. We forgot the dinner hour and didn't care, for we were happy.

It was late in the afternoon when we returned to the hotel. We were sitting in the cooling shade of the great veranda. Another boatload of visitors hauled up from the wharf were being discharged from the hacks and we were studying them as they passed into the hotel.

My eye fell on one of them and it made my love-laden heart stop beating. Madelaine saw my sudden emo-

"What is the matter, John, dear?" she exclaimed in affright.

I could not find words at that moment, but she followed my fixed stare with her terrified glances until she, too, saw the cause of my momentary paralysis.

She gave a scream and threw herself, fainting, in my arms.

There, among the new arrivals, stood Charles Newkirk, back from the grave in which I had so recently placed

"What does this mean, Newkirk?" I demanded as savagely as I could when I recovered a part of my senses. Whatever answer he made was lost to me, for at that moment Madeiaine's mother came shricking to her daughter's aid. A score of other women rushed in upon me. I surrendered my fainting loved one to their more skillful attentions, and extricating myself from the hysterical concourse, I went to meet Newkirk face to face. Madelaine was mine at last and I had nothing to fear from him. As her protector I felt it to be my plain duty to punish him for his impertinent intrusion.

He was gone from the veranda. I went into the hotel rotunda looking for him, but he was not there. I went to the clerk's desk.

"Where did that insolent fellow go?" I demanded. "Whom do you mean?" asked the apprehensive clerk.

"Why that fellow Newkirk." "They have gone to their room." "They? Who are they? Newkirk is the only one I want."

"I mean Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk. They just arrived-on their wedding trip, I believe." I looked at the hotel register and

there was Newkirk's familiar handwriting tracing the words: "Charles Newkirk and wife."

"Shall I send up your card?" asked the clerk.

"No; I guess I have made a mistake," I said softly. Then I hurried back to see if Mad-

elaine had recovered. She was sitting beside her mother looking pale. I sat on the other side of her. She leaned over to me with a faded expression in her erstwhile lustrous eyes.

"Was it his ghost, John?" she asked in a hoarse whisper. "No, dear, that was his wife you

saw with him," I said calmly. "But you told me he was dead," she said, with a tone of deep injury in her voice.

"Well, aren't you more surprised to hear that he is married?"

"Why, no. He told me he was going East to marry some other girl when I jilted him the week before last."

Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Archbishop of Canterbury recently entered his eightieth year, having been born on St. Andrew's day, 1821, at Santa Maura, in the Ionian islands. It is generally stated that he was born in Sierra Leone, of which his father, Major Octavius Temple was governor.

The history of mankind is an im-