

REDUNDANT CURRENCY

The Bankers try Their Hand at Invent- ing a New Phrase With Which to Fool the Muddled Heads.

The New York bankers' magazines are just now supplying numerous articles from "economists" and "financiers." They have found again that we have a "redundant" currency. They tried that cry at one time during 1896, but dropped it after a few weeks. Now they want to start partisans shouting once more so they furnish them with this word "redundant."

The American Banker, which voices the inside purposes of the eastern gold standard clique, admits that the present movement against silver has for its chief purpose the curtailing of the national currency, which the money lenders of New York find somewhat redundant. Half a dozen times since the middle of 1896 these bankers have threatened the business interests of the country, and the speculative cult in Wall street, with higher money rates. Each time they have failed to realize because money flowed in from the west and south at opportune moments and nipped the advance in the bud.

The American Banker calls the coteries who appeared last week in favor of the Hill bill and kindred measures a "remarkable company of men." It being branded with the same alien money stamp makes them remarkable the title is well chosen, for the country long since learned to accurately class Messrs. Gage, Roberts, White, Hill and Levy, and a representative in congress from New York, with financial connection on both sides of the water. That these patriotic gentlemen are after the country's circulation as well as silver is evident from the following, which appeared in a recent issue of the American Banker:

"Secretary Gage spoke for the interchangeability of silver and gold obligations, while Mr. White advocated the total removal of the silver dollars. There were suggestions to use the metal as it came into the treasury as a set balance in subsidiary coinage. The removal of somewhat over 500,000,000 of dollars from the currency seemed a too formidable experiment for the nerves of many of those who heard it proposed with that cold intellectuality for which Mr. White is noted. The idea of congress was not to annihilate this currency, but to sell it for whatever it may bring in the markets of the world. Say one-half of its use as currency would be destroyed at current prices. If this were done."

When the present currency law was under consideration an effort was made by this same coterie of contractionists to have the greenbacks called in and redeemed. But the west and south rallied to the support of the civil war currency, which is as acceptable to the public today, and much more generally in use, than gold coins or even gold certificates. The "endless chain" argument was very easily exploded. It being shown by references to the law as it stood that while United States notes—greenbacks—were redeemable in coin, the word coin meant silver as well as gold. Hence the treasury department could easily protect itself from raids on the part of gold brokers by following the example of the Bank of France and using its own option as to whether it should pay gold or silver in exchange for greenbacks. The men who threaten the treasury, who place obstacles in the way of silver currency, and those who are now proposing that 500,000,000 of ultimate silver dollars, represented largely by certificates, shall be called in for redemption in gold, and that interest-bearing bonds shall be issued to procure the gold.

The movement in hand bores no good to silver, in the mines or out of it, may be gleaned from the closing paragraph in the Banker's article, as follows:

The sale by a government of its silver coinage has a striking precedent in the action of Germany from 1873 to 1875. The immense gold indemnity which the German government secured from France after the war of 1871 enabled it to reconstruct the currency basis and adopt the single gold standard. At the time there was a large amount of silver currency in circulation, which the government gathered up and sold.

To show how easy it is for bankers to obtain gold from the government, free of charge, the present gold standard act need only be consulted. It provides for the redemption in gold, on demand, of any part of the government's issues outstanding of December 1, 1900, as follows:

United States notes.....\$346,681,016
Sherman notes of 1890..... 62,448,960
Gold certificates..... 254,607,379
National bank notes..... 332,292,260
Total gold paper.....\$996,428,655
National bank notes, included in the above summary, are one step removed. In other words, they are yet redeemable at the treasury in legal tender notes, which are themselves redeemable in gold, so that practically the national bank notes can be used indirectly for raids on the treasury stock of the yellow metal. Should the latter fall below \$150,000,000 the secretary of the treasury must sell 3 per cent gold bonds to make good the redemption. This latter is a "contingent liability" as it is "contingent" upon the average lender of money, for when the government appears on the market as a borrower all other customers are immediately compelled to pay higher rates.

The English Idea

At the Queen's Ball, after presentation in 1886, a number of English people standing near me commenced commenting on the politeness of the Prince to Americans, and especially on the fact that he had that evening

danced with a young American lady. "To tell you the truth," said one, "I do not like all this kowtowing to the Americans. I think it is all very well to have a political peace between the two countries, if we can, for they are always trying to get an advantage of us, but as to social equality, never, and as to seeing them lead off with our Prince, it is shocking to my English heart."

"But," said another man, "remember we have married them freely—two duchesses, two countesses, and I do not know how many younger sons." "Yes," said the first speaker, who I afterward learned was the Earl of Sefton, "they have brought money in where it was needed. That excuses a great deal, but it does not excuse the first gentleman in the land for dancing with an American girl at the Queen's Ball."

"Forb, not quite so bad as that," said his now reasonable compeer. "My friend who was with me had an American daughter-in-law, and I looked at her to see if she was not hurt; but she was not. She smiled. 'That is the way we all felt,' said she, 'but we are consoled now. At least, we do not talk so loud!'"—M. E. W. Sherwood, in February Smart Set.

TWENTIETH CENTURY SCHOOLS

Chancellor Andrews Believes That There Will be Great Improvements Made in the Common School System.

In an article in the Saturday Evening Post, Chancellor Andrews says some very pointed things about the common schools and school boards. He is an earnest advocate of manual training. On that subject he says: "The work performed by the child in manual training, for instance, is worth all its cost as a knack or sleight-of-hand, and ten times its cost as an aid to motor efficiency and morality. No former pedagogical agency equals it in awaking the dull or in reforming the vicious. Proper manual training is at bottom mental; it does not retard, but advances mental attainments. Still more is this true of color work, drawing and the various attempts at art. They are educative in a great variety of ways, exerting a manual, a mental, an aesthetic and a moral influence. An almost spontaneous art power resides in many children, which needs only cultivation to become a benign factor in their lives."

In regard to another question in which the public is generally interested at the present, he says: "In a recent work on finance, Henry C. Adams says, in substance, that if this republic is to continue free, its grades of education must be provided for the general cost. This for the reason that in privately endowed schools the teaching is shaded to suit the social classes from which the benefactors hail. Consciously or unconsciously the bias of the class which maintains these institutions is displayed in their work. There is a great truth in this. The instruction given in privately endowed schools is usually not intended to be prejudiced, and yet a certain prejudice it cannot avoid. Questions vital to the masses are either not discussed at all, or only superficially and one-sidedly. This being so, the inquiry what is to be the character of the public schools in the twentieth century becomes most interesting and important. In so brief an article we can touch on only a few salient points in the coming change."

One of the points in which he expects to see a change is in the teaching of morals. Whatever one may think of the other propositions advanced there will certainly be an universal agreement with his views on this question. Upon this he observes: "The time seems near at hand when public schools will be able to teach the elements of morality in a positive way. Hitherto they have not been permitted to attempt this because the simplest moral teaching has been thought to involve dogma. This fear is now seen to be groundless. All are becoming aware that for practical purposes morality can be taught without dipping into religion."

"Public sentiment would even now sanction a more positive and regular teaching in the public schools of cleanliness in body, speech and thought, of temperance, of the rights and laws of property, of public spirit, love of country, regard for parents, the aged, the feeble, the unfortunate. There are no parents who do not wish their children schooled in these vastly important duties."

All the common virtues need to be inculcated in the school as well as at home. This is a work that the school of the twentieth century is going to undertake and successfully carry out. A most useful code of morals will be taught in the schools, which will fasten upon the child at the very beginning of his mental life the principles that tend to produce good citizenship, the end and aim of the public school system."

When the common virtues are thus taught in the public schools as part of their regular office, when we bring before all children in this effective way the difference between right and wrong, and the royal claims of duty, the schools will take on a new relation to the people now patronizing various forms of private schools. Then, without quarrel or dispute, it will be seen that all children can be safely placed under the auspices of the public school system, setwise divisions among elementary schools being no longer necessary. This reform in public schooling is, in my opinion, destined to bring about universal faith in them, all citizens, without distinction of creed, applauding them with one voice."

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP IS not a common every-day cough mixture. It is a marvelous remedy for all the troublesome and dangerous complications resulting from a cold in the head, throat, chest or lungs. Sold for 25 cents.

COMPLETE EDUCATION

Chancellor Andrews Delivers an Address to Omaha Teachers—A Great Audience Turns Out to Hear Him.

Chancellor Andrews delivered a very able address to the teachers of Omaha last Friday at noon. The schools were all closed earlier than usual so as to give them an opportunity to hear the great educator. The address was along the same lines that The Independent has for so many years advocated. The education of the whole body is only a partial education. The eye must be educated and drilled or it can see only partially. The hand must be educated or it will perform deficient. The muscles must be educated or they cannot perform their complete functions. The regents of the university will recognize that the following paragraph is along exactly the same lines of the address delivered before them by the editor of The Independent when the effort was made by the Hayden Art club to have the university make the art school a part of the university.

"This practical mode of educating people enlarges the industrial efficiency of a nation. It is calculated to bring out the powers of art appreciation and art creation, in which Americans are so grossly lacking. For a century we have been trying to devise legislation which might enable Americans to do the manufacturing for Americans. But there is an important department in which we have done almost nothing for our industries independent of Europe. I refer to the immense field of industrial design. Our cotton and woollen goods, our wallpapers, calicoes and other staple articles of manufacture are nearly all stamped with designs which originated in foreigners' minds. We have to pay foreigners millions of dollars yearly for this service. There is among us more or less technical training for designing, but unless this is based on a cultivated power of observation and fine discrimination in colors and forms, begun in youth, foreigners will continue to design for us and make us pay tribute to Europe therefor. If the American people would take measures to build up by proper education this artistic taste and the power to create their own designs, it would not only save the millions of dollars now yearly paid abroad for designs, but advance our people in one of the richest elements of civilization."

Mr. Roberts was cross-examined quite sharply by Representative Cochran of Missouri and Shaforth of Colorado, representing the silver element on the committee, and Mr. Cochran announced that the opposition to the proposed legislation would ask for hearings later. "A letter from President Williams of the Chemical National Bank of New York was read approving the purpose of the pending bill as 'demanded by public sentiment and by the emphatic endorsement by the people of the principle of the gold standard.'" Mr. Williams expressed preference for the Levy bill. "A letter from John Harrison Rhoads, chairman of the committee on finance of the New York chamber of commerce, also was read, expressing hearty approval of the proposed legislation."

"Mr. M. L. Muehleman, in a memorandum submitted, says the silver bullion had cost us about \$2.4 cents an ounce, and would sell now for about 65 cents per ounce. Its coinage as subsidiary coin, he wrote, would be entirely justifiable and would cause an actual gain to the treasury cash. He added that if the purpose of the legislation is to suspend the coinage of the standard dollars a 'repealer' would make that purpose much more definite. The hearings will be resumed next Monday."

NEW PENSION SYSTEM

Old world oppressions gradually gain foothold and secure precedents during this joint reign of Mark and Mack. The pension list is gradually being extended to the officials as well as for military and naval service, providing that the recipients are upholders of plutocracy and members in good standing in the republican party. If the rate they have established in this business is kept up many of the scoundrels will be on the pension lists. In commenting on this tendency, the Baltimore American remarks as follows: "When the bill to place Congressman Boutelle on the retired list of the navy was passed the American expressed the opinion that it was a vicious precedent, which would be speedily employed by congress. The country has not had long to wait for the confirmation of the American's prediction. The senate passed a bill yesterday to pension Horatio N. Davis, the father of the late Senator Davis, at the rate of \$50 a month. That he was not placed on the retired list of the army or navy is probably due to the fact that he is not a senator or a member of congress. The senate may have been distinguished to push this system of rewards too far, while it was a novelty to the public."

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you distressed at night and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

CHESSE AND HUMAN NATURE.

By Henry E. Hartzog, LL. D., President Clemson College, S. C. Chess is popularly regarded as an amusement for the idle hours of idle men. That may be true when it is played only for amusement. Chess is something more for those who spare the time to dive into the subtle principles of the game. We frequently hear a man say he hasn't time to play chess. I heard a gentleman say that some days ago, who spends more time hunting and fishing in one week than the average player would spend over chess in six months. The human mind must have some relaxation and if one gets that relaxation in a game of chess, he is thereby improved and strengthened for his other duties. Benjamin Franklin has written a clever article on the "Morals of Chess." He points out the fact that chess playing develops the faculties of caution and prudence. Other writers have also advocated chess as a means of mental discipline. It certainly teaches a man how to reason. It certainly develops concentration.

BLACK.

Is it possible that the knightly Barry overlooked in his problem No. 39, which we published on January 10? The double Indian appears to have this prosaic solution also: R—Q B 4 ch, PxR ch must; KxP, and the dusky sovereign's rear guard prevent his escape; if P check, QxP mate; if PxP, Q—R 4 mate. The black pawn at Q Kt 2 is to blame for this.

WHITE.

SOLUTIONS AND SOLVERS. Is it possible that the knightly Barry overlooked in his problem No. 39, which we published on January 10? The double Indian appears to have this prosaic solution also: R—Q B 4 ch, PxR ch must; KxP, and the dusky sovereign's rear guard prevent his escape; if P check, QxP mate; if PxP, Q—R 4 mate. The black pawn at Q Kt 2 is to blame for this.

COMPLETE EDUCATION

Chancellor Andrews Delivers an Address to Omaha Teachers—A Great Audience Turns Out to Hear Him.

Chancellor Andrews delivered a very able address to the teachers of Omaha last Friday at noon. The schools were all closed earlier than usual so as to give them an opportunity to hear the great educator. The address was along the same lines that The Independent has for so many years advocated. The education of the whole body is only a partial education. The eye must be educated and drilled or it can see only partially. The hand must be educated or it will perform deficient. The muscles must be educated or they cannot perform their complete functions. The regents of the university will recognize that the following paragraph is along exactly the same lines of the address delivered before them by the editor of The Independent when the effort was made by the Hayden Art club to have the university make the art school a part of the university.

"This practical mode of educating people enlarges the industrial efficiency of a nation. It is calculated to bring out the powers of art appreciation and art creation, in which Americans are so grossly lacking. For a century we have been trying to devise legislation which might enable Americans to do the manufacturing for Americans. But there is an important department in which we have done almost nothing for our industries independent of Europe. I refer to the immense field of industrial design. Our cotton and woollen goods, our wallpapers, calicoes and other staple articles of manufacture are nearly all stamped with designs which originated in foreigners' minds. We have to pay foreigners millions of dollars yearly for this service. There is among us more or less technical training for designing, but unless this is based on a cultivated power of observation and fine discrimination in colors and forms, begun in youth, foreigners will continue to design for us and make us pay tribute to Europe therefor. If the American people would take measures to build up by proper education this artistic taste and the power to create their own designs, it would not only save the millions of dollars now yearly paid abroad for designs, but advance our people in one of the richest elements of civilization."

Mr. Roberts was cross-examined quite sharply by Representative Cochran of Missouri and Shaforth of Colorado, representing the silver element on the committee, and Mr. Cochran announced that the opposition to the proposed legislation would ask for hearings later. "A letter from President Williams of the Chemical National Bank of New York was read approving the purpose of the pending bill as 'demanded by public sentiment and by the emphatic endorsement by the people of the principle of the gold standard.'" Mr. Williams expressed preference for the Levy bill. "A letter from John Harrison Rhoads, chairman of the committee on finance of the New York chamber of commerce, also was read, expressing hearty approval of the proposed legislation."

"Mr. M. L. Muehleman, in a memorandum submitted, says the silver bullion had cost us about \$2.4 cents an ounce, and would sell now for about 65 cents per ounce. Its coinage as subsidiary coin, he wrote, would be entirely justifiable and would cause an actual gain to the treasury cash. He added that if the purpose of the legislation is to suspend the coinage of the standard dollars a 'repealer' would make that purpose much more definite. The hearings will be resumed next Monday."

NEW PENSION SYSTEM

Old world oppressions gradually gain foothold and secure precedents during this joint reign of Mark and Mack. The pension list is gradually being extended to the officials as well as for military and naval service, providing that the recipients are upholders of plutocracy and members in good standing in the republican party. If the rate they have established in this business is kept up many of the scoundrels will be on the pension lists. In commenting on this tendency, the Baltimore American remarks as follows: "When the bill to place Congressman Boutelle on the retired list of the navy was passed the American expressed the opinion that it was a vicious precedent, which would be speedily employed by congress. The country has not had long to wait for the confirmation of the American's prediction. The senate passed a bill yesterday to pension Horatio N. Davis, the father of the late Senator Davis, at the rate of \$50 a month. That he was not placed on the retired list of the army or navy is probably due to the fact that he is not a senator or a member of congress. The senate may have been distinguished to push this system of rewards too far, while it was a novelty to the public."

CHESSE AND HUMAN NATURE.

By Henry E. Hartzog, LL. D., President Clemson College, S. C. Chess is popularly regarded as an amusement for the idle hours of idle men. That may be true when it is played only for amusement. Chess is something more for those who spare the time to dive into the subtle principles of the game. We frequently hear a man say he hasn't time to play chess. I heard a gentleman say that some days ago, who spends more time hunting and fishing in one week than the average player would spend over chess in six months. The human mind must have some relaxation and if one gets that relaxation in a game of chess, he is thereby improved and strengthened for his other duties. Benjamin Franklin has written a clever article on the "Morals of Chess." He points out the fact that chess playing develops the faculties of caution and prudence. Other writers have also advocated chess as a means of mental discipline. It certainly teaches a man how to reason. It certainly develops concentration.

BLACK.

Is it possible that the knightly Barry overlooked in his problem No. 39, which we published on January 10? The double Indian appears to have this prosaic solution also: R—Q B 4 ch, PxR ch must; KxP, and the dusky sovereign's rear guard prevent his escape; if P check, QxP mate; if PxP, Q—R 4 mate. The black pawn at Q Kt 2 is to blame for this.

WHITE.

SOLUTIONS AND SOLVERS. Is it possible that the knightly Barry overlooked in his problem No. 39, which we published on January 10? The double Indian appears to have this prosaic solution also: R—Q B 4 ch, PxR ch must; KxP, and the dusky sovereign's rear guard prevent his escape; if P check, QxP mate; if PxP, Q—R 4 mate. The black pawn at Q Kt 2 is to blame for this.

- 9. Frank Bechley, Montezuma.
10. W. E. Fowler, Tama.
11. C. J. Wouser, Tama.
12. Chas. H. Harmer, 1017 9th ave., Cedar Rapids.
13. J. J. Weiss, Woodbine.
14. T. Decker, Dunlap.
15. R. A. Williams, Dunlap.
16. Chas. Creswell, 1129 20th, Des Moines.
17. H. N. Wells, 6th and Mulberry, Des Moines.
18. Claude H. Coyle, Humboldt.
19. J. A. Vest, Montezuma.
20. Geo. G. Fitz, West Bend.
21. E. P. Udegraff, Guthrie Center.
22. C. C. Hunt, Montezuma.
NEBRASKA.
1. John L. Clark, Lincoln.
2. W. E. Hardy, Lincoln.
3. W. R. Ellis, Bloomfield.
4. H. B. Hammond, Wymore.
5. Dr. A. E. Bartoo, Arcadia.
6. C. J. Brega, Callaway.
7. F. P. Winchester, Dannebrog.
8. W. W. Wyckoff, York.
9. Judge S. H. Seagwick, York.
10. T. N. Hartzell, Kearney.
11. Dr. G. M. Seeley, Kearney.
12. J. M. Bruner, Omaha.
13. Nelson Hald, Dannebrog.
14. J. M. Crosby, Fremont.
15. A. Powell, St. Edward.
16. B. B. Rice, Grand Island.
17. W. C. Patterson, St. Edward.
18. N. G. Griffin, St. Edward.
19. C. O. Rettenmayer, Arcadia.
20. T. C. Patterson, North Platte.
21. C. B. Swim, St. Edward.
22. C. Q. De France, Lincoln.

CHESSE AND HUMAN NATURE. By Henry E. Hartzog, LL. D., President Clemson College, S. C. Chess is popularly regarded as an amusement for the idle hours of idle men. That may be true when it is played only for amusement. Chess is something more for those who spare the time to dive into the subtle principles of the game. We frequently hear a man say he hasn't time to play chess. I heard a gentleman say that some days ago, who spends more time hunting and fishing in one week than the average player would spend over chess in six months. The human mind must have some relaxation and if one gets that relaxation in a game of chess, he is thereby improved and strengthened for his other duties. Benjamin Franklin has written a clever article on the "Morals of Chess." He points out the fact that chess playing develops the faculties of caution and prudence. Other writers have also advocated chess as a means of mental discipline. It certainly teaches a man how to reason. It certainly develops concentration.

BLACK.

Is it possible that the knightly Barry overlooked in his problem No. 39, which we published on January 10? The double Indian appears to have this prosaic solution also: R—Q B 4 ch, PxR ch must; KxP, and the dusky sovereign's rear guard prevent his escape; if P check, QxP mate; if PxP, Q—R 4 mate. The black pawn at Q Kt 2 is to blame for this.

WHITE.

SOLUTIONS AND SOLVERS. Is it possible that the knightly Barry overlooked in his problem No. 39, which we published on January 10? The double Indian appears to have this prosaic solution also: R—Q B 4 ch, PxR ch must; KxP, and the dusky sovereign's rear guard prevent his escape; if P check, QxP mate; if PxP, Q—R 4 mate. The black pawn at Q Kt 2 is to blame for this.

SOLVERS' SCORES. C. R. Oldham.....14
C. B. Dyar.....9
Louis Ostberg.....4
Rev. Younkins.....4
E. E. Brega.....4
E. E. Armstrong.....4

NOTES.

Mr. E. E. Armstrong sends endgame position of his first game in the new century, played New Year's day against Rev. F. M. Dean (white). The position as reported is R 2 P 1 P 5 K 2 K 1 S 2 B 2 P 2 P, evidently transposed as to black and white sides of the board. If correct, white to play, pushes in the pawn; otherwise, white must play RxP ch, KxR, KxP, and the black B prevents white from queening his pawn.

IOWA-NEBRASKA MATCH.

A correspondence chess match has been arranged for and started between the state associations of Iowa and Nebraska. Dr. J. L. Ormsbee, Springfield, Mo., has been selected as referee. Iowa players at the old-numbered boards have first move; Nebraska at those even-numbered. Pillsbury rules to govern. Scores to be mailed to C. C. Hunt, Montezuma, Ia., and C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb. The players are: 1. Chas. S. Jacobs, box 184, Des Moines.
2. Ell Camp, 519 So. 5th, Keokuk.
3. Judge J. R. Caldwell, Toledo.
4. Les Edwards, Danbury.
5. Carl C. Marshall, Cedar Rapids.
6. W. J. Jefferson, Grinnell.
7. Dr. B. F. Philbrook, Denison.
8. E. W. Clark, Jr., Grinnell.

The University of Nebraska SCHOOL OF MUSIC..... Is the leading institution of its kind in the west. It offers complete and thorough courses in all branches of Music. It has a corps of twenty instructors and a fine building for its exclusive use, and would ask you to send for catalogue. WILLARD KIMBALL, DIRECTOR. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

EVER DONE BUSINESS With Us? We are the lowest in price and the highest in quality. Oils, Paints, Drugs, The NOSHOF DRUG STORE, 141 South 9th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

HARDY TREES THAT BEAR AND GROW FRUIT Large and Complete line of Nursery Stock, consisting of varieties adapted to the north-west. Location one of the leading fruit districts of Nebraska. ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION. We pay all freights to points in Nebraska and Western Iowa. We guarantee satisfaction with our customers. Catalogue mailed free upon application. Address all communications to MARSHALL BROS., Arlington, Neb.

practice over the board. But at first one must necessarily meet many failures. He learns through his failures. He rises on his dead self to higher things. Here again we have a picture of life. The true scholar learns from the school of failure.

The Legislature

The members of the legislature have been balloting twelve days for United States senator and as far as settling the question they are no nearer a solution than when they first began. Rosewater, Thompson and Melkiohn have made a gain of three or four votes over the first ballots, but as the members skip around from one candidate to another, the gain signifies nothing. The ballot taken Wednesday resulted as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Short term, Long term, Total.
D. E. Thompson... 35
G. D. Melkiohn... 2
F. M. Currie... 1
E. Rosewater... 1
E. H. Hinchaw... 12
L. Cronquist... 1
Francis Martin... 6
E. J. Hainer... 4
M. P. Kinkaid... 3
N. V. Harlan... 1
W. S. Morlan... 1
J. H. Vandusen... 1
H. C. Lindsey... 1
G. M. Hitchcock... 47
W. V. Allen... 48
G. W. Berra... 21
W. H. Thompson... 4
C. J. Smyth... 4
W. D. Oldham... 2
R. D. Sutherland... 1
M. F. Harrington... 1

Office Seekers

Two years ago the P Street Idiot used to weep and wail so that he could be heard all over town whenever he thought of the office-seekers that were in Lincoln after the fusion victory. In those days he was disconsolate over the fact that there was a contest for the appointive places under the governor. One would have thought to hear his wallings that no such thing ever occurred under republican rule. Now that the town is overrun with office-seekers and the official business of the state is obstructed by uncounted battalions of them, he is forced to take notice of the fact and refers to it in the following fashion:

"Governor Dietrich has spent two or three weeks in the privacy of his office where he receives the seekers after office. The stream of callers has not let up. From morning till night his reception room is crowded with patriots who wish to speak a word in his ear. The suggestion has been made that the governor should hold another reception for the people who wish to make his acquaintance, but who do not wish an office. The inaugural reception served this purpose, but hundreds of callers on that occasion were unable to gain entrance to the ball owing to the great crowd in waiting."

If the dinner pails are so full at home, how is it that such numbers flock to Lincoln and beg and plead for some little office that is within the gift of the governor? In another place the idiot says that their numbers are so great that there has not been a vacant room in a hotel in Lincoln since the "redeemers" arrived, and that the commercial travellers have to rent rooms outside the hotels and make their visits between daylight and dark as there is no place for them to sleep in the whole city. Some one should inform these office-seeking gentlemen that the full dinner pails are only for the few and that they are very scarce in Lincoln. If they have anything at all to eat at home they had better stay and not get themselves in debt hunting state dinner pails.

DR. E. J. ANGLE. Practice Limited to the treatment of Skin and Genito-Urinary DISEASES. 1213 O St. Lincoln, Nebr.