## State Capital Observations.

Expressions Emulative for the Good of Republican Supremacy. .

in the annals of the state's history, Her vivacity and evident enjoyment the newly-elected republican governor and state officers were inaugurated of the dancers. Thursday, January 3.

The joint session of the legislature met promptly on time-2:30 p. m.-Governor Poynter appeared with the newly-elected state officers and the outgoing officers. He and Governor while the others were seated immediately in front.

Governor Poynter read his message, the oath was administered to the state officers by Chief Justice Norval, after which Governor Dietrich addressed the joint assembly, receiving a hearty ovation at its conclusion.

The inaugural reception was given in the senate chamber, the affair being in charge of Governor Dietrich's official staff. The members of the staff, are Col. C. J. Bills of Fairbury, Col. C. Fairbury, Col. J. Cameron Anderson and Col. Frank E. Moores of Omaha. Under the direction of this staff the senate chamber was made into a bower for the ceremonies. Potted palms | himself on several occasions. and plants were placed on the president's stand and an orchestra was stationed nearby. The decorations consisted of the national colors. As the hall was in use up to a short time before the reception no elaborate decorthe Lincoln Light infantry under command of Captain Bolshaw the crowd was handled as well as could be expected in a place so poorly constructed for public receptions.

It was with great difficulty that the people were kept in line and made to pass through the narrow side doors in the following: leading into the senate chamber and to pass out on the opposite side. The tution should be so amended that the wide corridor was packed with callers for two hours and at 10:35 it was necessary to shut the doors and contorium hall. Hundreds did not get to enter the hall or even secure a place in the gallery to view the scene. Such a crowd was never seen on a similar

The receiving party entered the hall headed by Governor Dietrich's staff under command of Colonel Bilis. Then came ex-officers of the First, Second and Third regiments under command of Major Scharmann of North Platte, Lieutenant Colonel Archer of Beatrice carried the standard preceding Governor Dietrich and his daughter, General Lee and his daughters, the state officers and the retiring state officers

and their ladies. The receiving line took up its sta- read. The standard bearer stood one pace to the rear holding aloft the colors of the state. The reception line was headed by Governor Dietrich and daughter. At his left were Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Savage, Assistant Secretary of War G. D. Meiklejohn, General Lee, Miss Lee, Miss Anna Lee, Secretary of State George W. Marsh and wife, Auditor Charles Weston, State Treasurer William Steufer, State Superintendent W. K. Fowler, Attorney General F. N. Prout and wife, and Land Commissioner George D. Follmer and

For more than two hours the people filed past and shook hands with the new officers and their guests. The first to greet them were the retiring state officers and their wives. Then the pub- from the brokers. lic was admitted and conducted to the head of the line by the members of the governor's staff. Adjutant General Barry of the Nebraska national guard was present to assist the goveral Lee. When the doors were closed the receiving line were hurried in cardreds of people were awaiting their ar-

The inaugural ball was attended by thousands of people, many of whom came from distant parts of the state. The members of the legislature and their friends were present to swell the number.

The guests of honor were General Fitzhugh Lee and his party. General Lee was accompanied by his two daughters, and two members of his staff, Major Mickie and Lieutenant Day, Major and Mrs. Brad Slaughter, Mrs. Gamble and Dick Berlin. At the public reception and the ball General Lee's vivacious daughters made a marked impression.

The ball surpassed in beauty and eneffect but were at no time too great for pleasure.

It was after 11 o'clock when the grand march began. It was divided in two columns. At the head of one General Lee walked with Miss Dietrich and Governor Dietrich and Miss Lee

dress with low corsage. She had a 000. white a lgrette in her hair and wore diamond ornaments. Miss Lee was in white over pale pink. There were many ruffles on the skirt and around the low corsage and she wore pink roses in her haid and on her shoulder. All the staff officers followed with ladies. General Lee's second daughter wore a lovely costume of pink gauze, with the waist made entirely of bands | treasurer, has given a \$50,000 surety of pink ribbon and lace. The color company bond.

unhappy instinct impels her to em-

George Anthes, deputy state auditor,

brace them, to cling to them.

by a surety company.

With a brilliance scarcely equalled contrasted well with her dark hair. made her one of the most noticeable

The march moved slowly by twos and fours, then doubled and redoubled, while all the rainbow colors and proceeded to the work before it. mixed kaleidoscopically. Full dress was the rule, and on few occasions in Lincoln are so many beautiful costumes worn. The visiting ladies and Dietrich sat upon the speaker's stand, the women of Lincoln were almost without exception in party gowns. Visions in rose, yellow, purple, blue and white floated by flower-like when the march suddenly changed to a waltz. Many watched with what skill General Lee guided his partner through the ball and chatted with people, but danced no more. There were fifteen dances in all which succeeded each other informally. No printed programs had been provided.

The reception to General Lee pleased him very much. He was commenting M. Keefer of Lincoln, Col. C. J. Miles during the ball to a number of his Hastings, Col. G. E. Jenkins of friends about it and what pleased him most was the fact that the reception of Omaha, Col. W. N. Huse of Norfolk and also the ball was a popular event, that is no invitations were issued. He thought much of the democratic feature of the occasion and so expressed

Governor Dietrich's message to the legislature was what might have been expected of him-brief, terse and vigorous in recommendations-a modern business paper devoid of any politiations were possible. With the aid of cal aspect. Governor Dietrich said exactly what he meant, and in very few words. He touched upon thirteen or fourteen subjects, the necessity for the relief of the supreme court coming first and taking more space than given to any other topic. A fair sample of his style is found

"Section 26 of article 5 of the constilegislature shall have authority to create a state board of control for the management of our state institutions, duct the reception party to the audi- and I therefore recommend the submission of an amendment of that purport to the people without unneces-

sary delay. "The executive mansion should be either sold or an appropriation made for its proper maintenance. It should be cared for as any other public prop-

A professional man elevated to the governorship could not dismiss these subjects short of two columns. A business man tells what he believes ought to be done in about a dozen lines. Elaobrate arguments in support of his position would not add much to the strength of these recommendations, simply because they would not be

Owing to the investments made by the state treasurer the amount of cash turned over being about \$91,000 was the smallest known in recent years. Treasurer Steufer said after the work was done that he was in favor of investing the state funds whenever opare limited by the constitution and for the reason the treasurer cannot keep the funds as low as might be desired.

"I would like to have a bill passed reducing the interest of state warrants to 5 per cent," said Mr. Steufer, "and then the state would be able to buy the warrants at par. This would save maying a premium to get them away

Private Secretary Lindsey of the governor's office, and Clerk A. E. Sheldon of the secretary of state's office, went to the governor's mansion and ernor and his staff and to escort Gen- took an inventory of the property. They found everything in good condithe governor and the other members of tion. It is announced that Governor Dietrich will occupy the mansion. His riages to the auditorium where hun- niece, Miss Lena Meyer, will remain with him and the house will be in charge of a housekeeper.

> The concensus of opinion among the rank and file of the republican party expressed in hotel lobby and where is that the legislature ought to wage the senatorial battle with the good of the party as their chief aim rather than advancement of personal ambitions. Upon the conduct of this legislature depends, in a measure, future success and it is so regarded.

20. 30 All the state officers with their deputies took possession of their offices in the afternoon. In most of the offices there was a clean sweep, none of joyment all similar affairs yet held in the employes being retained. This was the auditorium. The numbers on the the case in the governor's office, secfloor were sufficient for the spectacular resatry of state's office, the land commissioner's office and attorney general's office.

Governor Charles H. Dietrich's bond is signed by Jacob Bernard and Henry Sickmann, both of Hastings, who are wealthy men. They are said to Miss Dietrich wore a thin white be able to qualify jointly for \$250,-

> State Treasurer William Steufer gave a guarantee bond in the sum of Governor Poynter ap-\$1,500,000. proved this bond under date of Jan-

22 22 Ernest G. Heilman, deputy state

Peculiar Spiral Chimney. On Taking Life Easy.

A spiral chimney, 150 feet high, has The average woman if she isn't worried to death by her wonderful faculty been built near Bradford, England. for making domestic molehills into The chimney is square in cross-section mountains at least shortens her life by and each layer of brick is shifted many a day through her foolish readi- three-sixteenths of an inch out of

ness to met difficulties half way. Some place, thus giving a peculiar twist to each side of the stack. Tomsk a University Town. A technological institute has been opened at Tomsk. This is the second has given a \$10,000 bond also signed institution for higher education in Sibera. Tomsk is now a university town.

gerererere IT IS UNPARALLELED.

WAVE OF PROSPERITY STILL ROLLING IN.

The Dingley Taviff Bill Has Brought Good Times to Nearly Everybody-The Treme dous Balance of Trade

The third full year of the Dingley tariff finds the total volume of our foreign commerce far beyond the twobillion-dollar mark, with exports of apparent trade balance of about \$650,-000,000 in our favor. Here is a trerecords of trade and commerce. Imports have increased, too, though not in the same proportion, and we have been more liberal buyers than ever before of foreign commodities. True, these commodities are largely non-dutiable and non-competitive articles required for use in American manufactures; and with the exception of a few luxuries or fads we are buying on these remarkable conditions the Chicago Inter Ocean says:

"In the light of these facts and figures and the events of the last eight years, it would be interesting to learn what the wise men of the Cleveland period really think of their system of political economy. To paraphrase a celebrated free trade epigram, they are confronted with conditions, not theories. Professor Sumner and his contained the statement that the plenschool would have told us, say twelve years ago, or even six years ago, that the Protective policy of the Republican | that the parties should negotiate furparty would, within a decade, close the markets of the world aganst our fore ratifying the treaty of 1800, exproducts and manufactures, paralyze punged the article referring to the abour industries and pauperize our workingmen. They not only would have told us so, but they did tell us so, and, what is even more to the point, they proved to the satisfaction of millions of our people that they were right.

"Yet the prosperity which these academics promised would come under a reversal of the protective policy did not materialize; on the contrary, some of the cruelest years of the republic followed the practical application of their theories by Mr. Cleveland. And now, in spite of the "stone wall" the Republican party erected around the country; in spite of the "barbarous methods in economic reasoning" employed by the Republican party; in spite of "the perversion of the natural laws of trade" by the Republican party; in spite of the refusal of the nation to be guided by the learned doctrinaires of the great universities, year bid fair to reach the amazing total of \$1,500,000,000, or \$600,000,000 in excess of our imports."

Add to this enormous bulk of foreign trade, by many hundreds of millions greater than any the country ever knew under free trade or low tariff policies, the stupendous increase portunity offered. The opportunities that has taken place in purely domestic trade between 76,000,000 of the best paid and most liberal buying people on the face of the earth-an increase that must be measured by billions of dollars-and you have an aggregate of prosperity so huge that to compute it takes one's breath away. It makes the academicians look extremely silly. It ought to make them keep still. But it doesn't. There are lots of them left yet who will tell you that a protective tariff is a clog upon domestic trade and foreign commerce. Queer people, these academicians!

## WORLD'S COMMERCE.

A work shortly to be brought out by the treasury department bureau of statistics promises to add greatly to the prestige of that valuable institution as at present managed. To the careful and comprehensive work of this bureau the country has been indebted in the past three years for a vast quantity of useful and light-giving information bearing upon the important facts of our foreign commerce. Than the reports so frequently sent out to the press of the country nothing has had or could have a more marked influence for good in the way of telling the truth as to our tremendous advance in wealth and prosperity. Non-partisan though they were and dealing solely with facts and figures gleaned from official sources, and hence of undoubted accuracy, the bulletin of the bureau of statistics exercised a potent influence in determining the outcome of the great political campaign of 1900.

The opening chapter of the forthcoming statistical abstract of the world's commerce for a long term of years shows the total imports and exports of each country of the world having statistical records, from the earliest date for which the figures are attainable down to the present time. In the case of the United Kingdom the report begins with the year 1800, and each year from that date to the present time. In the case of Austria-Hun-Germany, 1872; Italy, 1861; Nether-Norway, 1860; Sweden, 1860; Canada, 1851; Mexico, 1373; Argentina, 1870; Chile, 1860; China, 1868; Japan, 1874; India, 1851; Australia, 1851; Egypt, 1874, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1851, in each case the figures covering the entire period from the earli- have so long been popular, it is the est date named to the present time. The subsequent chapters will give the | preferably with a cloth fastened on the details of the commerce of each of shoe. Professional cleaners or polish-

of years down to the latest attainable well.

date, and the principal countries from which its exports are obtained and to which its exports are distributed.

### THE TREATY TRIUMPH.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep): The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as amended and ratified by the senate, needs only ratification by England to have the binding force of law. The modification of the treaty by the senate was not an unusual proceeding. As Senator Lodge explains, the modifications were not made in a spirit of hostility to England, but in the interest of more than \$1,500,000,000, or about the United States. Even the sugges-\$200,000,000 more than for 1899, and an | tion that if these amendments are not acceptable to England a proposition will be submitted to abrogate the mendous increase over all previous Clayton-Bulwer treaty is not in itself discourteous or menacing. It is in the line of diplomatic usage.

In 1854 William L. Marcy negotiated a treaty with Great Britain regulating commerce and navigation between the United States and Canada. The treaty was ratified, but, its privileges having been abused by certain Canadians, Congress in 1855 abrogated tess of foreign goods that are as well it. The action caused considerable disor better made at home. Commenting cussion, but the power of congress to declare the treaty void was not seriously questioned.

> Moreover, the action of congress in 1855 was in accordance with the precedent established in the act of congress July 7, 1793, annulling the three treaties of 1778 with France. When the treaty of 1800 with France came before the senate for ratification, it ipotentiaries could not agree respecting the treaties abrogated in 1798 and ther upon the subject. The senate, berogated treaties.

> Eight treaties between the United States and Great Britain, Mexico and Tripoli were abrogated by war. Probably thirty treaties between the United States and European and Asiatic powers have been in part abrogated or modified by later treaties substituted for them. A number of treaties have expired by their own limitations and a score or more have terminated in consequence of notice given in accordance with the provisions of the trea-

The United States has negotiated in all about 300 treaties with foreign governments. It has never violated the provisions of any, but congress has abrogated several and has modified a good many more. In modifying the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the senate has our exports to foreign countries this exercised its constitutional right, and the president, in submitting the modified treaty to the British government, is simply performing his duty.

> President Washington took the position that only the executive and the senate were concerned in the making of a treaty, and he resisted any act on the part of the house to influence either his own action or that of the senate. This practice has been followed in all the treaties that have been negotiated since Washington's time. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty as ratified by the senate is submitted to Great Britain in strict accordance with the practice of the United States government.

There is absolutely no reason in common sense, right, or custom why England should resent the action of the senate, and no reason why Lord Salisbury should not accept the modified

#### WHY BRYAN GOT SO MANY VOTES.

John W. Breidenthal, the recent Bryanite candidate for governor of Kansas, commenting upon the opening of a new bank in a Kansas town and upon the deposit on the day of opening of more than \$100,000 by the farmers and stockmen of Kansas, is reported to have said that the occurence was "remarkable in the history of a Kansas bank and showed both the prosperous condition of the farmers and the confidence that McKinley's re-election has

The occurrence is hardly less remarkable than is such a statement coming from a candidate of the defeated party. It shows, what was suspected before election, that Mr. Breidenthal, who is bank commissioner of Kansas, was not in sympathy with the man who headed the ticket on which he ran for governor or with the principles and policies which were embodied in his party platform, and it gives rise to the reflection also that there were without doubt many other men who ran on the Bryan ticket and very many others who voted for the Bryanite party who hoped in their inmost hearts that defeat for their party and their candidate awaited them. Paradoxical as it sounds, it was the surety of Bryan's defeat which gave to 40 calibers and the 1,050-pound shell shows the total imports, total exports, him as large a vote as he received. As and excess of imports or exports in Lincoln once said, "You can fool all feet a second. The difficulty in obtainthe people part of the time and part | ing extreme ranges lies largely with of the people all the time, but you the gun carriage, says the Baltimore gary the record begins with the year | can't fool all the people all the time," 1860; Belgium, 1831; France, 1831; and the American people refused to be fooled again in 1900 as they were in lands, 1860; Russia, 1861; Spain, 1860; 1892. Mr. Breidenthal and thousands of any given gun requires an elevation of others who voted his way were not of 44 degrees. A larger arc of eleva-

Polish Floors by Skating, In Europe, where polished floors custom to polish them carefully, and these countries, the principal articles ers have learned to skate about at a imported and exported during a term | great rate and do polishing quickly and

# Corncobs Used.

As One of the Substitutes for Coffee.

fee, is favored in some households as a drink for invalids. Parched wheat, peas, beans and corncobs, as well as roasted grains (barley, wheat, etc.), entirely from cereal grains. 

Coffee substitutes of domestic manu- | pea hulls, and a paste made of wheat facture have long been known. An middlings. Flour, meal and other infusion of parched corn, or corn cof- ground grains contain a little soluble material, but, as is well known, the bulk of the material in them is insoluble. When the cereals are roasted, a portion is rendered soluble, making sweet potatoes, cut into small pieces the roasted material more soluble and dried and parched, have also been than the unroasted. The infusion of used. Such drinks usually are resorted the cereal coffees studied at the Maine to in times of scarcity, or when, for station was in every case made acone reason or another, it is not pos- cording to the directions accompanysible to obtain true coffee. Chicory ing the material. The amount of the is also a well-known substitute for cof- cereal coffee which was recommended fee, and it is used also mixed in larg- to be used varied considerably, and coner or smaller proportion with true cof- sequently the strength of the infusion fee, and by many persons such mix- varied within rather wide limits. When tures are preferred to coffee alone, as | made according to directions, a pound the chicory is thought to improve the of material yielded from 20 to 180 cups. flavors. On the market are many cof- The average amount of soluble materfee substitutes which, it is asserted, ial in the different samples (and are made from cereals, and therefore hence the total food material in the such beverages are considered especi- infusion, not counting sugar and milk ally wholesome and to have a high or cream added) varied from 22.4 to food value. The value as food of cof- 51.2 per cent. Skim milk, which is fee or any such beverage is due to the ordinarily considered a rather "thin" material extracted from the coffee (or | beverage, contains almost twenty times other substance) by the water used, as much food material as the average and to the sugar and milk or cream of the beverage made from cereal cofadded to the infusion. As the bulk fee. If made according to directions, of the infusion is water, it is obvious one would have to drink four and a that the food value can not be great. half gallons of an infusion of one of The composition of a large number of them which made an especial claim to samples of coffee and coffee substi- high nutritive value in order to get as tutes has been studied at the Connecti- much food as is contained in a quart cut state agricultural station. The food of skim milk. The infusion of true value of coffee substitutes has been coffee also contains little nutritive mastudied by the Maine agricultural sta- terial. However, it is not ordinarily tion. The Connecticut state station consumed on account of its food value, found that while some coffee substi- but on account of its agreeable flavor. tutes contain a little true coffee, prob- It also contains a small amount of an ably added to give them flavor, most alkaloid, caffein, which has stimulatwere free from coffee. Such goods ing properties. This is entirely lackwere usually composed of one or more ing in cereal coffees if they are made

# LIFE IN A FLAT

IS IT CONDUCIVE TO GENEROSITY AND UNSELFISH-NESS. 9 9 9 9

There can be no doubt about the sleep the sleep of the just with "I modern day popularity of flats. The couldn't bear for to see my baby lose" servants don't care for them, to be fortissimo right over her head. She sure, because the maids in the high-up also learned to hear with equanimity apartments only catch meager and un- that there were no eggs for breakfast. satisfactory glimpses of the tops of the because the downstairs neighbor had heads of the iceman, the grocer's man, borrowed half a dozen of her cook and and the butcher's boy, as those indi- forgoten to return them. But the man viduals put their wares on the dumb | who beat his wife was, according to waiter, whereas they would like to this narrator, the affliction that caused have long chats with them on current her to seek a domicile all her own. events and affairs of national import- This gentleman was of a manner emance at the back gate. The mistresses | phatic, and he showed it by appearing do like this system, however. It light- in a state of inebriety at intervals and ens labor and makes a retinue of ser- | slapping his better half not wisely but vants unnecessary, and is altogether too hard. The flathouse woman dedelectable-if the neighbors are com- clares that the amount of self-control fortable sort of people. But there's it took to keep her from leaning out the rub. One's neighbors in a flat- of her window and, when the abused house are almost as near, if not as wife said: "You're no gentleman," dear, to one as one's family. If they adding "That you aren't," led to nerraise their voices in dispute and a vous prostration and checked an othercouple of stray windows are open, one wise happy career. People who live hears the cause of the quarrel and the in flats should have certificates from arguments on both sides, so that if the members of their own families tesone is naturally of a pugnacious tem- tifying that they are slow to wrath, perament, it is all she can do to keep unselfish and thoughtful of other peofrom leaning from her casement and ple's comfort. If they are not all of taking a hand in the fight. One wo- these, they had best stay where they man who has had four years of apart- won't have so much opportunity to ofment house life, says its faults are as fend their fellows. They must also varied as its virtues and are conducive | determine to do without pets, especialto patience and generosity and various | ly the mercurial fox terrier, and to culother good traits. She got used, she tivate deafness and a calmness that says, to the piano that made doubtful | will not be disturbed, though washtubs music sixteen hours out of the twenty- and steam threshers are pulled about four and became so that she could on the floor about them.

## SOME GREAT GUNS.

Ranges of from 15 to 19 Miles Are Now Calmly Proposed.

There is an effort being made in different countries to turn the lesson of The Boers got their greater range not | than a house. by having superior guns, but by elevating the muzzle, as the English found out when the Boers turned captured English guns upon them. The English cannon fired as far as the Boer cannon when the muzzle was given equal elevation. But the point remains that the Globe quotes approvingly from a Boers taught the world that superior speech delivered in the senate by the range, no matter how obtained, gives late Senator Davis of Minnesota, in a decided practical advantage. In 1888 which the Globe says he rebuked the an English 9.2-inch gun made a record | selfishness masquerading under the with a range of 12 miles. A Krupp name of liberty in the following 9.45-inch gun four years later made a new record of 121/2 miles. Recently there has been talk of a German gun that ranges 15 miles. But an American ordnance factory is preparing a 12-inch | gun, it is said, which is to carry a shell 19 miles. Its length is to be equal alike. Liberty in its philosophical and is to have an initial velocity of 3,000 Sun. Most gun carriages permit an elevation of the muzzle of but 17 degrees, whereas the best possible range fooled so much as they appeared to be. I tion is the lesson the Boer artillerists have enforced. The drawback of extreme ranges is inaccuracy of fire. The Boers produced a great moral effect on the British by landing shells at distances the British batteries could not cover, but they seldom made hits. They by subjecting him to a fire he could not

by cannon fire from great distances was trifling. As the range increases the chance of missing likewise increases, a very small error in the aim being multiplied more and more the farther the shot goes. At 19 miles it the Anglo-Boer war to profit by con- is hard to believe that one shot in a structing ordnance of increased range. | thousand would hit an object no larger

## Liberty.

The Boston Globe comes very near stating a fact when it asserts that "liberty" is the most loosely employed term in the English language. The

"People prate about liberty, and define that liberty as the liberty of the particular class they are speaking for. The only liberty worth having in this country is the equal liberty of all men common-sense definition consists in that right of each individual to exercise the greatest freedom of action up to, and not beyond, that point where t impinges upon the like exercise of freedom of action of every other man. Beyond that it is the destruction of the liberty of the weak by the stronger, a subversion of the very theory of the republic."-Detroit Free Press.

## This Was Not Swearing.

Congressman Gaines of Tennessee irged the committee on rivers and harors to recommend the damming of the Tennessee river, claiming that much good would be thereby done. Afwere content to demoralize their foe ter finishing his argument he invited Congressman Berry and Alexander to reply to. At Ladysmith, for example, lunch with him. "Not much," said there were few good shots at extreme Berry. "We don't give a dam for a ranges, so that the loss of life caused | lunch."