



WOMAN and HOME

anybody else in any other way so well as by improving our own character, and that is in the power of each one of us; we can begin at once, and we can always go on with this work, wherever our lot is cast."

USEFUL VEIL CARDS.

A pretty gift is veil cards, and these about 14 inches long and six inches wide. Put scented cotton batting on one side and cover with silk, silkoline or pretty cretonne with a small figure. Six cards are a good number, as only one veil should be folded on a card; otherwise it is too much trouble to get it when wanted. To hold these cards make a case like a large envelope with all the flaps unfastened. Take an envelope and open it out flat, and you will get the idea. The envelope should be the size of the veil card. Slip the cards in and fasten the flaps with ribbon or with buttons and buttonholes.—Vogue.

FOR EACH TO DECIDE.

Life seems full of new possibilities in the opening of a new year. The question for each girl to decide is how to meet the opportunities which are offered to her, and how to make the most of them. There is knowledge to be gained, because it is a pearl beyond price to the possessor, there are talents to be developed, because it is a duty to cultivate one's gifts; there is work to be done, because work means usefulness and contentment. There are always virtues to be striven for, because they help to make strong, noble characters. The great thing is to aim at a true and noble womanhood. To be honest, to be truthful, to do what is right and to keep a clear conscience would seem very simple rules for conduct in life, yet if these are followed happiness will come, for that depends more on one's self than on circumstances or surroundings.

Life may be full of beauty and usefulness if one is unselfish. Ordinary, every-day life affords so many opportunities for doing some good service. A gentle word spoken to one who is angry, an encouraging or a sympathetic word to a despondent or sad friend, an earnest word of warning to any one who may be in danger or folly—all these little things are very helpful. A cheerful manner has a stimulating effect on others; a sunny disposition brightens the home, says the Dellenator. Everyone has at times known the bracing, stimulating feeling that comes when looking into a face which reflects a noble, pure soul or a brave, strong one. It may be the face of a stranger, but the unconscious influence of that fine character is not lost on the passer-by. It is character which counts in life, noble motives and high thoughts which are worth having. With these possessions and that sweet, maidenly reserve, modesty and delicacy which go with refinement a girl will not only be more charming, but will have an influence over all her associates.

A thoughtful writer says: "We cannot all have talent, we cannot all have great powers, we cannot all do great work; but we can all, by slow and patient endeavor, build up character, which may do good work, even though it may be small and humble. We do not improve the character of

EVENING GOWN.



Of Pink Bengaline, Pink Chiffon Bertha and Ruches to the Foot Ruffles. Violet Velvet Strappings on Bodice and Over Shoulders. Boa of Crinkled Chiffon and Marten Fur.

AXMEN OPPOSE TIMBER PRESERVE.

The axmen are likely to fight hard against the plan to establish a national forest park and timber preserve at the headwaters of the Mississippi. It is feared that the consent which Secretary Hitchcock has given for the cutting of "dead-and-down" timber will mean the destruction of all the forests on the site of the proposed park, for it will be a hard task to prevent the felling of the woods.—Springfield Republican.

GOWN FOR A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN.



Gray chevrot homespun with darker shade gray broadcloth, stitched strappings, turquoise blue simulated vest dotted with jet buttons, and white liberty silk front. Hat of black rose leaves and puffed and ruffled chiffon.

BRYAN AND GROVER.

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 fading 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 erstwhile oracles 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 Democracy 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 mander 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.

Both Against Expansion.

Today Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland stand together on the same platform with respect to the doctrine of anti-expansion, 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 beating 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. While 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 almost ruined the country, commercially and industrially. If Mr. Bryan had been president he might possibly have made the ruin deeper and brought 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 Ruin.

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 it.

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 makes nations as well as individuals

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.

WEBB. 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 Transvaal republic that he came out openly for the Boers. There is evidence of duplicity all through the actions of Mr. Davis. He betrayed a trust while occupying a prominent official position, if the allegations of the Colorado orator are true, he sold himself for money if other allegations pretty well substantiated 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. excitement, 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. Of course there will be the usual cry in regard to the impolicy of tinkering with the currency. 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 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, and thereby helped the Republican candidate, it is something that should be placed beyond the power of any man.—Ex.

A Voice 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 supposing 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 McKinley 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 he can see, its future is too dark to be visible.

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-de-camp, and the members of the legislature are becoming a trifle weary over 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 use all honorable means to secure the election of certain men, but not all of them are bound. There are many in both the house and senate who are possessed of a free hand, and it is to these the not directly interested citizens look for a happy and honorable solution of the struggle.

It is a question whether any of the present aspirants can win. The situation each day seems to get more complicated, and is fast approaching a tangle that may only be unraveled by the throwing over board of every one now dead set on being elected, and choosing from among the wealth of splendid material in the republican party of the state two of the ablest and 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 senate. 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 secure a second meeting of the six leading candidates for United States senators, but resulted in partial failure. The indications, however, are more favorable than they have yet been for the candidates getting together on the calling of a senatorial caucus.

Four of the six held a second meeting. Those present were D. E. Thompson, 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 Crouse 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 off. It was rescinded by Chairman Lindsay in order that there could be no misconception of the committee's position. 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 regarded 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 to 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 Ryce 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 Steufer 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 final decision came it was on a vote when the republican members were divided.

The entire house committee was present with the exception of Bliesner of Thayer county. The only matter remaining undisposed of was whether the votes alleged to have been illegally voted in South Omaha, amounting to a few over 150, should be thrown out of the count entirely. This proposition was decided in the negative by a unanimous vote of the committee as the members found that the contestants had not shown that investigations to discover the voters alleged to have been fictitious were carried on in a thorough manner. The contestees disproved enough of their claims to make the committee hesitate to act further against them.

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 affidavits in the proper hands. This affected particularly the vote in the first and third wards, thirty-eight votes in the former and five in the latter having been recorded where 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 voters had not been complied with. There 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 legally 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 Nemaha, and Hubert of Gage. This was sufficient to declare that Rohwer, who is contesting Johnson's seat, will not gain admittance to the house. The 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 difficulties expected from diversified though important legislation in the middle 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 distinction of being six feet six inches 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 glass insulators such as are used on telegraph poles under the bottoms of the legs. This probably gave rise to the rumor that the two desks 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. A. Williams, editor of the Blair Pilot, as clerk of the board. Mr. Williams had charge 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 contest, Ed P. Smith and W. F. Gurley, were feeling pretty good. Mr. Smith congratulated the committee by saying: "This is the first legislative contest, 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' home at Grand Island by Governor Dietrich. This appointment was not unexpected, but it was not made until a host of candidates had gone through the mill. The new commandant will take charge of the home February 1.