### HOPE UNQUENCHABLE.

And yet, when all is thought and said, The heart still overrules the head; Still what we hope, we must believe, And what is given we receive.

Must still believe, for still we hope That, in the world of larger scope, What here is faithfully Will be completed, not undone.

My child, we still must think, when w That ampler life together see, Some true result will yet appear Of what we are, together here.

-Arthur Hugh Clough.

## Bachelor Brown's Dilemma.

BY WILL S. GIDLEY.

(Copyright, 1900, by Daily Story Pub. Co.) Barthelomew Brown, or Bachelor Brown as the neighbors called him, was in a quandary. His Aunt Abbie, who for twenty years had kept house for him, had left in a fit of anger a week before, declaring that she would never come back, and Brown knew only too well that she would keep her word. That was one of the family characteristics of the Browns-they always kept their word. Aunt Abbie was a Brown.

At the moment upon which our story opens Bachelor Brown was ruefully contemplating a loaf of bread which even Mr. Brown was willing to admit kins." was not an improvement on that which Aunt Abbie used to make. He was wondering whether it was best to get it patented as a new style of pavingblock or to chop it up with a hatchet and attempt to eat it. He had made the bread himself.

"Looks as if I missed it somehow on that baking. I s'pose I could eat it if I tried hard, but a fellow might as well starve to death as die of indigestion. Guess I'll have to fall back on baker's bread for the present. About as soon eat a basswood chip.

"Mighty sorry Aunt Abbie got her back up and lit out-or no, I ain't either. I'm glad of it! She has bossed me around about long enough. I've been my own master for a few days, and I rather like it-that is, I would if it wasn't for the trouble of cooking. Wish I had a Chinaman to do that for me-and speaking of a Chinaman reminds me that Aunt Abbie went off without ironing my shires. That's another delightful job I've got on my hands. Guess I'll go ahead and do the ironing now, and then perhaps I will be hungry enough to eat this bread."

Mr. Brown procured a couple of flatfrom from the closet and placed them on the stove. Fifteen minutes later he took one of them in his left hand, held it in front of him, carefully poised in the air with the bottom tilted upward. Then moistening his right fore-finger he gently touched the hot iron with it just as Aunt Abbie used to do; but instead of instantly withdrawing the finger he clumsily pressed it against the sizzling metal until it scorched his flesh. With a howl of agony he dropped the flat-iron-an eight-pounder at that-on his foot.

This was the first time in years that Bartholomew Brown had done any swearing, but he went at it like an old hand. A tin-pedd'er is not easily frightened as a rule, but one happened along while Brown was in the midst of his eruption, climbed down from his cart and approached the kitchen door. He got about half way up the walk-and then he stopped and listened. Just a moment; and then he turned pale, and whirling on his heels went flying back down the walk.

At every farm-house he visited during the remainder of the day the peddler told a thrilling tale of his narrow escape from an encounter with "a raging maniac in a big, white house, a ways back."

Meantime Bachelor Brown, all unconscious that his fame was being heralded abroad in the land, had cooled down somewhat, had tied his burnt finger up in a greased rag, and was making another heroic attempt at ironing.

There came a ring at the doorbell. "Great Peters!" he groaned. "Wonder who that can be at the door? Bet its a book-agent, and like as not she has heard me tearing around here and swearing. Well, if she has I hope it



"Looks as if I missed it somehow on

that baking." will scare her away. \* \* Needn't mind about pulling that bell out by the roots, madame; I'll be there about as soon as you want to see me."

And growling like a bear Brown went tramping heavily through the hallway to the front door, which he violently flung open.

"G'way!" he shouted, waving his hand at the rather young and pleasantfaced lady before him, exactly as if he were trying to shoo a hen off the stoop. "G'way! Don't want any of your books! Wouldn't read 'em if you'd give 'em to me!"

But instead of doing as requested, the lady calmly held her ground. 'Why, good afternoon, Mr. Brown,"

know me? I am the Widow Perkins, PROTECTION DID IT. from The Corners, and I am helping raise the money for a new carpet for I put you down for, and can I see your aunt, or will you subscribe for both?"

> "Why-er-excuse me, Mrs. Perkins," stammered Bachelor Brown, in confusion. "I-you can put me down for six yards, and-and I hope you won't say anything about the way I treated you when you called. You see, I took you for a book-agent, and I'm sort of upset anyhow just now. 1 yet, but Aunt Abbie has got her dan-I've had to do my own housework this An ostrich couldn't eat the bread I myself trying to iron a shirt, not to mention breaking out a couple of windows and nearly killing the cat. Erdidn't hear me before you rung the bell, did you?"

"I heard someone talking and I supposed you had been buying a parrot. Some of them use shocking language you know. And so it was you all the time, was it? Poor man! Really, Mr. Brown. I feel sorry for you, and if you will permit me to do so I will be 1800 to \$100,000,000,000 in 1900; that glad to come in and straighten up the housework."

"But I am afraid it is going to take you away from your work, Mrs. Per-

"Not at all, I am at liberty the rest of the afternoon, and it will be a real



"G'way! Don't want any of your books!"

housekeeper. Perhaps you might find pleasure to me to do what I can to assist you. That is what we are placed in the world for-to help each other." "Is it?" said Brown, innocently, as he led the way to the kitchen. "Guess Aunt Abbie hadn't heard about that a price of \$24 a ton, and the price has or she wouldn't have flopped off the hook and deserted me the way she

have had of it," exclaimed Mrs. Perkins; as she surveyed the wreck Brown had made, "and all over the ironing of a shirt! Now if you will bring in the other iron and put it on the stove then sit down and watch me I'll show you how easy it is to do it." When the shirt had been duly ironed and the for the first time a duty was laid by charming widow turned to him with a graceful bow and said: "There, sir: now do you think you will know how to go at it the next time you have a job of this kind?" He admiringly exclaimed:

"Say, you beat Aunt Abbie clear out of sight ironing shirts. I never saw anything done up quite as slick as that; and by gum, it was just as good as a panorama to sit here and watch you! Never worked in a laundry, did you?"

"No, but I pride myself on being a first-class housekeeper, and ironing shirts to my mind is one of the essentials of good housekeeping."

"Well, if you understand housekeeping all through as well as you do ironing shirts you certainly must be a wonder. Aunt Abbie couldn't hold a candle to you. Maybe you can tell me what ails this bread I made yesterday," and Brown produced the loaf and thumped on it to show its indestructible firmness.

"No," laughed the widow, "I haven't got time to analyze that bread, but I will make a nice batch of cream biscuits for you-the kind Mr. Perkins always liked-and I guess I'd better bake a couple of pies, too, while I am about it. Don't you think so, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes, if you wish, but I don't know how I am ever going to pay you for your kindness, Mrs. Perkins. And to think that I came near driving you away for a book-agent. Let me see; what is it the Bible says about enter-

taining angels unawares?" "Pshaw, now, what nonsense you talk. Instead of dreaming about angels you'd better be hunting up a one over at The Corner. You'd better drive over there and see about it while

I am busy with the baking." Brown stepped over closer to the widow, who was rolling up her sleeves in readiness for the flour-tub, and looked at her steadily until finally she became aware of his gaze and lifted her eyes.

"Well," she said, smilingly, "aren't you going on to hunt up a housekeep-

"No, I think not," was the quiet reply; "I've got one already that suits me pretty well, and a wife in the bargain-that is, of course, if you are will-

Half an hour later, when the matter had been arranged to the entire satisfaction of the two persons chiefly concerned, the radiant and blushing brideto-be suddenly bethought herself of her baking!

"See here, Bartholomew, how do you suppose I am going to make any pies or biscuits if you go on this way all the rest of the afternoon? You'll be hungry for something more substanshe said in a musical, well-modulated tial than kisses when supper time our necessaries. Our national treas- Bryan will try his hand at editing voice. "You seem excited. Don't you comes."

the vestry of our church. What shall UNDER IT A CENTURY'S PROG-RESS IS MADE.

> An Industrial Review by the American Economist-Home Manufactures and American Labor the Chief Cause of Our National Greatness.

The American Economist of recent date contains an industrial review of don't suppose you've heard about it the nineteenth century which discloses our most remarkable growth and deder up and cleared out for good, and velopment in all fields of endeavor. The writer very fully shows that our week. Sweet time I've had of it, too. prosperity has been so identified with protection as to make the former in baked; and I've just about crippled every instance the sequence of the latter. The tariff laws of the century are given in full and their effects upon our commerce and trade are succinctly stated. The article is accompanied by a table giving by decades our progress in wealth, commerce and principal lines of industry.

Wonderful Wealth Gain. This table shows that in wealth we have increased from \$900,000,000 in our foreign commerce in 1800 was \$162,244,548, and in 1900 was \$2,244,-424,266; that our exports of \$70,971,-780 in 1800 had increased to \$1,294,-483,082 in 1900; that our products of manufacture, which were perhaps \$20,-000,000 in value in 1800, were valued at luxuries which are enjoyed by the about \$15,000,000,000 in 1900; that our rich alone, such as the finer silks, vel-900 post offices of 1800 numbered 76,-350 in 1900; that our textile products of a few thousands in value in 1800 were valued at considerably over \$1,-000,000,000 in 1900; that our iron and steel manufactures of \$14,364,526 in value in 1810 were valued at over \$1,-000,000,000 in 1900; that our railroad tention of those free traders who try mileage of 23 miles in 1830 had increased to 196,410 in 1900-in short, claiming that, though our protective that from an insignificant group of 5,- traiff keeps wages high, the high wages 000,000 of people in 1800 we have become in 1900 a nation of more than er cost of living in this country. Their 76,000,000, with greater wealth, with claim has a plausible look at first greater output in all fields of produc- glance, but the facts don't bear it out. tion, with greater credit than any other | Of especial importance are the above nation on earth.

#### Due to Protection.

The review of the century not only shows that our periods of prosperity have been during the years when a protective tariff has been in force, but that the creation of our important industries dates from the year when an adequate duty was laid on the product of those industries. Two or three illustrations will suffice. In 1870 only 30,000 tons of steel rails were made in the United States, and these sold at \$100 per ton in gold. In 1900 we were making over 2,000,000 tons a year at been as low as \$17 a ton. We were making but a few thousand kegs of wire nails in 1883, when the duty was "Dear! dear! what a time you must | increased from one to four cents per pound. In 1888 the output was 1.000. '100 kegs and in 1900 over 8,000,000 kegs, while the price has been reduced from 8 cents per pound to 2 cents per pound.

## March of Progress.

over 400,000 tons, and can not only exporting it. Hundreds of other products owe their development to protection. On the other hand, when duties have been lowered or removed the condisastrous. The blow to all our induslens, by the Wilson-Gorman law is Chronicle. only too fresh in the minds of all. The tariff of 1883 was a severe blow to our wool industry, while the low tariffs of 1846 and 1875 threw the country into a panic and bankruptcy, as did the tariff of 1833.

## Principle Has Predominated.

But protection has predominated, especially since the civil war, and it is during this last thirty-five years that our great progress has been made. Our iron and steel manufactures, our textile products, our farm products, our exports and many other commercial and financial totals are now measured by billions instead of the millions or thousands of the early part of the cen-

The writer concludes his review as follows:

Tribute to High Tariff. "What greater tribute to an economic principle; what greater vindication of been due in part, as is evident, to the a national system of legislation; what stupidity of its opponents in fighting greater proof of the wisdom of a pro- against the policies which have tective tariff could there be than the brought prosperity to the people of the results of the nineteenth century in whole country and have set the United the United States? We have victorious- States many laps further on in its ly waged two great foreign wars. We have waged one of the greatest civil the world's nations, but in part only. wars ever known to mankind. We Primarily, present Republican success have freed millions of slaves. We is due to the soundness and wisdom have welcomed to our free institutions of the policy of the Republican party 20,000,000 of foreigners. We have sold in protecting, everywhere and always, abroad over \$33,000,000,000 worth of American interests, and in seeing to our products of agriculture and manufacture. We have accumulated over than the people of other lands should \$100,000,000,000 of wealth.

## Greatest of Nations.

"From an almost insignificant republic we have grown to be the greatest nation on earth in wealth, in production and consumption. We have become the most powerful in diplomacy and war. We feed much of the world beside ourselves, and our manufactures go to every corner of the earth. At the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth we are recognized as the financial center of the globe, and all nations look to us for money. We are increasing our national credit by over half a billion of dollars a year. We are paying higher wages and living better than any other people. The luxuries of other lands are lury is overflowing; our banks, both na- Democracy.-New York Press.

tional and savings, are swelled almost to their limit.

Envy of Other Nations.

"And for all this manificent accomplishment, for all this grand achievement, for all this most enviable position and attainment, who will question that besides our own exertions of mind and body we are indebted solely to Providence and protections? With resources unlimited, with wealth unbounded, with credit unequaled, with honor unsullied, we stand on the threshold of a new century and wonder what it will bring."

#### WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

In a communication sent some weeks since to the state department by the United States consul at Lyons the question of wages in France and in the United States is touched upon and some comparison is made between the prices of necessities of life in the two countries. The statements made and the facts presented are most enlightening. While wages are much lower here than in the United States," says the consul, "the cost of living is higher, if the quality and quantity of food be considered." And then he proceeds to give specific facts. According to his figures, ordinary white sugar costs from 11 to 111/2 cents per pound in France, good coffee from 60 to 90 cents per pound, while fish ranges from 20 to 60 cents per pound, and so on. The vets, broadcloths and clothing made to order, cost from 25 to 50 per cent less in France than in the United

Here are a few definite statements from one who is in a position to know the facts which are worthy of the atto bolster up their rotten theory by are more than neutralized by the highquoted facts to American workingmen, who, above all others, profit from the system of high wages and cheap living which prevails in this country and the continuance of which is dependent on their votes.

#### THEY BEGIN TO SEE IT.

The London "Iron and Coal Trades Review" says that when the iron and steel industries of the United Kingdom begin to give way, as they are doing at present, it is not unreasonable to assume that the whole industrial fabric is more or less on the eve of a serious change. This, it says, appears to be the general expectation in Great Britain at the present time. When an American writer a couple of years ago directed attention to the imminence of an industrial change such as that now generally expected, the London "Spectator" and other British free trade journals pooh-poohed the suggestion. They were unable to perceive what We made no tin plate in 1890, when this trade journal clearly sees, that the iron and steel industries "are the the McKinley law. In 1900 we made basis of all the other mechanical industries-of shipping, general enginsupply the home market but are now eering, foundry operations and a thousand minor industries that may be named." When a basic industry is in jeopardy all those resting upon it are sure to suffer, a fact which the optisequences have been serious and most | mistic Free Traders will be sure to appreciate before long, although they are tries, and especially to wool and wool- unable to do so now.-San Francisco

## STRENGTH OF A POLICY.

"Not since December, 1872," says the Boston Herald, "has Congress met with the Republican party lodged so nearly upon the very apex of power as it is today. All on account of the stupidity of its adversaries." The Herald is in large measure right, for, after all, it is stupidity, rather than lack of patriotism which prompts the course of the majority of those who would adopt a policy which would be fatal to American progress and prosperity. As for the leaders, they are stupid, too, as well as selfish and unpatriotic. Otherwise they would not sneer at the full dinner pail or accuse the workingman of being all stomach because he takes thought of the comfort and welfare of his family. The success of the Republican party has progress toward being the greatest of it that the American people rather be the country's first care.

Inadvertently, Mr. Bryan has acknowledged his appreciation of the presence of prosperity. When, save in a time of unprecedented prosperity, would a man wholly inexperienced in the publishing business venture to start a paper?-Albany Journal.

Mr. Bryan insists that "the election was not necessarily conclusive on any question." It would greatly conduce to Mr. Bryan's happiness and peace of mind if he knew a knockout blow when he got one .- Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Democracy having failed in an earnest attempt to edit Mr. Bryan, Mr.

# State Capital Observations.

Expressions Emulative for the Good of Republican Supremacy. 

LINCOLN, Jan. 28.

Another week has gone by, and still there is no selection made for senator by the legislature.

Practically all of the political seers have reached the conclusion that a iong fight is on, with the chances in favor of ending in a deadlock. Many of the uninterested do not look for Thompson's men to desert him, because he is backed by the strongest organization in Nebraska. More than that, he is a man of iron determination. His candidacy two years ago, which everybody admits was weaker than it is this year, prolonged the fight for weeks, and it is expected he will not give in until he is elected or all hope is gone.

Every day efforts have been made to get signers to a republican caucus, but each day a failure was reported. The candidates evidently believe their chances are best without a caucus. Late in the week Representative Whitmore sought to work up a caucus, the call for which read as follows.

"We, the undersigned republican members of the Nebraska state legislature, hereby obligate ourselves to enter into and abide by a republican senatorial caucus to be held on the call of the speaker of the house on reasonable notice and as soon as may be after this agreement is made effective. This agreement is based on the fellowing terms and conditions proce-

"First-This agreement shall be effective upon its receiving the signatures of sixty-seven republican members of the legislature.

"Second-Fifty votes shall be required to nominate any candidate for the United States senate or to adopt any additional rule for the caucus. 'Third-All nominations shall be made by viva voca vote on roll call.

"Fourth-No nomination for United States senator shall be effective until two candidates shall have been duly nominated on the same roll call.

"Fifth-Only republicans of unquestioned loyalty shall be eligible to nomination for United States senator at said caucus."

Just what luck Mr. Whitmore will have is not known at this time, but sentiment is against a cacus yet, and he will probably also fail.

The senatorial fight is getting hotter as the days go by, and from every appearance it is a healthy thing and may last longer than some expect, while it may be closed up with a snap that will take the breath away. That the fusionists are watching the contest with increasing interest is manifest on all sides from the discussions in the lobbies and corridors. Their concern is chiefly as to its effect on the future politics in the state, as htey see in the choice of men by the republicans obnoxious to the rank and file a great chance for political capital to assist them back into power.

One republican senator suggests a general caucus, first on the North Platte or long term candidate, all republicans to unite in the selection. After the North Platte man has been chosen, he would caucus on the South Platte or short term senatorship and when both have been determined upon would have them elected by the joint session under the present rules. The suggestion is meeting with some favor, but no steps have thus far been taken to formulate an agreement or secure a caucus to carry out the idea.

Friends of Rosewater contend that if Thompson is sincerely in favor of a north and south Platte nomination, he might show it by nominating the other fellow first and then taking the chances on his own case.

The county treasurers' association met !ast week at the Lindell hotel to consider matters of deep interest to them. The sessions of the legislature are viewed by them with great interest. They are now trying to secure some legislation that will relieve the treasurers of the western portion of the state. In many of the counties the treasurers feel they are insufficiently remunerated. Especially is this true in those counties under township organization where township collectors gather in taxes and turn them over to the treasurers, absorbing many of the fees It is believed that the main opposition of the treasurers this session will be directed against the township organization. It was agreed at the meeting that a bill shall be drafted embodying this change.

As far as Lancaster county goes, the bill will have no effect. The reduction in the courty population has, however, effected the number of clerks allowed the treasurer here and to obviate this difficulty H. R. No. 2 has been drawn up. It reduces the population limit to permit the same conditions existing now to continue. County Treasurer McLaughlin says that it will be impossible to get along and keep up the work in the office with less than the number of clerks he has now which is exactly the same as was employed by his predecessor. He and Lancaster men generally are taking a keen interest in the measure.

Both houses of the legislature decided to hold a session Saturday last. It was the first Saturday session of the term. Usually the members desire to go home on Saturday to devote one day to their private affairs. Sometimes one house desires to remain in session and the other does not. . While the senatorial contest is on it is not deemed best to do this for fear some question might arise as to whether the legislature had complied with the United States statute requiring at least one ballot each legislative day on United States senator.

The friends of the senatorial candidates do not wish to take any chances.

A considerable amount of seasoning was injected into the senatorial fight last Friday morning during the proceedings of the joint session and during the afternoon session of the house. A resolution was proposed in the joint session by Wilkinson of Cass authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate whether the railroads were using free transportation to influence the vote on United States senator. This was ruled out of order by Lieutenant Governor Savage on the theory that were such a committee appointed it could receive no authority to enforce its orders from the joint convention.

As soon as the house convened in the afternoon Mr. Wilkinson introduced virtually the same resolution, but providing for a committee of five to act with a like committee from the senate and investigate this same question. An amendment was also passed, proposed by McCarthy of Dixon county, enlarging the power of the committee to investigate all charges of corruption. Including promises of political appointments, in connection with the senatorial fight. Under the wording of the resolution with all amendments taken into consideration, the house committee when appointed by Speaker Sears, must act with a like committee from the senate and must report to the joint convention. The provision naming the joint convention as the body to which the committee is to report, was made by orror. It resulted through the passage of an-amendment prepared by Taylor of Custer in the joint session of the morning when the original motion was not entertained. Mr. Taylor introduced this same motion in the house without making any change and as a result the committee was instructed to report to the joint convention.

The result of the entire action will depend on the complexion of the committee appointed, on the action of the senate in appointing a committee to act with the house committee and on the attitude of the joint convention in regard to the entire matter. If the speaker appoints a committee, a majority of whom are oposed to going ahead and who desire to block the investigation, or if the senate by its action desires to block further action by not appointing a committee, nothing may result of the matter. Otherwise the committee to be named will be delegated with oper to make a thorough and searching investigation of wide extent connected with the senatorial

The following invitation has been extended to the legislature by the regents and the chancellor of the univer-"Members of the legislature SILY: have a standing and most cordial invitation to visit and inspect at their convenience the grounds, farm, shops, library, gymnasjum, museums, laboratories and recitation rooms of the university, to acquaint themselves with the condition and needs of the university and with its work as it goes on daily and hourly. Visitors calling at the chancellor's office will be supplied with competent guides and will be made welcome wherever they go."

The house committee on university and normal schools held a meeting late in the week and uecided to recommend for passage the bill appropriating \$75,-500 for a new library and gymnasium building at the Peru normal. Dr. Clark, principal of the Peru normal, was present and resisted any attempt on the part of the members to tie up the appropriation bill with the bills creating new normal schools. He said he was in favor of new schools, but he did not want to see the appropriation bill held back.

The university and normal school committee agreed at a recent meeting that there should be three new normal schools and three bills were recommended to be placed on general file. The bills are house roll No. 70 which provides for the purchase of the old Western Normal building at Lincoln; house roll No. 121, establishing a school at Central City, and house roll No. 37, by Broderick, which provides for a commission to select a site.

The first shipment in bond, from the port of Lincoln, was last week by express to Paris. Twenty-eight pictures and frames from the art exhibition valued at \$4,000, packed in four packages, were prepared for shipment in the baggage room at the union station. They were shipped to "A. Guinehard, 76 rue Blanche, Paris, France." Deputy George Bartlett and Express Agent Nash spent an hour or more at the depot preparing the packages for ship.

Secretary of State Porter retired from office the first of the year with nearly \$1,000 of money which he took in violation of the constitution. This money was received by him contrary to the constitution as a member of the state marks and brands committee. Whether an action will be brought to recover this money from Mr. Porter is not known. He could probably escape as did Eugene Moore.

Col. Julius N. Kilian of Columbus, commanding the First regiment, Nebraska national guard, has been appointed by Governor Dietrich as adjutant general of the Nebraska national guard. Adjutant General Barry, who now holds the office, has served six years. Colonel Kilian was formerly captain of company K of Columbus, but while in the service in the Philippines was promoted to ma-

Many flags were lowered in Lincoln in respect to the dead queen of the British empire, and expressions of regret were heard on every side.