Shell A ROMANCE Wilden.

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CHAPTER VIII .- (Continued.) Shell flushes crimson; the one wish Ruby flushes uneasily, of her girlhood has been to possess a volume of Tennyson all her own, Yet, now that she stands with the treasufe have the Champleys on the brain. We in her hand, a strange perversity are going to the moor because mamma makes her feel more than half inclined to thrust it back upon the donor.

"It is very kind of you, Bob and Meg," she says, in a tone of angry impatience; "but I cannot think of accepting your present. Take it home and keep it until you are grown upthen you will be able to understand

"Don't you like it, then?" queries Bob, looking anxious and distressed. "Pa thought you would rather have a book; but I'll tell him to send you a watch instead."

This threatened alternative sounds so very alarming that Shell hastens to explain to the children her detestation of watches in general and her unbounded admiration of poets.

"What are you making such a chatter and fuss about, Shell?" interposes Ruby, crossing to her sister's side and taking up the volume in dispute. "Oh, only a copy of Tennyson!" with a contemptuous curl of her lip at the plain though handsome binding. "I wonder what induced Robert Champley to send you that? You have not been devoting yourself to his children."

"No, I should hope not," answers Shell, with emphasis, "Neither do I want any present-I shall return it." "Return it? What conceited non-

sense!" scoffs Ruby. "I suppose he thought some slight acknowledgment was due to you for playing with the children occasionally. If you want to make yourself absurd and conspicuous, of course you will return it."

On the next morning the Champley household take their departure for the moor. Ruby chances to be near the deserted lodge of the Wilderness when the wagonette-containing the two brothers, the children and the nursedrives by.

She makes a dainty picture, standing in the shade of the chestnut tree | with a curious little laugh. "I have in her pale-blue morning dress, and | not the slightest intention of interferwaving her handkerchief in token of ring with any of the arrangements at adleu. The gentlemen raise their hats the cottage. They don't concern me and smile, the children shout, the nurse gives a defiant snort, and the next moment they are out of sight.

"Two months of freedom!" thinks Robert Champley to himself. "On my return home I must make other arrangements."

CHAPTER IX.

"Mamma, there is a most enticing cottage to be let at Oakford," cries Ruby, glancing up excitedly from the paper in her hand. "Listen! 'Oakford. To be let, furnished, charming cottage residence-five rooms, large garden, every convenience, rent moderate, air bracing, close to moor." "Yes, my dear," responds Mrs. Wil-

den in mild surprise. "Well, what about it? Do you know of any one wanting a cottage?"

"I thought it might suit us," replies Ruby, a little crestfallen.

"It certainly might if we wanted to go there," asserts Mrs. Wilden with a good-tempered laugh; "but, as you know, Ruby, I have a great dislike to leaving home."

"But, mamma, I think you require change of air," persists Ruby with unwonted affection. "You have been suffering so frightfully from neuralgia all spring. I am sure your nerves want bracing. Why not take this cottage for a month or so? Change is good for everybody."

not after a very determined fashion. that Violet is groaning in spirit over turning to her niece.

two straws either way," answers Miss Flower lazily, "If somebody will pack my things I am willing to go, but I couldn't undertake to pack them my-

"Now that just shows how much you need change," cries Ruby eagerly. | carries off her three victims-for Mary "Your whole system wants stirring up can truthfully be reckoned in that cate--before we had been a week on the gory-to enjoy the bracing air and moor you would be as brisk as a

"Should I?" says Violet, with a it; but I am willing to try the experiment."

Truth to tell, if Violet Flower consulted her own feelings, she would far rather remain in her present comfortable quarters; but Ruby having confided to her a scheme for visiting the there you must send by Parcels Post,' moor if possible, she has promised adds Ruby. not to oppose the plan.

There is a fair amount of resistance on Mrs. Wilden's part, but her energetic daughter overrules each and step of the cab, she imprints a dozen every obstacle as it is presented to her. hasty kisses on her mother's troubled Her eloquence is so great in advocat- cheek. ing a change that one would wonder. to hear her talk, how they have managed to exist so many summers through at the Wilderness without acquiring all the maladies to which flesh

is heir. Shell is not present when the discussion takes place, but her indigna- tired of her self-imposed solitude; the just opened. I know by the handwrittion when the plan is unfolded to her big, bare, echoing rooms have be- ing it is from a woman, and you turnis unbounded.

the Champleys to the moor?" she says, interruption to her lonely musings, at |-Tit-Bits.

| in a voice of such infinite scorn that

"What nonsense you talk, Shell!" she returns angrily. "You seem to is in need of bracing air. Is there anything so very extraordinary in that?"

"There is something extraordinary in your having selected the same village," answers Shell decidedly. "If mamma wants bracing air why not take her to the North of Devon?"

"Because rooms there would be frightfully expensive; whereas the cottage on the moor is a mere trifle," responds Ruby loftily. This argument is unanswerable, for

no one knows better than Shell that their income is not equal to any great additional strain. Feeling that any resistance she can offer will be futile, Shell shrugs her shoulders and leaves the room. Nothing remains to her now but to strike out a separate line of action for herself. She is fully determined about one thing-wild horses shall not drag her to Oakford.

When everything is fully arranged and packing is at its height, Shell startles the household.

"It will be very awkard having only three bed-rooms," Vi remarks in a grumbling tone, for the more she contemplates six weeks spent away from civilization the less she likes the prospect. "Of course the servants must have one; and then we must all cram into the two others."

"Not at all, dear," Ruby hastens to explain. "Mamma and Shell can have the big room, and you and I a little one each; as for Mary, she can do quite well with a chair-bedstead in the kitchen."

"How delightful for Mary!" laughs Shell. "It is to be hoped she has a strong liking for cockroaches and crickets."

"Now, please, Shell, don't go setting Mary against the arrangement," says Ruby imploringly. "Mamma, do ask her not?"

"Don't be alarmed," answers Shell, in the least, since I sha'n't be there." "Not be there-what do you mean?

Of course you will be there!" declares

Ruby, looking very much astonished. "Not unless mamma insists upon it: and I am sure she won't," laughs Shell. "As you know, I have been set against the idea from the commencement, so I mean to remain here-'monarch of all I survey'-and have

myself." "What rubbish!" cries Ruby impatiently. "Susan is going to be put on and trembling in his warm grasp, "But board-wages; and she is to give the house a thorough cleaning during our

a right down jolly time of it all to

absence." "Well, I can be put on board-wages too; and I certainly won't prevent Susan from cleaning the house. I shan be out all day long," responds Shell.

"Mamma, please make her go. It would seem so odd her not going," urges Ruby.

But Mrs. Wilden is too easy-going to oppose actively any of her children. Truth to tell, she rather envies Shell her coming solitude, and even expresses it as her opinion that it is a pity that dreadful cottage was ever taken. This rebellion on her indulgent mother's part is quickly talked down by Ruby, whose constant fear from the beginning has been that her scheme will ultimately fall through. She knows that her mother would Mrs Wilden shakes her head, but rather stay at home; she is fully aware "What do you say, Vi?" she asks, what she is pleased to term her "coming exile;" so she thinks it wiser on "Well, I really don't think I care the whole to leave Shell to her own devices, lest enlarging on the theme should stir up revolt in other and

more important quarters. Then there comes a triumphant morning when, backed up by a vast amount of unnecessary luggage, Ruby

scant accommodation of Oakmoor. Shell, as she stands on the doorstep and waves them a smiling adieu, looks dubious laugh. "I very much doubt the impersonation of mischlevous contentment.

"Be sure to change the library books the moment you get them, and don't delay a single post in sending them

off," entreats Violet earnestly. "And any groceries we can't get

"How the Oakmoor postman will bless you!" laughs Shell as she nods assent; and then, springing on to the

Why does she heave a sigh, notwithstanding the brightness of the morning, as she turns to re-enter the house?

CHAPTER X.

A week has passed. Shell has grown come hateful to her. Even the grounds | ed pale when you read it. I will see "You don't mean to say, Ruby, that seem changed and unfamiliar. The it! Give it to me, sir!" Husbandyou are actually thinking of following certainty that there is no chance of "Here it is. It's your milliner's bill."

first so delightful, now seems to fill her usually cheerful spirit with a sense of depression. Until robbed of all companionship she never guessed what a sociable creature she was, Happy would she be if even the most inane and common-place caller would come to break the monotony of her endless days! But it is understood in the neighborhood that the family at the Wilderness are away; so from morn till night Shell wanders aimlessly about, with only the gray cat to bear her company.

It is evening. Shell is even more desolate than her wont. Susan has asked permission to go into Mudford to make a few purchases, and already she has been absent over three hours. It is now seven o'clock, and the empty house seems to Shell's excited imagination like a haunted place. She fancies she hears hurrying through the passages. A door slams, and her heart stands still with fear. Shell however is not one to give way to morbid feelings, and, rousing herself from her book, she starts on a tour of inspection through the house, shutting all windows and securely barring all doors on her way; then, with a renewed sense of security, she returns to the drawing-room and determines to while away the time with music.

Shell is one of those sensitive folk who never play so well as when alone -she cannot pour her whole heart into her music when she has listeners. Now, with the house to herself, she soon becomes lost to her surroundings. and the room echoes to such heartstirring strains as it rarely falls to one's lot to hear.

Suddenly however her music comes to an end, and her heart throbs with terror, for through the empty hall echoes the sonorous thunder of the big iron knocker.

Shell's first impulse is to take no notice-to hide herself or to make her escape by some back window; then her natural good sense returns, and she laughs in a nervous manner at her fears and with fast-beating heart advances into the hall.

"Is that you, Susan?" she asks, but without unfastening the heavy chain. There comes no answer save a vigorous ring at the bell.

"Who is there?" demands Shell, this time in a firmer tone and one more likely to penetrate the thick oak panels.

"A messenger from Mrs. Wilden," answers a voice which is somehow familiar to Shell's ears.

With trembling hands she shoots back the heavy bolts, and, taking down the chain, opens the door. There she stands-pale, big-eyed, and scaredlooking, before-Robert Champley.

her first involuntary exclamation. "A fright! How so? What have I done?" queries her visitor, looking

much surprised. "Oh, nothing!" answers Shell, whilst the ghost of a smile flickers round her still colorless lips. "It was my own foolishness; but I was not expecting

any one excepting Susan, and your knock frightened me. I suppose I must be getting nervous"-with a selfdepreciating little laugh. "Nervous? I should think so!" cries Robert wonderingly. He has taken her hand in greeting, and feels it cold

surely you are not alone in the house?" "Only for a short time: I am expecting Susan back every minute," explains Shell, who feels heartily ashamed of her late weakness. Her visitor looks grave.

"You ought not to be left alone in a house like this," he says very decidedly. "Why, you are trembling

His words remind Shell that he still has possession of her hand-with a little impatient movement she withdraws it.

(To be Continued.)

INDIANS AS RUNNERS.

Instances of Their Remarkable Powers

of Endurance. General Cook is quoted by Edward S. Ellis as having seen an Apache lope for 1,500 feet up the side of a mountain without showing the first signs of fatigue, there being no perceptible sign of increase of respiration Captain H. L. Scott, of the Seventh Cavalry, has related some astonishing feats performed by the Chiracahua Apaches forming Troop L of his regiment. He tells how nine of these Indians, after a hard day's work, by way of recreation pursued a coyote for two hours, captured the nimble brute and brought it into camp; how, on another occasion, the scouts gave chase to a deer, ran it down some nine miles from camp and letched it in alive. Hence I see no good reason for doubting the word of an old-timer I met in the Rocky mountains, who told me that, in the days before the Atlantic and Pacific railroad was built, the Pima Indians of Arizona would recover settlers' stray horses, along the overland trail, by walking them down in the course of two or three days. After this one may begin to believe that "Lying Jim" Beckwourth, whose remarkable adventures early in this century are preserved in book form, was a much-maligned man and that he spoke no more than the truth when he said he had known instances of Indian runners accomplishing upward of 110 miles in one day.-Lippincott's Magazine.

He Knew the Lady. Wife (with a determined air)-"1 want to see that letter." Husband-"What letter?" Wife-"The one you

THE POPULIST CALAMITY STATEMENT

An Abortive Attempt to Prove that the People of Nebraska are Unable to Pay Their Taxes.

ONLY PART OF THE STORY IS TOLD.

And the Matter of Truth is Not Given Consideration at All Figures Taken From the County Treasurers' Books Show the True Situation.

compiled and published a statement the patriotic object of which was to show that instead of taxes coming in faster than ever, that the deliquent list in the state was growing larger. Like their bureau organized to prove that "farming does not pay," this compilation was for the purpose of proving that the people of the state are unable to pay their taxes.

This calamity statement was published in the "reform press" under the caption: "Delinquent Taxes Grow-Increase in School Moneys, Not Due to Payment of Taxes, but to Honest Government-The Facts from the State Records."

Then this popocratic compilation went on to show that during the year 1897 the total state tax levied against the counties was \$1,181,919.76 and that the total tax paid during the same year was only \$1,173,232.17, making an increase in the delinquent list of \$8,-687.59. This fact was exulted over and the "reform press" article closed its dignified argument by shouting: 'Bring on the next campaign lie!"

TELL ONLY PART. In the table of figures prepared by the state officers only a part of the 'facts from the records" were given, the intent of the statement being to deceive the people of the state. In the column showing the "total tax paid in 1897" the payment of interest on delinquent taxes was left out and the showing of the amount of money paid by the counties was just \$31,759.76 less

than the records actually show. The correct figures are taken from the county treasurer's reports on file in the office of the state auditor and are shown below. The first column shows the payments made according to the calamity compilation. The second column shows the total payments that were made as shown by the records. The third column shows the total amount paid the state by the counties during the year 1897, including tax, interest and funds derived from the lease and sale of school lands:

TOTAL TAX PAYMENTS.

101	AL TAX	AYMEN		this state administration and is a rea-
4.7.7	Populist	Actual	Total tax and	son why the farmers of the state
Counties.	figures. A	mt. paid.	se'l lands	and a dain cudorec populism. De
Adams .\$	19,847.38 \$ 10,140.54	20,386.36 \$	37,750.50	cause people have prospered under the
Banner	1,233.48	1,305.08	22,917.02 1,555.36	McKinley administration and have
Blaine	795.87	837.91	11,003.74	been able to pay up their back taxes
Bx B'tte.	11,861,38 4,277,32	12,197.19	23,119.40	and the back interest on their school
Boyd	1,790.47	4,510.73 1,968.09	5,248.78 3,189.37	land leases, therefore, populism and
Brown	3,000.24	3,130.03	3,554.23	Bryanism should be endorsed at this
Burt	17,303,40 22,177,52	17,672.13	25,351.92	election. Because what McKinley
Butler	18,351.26	23,099.82 18,880.36	38,130,63 28,602.26	promised has come true, and what
Cass	28,166,55	29,293.01	38,225,00	Bryan promised has failed, therefore,
Cedar Chase	12,562,62	12,826,69	47,847.32	Bryan should be endorsed at this elec-
Cherry .	2,828,21 7,955.15	2,998.39 8,448.37	3,705.54 11,289.90	tion. The tax payers of Custer county
Chy'ne .	7,887.05	8,275,77	11,206.39	because of hard times, during the first
Clay Colfax .	17,674.20	18,040.42	30,391.88	six months of 1896, paid taxes to the
Cuming .	12,879.08 16,584.18	13,200.04 17,016,73	25,440.50 25,251.52	amount of only \$40,000. During the
Custer	11,327.61	11,779,22	25,314.56	first six months of 1898 they paid \$73,-
Dakota .	11,516.25	11,779.22	15,132.94	000 of taxes, and because the people of
Dawes . Daws'n .	9.852.71 11.927.12	10,442,43 12,256,25	11,623.62	Custer county were able in 1898 to pay
Deuel	5,125,32	5,326.35	26,590.47 6,146.40	nearly twice as much taxes as they
Dixon	10,979,19	11,189.61	22,460.98	paid in 1896, paying not only for that
Dodge	23,278.71 140,861.11	23,576.95	28,185,32	year, but delinquent taxes which had
Dundy	3,416.71	3,554.34	3,687.75	accumulated in former years; because
Fillm'r .	19,187.59	19,556,91	30,243.32	the McKinley administration had en-
Fr'kl'n .	7,649.77	7,865.53	19,407.68	abled them to clear away this burden
Furnas .	7,763.72 14,385,40	8,511.16 15,120.79	16,090.77 23,580.23	of delinquent taxes as well as a large
Gage	37,685.60	39,180.72	48,964.06	proportion of their other debts, there-
G'rf'ld	1,243.36	1,309.56	1,932.94	fore, they should endorse Bryanism at
Gosper	6,153.89 1,591.26	6,680.69 1,537.11	1,741.59	this election. During the first six
Greeley .	6, 27, 43	7.033.08	10,793.24	months of 1898 the people of
Hall	19,511.70	20,076.60	27,818,07	York county were able to pay twice as
Hmilton Harlan .	13,161.07 9,208.47	13,755.24 9,600.35	24,447.70	much into the county treasury as they
Hayes	3,081.75	3,242.93	23,552.57 5,030.74	had paid in 1895, and to cancel a large
H'chc'k .	4,980.39	5,257.68	6,930.25	amount of their farm loan indebted-
Holt	13,294.10 45.51	13,830.09 49.26	23,809.23 125.58	ness besides, and therefore, York coun-
How'rd .	10.143.72	10,730.34	21,302.51	ty in this blessed year of 1898 should
J'fs'n	18,475.59	18,968.55	26,475.86	whoop it up for populism and for the
J'ns'n K'rn'y	14,975.64 8,958.92	15,762.41 9,115.11	19,185.47	pass grabbing gang at the State House.
Keith	5,738.78	5,846,49	20,932.17 7,968.46	The governor was ashamed to make
K'a P'a.	2,004,87	3,111.02	5,100.02	this kind of an argument over his
Kimb'l .	3,783.01	3,844.60	4,067.47	own signature. He seems to have real-
Knox L'nest'r	10,892.24 69,659.98	11,523.85 71,851.92	48,426.19 102,069,46	ized that the name of a governor sub-
Line'n	14,833,92	15.622.60	25,143.46	scribed to such an argument would not
Logan	790.99	861.34	1,626.31	look very well in print, and so he re-
Mads'n .	1,017.50 17,900.61	1,150.94 16,839.54	2,640.01 31,413.31	quired his clerk to sign the document,
McPh'n	758.60	785.33	975.33	hoping that the populist farmers of
Mer'ck	13,636.07	14,768.28	22,165.92	Nebraska were so infatuated with pop-
Nance Nemaha	11,452.81 17,677.34	12,173.05 18,215.27	12,173.55 21,452.88	ulism that they would swallow the
N'kolls .	15,645.46	16,007.46	31,120.24	dose and once more vote the ticket. It
Otoe	31,953.95	32,904.37	42,817.75	must be admitted that Senator Allen
P'wnee P'rkins .	15,686.92 3,697.76	15.599.77 3,944.39	24,534.53 4,283.75	in the use of his frank to send
Phelps	10,198.87	10,778.42	24,628.71	out this inconsistent flapadoodle did
Pierce	9,539.16	9,861.96	39,096.55	not defraud the government out of as
Platte	17,658.08 10,951.58	18,195.74 11,497.10	27,830.21 20,449.62	many pounds of postage as he might
Red Ww	7,580.19	8,014.73	13,881.85	have done. Nor did the governor, in
Richs'n .	21,206.64	21,397.50	28,473.86	requiring his obedient clerk to sign
Rock Saline	3,294.36 18,514.34	3,241.73 19,900.35	4,554.35	this spurious argument abuse him as
Sarpy	13,886.81	14,137.12	19,866.13	much as he might have done. He might
S'nd'rs .	23,735,82	24,392.27	34,833,45	have required him to tabulate the farm
Se's Bl'f.	1,884.89	2,920.04 19,660.82	3,652.52 23,448.19	loan indebtedness which the Nebraska
Sew'd Shrd'n .	6,638,06	6,855.21	8,459.30	farmers have discharged since McKin-
Shrm'n .	6,824.32	7,192.12	15,435,03	ley's good times have touched with
Sloux	3,209,35 9,671,97	3,412.19 9,896.57	16,906,65	magic wand the financial condition of
Stant'n . Thayer .	16,237.96	16,907.32	23,545.39	Nebraska people, and he might have
Th'm's	764.94	777.65	955,85	shown that because a large proportion
That'n	3,199,32	3,427.30 6.815.00	3,427.39	of the farm mortgage indebtedness has
Walley .	6,516,92 18,554,99	6,815.00 18,844.37	26,310.67	been paid, therefore these farmers who
Wayne .	11,679.71	11,995.04	34,608.74	have stricken off the shackles of debt
Wbst'r .	13,094,96	13,971.75 2,026.27	39,313.56	should throw up their hats for Bryan
Wh'ler .	1,795,16			and send forth the old calamity howl
Totals .\$1	,173,232.17 \$1,	204,991.93 \$1,	906,786.05	of 1890. They might have filled these
				large strong envelopes which the gov.

On an examination of these figures it will be noted that the populist statement made a deduction from the actual amount paid in every county and that instead of paying less tax money in 1897 than the total levy of that same year, the counties actually paid the state \$23,072.17 more than the tax levy called for and that in addition to this the counties paid in \$701,794.13. being the money received on account of the educational lands. The school apportionment for the amounted to \$739,991.93, so it will be collected more money in eighteen year for the last fifteen years for not noted that the counties during 1897 months than did his predecessor in predicting a tidal wave which will turned into the state treasury \$1,167 .-

the medium of the school apportion-

About a month ago the state officials | SENATOR ALLEN'S FRANK.

How the Popocrats Circulate Campaign

Literature. The Pop campaign document has gone out. Within the last 1ew days into every home in Nebraska has gone a large heavy manilla envelope with Senator Allen's frank on the outside and the Pop circular on the inside. There is no stamp on these envelopes as the farmers will observe, but the stamp of crookedness is on the whole transaction from the preparing of this circular under the dierction of the Governor six months ago down to the use of Senator Allen's frank. The Governor's clerk prepared the circular and sent it to Senator Allen at Washington. In order that the Pop State Committee might beat the general Government out of the cost of distributing the circular to the Pop voters of Nebraska it was necessary for Sento suit the corporate interest. He has ator Allen to invent some means by never forgiven me for referring the which he could use his frank for this stock yards bill to the Committee on distribution. The Senator, it seems, was equal to the emergency. He stood up in the senate and made a few remarks about economy, and then holda paper in his hand which he said was a part of his argument, asked leave to have it printed as a part of his speech. This pop circular was not a part of his speech, but the senators did not know that. They were not suspecting a trick of this kind from the reformed senator of Nebraska and the circular was printed without objection. It has gone out and is now distributed at the government'e expense. The State House politicians are congratulating each other over the neatness and completeness of this little piece of sharp practice by which they have avoided the payment of a \$3,000 postage bill.

It was a crooked scheme from beginning to the end. It purports to come from the governor but it is signed by his clerk. The circular undertakes to show that the large amount of school money distributed in the last two years is an evidence of unusual honesty and competency on the part of this state administration and is a reason why the farmers of the state should again endorse populism. Because people have prospered under the McKinley administration and have been able to pay up their back taxes and the back interest on their school land leases, therefore, populism and Bryanism should be endorsed at this Because what McKinley promised has come true, and what Bryan should be endorsed at this election. The tax payers of Custer county because of hard times, during the first six months of 1896, paid taxes to the amount of only \$40,000. During the first six months of 1898 they paid \$73,-000 of taxes, and because the people of Custer county were able in 1898 to pay nearly twice as much taxes as they paid in 1896, paying not only for that year, but delinquent taxes which had accumulated in former years; because | each corner is cut off from each of the the McKinley administration had enabled them to clear away this burden | floor there are three-sided apartof delinquent taxes as well as a large proportion of their other debts, therefore, they should endorse Bryanism at this election. During the first six months of 1898 the people of York county were able to pay twice as much into the county treasury as they had paid in 1895, and to cancel a large amount of their farm loan indebtedness besides, and therefore, York county in this blessed year of 1898 should whoop it up for populism and for the pass grabbing gang at the State House. The governor was ashamed to make this kind of an argument over his own signature. He seems to have realized that the name of a governor subscribed to such an argument would not look very well in print, and so he required his clerk to sign the document, hoping that the populist farmers of Nebraska were so infatuated with populism that they would swallow the dose and once more vote the ticket. It must be admitted that Senator Allen some reason the results do not bear in the use of his frank to send out these claims. Instead of being out this inconsistent flapadoodle did more criminal than any other section not defraud the government out of as of the empire, it is decidedly less. many pounds of postage as he might There are fewer indictments found, have done. Nor did the governor, in fewer crimes committed, fewer convicrequiring his obedient clerk to sign this spurious argument abuse him as much as he might have done. He might have required him to tabulate the farm loan indebtedness which the Nebraska

large, strong envelopes which the gov-

ernment furnished with a statement of

how Mr. Porter had demonstrated his

honesty by accounting to the state for

more office fees in eighteen months

than were turned into the state treas-

ury by all republican secretaries in

twenty years. Under the law passed

by the last legislature requiring all

corporations to register and pay their

fees into the secretary of state's of-

fice instead of into the county offices as

heretofore, the secretary has actually

collected in twenty years, for under the new law \$13,600 was paid by one corporation, the new Union Pacific, and because the law has been changed enabling the secretary to collect these large fees, therefore, all the other secretaries were dishonest and the farmers ought to hold barbeques and campaign festivals in every school district to celebrate the masterly genius and unprecedented honesty of Secretary Porter. Each secretary in all the years since the state was organized had turned over all the fees which had come into his office under the old law, but that makes no difference to Secretary Porter. He goes right on with his campaign argument just the same. "More fees collected in twenty minutes than all the other secretaries collected in twenty years. Therefore vote for Porter." The argument of Porter and of the campaign circular ought to arouse tremendous enthu-

Lieut Gov. Harris' Interview. Lieutenant Governor Harris was interviewed-September 21st and in speaking of Judge Hayward's speech he said it seemed a pretty strong array of figures, but the only thing that impressed him was the censure of Holcomb. 'I never did think the Governor did his full duty in the Treasury matter," said Mr. Harris, "but Holcomb isn't

running on the ticket now, so I guess it doesn't matter." Speaking of the recent popocratic State conventions Mr. Harris said: "I could have been renominated if I had wanted to stay in the fight, in spite of the fact that Frank Ransom and the entire stock yards influence were there to down me. Frank Ransom was in the convention as the paid agent of the stock vards and he dictated the nomination. He was also in the senate as their paid attorney and dictated the entire organization. When asked for the privilege of naming the Committees he told me I could have nothing to do with it and arranged the Committees

Agriculture." Mr. Harris further said that the large number of unprincipled men who have been climbing into the Populist band wagon are ruining the party.

QUEEREST HOUSE IN ENGLAND

It Is Triangular in Shape and Typifies the Trinity.

The most peculiar house in the United Kingdom is a small triangular building erected about 300 years ago at Rushton, in Northamptonshire, by Sir Thomas Tresham, a fervent Roman Catholic, who is supposed to have wished by his design to typify the Trinity. The house is all threes, each of its three sides being exactly 33 feet 4 inches-that is, 33 1-3 feet in length. There are three stories, each has three windows on each of the three sides, and each of the windows in two of the three stories is in the shape of a trefoil-the three-leaved shamrock. The panes of glass are all triangles, or three-sided. In each of the other windows there are twelve panes of glass, in three fours. There are three gables on each side rising from the eaves, and from the center, where the roofs meet, rises a three-sided chimney, surmounted by a three-sided pyramid, terminating in a large trefoil. The smoke escapes from this chimney by three Bryan promised has failed, therefore, round holes on each of the three sides. On the top of each gable is a threesided pyramid covered with a trefoil. The building is also covered with inscriptions and carvings. Three Latin inscriptions, one on each of the three sides, have thirty-t ree letters in each. Three angles on each side bear shields. Over the door is a Latin inscription of three words, meaning, "There are three that bear record." Inside the house three main rooms, so that on each

EDUCATION AND CRIME. Cornwall, England, Proves a Puzzle to

Sociologists.

Cornwall, England, is a puzzle to the sage criminologists and sapient sociologists. Cornwall is a mining country, where the population in many instances live under ground. It has always been the Boetia of the British empire. Intellectually it is as low as Englishmen can get. No other section of the empire can show so small an attendance in the schools. Nowhere is the curriculum so limited. Nowhere is illiteracy so prevalent. Nowhere should we expect to find crime so rampant, if we are to credit those who claim that education is an antidote for all moral ills, a cure for all crime. For tions had, and there is less for the courts to do in Cornwall, according to population, than in any other corner of her majesty's domains. Frequently the judge who comes to hold court is presented with a pair of white gloves as a token that no crimes have Nebraska people, and he might have been committed, and that there are shown that because a large proportion | no cases to try. Nowhere, except in Ireland, and there very rarely, is such a thing heard of. The people are poor and industrious. They work hard and do not dissipate. Wise essays have been written to explain the phenomenon, but the nearest anyone has come to explain it is to call it a coincidence.

Eat Sunflower Seed.

The sunflower is cultivated in many European countries. In Russia the seeds are parched and eaten like peanuts in the United States. The oil is used for illuminating and often for culinary purposes.

A man in Java makes a good living as a prophet. He has been paid £80 a twenty years. In fact, the secretary sweep clean over the island." The 194.15 more than they got back through | might truthfully say that he has col- | credulous natives believe that he has lected more money in twenty minutes | the power to attract the wave that will than all the secretaries of state had overwhelm the country.