

That Capitol Appropriation.

[The Osceola Record of March 21st contains the following communication from Senator Kimmel, in explanation of his vote. We give it without comment in this place.—ED. JOURNAL.]

Editor Record:—Having been taken to task by some of the newspapers in adjoining counties for my vote on the capitol appropriation bill, although they gave no reason why I should have voted otherwise,—yet perhaps a word of explanation through your columns may not be out of place.

I presume that no one who has ever seen our present state capitol building, but will agree with me that something larger and better is required to meet the present necessities and fast increasing wants of our growing state. Now I take it that the same reasons that will apply to individuals will apply to the state. When an individual finds his house is too small to meet the wants and necessities of a large and fast-increasing family, and he finds himself able to build a larger and better one, does he not naturally go on and build without taking any consideration of the fact that he may some day in the future take a notion to change to some other location? This then is one of my principal reasons for voting for the bill. The state truly needs more room for the transaction of its business; the legislative halls are entirely inadequate to accommodate the present membership, to say nothing of an increase which we will soon have. Each and every one of the public offices is too much hampered for the transaction of business necessary to be done in them. There is not a single committee room in the building, and the state was compelled to pay from two to five dollars per day for rooms for the use of the various committees, during the last session; an inconvenient and very expensive method of transacting the business necessary to be done. That these are facts you have but to refer to the ex-states officers, who can have no interest in stating anything but the facts. Granting that it was necessary to do something to meet this want, the only question could be as to the amount needed. My own opinion was that a less amount would have sufficed, but a majority willed otherwise.

Now in regard to the additional burden on account of this appropriation to be laid on the tax-payers of the state. Let us see what it will be. Were a direct tax laid on the people to pay this amount in two years, and the valuation of the taxable property of the state during that time were to remain the same as last year, it would be for each year on the person having a thousand dollars worth of taxable property, a little less than fifty cents. Does any one doubt that during the next two years our taxable property will increase one-fourth, which of course would decrease the amount of tax in the same proportion; in other words it would cost each tax-payer in the state, worth one thousand dollars in taxable property, a little less than thirty cents a year for two years to have a respectable capitol building in the state; truly not such a very grievous burden to bear as they would have us believe. But the tax will not have to be levied, as the money is already in the state treasury to pay it, and notwithstanding this appropriation the levy of our state taxes for the next two years will be twenty-five per cent. less than they were during the past two years.

It is a singular fact that the newspapers in the towns with "capital aspirations," who are yelping "steal," "entering wedge," "rotten-bought," "old building good enough," etc., do not raise the same howl over the \$29,000 voted for an extension of the Insane Hospital building; the \$10,000 for the Reform School at Kearney; the appropriation for building workshop at Deaf and Dumb Institute and for improvements in connection with Peru Normal school building, &c. The same argument that applies to the capitol building, will apply to each and every one of the above in a greater or less degree.

I fail to see just where the "steal" so loudly shouted on the appropriation bill comes in. It is a legitimate appropriation for a certain purpose, passed in the regular way by a majority of both houses. It is as well guarded in its provisions as any bill can be. Nineteen of the leading citizens of Nebraska, from nearly as many different counties of the state, have the overseeing of the expenditure of this money. Does any one think a moment that they will misappropriate one penny of the funds?

If, as the Butler County Republican says, my vote was in direct opposition to the will of my constituents, it is a little singular that that will was not expressed to me in some way. The bill was introduced almost the first day of the session, and did not come to final passage until within a few days of the close; plenty of time for remonstrance to have reached me. The prohibitory liquor bill did not come up for some time after the appropriation bill, yet petitions and remonstrances, for and against, had plenty of time to come in. Not a single scratch of the pen in regard to the matter reached me from any resident of the district—to my recollection—personally advising me against voting for the bill, and many of them were in Lincoln while the bill was pending; among others the editor of the Republican; while on the other hand many of my constituents did advise me to vote for this bill even to the amount of \$100,000.

But all this aside, I acted according to the best light I had, and I believe that time will prove that I acted wisely. If, however, I have erred in the matter, those who know me best will, I am satisfied give me credit for erring with the head and not with the heart. I do not consider, as many do, that this appropriation locates the capitol at Lincoln for all time to come. When the western part of the state is more fully developed, I believe the state capitol will be removed to a more central location, but that time is some distance in the dim future, and if in the meantime the making of this appropriation shall have the effect of putting a quietus on capitol removal schemes I shall be content.

The course taken by the Columbus Journal in regard to my vote has but confirmed me in my opinion, that I voted right on the question. The time has been when this side of the river there not express an opinion or cast a vote without consulting parties in Columbus, but thanks to the O. & N. R. R., we are about out of bondage at last. Now in regard to the "Why-No!" correspondent, in last week's Butler County Republican, I will say that if he will come out like a gentleman on his own property or signature, and assert in plain English what he insinuates in a cowardly manner, that I will be able to convince him of his error in a very short space of time. W. F. KIMMEL.

Aphorisms from Rothe.

[TRANSLATED BY C. C. S.] Very much, which we regard as opposition to the Christian faith, is only opposition to the ecclesiastical formulation and treatment of this faith. Inside of Christendom there can nowhere be a purely (absolute) "natural" man. All develop themselves from the very beginning under the influence of the principle of Redemption, as it has, in their sphere of life, in some measure at least, become an historical force. Even of those is this true within this sphere, who do not profess Christianity, and perhaps even make a profession (and that in the best faith) opposed thereto. Inside of Christendom, especially at the present point of its development, the proclamation of the Gospel is very far indeed from taking place exclusively through the ecclesiastical teaching and preaching of it, and the use of the Holy Scriptures. It takes place, in a very much greater degree, in an indirect way. To help to make Christ free from the Church, that must in our days be one of the main endeavors of believers. Would the Lord Jesus, if he were now walking among us, easily consent to wear any other garb than that of a layman? In this very fact does Christianity approve itself the absolute Religion, that it no longer aims at being Religion as such, Religion by itself, apart. And whoever wants to bring it to that, robs it of its character of Absoluteness. As soon as any one has come to regard the system of Protestant Dogma as being also untenable, he cannot lay any great stress upon the differences of the Churches, as respects Christianity. Christ is "the Lord" as well in the secular sphere as in the ecclesiastical.

Where to Economize. A mother who was particularly successful in keeping her children at home of evenings, so much so that it was with difficulty that they could be induced to accept an invitation to spend an evening away from home, was asked if she had any particular secret for so doing. She replied that she could think of none, except that she kept her sitting-room and parlor very light. "We put the gas on, full blaze, in the front and back parlors; then we keep the house comfortably warm all over, and this is the only secret, if it is a secret." To this it was objected that it would be very expensive. She replied: "O, well, we will economize in something else, if necessary, but a cheerful light at evening we will have."

Her remark was very suggestive, not only in the great difference in the cheerfulness of a well lighted house and the gloom of one when the light is poor and stunted, but of the choice there is in matters of economy. In these times everybody has to study economy in some directions, but in family life it ought to be directed to anything rather than the curtailing of family comforts or of the quality and quantity of children's food. Better wear the plainest clothes; better have no extra suit; better put up with the old and patched furniture than to deprive any one of real comfort, especially the children. Warmth and light are the attractions used by the saloons and other places of like sort to draw our children from us. We must counteract these by providing better of the same kind. We cannot afford to economize too much in these.

So in regard to children's food and clothes. There are two articles of food of which children are very fond, and which are nutritious and wholesome, which are often economized unwisely. These are milk and sugar. Better do without desserts all the time and let the children have their milk to drink and plenty of sugar on their oatmeal or stewed apples. Better a dime's worth of good pure candy occasionally than the costly and too often indigestible mince pie. In clothing, also, the same discrimination should be observed. Plenty of good warm underclothing, good stockings, and stout, well-fitting shoes will make presentable any plainest dress. If economy must be studied in children's clothes, let it be in trimmings and ruffles, and not in those things which give warmth and comfort.

To practice economy successfully requires a great deal of study and experience. It is generally not very encouraging or pleasant to do and yet there are those who have become enthusiastic in it. It has seemed to have almost the fascination of a game, to some, to see how little they could live on, and live comfortably. If one has to do it, it is better to do it in such a spirit than complainingly and fretfully. And, as to accomplished something it is always a satisfaction, there may be a certain satisfaction in the study and experimenting that lead to a knowledge of how to economize in the best ways and places, how to live well, and at the same time live cheaply.

Why should an appropriation of \$75,000, or any other reasonable sum for the purpose of building a state house at Lincoln, be called a "steal"?—Omaha Republican. For the very good and sufficient reason that it is always right to call things by their proper names. In view of the fact that seven-tenths of the people who have that \$75,000 to pay, were strongly opposed to the measure; in view of the fact that the people of Nebraska are already overburdened with taxes; and in view of the fact that such papers as the Republican that presume to represent the people north of the Platte, supported the measure, we ask in all candor what under heavens it could be called but a steal.—Schuyler Sun.

"Suppose," said an Iowa lawyer to a witness he was trying to badger, recently, "suppose I should tell you that I could bring a dozen men of your town to this court-room who would say they would not believe you on oath, what would you say?" And calmly the witness made reply: "I would say you lied." A gentle smile diffused itself all over the court room, and the unruled witness stepped down.

The spirit of economy is rife this season. Even the stovepipe is coming out with its last year's soot. Dr. W. S. Mayo, who wrote "Never Again," has not written since.

Some additional suggestions.

We believe that the appropriation was a bad thing for Lincoln, for it was not large enough to fix the capitol there permanently, and it gives the central and western portions of the state time to develop and prepare for the removal contest, which, sooner or later must come. Soon after the bill was introduced, we expressed these views in a conversation that we had with Senator Kimmel, and on the grounds here stated encouraged him to vote for the bill. In regard to our own position it is proper for us to say here that the Record will not participate in any way upon those who voted for the bill but is and will be unalterably opposed to any further appropriations for the new capitol building until the capitol removal question is forever settled.

Finally, dear neighbors of the Columbus Journal, we suggest that the recent appropriation has disposed of the question for a number of years—long enough to enable Osceola to take the prize from Columbus, and other ambitious towns, if the capitol is ever removed.—Osceola Record. We stated last fall that Kimmel was a machine politician, and would use his position to figure for some appointive office. Then, again, as an available candidate for the same office two years hence, he is a dead duck. There are parties in this town are expecting to warm their turn" as per agreement. We hope the JOURNAL will perceive the uselessness of impaling upon the point of its logic the political presence of the 15th Senatorial district.—Butler County Press.

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Let the people of Nebraska regardless of party affiliations, mark well those men who voted for the capitol appropriation steal, and consign them to the political obscurity they so well merit.—Schuyler Sun. What say the Osceola Record, the David City Republican and Press, the Oakdale Pen and Plover, the Madison Chronicle, and the Norfolk Journal?—(COLUMBUS JOURNAL.) The following responses have reached us: The Republican has already expressed itself on this subject in unequivocal language. It denounced the bill from its inception up to the time of its passage, and in the name of over six hundred electors in the 15th senatorial district, whose will was set at naught by Senator Kimmel by his vote on this bill, it has condemned that gentleman's willful disregard of his people's wishes. In that vote he sinned against light and knowledge, for no man knew better than did he, that the people of the 15th senatorial district were unalterably opposed to this appropriation. The Republican will be pleased to hear from the other papers mentioned above, especially the Osceola Record, on the subject. "Let no guilty man escape."—Butler Co. Republican.

To oblige our esteemed contemporary we repeat the views heretofore expressed in regard to the capitol appropriation, and make

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