Ausräumungs Verkauf

für den Monat Juli

bereits febr Biele die Belegenheit mahrnah= Brafibenten Roofevelt find Siderheits. men und sich

vortheilhafte Bargains

ficherten, find boch noch maffenhaft Baaren nug werben, um ein Attentat gu unter: vorbanden, mit benen aufzuräumen wir gezwungen find und deshalb wird ber Ausraumungsverkauf tortgefest. Bedenkt, daß 36r

20% sparen

fonnt an Euren Einfäufen und befucht uns, ebe Andere Euch zuvorkommen.

FREDCHMIDT BRO. 917-921 O, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Choate in Anichofen.

bertrifft unfer bergeitis geleiftet hat, fehr viel beigen.

am 3. Juli murbe aus London gemelbet: Die Bringeffin von Bales, mel te im follen."

Und fo ift es auch jum großen Dig: tallen vieler Umeritaner gefden: Rur Ronigs Ebward, halt ben Gefunbheits: ein turger Toatt auf ben Brafibenten auftand feines Baters fur gut genug, und ben Ronig fanben ftatt.

mohl übertrieben.

Aber ma's benn auch wirflich bie gar: te Rudfict auf ben franten Ronig, mels auch pon ben in London meilenben Ames de unferen Botfchafter eine ftille Teier ritanern als folche empfunben murbe. bes "Bierten" forbern ließ?

In Londoner Depefden vom 4. Juli pfinben? finben wir bie Antwort auf biefe Frage. Da heißt es namlich: "Unmittelbar nach

Abend ertra befchafft murben, tofteten bie Rleinigfeit von 50,000 Bfb. Gt. Un friecherifder Untermurfigfeit vor (eine viertel Million Dollars); fur Blus menftude allein murben 3000 Bfb. ger Botichafter Choate jeben feiner Bor- (15,000 Dollars) ausgegeben. 3000 ganger, und bas will boch, wenn man elettrifche Lampen erleuchteten bas Befich erinnert, was 3. B. herr Bay barin baube und 3000 Gafte - bie herren in hoftracht, bie Damen in erquifitefter Bei ber letten feier bes Unabhangig, Toilette - bemegten fich in feinen Raufeitstages hat aber fein Berhalten fogar men. Geit bem Befuche bes Gultans bei britenfreundlichen Ameritanern in por 30 Jahren fah London ein berartis London große Entruftung erregt. Schon ges Brachttheater nicht. Der Bring und "Rach einer Besprechung zwischen bem Auftrage bes Konigs biefes Fest zu Ehren Botichafter Choate und herrn &. C. ber in London anwesenden indifden Für-Ban Duger von ber Ameritanifden Ges ften veranstalteten, eröffneten basfelbe fellicaft in London murbe verfundet, mit einem Barabemariche jum Balbachin, bag in Unbetracht ber Rrantheit Ronig mo bie inbifden Botentaten ihre Degen Ebwarbs bei bem Bantett ber Amerita: bem Thronerben überreichten. Dann nifden Gefellicaft im Sotel Cecil mor: folgte allgemeiner Empfang, Couper gen Abend feine Reben gehalten werben und mufitalifche Unterhaltung bis ju fpater Stunbe."

Der Bring von Bales, ber Cohn bes um in beffen Ramen, ben afiatifchen Bare Ronig Ebward noch in Lebens: Gaften einen prunthaften Empfang gu gefahr gewesen, so ware bie Anordnung geben. Der ameritanische Botichafter ober ber Bunich bes herrn Choate gang Choate foi bert bagegen seine Landsleute in Ordnung gewesen; aber ber Ronig auf, ben Gebenttag ber ameritanischen war nicht mehr in Gefahr. Die ihn bes Unabhangigteit mit einem Trauer.Coms hanbelnben Mergte hatten bas Gegentheil mers zu begeben. Er felber aber fucht erflart und bie Englander, und zwar bie biefen moglichft abzuturgen, bamit er in treuesten "Subjette" bes Königs feier. Aniehosen und Schnallenschuhen recht ten an bem nämlichen Bierten Juli sogar fruh zu bem üppigen Fest eilen konnte, selber große Bruntfeste. Da war bas welches von bem Sohne bes "kranten Bartgefühl bes herrn Botschafters boch Glang er nicht fehlen wollte. Es war eine große Blamage für Amerita, bie Birb Berr Roofevelt fie ebenfalls em.

Die vertlopften Englander haben ben beiben Toaften eilte ber ameritanis bas Brahlen noch nicht verlernt. In fc Botichafter mit bem Botichaftsfetres London ift gleichzeitig mit bem bergestär Bhtte bavon, um fich für ben Emstrellen Frieden ein Buch ericienen, in pfang ber indischen Fürsten in hoftracht meldem ber Berfaffer ichilbert, wie zu werfen." Und bann beißt es in ben England mit ben vereinigten Flottens Depefden über bie nie bagemefene Bomp: und Lanbarmeen von Deutfdland, Rug: haftigteit und Grofartigfeit bes vom land und Frantreid fertig wirb. Das englischen Thronerben zu Ehren ber Für- Buch ift recht spagig zu lesen und wirb ften aus Indien veranstalteten Schauges ben Gefühlen bes armen John Bull pranges:
"Die Unterhaltung in ber Indian Blatter, benen man mehr Berstand zu-Ontury Stool
Londons oberste Gesuschafts Schickt
jemals beigewohnt. Königin Alexandra
und die sammtlichen Mitglieder des königlichen Hauses sassen in Logen, von
denen aus sie den ganzen Saal überden und der Brinzessen in Logen, von
den und der Brinzessen in Bales) bes
standen aus sammtlichen, zur Krönung
nach London gekommenen Bertretern von
Fürsten und Staaten, aus dem englischen
Hober Brinzessen, die Dekorationen, Möblirung und Draperien, die für diesen

trauen sollte, ergehen sich in einer lächer.

Iichen Großmäuligkeit, um die Buren,
dichen Großmäuligkeit, um die Huren,
dichen Großmauligkeit, um die Huren,
dichen Großmauligkeit, um die Huren,
dichen Großmauligkeit, um die Huren,
dichen Großen, die Huren, die Huren,
dichen Großen, die Huren, die Huren,
dichen Großen, d Office war eine ber brillanteften, ber trauen follte, ergeben fich in einer lacher.

gieren mag, bas britifche Bolt

I nfere republitanifden Freunde prablen gewöhnlich fo ungeheuer über bie rieftge "Brofperitat" im Lanbe und rechnen bie zahlreichen "Streits" bie jest herrichen jebenfalls auch bazu, boch tonnen wir mit bem besten Billen barin nichts "Brofperirenbes" entbeden aus. genommen fur bie verichiebenen Trufts, bie babei wieber einmal bemeifen, wie ohnmachtig ber Arbeiter gegen fie ift.

ist noch immer in vollem Gange und tropbem bier weiblich gelacht wurde, hat sich jest faft bes gangen ameritanifden Boltes bemachtigt. Für bie Bittsburgreife bes magregeln getroffen, wie fie ausgebebn. ter für ben Baren in Rugland nicht ges troffen werben. Det Unterschieb ift ber, bag in Rugland folche Schubmagregeln mit Rube und in ber Stille eingerichtet werben, mahrend hier viel Befdrei bas ruber gemacht wirb. Die Ungelegen: heit wird in ben Beitungen von allen Seiten befprochen und grundlich breitges treten: Daburd aber mirb bie Befahr, wenn fie wirflich vorhanden, nur noch vermehrt, benn ein Schwachtopf tann burd bas Getratide leicht verrudt ges

> Die alteften Bligableiter. Die Grtinbung ber Bligableiter wird gewöhnlich Benjamin Frantlin zugefchrieben, bon bem Turgat betonntlich fagte: "Er entriß dem himmel das Licht und den Thrannen das Szepter." Daß aber schon lange vor Franklins Zeit eine Art Bligableiter bekannt war, geht aus einer Stelle in dem Theile der Werke bes römischen Raturforichers Plinius hervor, ber uns aufbewahrt wurde. Plinius ergablt hierin, bag Ruma, ber aweite König in Rom, bie Macht be-feffen hat, ben Blit in bie Erbe abzuleiten. Er berichtet ausbrudlich, bag Ruma Pompilius bie Urt feiner Unwendung faunte und bag er fie feinen Rachfolger Tullus Hoftilius lehrte, Dies fer aber bei ber falfchen Benutung ber Methobe fein Leben berlor. Es heißt bei Plinius: "In bem Augenblid, als Tullus Hoftilius ben Blit nach Rumas Unmeifung, aber in falfchem Berständniß, abzuleiten versuchte, wurde er von dem Blitsschlag getroffen."—Eine ähnliche Andeutung findet man in Lu-cans Werten. Dieser erzählt von einem, in Etrurien lebenden Naturforfcher, Ramens Aruns, "bag er in Betreff ber Bewegungen bes Bliges fehr erfahren gewesen fei" und an einer ansberen Stelle berichtet er bon bemfelben Mruns, "baß er bas Feuer bes Blibes, bas in ber Luft bertheilt mar, gefammelt und in ber Erbe bergraben habe." Diefe Stellen laffen fich nun baburch erflaren, baß bier bie eine ober anbere Wethobe ber Blikableitung borgeleger haben muß. Später ift fie aber wieber berloren gegangen, und erft Benjamin Franklin hat gang felbftftanbig ben Bligableiter erfunden, ben wir noch beutigen Tages in gwar etwas beranberter Form in Unwenbung bringen.





The Assessment of Railroad Property.

How it is Arrived at by the State Board of Equalization.

The Method Prescribed by Law for its Apportionment to the Several Counties and Municipalities.

The Distribution of Railroad Value a Benefit to Outside Countles. (ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE RAILROADS OF MEBRASKA)

Some complaint is made in cities regarding the manner in which State Boards of Equalization are obliged to distribute the values of railroad property throughout the various counties, not allowing cities with great terminal facilities and fine depot accommodations to assess that property locally within the cities, but obliging its value to be distributed along the lines of the road in accordance with a mileage

The principal reason that this is done is the fact that it is the law; the Board of Equalization is directed in its action by that provision in the law relating to revenue, Sec. 40 of the Statue. After providing for a system of returns to be made by the railroads of Nebraska each year, the following provision is plain and explicit:

"As soon as practicable after the Auditor has received the said return, or procured the information required to be set forth in said return, a meeting of the State Board of Equalization, consisting of the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor, shall be held at the office of the said Auditor, and the said Board shall then value and assess the property of said corporation at its actual value for each mile of said road or line, the value of each mile to be determined by dividing the sum of the whole valuation by the number of miles of such road or line."

Now, does this manner of distribution of railroad property injure the cities having these terminal

In the first place, the terminal facilities would be of no value to the railroads were they not taken in conjunction with the balance of their property. The distribution of property in this manner is a general rule adopted by most of the States of the Union, and in a great many instances, suits have been inaugurated attempting to separate this value, and assess the same within the localities where located, but courts have universally decided that this would not be the proper way of making such an assessment. Exactly such a case as this was made in the State of Colorado, taken to the Supreme Court and decided within the past few years. The assessor in Arapahoe County desired to assess the terminal facilities of the railroads centered there within that county, not giving credit for this valuation to the outside counties. The people of the State representing the outside counties took issue on the matter and it was decided that this value should be distributed throughout the State, and this was a case in which the railroads themselves would have been benefited by the change proposed, from the fact that the rate of taxation in the County of Arapahoe is less than what it is in the outlying counties.

In every instance where the terminals of railroads are located in cities, the railroads are a benefit to the cities much greater in proportion than the cities are a benefit to the railroads. The terminal cities and the railroads should work together in the development and assistance of the counties tributary to these places. The distribution of value in accordance with the law assists the poorer counties in carrying on their schools and making those necessary improvements which induce settlers to locate there, and in return for this assistance their future business and interests naturally assist in building up the terminal localities as well as the railroads. While at first glance, this distribution of property would not look fair to Omaha, for instance, the citizens of Omaha certainly should know that almost any city in the State would gladly trade positions with that city, in case the railroads would do as much for their locality as they have done for the City of Omaha. The distribution of valuation of terminal facilities along the lines of the railroad, thus helping the whole state in the future, is a help

While it might be popular in Omaha to advocate a change in this system of distribution, it certainly would create an antagonism against that city through the whole state, and would run counter to the general rule regarding railroad taxation. In case railroads were obliged to accede to such a proposition, any thinking man would know at once that the great shops, the yard facilities, the car repairs and all of the features that make up this value, would naturally go to those cities that would make it an object for the roads to construct at their respective places.

For the purpose of increasing the population of their localities, cities would gladly forego this tax, as an inducement to the railroads to locate such institu-

In Wisconsin, neither cities nor counties receive ax from railroad corporations; it all goes to the state, but this would hardly be popular in Nebraska, where the railroads in many instances pay from 50 to 75 per cent of he taxes collected in the counties along their roads.

It has been charged that the State Board of Equalization has for years pursued a haphazard method in fixing the assessed valuation of railroad property for state and county taxation, and that such property has been virtually exempted from municipal taxation. An investigation of the matter will readily show that this charge has no foundation in fact.

In pursuance of the requirements of law, the railroad companies have each year submitted for the consideration of the Board, sworn statements or schedules of their tangible preperty, setting forth in detail the mileage of main and side tracks to each county, the number of depots, station houses, tool houses, stock yards, etc., and complete lists of the rolling stock and moveable property on the right of way and depot grounds. They have also made to the State Auditor, statements under oath of the revenues of the companies, gross and net, their capitalisation and the interest paid on their bonded indebtedness:

The valuations reported in the property schedules have been recently criticised, but the valuations in such valuations are easily explained by the fact that some companies report what they believe to be the proper assessable value of the various items, in conformity with the assessment of other property in the state, while other companies approximate the actual value of the items, depending upon the board to fix the scale of uniformity.

The board has never relied upon the valuations reported in the railroad schedules as a guide in fixing its assessments, but has always diligently sought the most accurate sources of information within its reach. It has in some cases had before it the data showing actual cost of construction of the properities, and in others, the carefully prepared estimates of expert engineers. For several years past, the respective boards have flad access to and have considered the testimony in the maximum rate cases, where the foads were not likely to show dimunutive valuations.

In the case of the Union Pacific, the record shows that the present assessed valuation of its main line represents more than 25 per cent of the cost of reproduction as given in the testimony in the Nebraska "rate case," and as 10 per cent has been shown in recent controversies to be amply sufficient for the equalized valuation of the tangible property, the additioeal 15 per cent, or thereabouts, is either excess assessment, or it may be said that this three fifths additional assessment may cover all possibilities of intangible values that may pertain to the property as a "going concern," its earning capacity, good will,

So in the same estimates or testimony relating to the Union Pacific line from Kearney to the Wyoming state line, which comprises over one-half of the mileage across the state, the testimony shows that the assessed valuation of \$9,800 per mile through those counties represents about 40 per cent. of all the tangible property of the railroad on that section of the line. It is, however, incorrect and misleading to state that any single portion of the road either in Douglas County or in Cheyenne or Kimball County is assessed at \$9,800 per mile.

This rate per mile, 'as entered on the tax lists, represents merely the distributive share accruing to the county or municipality, of the entire valuation of the whole road, which distributive share is explicity designated by the laws of the state as a ratable mileage proportion of the valuation of the entire line. In this way the terminals in Omaha (except headquarters, shops and vacant terminal lands, which are assessed locally) are distributed and taxed in every city, village and school district along the whole line from the eastern to the western boundary of the state.

This method of apportionment is upheld by the Supreme Court in a recent decision, relating to the Rulo bridge, in the following language:

"What was the purpose of the legislature in requiring the right of way, roadbed and superstructuce of a railway to be assessed as a unit? The commonsense view of the subject would seem to be that such purpose was to enable the proper authorities to distribute the avails of taxation equitably among all the municipal subdivisions through which a road may pass, in the ratio which the number of miles within such subdivision bears to the total number of miles of road within the state, treating each mile as equal in value to every other mile, and regardless of whence came the power under which any particular portion of the road is constructed. A railroad might have vast terminals at one point, worth as much as the remainder of the line, though it extended through a dozen counties. The subdivision in which these terminals are located is not, under this law, permitted to reap an advantage over other localities by reason of the mere accident of lecation, but must share its advantages with these others pro rata. That, evidently, is the reason behind and under this legislation."

It has been alleged that the outside counties have been "buncoed" by this method of distribution. A careful study and analysis of the foregoing statement of facts and figures must convince the people of those counties that this form of buncoing leaves little to be desired except more of the same kind.

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