

Geo. L. Woodward, the junior member of the Woodward Loan and Investment company. Rev. H. J. Kirschstein was the officiating clergyman. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Woodward left for York, where they will visit the bride's parents. The bride has been a teacher in the York county schools. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward will be at home in Lincoln to their friends after September 1st.

Miss Frances Rector has returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hickey at St. Joseph.

Miss Tukey has been visiting Miss Mae Burr. She returned to Omaha on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cook of Beatrice passed through Lincoln on their way to Idaho on Wednesday.

The Rev. and Mrs. H. Percy Silver are expected home tomorrow.

Miss Leila Shears of Omaha has been in Lincoln visiting her sister. On Thursday she went to Brownville to visit Miss Carson who is spending the summer there with her family.

A few ladies on last Thursday went on a picnic to a new place—for picnics. In the summer weather no place in the city has so many advantages of view and breeze as College View. Mesdames Howell, R. T. and M. E. Van Brunt, Billmeyer, Chas. Griffith, Chambers, C. I. Jones, C. W. Parker, Henry Hartley, H. T. Hartley and Mr. and Mrs. Milton Scott lunched by invitation, in the deep tiled porch of the academy where Mrs. Ralston and H. J. Walsh joined the sisterhood, by invitation, and enjoyed the dainty lunch.

Mr. H. T. Hartley's fruit-farm adjoins the college estate, and after lunch Mr. Hartley showed the ladies over his demesne. The trees are plum, apple, peach and they are loaded so that props are required to keep the branches from breaking. The vines are heavily also laden.

From the academy there is a view of the whole surrounding country. If the board of control should deem it advisable in the three months of vacation to run it as a first class summer hotel there is little doubt that it would be a success.

Mrs. P. V. M. Raymond has gone to Iowa for her vacation.

Dr. T. L. Lyon returned from his Minneapolis fishing, the middle of the week and went to the Long Pine Chautauqua to make some agricultural speeches. The Rev. Mr. Ludden's voice will also be heard in exhortation and exegesis.

Mrs. F. W. Ensign and daughter Ina have returned from Mexico, where they went last fall intending to remain. They will now reside in Lincoln.

On Friday after the action of the convention was known, a camping expedition composed of D. G. Wing, J. L. Caldwell and Lincoln Frost started for Sheridan. From that place they will ride by wagon, to any one of the numerous good trout streams in the vicinity. They will be gone about two weeks and, judging from the composition of the party, if they do not catch the greatest number of fish of the largest size ever caught by anybody in those parts, no one will ever know it.

Mrs. Geo. Woods returned from the east on Tuesday. She has been visiting school friends in the east for five weeks.

Mr. J. C. Seacrest has bought the News. His remarkable business ability will make it a first class evening paper. His administration of the Journal's finances has been marked by a series of brilliant successes and there is no reason to expect anything less of his management of an evening paper. The GOURIER wishes him success.

Wilt's Grocery. Always the lowest priced. 1258-1230 O street.

Taxes in Lincoln--R. E. Moore.

[Mr. R. E. Moore sent the following letter to each one of the councilmen. It is full of sound sense and judgment and is worthy a prayerful consideration.]

As a tax-payer of the city of Lincoln, I desire to offer some objections to the proposed levy of a four-mill tax on all property in the city for the purpose of repaving O street from Ninth to Fourteenth and perhaps some adjoining, intersecting streets.

Property on O street is the most valuable and productive of any in the city, and it is unjust to levy a tax upon all the property in the city, much of which is unproductive, to pay for a pavement which is of special and almost exclusive benefit to property on O street.

If it is necessary to repave O street, or any other streets, the abutting property should pay for same. This is not only the law, but justice.

The present pavement is not so bad but what it may be made to answer for at least one, and perhaps more years, by cheap repairs; as by placing cinders on the locality where the pavement is most worn.

The condition of affairs in this city demands that the utmost economy be used in the expenditure of public funds.

Taxes at present, are so high on a great portion of the property in this city, as to be practically a confiscation of the entire value of the property. In many instances, of which I have personal knowledge, the taxes are equal, with other necessary charges for repairs, insurance, etc., to the entire income of improved property, and often exceed it. The only really profitable property in the city is in the district which you propose to repave at the general expense.

People, in my judgment, will not continue paying taxes which exceed the income of the property, and unless a radical change is made, repudiation of the city's obligations will be the inevitable result. Do not understand me to advocate repudiation, but I mean to merely state, as the list of those who do not pay their taxes is constantly increasing, the amount required to be paid by those who do pay is increased, and a point will be reached where the taxes will become unbearable. The owners of unimproved property will abandon same for the taxes, and no one will be found to purchase such property for taxes. The owners of improved property who have been paying will be obliged to refuse to make further payments as a matter of self-preservation.

I have seen pavements in much more pretentious cities than Lincoln, that were worse than that on O street. It is impracticable for this town, with its financial resources, to maintain such a large amount of pavement as now exists, and as much of it is less desirable than the natural roads for travel, it would seem inadvisable to contemplate the repavement of all streets in the city which are now paved, as rapidly as the present generally indifferent material is exhausted.

In case it is necessary to repair or repave any portion of the city, it is to be hoped that the city authorities will not allow, under the cry of aiding home industries, to be used, as has been done in the past, bricks which will be pulverized with one or two years' travel. As compared with brick used as pavement in other cities I would say that there is no brick in this city which is a first class article for street paving.

Pavement is not a productive industry. It is a dead expense, and the

Call at 140 south 11th, and get the best meal in the city. Al. Walker, prop.

LADIES

THAT OLD FUR GARMENT is worth almost as much today as the day you bought it; but you don't know it. As long as the hair is on the skin it is GOOD. Moth eaten or worn

pots can be taken out without even showing a seam. The only question is what can be done with it? Its out of style and worn. Maybe it needs a new lining, or should be stylishly trimmed. That old coat would make a beautiful cape, and capes are just the thing this season. There's that old fur garment you haven't worn for years, because it is all "fagged out." Why, that will make a beautiful collarette; just the thing for fall and spring wear. Then just look at that garment. It is entirely "gone up," the hair stands the wrong way on it, and it is worn and matted. "Its no earthly use." Well, it does look bad, but by the process of glazing the fur is brought out and cleaned and then, when remodeled, it is like new.

During July and August

This year we will make a specialty of Alterations and Repairs. Our system of measurement is such we can fit you as well by mail as by personal measurement. We have a large stock of new furs, all our own make, at very low price. Write to us.

F. E. VOELKER, Practical Furrier,
Cor. 12th & N Sts., - Lincoln, Nebraska

little advantage to the business of the city that is derived by money expended in laying down pavement is more than counter-balanced by the taxes that are levied and collected to pay for same. If we could avoid paving altogether, it would be an advantage to the community, and we ought to pave only as a matter of necessity where urgently demanded, and not with a view merely to a temporary employment of labor.

The rights of the people who are obliged to be permanent members of this community by reason of having their all invested in real estate here, should be carefully considered and guarded by those entrusted with the power to levy taxes upon them for public uses.

Such excessive taxation as we are obliged to submit to, discourages enterprise, tends to depopulate the town, destroys the value of property as security and drives out capital seeking investment.

I would think that under the statutes of this state, even if a tax of four mills on the dollar is levied for repairing pavement, it could not be used for the purpose of repaving certain streets under the guise of repairing them, and that any attempts to so use the funds raised for the specific purpose of repairs could be successfully enjoined.

Trusting you will give the matters mentioned careful consideration and favor, levying such tax only as is absolutely necessary for keeping pavement in repair in the most economical manner, and offering as an excuse for my intrusion upon your time, and tendering unasked-for advice, that I am a permanent resident and a bona-fide tax-payer of this city, although not of the largest amount. I remain Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant, etc.,
R. E. MOORE.

EDITOR GOURIER:

Some of our wise city officials say, in order to encourage new-comers we must have nicely paved streets. Possibly after admiring the improvements they would look at the rate of taxation. One look would be enough; they would rather have the old-fashioned dirt roads than to pay such enormous taxes. In an old law book a woe is pronounced against those "who laden men with burdens grievous to be borne while they themselves touch not the burden with one of their fingers."

And now comes a scheme, very cunningly devised, but which will hardly go down with the poor tax-payers, to pave a portion of O street by general taxation. I think the owners of the

Miss Edith Edwards, business test medium, meets the public daily with readings. Spiritual advice given. Also seance-Wednesday evenings. Room 43, Halter Bldg.

best paying property in Lincoln ought to be ashamed to ask poor laborers and women to help pave their property. In the name of the laboring community of this city I protest against it. OVERBURDENED TAX PAYER.

Gold Facts About Alaska.

The first discovery of gold on the Klondike was made in the middle of August, 1896, by George Cornack. The only way into and out of the Klondike in Winter is by way of Juneau.

The only way to live is to imitate the Indians in dress and habit. It is useless to wear leather or gum boots. Good moccasins are absolutely necessary.

The colder it is the better the traveling. When it is very cold there is no wind, and the wind is hard to bear.

Indian guides are necessary to go ahead of the dogs and prepare the camp for night.

In the Summer the sun rises early and sets late, and there are only a few hours when it is not shining on Alaska.

In the Winter the sun shines for a short time only each day.

It is 2,500 miles from San Francisco to St. Michael's.

It is 1,805 miles from St. Michael's to Dawson City.

In Summer the weather is warm and tent life is comfortable. The Winter lasts nine months.

There are two routes by which to reach Dawson City. One by St. Michael's Island and the other via Juneau.

By steamer it costs \$150 to go from Frisco to Dawson City.

Dogs are worth their weight in gold. A good long-haired dog sells from \$150 to \$200.

Skates might be used to good advantage at times.

The Yukon river is closed by ice from November to the latter part of May.

On the Klondike the thermometer goes as low as sixty degrees below zero.

There is a great variety of berries to be found all through the country in Summer.

Game is very scarce. Vegetables of the hardier sort can be raised.

Stock can be kept by using care in providing abundantly with feed by ensilage or curing natural-grass hay and by housing them in Winter.

With the first breath of Spring the up-river people prepare for their annual meeting with their friends from the outside world.

At a distance of 500 miles from the ocean the Yukon river is more than a mile wide.

In Summer abundance of fine grass can be found near the river.

The Klondike mining region is in the latitude of Iceland and lower Greenland.

The longitude of St. Michael's is further west than that of Honolulu. New York Journal.