

NEBRASKA NEWS

ASSESSED VALUATION FOURTEEN MILLION OVER LAST YEAR.

DECREASE IN TWO COUNTIES

Dawes and Holt Come Forward With An Amount Less Than That Returned in 1906—Other State News.

The work of the state board of assessment which is drawing to a close shows that with returns still out from Kimball and McPherson counties, the total assessed valuation of all property in the state, including railroads, is \$327,179,680.95, an increase of \$14,119,379.93 over that of last year. Of this increase \$5,330,765.65 fell on railroad property and \$8,788,614.28 on other property. The total assessed value of railroad property is \$47,706,031.32.

Dawes and Holt counties alone show a decrease in assessed value this year, but the state board may make some changes in values before it closes its work. The total assessed value of the state as it now stands shows Lancaster county's abstract as originally agreed upon by the county board with the exception of a flat 20 per cent reduction in personal property. The state board has taken no official action, but its members are disposed to allow the 20 percent reduction. The question of increasing personal property in Douglas county has not been reached. Recently the members of the board failed to agree upon a plan of valuing mules or equalizing values as reported by county assessors. Governor Sheldon was absent and the mule question may be left unsettled till he returns.

Assessed Values By Counties.
The following tabulation shows the assessed values by counties for the year 1906 and 1907, two small counties not having yet reported for 1907:

	1906.	1907.
Adams	5,334,624.32	5,532,263.85
Antelope	3,001,265.35	3,108,999.99
Banner	1,789,789.70	217,468.34
Blaine	231,692.05	305,594.05
Boone	3,830,534.45	4,019,901.00
Box Butt	1,652,678.46	1,193,950.75
Boyd	1,713,146.00	1,728,397.50
Brown	337,146.75	875,146.75
Buffalo	5,550,197.88	6,100,468.57
Burt	4,610,918.66	4,778,393.70
Butler	5,780,701.07	5,936,620.00
Cass	7,298,957.95	7,462,826.41
Cedar	4,628,989.00	4,925,728.00
Chase	474,094.42	545,006.00
Cherry	2,241,863.00	2,363,345.14
Cheyenne	2,097,561.73	2,273,405.61
Clay	4,778,829.98	4,989,918.04
Colfax	4,066,355.00	4,199,486.62
Cuming	5,739,138.12	5,864,359.90
Custer	4,389,327.73	4,054,938.02
Dakota	2,202,034.39	2,287,782.00
Dawes	1,422,487.42	1,288,224.80
Dawson	3,911,429.25	4,343,066.87
Deuel	1,032,858.91	1,145,879.56
Dixon	3,453,411.10	3,598,422.00
Dodge	7,108,989.60	7,512,052.26
Douglas	30,607,415.00	32,179,076.00
Dundy	903,550.16	960,954.45
Fillmore	5,014,573.95	5,174,988.82
Franklin	2,423,703.37	2,541,123.37
Frontier	1,357,164.00	1,489,906.00
Furnas	2,629,245.00	2,890,250.00
Gage	9,341,137.76	9,640,227.00
Garfield	403,841.30	407,537.50
Gosper	1,211,258.00	1,258,032.00
Grant	487,397.19	576,168.13
Greeley	1,827,236.27	1,907,975.70
Hall	4,939,369.00	5,372,985.52
Hamilton	4,855,097.00	5,330,571.59
Harrison	2,437,732.00	2,609,216.91
Hayes	459,323.20	487,391.52
Hitchcock	1,292,823.72	1,230,703.75
Holt	3,150,386.83	2,799,386.97
Hooker	280,531.79	329,473.81
Howard	2,297,106.75	2,553,211.00
Jefferson	4,745,367.74	4,883,719.77
Johnson	3,823,185.35	3,926,261.91
Kearney	2,851,499.42	2,919,925.84
Keith	1,228,323.77	1,566,251.49
Keya Paha	597,041.80	632,870.09
Kimball	907,233.10	907,233.10
Knox	3,849,280.00	3,957,346.00
Lancaster	16,588,306.38	17,903,453.12
Lincoln	3,237,544.00	3,566,441.27
Logan	197,758.87	219,213.88
Loup	212,270.88	233,692.67
Madison	4,681,856.40	4,828,358.55
McPherson	147,692.13	147,692.13
Merrick	3,387,304.11	3,618,332.38
Nance	2,369,195.00	2,588,079.00
Nemaha	4,785,143.00	4,909,479.84
Nuckolls	3,866,590.00	4,072,169.00
Otoe	7,886,492.00	7,992,905.00
Pawnee	4,081,744.00	4,158,220.37
Perkins	658,426.50	370,799.72
Phelps	2,858,940.00	3,028,248.74
Pierce	2,984,010.00	3,046,163.00
Platte	6,117,276.84	6,424,044.66
Polk	3,597,389.15	3,773,040.00
Red Willow	1,950,756.82	2,082,190.15
Richardson	6,310,057.13	6,530,111.41
Rock	691,460.03	728,135.98
Saline	5,659,995.70	5,904,365.67
Sarpy	3,355,515.07	3,417,827.76
Saunder	8,312,422.10	8,670,696.85
Scotts Bluff	850,063.30	894,343.00
Seward	5,604,493.00	5,653,987.13
Sheridan	1,606,844.00	1,739,270.00
Sherman	1,576,388.00	1,695,846.94
Sioux	695,230.63	768,696.66
Stanton	2,854,476.00	2,946,864.11
Thayer	4,119,287.72	4,232,878.30
Thomas	317,757.09	384,793.57
Thurston	849,994.00	999,235.60
Valley	2,071,948.08	2,209,625.00
Washington	4,219,914.01	4,327,820.00
Wayne	3,914,192.91	3,997,975.70
Webster	3,265,444.00	3,422,055.47
Wheeler	367,680.00	404,771.66
York	5,838,915.00	5,968,452.99
Totals	\$313,606,301.02	\$327,179,680.95

RIVER CUTTING AWAY TOWN.

Greater Part of City Washed Away by Missouri River.

The Missouri river has been doing considerable damage near Nebraska City of late. At the town of Barney, south of there, the entire town has been cut away. The stock yards were moved last week, and the elevator is being moved back to the bluffs. It is feared that it will not be possible to save the elevator, so fast are the banks cutting away. Wallace Brunsdon had fifty-six acres of land before the cutting began, but now he has twelve acres and it is fast falling into the turbulent stream. He had as fine a field of wheat as one could wish for but the river got all but nine of the thirty acres. The machine went into the field at 6 o'clock one evening and men worked all night, but nine acres was all they could save and get to higher land. The ground was soft, because of the rains, and the machine moved slowly. Other farmers in the vicinity fared no better. The railroad is experiencing trouble in keeping its tracks from going into the river and has to move them back almost daily so as to make them safe. Some are inclined to the belief that if this keeps up for a few days that the Nemaha branch of the Burlington will have to be discontinued until the line can be rebuilt high up on the bluff.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. W. D. Lamb Dies from Explosion of Gasoline at Long Pine.

With her clothing a mass of flames and calling for help, Mrs. D. W. Lamb rushed from her restaurant in the south part of Long Pine and met a horrible death from the burns she received. Mrs. Lamb had started to fill the tank for a gasoline lighting apparatus, which is located in the rear of her building and which furnishes light for her building and an adjoining business house. The tank had been pumped full of air and when a cap on the tank was removed the gas immediately filled the room and was ignited by the fire from a large range used in the kitchen. The woman was carried to the office of Dr. McKnight, where everything possible was done for her relief, but all the medical aid that could be procured was useless and she died several hours later.

KEARNEY MAN SCALDED.

Slips While Attempting to Lift Boiler of Water.

What might have proved a serious accident occurred at Kearney when Harvey Chapman, a well known traveling grain man attempted to lift a boiler of hot water off the kitchen range preparatory to the family washing. In some manner his foot slipped and in trying to save the boiler of hot water from being overturned on Mrs. Chapman he unwittingly plunged his arm into the boiling water. Part of the contents of the boiler spilled on his feet and both the arm and feet were badly scalded. Dr. Blanchard was called and reported that though Chapman will be laid up for some time his injury will not prove serious.

New School for Fairmont.

At an informal meeting of the voters of Fairmont school district it was the consensus of opinion that the present school building is inadequate for the present needs of the city. A new brick structure, entirely modern, estimated to cost about \$35,000, is contemplated. It is probable that the question will soon be submitted to the people authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose.

Young Man Seriously Hurt.

Richard Paine, the 13-year-old son of George E. Paine, a prominent farmer east of Ansley, while returning home from camp meeting was badly hurt, his right shoulder being broken and his arm nearly torn from his body. He was leading a horse in company with his older brother when the accident occurred. It is not yet known if he is hurt internally.

Rip-Rapping the Elkhorn.

A quite extensive work of rip-rapping it being done on the left bank of the Elkhorn river adjoining the farm of Julius Thiele, about three miles from West Point. The river has been encroaching upon this farm for some time and has already absorbed some acres of very valuable land. Bu the judicious placing of sand bags and brush the erosion has been stopped.

Arrested Under Juvenile Law.

County Attorney Rawls has filed a complaint against Vincent Pateck, of Plattsmouth, under the provisions of the juvenile laws which were enacted by the legislature of 1905, which makes it a penalty for a parent, guardian or anyone having the custody and control of a minor child to allow such child to visit a saloon or dram shop. The complaint cites five instances in which Pateck is alleged to have sent his eleven-year-old child to saloons for liquor.

CAPITAL CITY CHAT

CREAMERY RATES PROBLEM UP FOR A HEARING.

QUESTION IS IMPORTANT ONE

Big Creameries Oppose Increased Rate on Cream—Rate Raise Would Help the Smaller Creameries of State.

The state railway commission desires to hear from the small creameries and the people who keep dairy cows in regard to the proposed increase of rates for transporting cream and milk. The commission will hear the request of the railroads August 6. The contest over rates is said to be developing into a fight between the big and the little creameries. The state railway commission has given out the following statement:

"Are Nebraska dairymen and farmers receiving a fair price for their cream? This is a question that is borne in upon the minds of the members of the Nebraska railway commission with growing emphasis, as their investigation of a proposed increase in transportation rates on cream and milk proceeds from day to day.

"The importance of the dairy industry can best be appreciated by figuring what a very slight difference in the price of butter fat means to the producer as a class. A short time ago a representative of the railway commission visited the Omaha creameries, and incidentally learned that the price paid there was 6 cents per pound less than in Council Bluffs, just across the river. This information was published in the state papers, with the result that the Nebraska price was raised 2 cents per pound immediately, and has shown a much stronger tendency in all sections of the state ever since.

"Two cents is an insignificant sum considered alone, but when applied to the cream production of a great dairy state like Nebraska, it suggests possibilities of which few people have dreamed. The Omaha and Lincoln creameries alone handle 8,000,000 pounds of cream monthly, of which at least one-third, or 2,666,666 pounds, is butter fat. A 2-cent-per-pound increase would mean a gain to the producer of \$53,000 per month, or almost \$1,800 per day. Taking into account the small creameries throughout the state, of which there are about twenty-six, would easily bring the figure up to \$2,000, which means \$1,000 daily for the producer for every cent of increase in price.

"A meeting will be held by the railway commission at its offices in Lincoln on August 6, for the purpose of considering the request of railroad and express companies for authority to adjust long-distance rates on cream and milk. It is urged in support of this application that existing rates are responsible for the centralization of the creamery industry, and that the proposed change will stimulate the establishment of local creameries in all parts of the state, thus promoting the interests of dairymen, small manufacturers and transportation companies.

"On the other hand, the large creamery interests and many of their patrons are opposing the change on the ground that it would result in lower prices for the producer. They argue that the present rates were voluntarily established by the railroads when the dairy business was in its infancy, and that if they were remunerative then, they must be much more so now.

"In the meantime, the prospective manufacturer who expects to take advantage of any change in rates which will permit him to churn the cream of his immediate locality into butter, is not being heard from on the subject. Neither is the man who milks a few cows, and feeds his surplus product to the pigs, because distance from market and absence of competition prevent him from shipping with profit.

"The commission is not bound to adopt the rates proposed by the railroad people, nor to continue those in effect at the present time. They make any change that appears to be for the benefit of the people generally.

"It is important that all interests should be represented in the hearing to be held on August 6, for upon the showing then made will depend a decision of great and far-reaching effect upon one of the principal industries of the state."

The big creameries have asked the state railway commission not to grant an increased rate on cream. Many of the smaller creameries in the state have signed a petition asking the commission to grant the proposed changes.

No Order in Express Case.

The railway commission has not announced a decision in the matter of rates for express companies, but will do so soon. The discussion among the members indicates that a reduction of 25 per cent may be made on certain classes of goods, and a reduction of 15 per cent on others. The commission has power, both under the railway commission law and the Sibley maximum rate law, to make any rate so the rate is less than a 15 per cent reduction. The Sibley law has been quoted as being an ironclad affair, absolutely requiring a reduction of 25 per cent. On the contrary, it provides that the commission shall have power to provide a greater rate if it sees fit. The act expressly provides that no provision in the act shall abridge the right of the railway commission to make a reduction in any rate provided in the act. The act was passed as a temporary measure, one intended to require a reduction until such time as the commission might hold a hearing and alter the rates in the bill.

Senator Sibley, who introduced the bill, was invited to appear before the commission at the hearing attended by express agents, but he did not come, and he wrote that he probably could not give the commission any facts it did not already have. He requested, however, that the commissioners refrain from being made "suckers" of by the express company's representatives. No shippers were present to enter any protest against rates, or give testimony. The companies showed that they were not making a large profit, considering the great expense incurred in paying railroads for transportation and commission fees to agents, and their testimony has not been denied or controverted. The commission will obtain all the information possible before issuing an order.

Missouri Pacific Answers.

The Missouri Pacific alleges in an answer filed with the railway commission that it believes the purpose of the complaint of the Omaha grain exchange is not for the benefit of purchasers and persons having grain to ship, but for the special benefit of certain grain deliveries of grain to their advantage regardless of injury or wrong to the defendant.

The Omaha grain exchange has asked the railway commission to compel the Missouri Pacific to make joint rates with the Burlington and Northwestern on grain from points in central Nebraska. The Missouri Pacific says this would not benefit grain shippers in that region and the allegations made that as its lines are in both Kansas and Nebraska the shipments in question are interstate and not under the control of the state railway commission. It is understood that the object of the complaint is to divert grain to Omaha that is now being shipped to Kansas City.

Humane Cattle Men.

In refiling his brand in the office of the secretary of state, W. S. Nicholson, of Marsland, has filled in the blank space reserved for remarks by stating that he has found a humane way to brand cattle and indicates would try it if he could change his brand. In all the years that the state has recorded brands this is the first time any cattleman has made any mention of the cruelty of branding with a hot iron. Mr. Nicholson says: "I have a more humane way of branding if I was allowed the privilege of changing my brand to a circle dot. I have a branding fluid that works all right but it can be put on only in the above form. It is the hardest part of the cattle business to brand with a hot iron."

New Bank at McCook.

One of the most important financial moves of the year in McCook is the recent organization of the McCook National bank, which has just received from the comptroller of the currency notice of the approval of its application. The bank will have \$50,000 capital and will be composed entirely of McCook men. They expect to commence business October 1, and will open up in the former Farmers' and Merchants' bank building. The projectors of this big bank held a meeting recently and announced the following officers: President, Patrick Walsh; vice president, C. J. Lehn; cashier, C. J. O'Brien. The board of directors is composed of Patrick Walsh, C. F. Lehn, C. J. O'Brien, J. J. Loughran and P. F. McKenna.

Session Laws Correct.

I. L. Albert of Columbus has written Secretary of State Junkin that he believes there is an error in H. R. 185, as printed in session laws. The act appears on page 497, chapter 163, of the new session laws. It relates to forcible entry and detention. In line four occurs the phrase "supersedes or appeal." Mr. Albert believes it ought to be "supersedes and appeal." Deputy Secretary of State Wait who prepared the session laws, assisted by H. H. Wheeler, has examined the enrolled bill and finds the session laws to be correct.

Good for Fishermen's "Bait."

The remarkable heat-insulating effect of a vacuum is strikingly brought out in the claims made for a new sportsman's bottle. The vessel has double walls, being really one bottle within another, with a sealed-up intervening space from which the air has been withdrawn. It is asserted that liquids in this bottle can be kept hot 48 hours in the coldest weather, and that iced beverages will retain their delicious coolness for weeks in the hottest summer.

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good Starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

Criticism of Legislators.

Lessons in pronunciation are needed by a number of members of the house. The majority of those who tackle the word "victualers" insist on pronouncing it phonetically instead as if spelled "vittlers," and the word municipal is another great stumbling block, members almost invariably putting the accent on the wrong syllable. —Boston Record.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

Wherever women are honored, the gods are satisfied.—Hindu Proverb.

No Headache in the Morning.

Krause's Headache Capsules for over-indulgence in food or drink. Druggists, 25c. Norman Lichty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

A short absence quickens love; a long absence kills it.—Mirabeau.

Lewis' Single Binder—the famous straight 5c cigar, always best quality. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Nature is so earnest when she makes a woman.—O. W. Holmes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Shakespeare has no heroes; he has only heroines.—Ruskin.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES, BACKACHE

75¢ Guarantee

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Vienna Sausage

unequaled for their delicious taste. They are put up in most convenient form for ready serving, requiring only a few minutes preparation. They have a fine flavor and freshness which will please every one.

An Appetizing Dish.—Drop a tin of Libby's Vienna Sausage in boiling water until heated (about 15 minutes), and serve as taken from the tin on a small plate garnished with lettuce leaves.

Ask your grocer for Libby's and Libby's upon getting Libby's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

SORE SHOULDERS

I would like very much to personally meet every reader of this paper who owns any horses that have sore shoulders and tell him about Security Gail Salve. This is impossible as I am going to tell you through the paper.

You and I both know that horses working with sore shoulders are in pain, and that they can't do as much work without running down as when they are free from pain. I also know perfectly well that Security Gail Salve will cure these shoulders, but you do not know it. If you did you would buy a box of your dealer as once and cure them up, for you have no doubt often wished that you knew of something you could rely on. You can rely absolutely on Security Gail Salve. It will do its work every time, or if you prefer to try it first I will mail you a sample can free. Just write for it—it will go to you on first mail.

Also I want to tell you that Security Antiseptic Healer is as good for barb wire cuts as Security Gail Salve is for harness galls. Dealers carry them in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Use them for your needs. I guarantee you perfect satisfaction.

Frank B. Donnie, President.
SECURITY REMEDY CO. Minneapolis, Minn.