Result of a Recent Decision by the Nebraska Supreme Court.

## CONTRACTS CANNOT BE SUB-LET

Department Commander Wilcox Issues a made a deep Impression, "Eight or Circular Relative to the Reunion at nine years ago we had an old-fash-Cleveland, Ohio - Various Other Mat- ioned twister in Nelson and the freaks ters Here and There in Nebraska.

the supreme court just rendered will Several incidents happened which seriously affect the validity of land knocked out completely the Dorchester leases in the Omaha and Winnebago tornado story. In the north part of Indian reservation. The case passed town there lived an invalid who had upon was one brought by the First Na- not walked a step for five years. She tional bank of Pender against A. Lar- was asleep when the storm came on

number of years has held leases of In- picked her up so gently that her somdian lands upon the reservation. In noient senses were deluded into the part this was a mere real estate spec- belief that she was making a quick ulation, and the company has sublet the land to various persons. One of these lessees was Larson, who executed a mile, the invalid smiling in her a note to the company for the amount dreams. Then she was gently deposof his rental-\$600. This came into ited between two straw stacks upon the hands of the First National bank eight or ten feet of chaff. But that of Pender in the due course of bus!ness. Larson refused to pay and was Down in town Warren Knapp runs a sued.

doesn't hay o pay because the United and in the general confusion mixed an States statutes say that any subletting | ice cream soda, flavored it with pineof the Indian lands shall be null and apple syrup and carried it to the bedvoid. Therefore any contract of that side of the invalid. By her pillow character is unenforcible in court.

# INFORMATION FOR VETERANS.

Department Commander Wilcox Will

Issue Circular About Encampment. OMAHA, June 25 .- Major R. S. Wilcox, state department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, will issue a circular to the posts in the department relative to the national reunion to be held at Cleveland, O., beginning September 9.

In this circular he will announce the route selected by the department and give the railroad rate to be charged from Omaha. The rate will be about \$21 for the round trip, but the commander hopes that it may be reduced before September 7, the day the special train will start. As soon as the circular is issued the adjutants of the local posts will ascertain the number of members of each post who will attend, and this information will be sent to the departmental headquarters so arrangements can be made for the party.

Major Wilcox will send a communication to the commanders of the departments of Colorado, Wyoming and of the settlers have recently been in-Utah asking them to unite with the formed that they could secure a fur-Nebraska department in its train to Cleveland. It is generally believed that Utah and Wyoming departments will into the hands of certain attorneys. join, while the action of the Colorado department is uncertain.

# State Auditor's Report.

LINCOLN, June 25 .- The semi-annual report of the state auditor shows that the total outstanding indebtedness of the state on June 1 was \$1,981,-286.29. The amount is considerably larger than on a corresponding day two years ago because of the deficiency which were issued within the last few weeks.

#### Organize a Humane Society. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 25 .-A branch of the Nebraska Humane so-

ciety was organized here. These officers were elected: President, J. Sterling Morton; vice presidents, A. T. Richardson and Mrs. M. L. Hayward secretary, Miss Martha Heise; treasurer, John W. Steinhart.

# Railrond Must Pay Damages.

LEXINGTON, Neb., June 25 .- Elrick Fichencher sued the railroad company for \$2,000 for damages done to a verdict for Mr. Fichencher.

# Fast Run on Burl ngton.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., June 25 .-What is considered a remarkably fast run over the Burlington's line between Plattsmouth and Omaha was madetwenty-one miles in twenty-one min-

# W. H. Holden Dies in Kansas.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., June 24.-W. H. Holden of Kearney, Neb., a well known editor, died here of apoplexy. He at one time conducted a paper at Duluth, Minn. In 1896 he was a candidate for congress in the Tenth district.

# Fremont Boy is Drowned.

FREMONT, Neb., June 25.-Carl Toenjes, 14-year-old son of Rev. G. Toenjes of the German Lutheran church, was drowned in the Platte river. He was in bathing in company with a number of other boys of about the same age and jumped from the bank where the current was swift and carried into deep water. One of his companions, Bert Kittle, made a desperate effort to save him, but was unable to get to him in time.

An Old-Fashioned Twister that Strongly Impressed a Nebraskan

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24 .- Dr. W. H. McHenry of Nelson was in the sley several days ago and the recent tornado at Dorchester suggested to his mind several cyclone reminiscences. One cyclone in particular had it performed were wonderful to behold," said he. "That evelone was almost human in its intelligence, judg-LINCOLN, June 25 .- A decision of ing from some of the things it did. her house and directly in the path The Flournoy Land company for a of the cyclone. Well, sir, that storm voyage in an airship. Her bed sailed gracefully through the air for almost wasn't the wonderful part about it. soda water fountain. That cyclone The supreme court holds that he whisked around his store pretty lively it descended with a gentle thud and she awoke to find two long straws, carefully selected from the farmer's straw pile, protruding from the glass. An hour later the invalid was rescued and taken to the home of a neighbor. The soda water glass was donated to the museum of the local High school."

### MUST PAY BY JULY 1ST.

Of Interest to Land Purchasers in Otoe and Missouri Reservations.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24 .- The settlers on the Otoe and Missouri Indian reservation lands in Gage county and also across the line in Kansas will be interested in the following dispatch from Washington;

The purchasers of lands in the Otos and Missouri Indian reservation in Kansas and Nebraska will be expected to make final settlement of their accounts with the government by July 1. The time, under the law, expired a year ago, but a year's grace was allowed so as to bring the matter to a final close without hardship. Some ther reduction in the price to be paid for the lands by giving their case It is understood that a number of settlers were almost coerced into consenting to join with others in an attempt to secure further concessions. The copy of a letter purporting to have been sent by an attorney named Van Arsdale, of Cheyenne, Wyo., to settlers on the reservation was transmitted to Washington, and the department immediately wired him to know if he had written such letters. He and miscellaneous claim warrants replied that he had not and could not understand how his name was used: that he had acted as attorney for the settlers and advised them that the time for final settlement would expire on July 1, and that there would be no further grace. It is evi-

# Life Sentence for a Lad.

dent that settlers are being misled,

and it is possible that those who fall

into the snare will forfeit their lands.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24.-According to decision of the supreme court, Ernest Bush, the 16-year-old boy who was convicted of murdering Silas Bailey near Benkelman on February 7. 1899, will have to serve his life senhis son in a fire started by a Union tence unless executive elemency comes Pacific engine. The jury, after being to him. The chief objection raised out for twenty-seven hours, returned by the defendant to the decision of the lower court was that the evidence did not justify conviction. The supreme court holds that the boy's confession was fully corroborated by other evidence.

# Church Destroyed by Lightning. NEWMAN GROVE, Neb., June 24.-

Salem church, ten miles south of this city, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. The edifice was owned by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran denomination and was built ten years ago at a cost of \$4,500. All the furniture, including the pews, two organs and a \$300 oil painting, were saved. Insurance, \$2.500.

# Court Deales the Motion.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24.—One of the 192 opinions filed by the supreme court was a denial of the motion of Attorney General Prout to dismiss the case of the state against the Rock Island railroad because of the judgment of the United States court, which held that the attorney general was enjoined from proceeding against the railroads to collect penalties for alleged violations of the maximum rate law.

# AFFECTS LAND LEASES REMINISCENCES OF A CYCLONE. DESTRUCTION BY STORM

Tornado Swesps Northern Nebraska and Leaves Trail of Death.

### ONE FAMILY IS SORELY BEREFT

Father and Children Instantly Killed in Wreckage of Home-Wind Strips Bodies of Clothing - Dwellings and Other Buildings Torn to Pieces.

NAPER, Neb., June 22 .- A terrific tornado went down the Keya Paha valley, twenty miles nor of Stuart, Holt county, at sundown last evening and left death and desolution in its wake. Eight persons dead and several others injured is the result of the twister's trail.

The dead: Jacob Greening aged 55; Maggie Greening, aged 12; John Green ing, aged 8; Mary Greening, aged 6; Jacob Greening, aged 3; Clara Anderson, aged 7; Ida Anderson, aged 5; Bertha Anderson, aged 10.

The injured: Mrs. Jacob Greening, seriously; Theodore Anderson, aged 8, dangerously; Mrs. August Anderson, in a critical condition; Otto Metz, se-

vere bruises; Henry Metz, leg broken. The weather had been extremely sultry all day and about 6 o'clock storm clouds gathered in the northwest and goon were seething, boiling, black masses. Three funnel-shaped clouds formed, one of which followed the valley in its mission of ruin and

It first paid a visit to the home of Henry Metz. It was seen aprpoaching by Mr. Metz, and he and his brother Otto went into a slough, lay down and hung onto the grass. They were picked up by a twister, carried 200 yards and dropped, then picked up again and carried back, then picked up a third time and flung to the place where they were first. Otto is badly injured. Henry had a leg broken.

The tornado then paid a visit to the home of John Berg and scattered outbuildings and farm machinery around, but injured no one.

From there it went to Jacob Berg's, upsetting a granary full of corn, and then came back and took another chance at the cornerib, reducing it to kindling wood.

Then it whirled to the home of John Hauff and tore it up badly, but hurt no one.

It then struck the dwelling of Jacob Greening, killing Jacob, Maggie, John Mary and Jacob, jr. The only one of the family to escape is Grace Greening, aged 14.

Your correspondent today witnessed the gruesome sight at the place where. twenty-four hours before the Greening family had lived in peace and happiness. Not a vestige of the house remained, while out on the bare ground in the morning sun, with only a blanket to cover their nakedness, lay the father and four dead children, a bruised and blackened mass of humanity,. Four horses, a lot of sheep and other domestic animals were killed at this place, while a new mower was picked up, carried 100 yards and twisted out of shape.

From here the twister went through big timber on the bottoms, smashing it down like so many reeds, and struck the new bridge across the Keya Paha. The bridge was totally wrecked.

It then took a jump and struck the house of August Anderson a quarter of a mile distant. Mrs. Anderson was home with her children, the husband at a neighbor's. Seeing the storm coming, Mrs. Anderson thought the chicken coop at the brow of the hill a safer place and took the children and went into it. The cyclone wrecked both houses, killing Clara and Ida.

Mrs. Anderson and baby were taken up in the air thirty feet and violently dashed to the ground. Mrs. Anderson is in a critical condition. while the baby was not injured in the least. Bertha Anderson, aged 10, died this afternoon making eight dead altogether. Theodore Anderson, aged 8, is dangerously hurt. Mr. Anderson probably owes his life to being away from home.

Nothing was left around the Anderson place except wreckage, and the valley up and down a long ways is liteered with broken boards and household furniture in a thousand pieces.

### Girl Killed by Lightning. HAWARDEN, Ia., June 21.-The 12-

year-old daughter of W. A. Brest, Hving ten miles south of Hawarden, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. She was standing beside the stove when the bolt entered the chimney and followed the stovepipe. The rest of the family were uninjured.

# Central Nebraska Wet.

ST. PAUL, Neb., June 22 - There is an abundance of rainfall in central Nebraska at present. Coplous showers have fallen nearly every night for the past week, the last measuring one and one-fourth inches. The rainfall for the past week has been in the neighborhood of two and one-half inches. Small grain is in excellent condition and a heavy crop of wheat and rye is absolutely assured. Corn is a little backward.

Opinion of an Old Railroad Engineer as to the Cause.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 22 .- A correspondent was talking with an oldtime railroad engineer here when the Columbus disaster was referred to. "What, in your opinion, was the

cause of the accident?" was asked.

Without any reserve, he said: "The cause, primarily, was that the engine was poorly constructed. It was a cheap John affair and if they do not editor of the American Economist: reduce the pressure on these big tubs Conceding that the tariff on wool more of them will go just as that en- makes the grower-money, who pays it gine did. The point is right here: in the end, the man who wears the The company is in need of say fifty engines. They take their specifications and go to every factory in the don't more people wear wool than country to get prices. Of course they grow it?" all cut the price and the quality of material and workmanship is also cut. Free Traders have been asking for When it comes to constructing the many, many years, always answering boiler no hand work is employed. A them to their own complete satisfacbushel of rivets are put in the fire tion. In their way of looking at it and heated to a temperature no one knows what. Then they are put in and given a lick and a promise by a trip hammer. Scarcely any hand work about it; all machine. As I said, goury!" He should have been a colthey are carrying too much pressure. lege professor. But we shall take him There is too much contraction and ex- as he is and endeavor to solve his pansion; the boilers won't stand it, conundrum. I see they talk about the water being low. That is nonsense of the most absurd sort. They were on the siding only a few moments before waiting for another train and had only got outside the mile limits when the accident occurred. Poor construction, in after the duty has been added. Possibmy opinion, is responsible for the ly the man who wears clothing made wreck.

Hear Bellstedt Tals Week. The engagement with the Bellstedt band for a series of concerts extending over the month of June expires on the 29th. There has been a large attendance from the first and all have been delighted with the efforts of this er had nearly so much money to buy celebrated band. Special features are to be provided from now until the close, and increased attendance is looked for. Two concerts each day in a large pavilion spread for the purpose, with reduced price of admission to the afternoon entertainments. Hear this great musical organization while there is yet opportunity.

### . Two New State Banks

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.-The State Hanking board issued charters to two new state banks. One is the Bank of Merna, Merna, Custer county. It has a paid capital stock of \$10,000 and its principal incorporators are Charles E. Ford, S. K. Warrick and J. M. Kimberling. The other charter was given

# High Schools May Hire Relatives.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22 - The law passed by the last session of the legislature forbidding school directors from hiring relatives for teachers without the unanimous consent of the board has aroused considerable discussion and many inquiries have been received by State Superintendent Fowler asking for his opinion of the law He has decided that the law applies only to of internal trade) and the sales to forrural districts and not to high schools.

# Drowned in the Blue.

SEWARD, Neb., June 22 .- R. Lucker, a blacksmith of Germantown, was domestic and foreign trade, and, indrowned in the Blue river, three miles stead of being in debt to the money south of Ruby. He was swimming across the river to set some fish lines, nation. The economic policy that has when he was taken with cramps. Five men were on the bank, but without a boat and they made no attempt at rescue. The body was recovered.

# David City Chautauqua.

DAVID CITY, Neb., June 22.-The program for the first annual session people eat wheat and corn and beef of the David City Chautauqua assembly is out. An exceptionally good list of lecturers, preachers, volcalists, elocutionists and musicians has been sein first class condition. The session opens June 27.

# Meiklejohn Goes to Wyoming.

FULLERTON, Neb., June 22.-Former Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has gone to Wyoming to inspect copper mines in which he lately secured an interest. Mr. Melklejohn was accompanied by Thomas C. Koch and H. E. Knapp, who had joined with wools of foreign countries shall not him in the investment.

Secretary Hay has returned to Washington from Buffalo and resumed his duties at the state depart-

# Discuss State Fair Details.

Board of Agriculture met and discussed details conected with the state fair. Arrangements were made to supply fodder and forage to owners of stock.

# Lightning Strikes Church.

ST. EDWARDS, Neb., June 22 .-During a storm lightning struck the German Lutheran church eight miles northeast of here and it was burned to the ground.

# EXPLOSION OF THAT LOCOMOTIVE PRODUCER AND USER.

THEY ARE INTERDEPENDENT UPON EACH OTHER.

flow the Practical Operation of the Protective Principle Meets the Requirement of Legislation for the Greatest Good of the Greatest Number.

J. D. Wilson of Randolph, Mo., recently addressed the following to the wool, or who? Seems to me that legislation should be for the greatest good to the greatest number. In other words, Answer: Questions of this sort the

protection benefits the few at the expense of the many. Our western friend has got it all figured out in the same way. Pity it is that his talents should be wasted away out in "Darkest Miz-Conceding, as he says-and this is an

important concession-that the tariff on wool makes money for the wool grower, who pays it? Principally the foreign wool grower, who is compelled to accept a lower price for his product in order to sell it in the United States of wool pays some of the tariff, but not much. Clothing is little or no higher in price than it was in days of non-Protected wool under the Wilson tariff law. If a suit of clothes could be bought a trifle cheaper, then the wage earner and the farmer were none the better off on that account, because neither the wage earner nor the farmclothes with as they have now. If you could buy an overcoat for a dollar and didn't have the dollar to pay for it, you woudn't be anything like so well off as though overcoats were selling at \$10 apiece and you had \$15 in your pocket with which to buy.

But the pivotal thought-the great Free Trade conception-of our Missouri friend is to be found in his concluding proposition that

"Legislation should be for the greatest good of the greatest number. In other words, don't more people wear wool than grow it?"

Most assuredly legislation should be for the greatest good of the greatest number. Most assuredly wear wool than grow it. Right here is the strength of protection and weakness of Free Trade. Not only does protection call for legislato the Newcastle State bank of New- tion that involves the greatest good castle, Dixon county. Its paid capital to the greatest number; it legislates stock is \$10,000 and its incorporators for the greatest good of the whole are Charles E. Crew, A. B. Francis, number. There is today in this coun-Thomas Hoy, T. J. Hoy and A. H. try no individual-not one-who is not in some way distinctly the gainer by the policy of protection. Even the importer or the American agent for foreign merchandise is the beneficiary of a state of prosperity which has increased the demand and likewise the purchasing power of the most liberal body of purchasers and consumers the world has ever known. The use in the United States of foreign made articles of art, luxury and fashion was never so great as now, while the production and consumption of domestic articles of all sorts (that is to say, the gross volume eigners of articles of domestic production are so much greater than ever before that for the first time in its history the United States has become the leading nation of the world alike in centers of Europe, is now a creditor brought all this to pass may surely be considered as productive of the

greatest good to the greatest number. But our Missouri friend needs some light on the question, "Don't more people wear wool than grow it?" As we have said, this question must be answered in the affirmative. So do more and mutton and pork than raise those articles. A thousand times more people use nails than those who make nails. So with every article of use and consumption. The users and concured, and the grounds have been put sumers outnumber the producers many times over. Protection takes account of this condition and by diversifying production alike in the factory and on the farm calls into being a tremendous army whose needs and requirements are mutual and interdependent. It insures to the American farmer a profitable market for his wool by insuring a steady demand on the part of persons who wear but do not grow wool, and by taking care that the cheaper come in and break down the price of home grown wools. Otherwise the American wool grower would have to go out of business, as so many thousands did when wool was deprived of protection in the Free Trade tariff law of 1894-1897. Is it not a wise tariff policy that diversifies industry in agricuiture and enables the farmer to profit-LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.-The State ably produce articles which he could not otherwise produce except at a loss, and that by creating and furnishing employment for a vast aggregate of busy and well paid wage earners insures to the farmer a near by, close-tohome demand at profitable prices for his products?

> OUTLOOK FORFLAX AND LINEN Last year there were 2,300,000 acres given over to the raising of flax in the three states of North and South Dako- form. -Syracuse Post-Standard.

ta and Minnesota; and it is reported that this year's sowing will show an increase of 200,000 acres over the figures for last year. The flax industry is one more to be added to the list of industries which owe their establishment in this country directly to our protectective tariff policy. It, along with the silk industry, the tin plate industry, the steel industry, and a host of others in their turn, has been belittled and succeed at by the free traders and the protection given to it has been opposed with violence. It is in a fair way now, however, toward attaining such proportions that these followers of Cobden will be obliged, in order to retain any reputation, even a somewhat shaky one, for truthfulness, to drop their ery of "bogus industry," so far as flax-raising is concerned; and the time is not very far distant when the United States will be able to entirely supply its people with linen of home manufacture, as well as with native woolens and cottons and silks.

#### HIS ATTITUDE.

President McKinley Not in Sympathy

with Free-Trade Innovations. There is good reason to believe that the well-informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press speaks with knowledge and authority when he asserts that President McKinlev is opposed alike to tariff revision and to the Kasson plan of reducing tariff rates by special trade treaties. The president, it is said, deprecates the opening up of the tariff question as disturbing and injurious to business interests, and the Babcock folly of slaughtering the minor concerns by removing all protective duties from foreign products competing with the products of the steel trust will receive no encouragement from the administra-

With equal positiveness it is affirmed that President McKinley has not only exerted no pressure for the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty, but, on the contrary, has been in full sympathy with the protectionist opposition to that ill-advised and mischievous instrument. According to the Press correspondent the president did not examine the French treaty before submitting it to the senate for approval, and hence was not aware that Commissioner Kasson had agreed upon a draft distinctly designed to benefit certain industries by withdrawing needed protection from other indus-

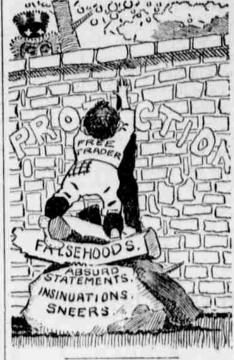
With equal reason it may be taken for granted that the president had not investigated the scope and operation of the proposed Argentina treaty, which provided for a reduction of 20 per cent from the duties on wool provided for in the Dingley tariff law.

Undoubtedly the president is in favor of reciprocal trade arrangements that shall enlarge the foreign demand for American products, but it is real and not bogus reciprocity that he favors-the reciprocity authorized by the Republican national platform of 1900, in "what we do not ourselves produce." Those who imagine that President McKinley is today anything less than the sound and consistent protectionist that he always was are nursing a vain delusion. The president is friend of American labor and industry. Make no mistake about that!

They Never Reflect. Philadelphia Record managers and other free traders, whose main political policy is, "Anything to deprive American wage earners of employment and wages and enrich foreign monopoly by giving them our home market while we pay the taxes," are still battling for a return to the robber Wilson tariff which swindled, according to Samuel Gompers, two and onehalf millions breadwinners out of their jobs. Do these enemies of the common people ever reflect that the Ruler of nations is also the God of the poor,

HE WILL NOT SUCCEED.

and that His justice is merely delayed?



Reciprocity the Wrong Way.

Let us have no tampering in the way of reciprocating treaties that do reciprocating the wrong way. To be inte such treatles carefully constructed assist American industries but teey do so, as the patterns rejected show, at the expense of certain other American industries. This, then, is not reciprocity, but simply nothing more or less than the English tariff idea of fair trade.-Racine (Wis.) Journal.

# What Does He Want?

Babcock, of Wisconsin, continues to remark that the Republicans of the West are in favor of a reduction of duties on articles which can be produced here more cheaply than elsewhere, and his listeners continue to wonder whether he wants the Rpublican party to be a party of tariff re-