

MONEY THE ATTRACTION

Not Honor, but Real Ducaats, is What Bryan Wants.

THE SILVER ORATOR IN BAD LIGHT

Production of a Letter that Makes the Perennial Presidential Candidate Contradict Himself—J. Sterling Morton Produces a Document that Looks Bad for the Self-Constituted Reformer.

J. Sterling Morton made the assertion in the Conservative several weeks ago, says a Lincoln correspondent of the Omaha Bee, that W. J. Bryan had said he wanted office for money and not for honor. The Bee, in its issue of September 27, contained an interview with Bryan, in which he positively denied that he had ever made such an assertion. Undeniable proof is now presented that Mr. Bryan did say that he wanted the money for the office and not for honor.

Because of this unequivocal and sweeping denial of Mr. Bryan and because with the denial he named the editor of the Conservative in an offensive and accusing manner, J. Sterling Morton produces for vindication and verification and as a rebuttal of the unequivocal denial, a letter written by Mr. Bryan on January 11, 1889, in which he says:

"I assure you that it is the money that is in the office and not the honor that attracts me."

The publication of this letter recalls Mr. Bryan's early political history. The man who sprang so quickly into world-famed reputation located at Lincoln in 1888 and a short time later formed a partnership with A. R. Talbot, under the firm name of Talbot & Bryan. In December, 1889, or the year following Mr. Bryan became an applicant for the position of secretary of the State Board of Transportation. He had taken an active part in politics from the day he located in the city and he naturally had many political friends who were willing to assist him in getting the position. He had supported J. Sterling Morton for congressman from the First district during the campaign of 1888 and Morton reciprocated by endorsing him for the secretaryship.

The monetary issue was not an important issue at that time and Mr. Morton and Bryan were warm political friends. Considerable correspondence passed between the two and the following is a copy of one of the letters written by Mr. Bryan:

"LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11, 1889.—Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska City, Neb.: Dear Friend—Your kind letter to Mr. Lease was received and delivered. I think it was well received. The P. S. was judicious. I think I am grateful to you for your endorsement. Had hesitated to write you because I dislike soliciting aid. I assure you that it is the money that is in the office, not the honor that attracts me. If successful in getting it, it will tide me over my beginning here. With regards to the ladies, I am, yours very truly, W. J. BRYAN."

Failing to secure the appointment to the railway commission Mr. Bryan continued the practice of law, but in 1890 he announced his candidacy for congressman, and in fact, has been a candidate for office ever since. A. J. Sawyer and a number of other prominent First district democrats asked Mr. Morton to come out as a candidate, but he replied "No; not to go and ask any one to vote for me or work for me." His refusal to run made the nomination of Bryan possible and those in charge of the democratic machinery turned to the young orator and he was nominated. John H. Ames of this city, now a gold standard man, was chairman of the congressional committee and it was he who started the Bryan boom. Since the memorable state convention of 1892 the two men who worked together in the campaign of 1888 have been drifting farther and farther apart. Morton pronounced for the gold standard and laid down his views from typewritten manuscript so that there could be no dispute as to where he stood on the situation. Bryan left the party, Ames resigned from the chairmanship of the congressional committee because of the congressional nominee's views on the money question and after he had supported him in his previous campaign.

Bryan's repeated utterances concerning the heinousness of the money power and the greed for wealth recalled to J. Sterling Morton's mind the assertion made in 1889 and a search was instituted among the files of papers at Arbor Lodge for the letter. It was found among a number of other letters written by Mr. Bryan, all somewhat similar and equally interesting. One of them is a message sent after Mr. Morton's defeat for congress congratulating him for running ahead of his ticket. Only a few months after this Mr. Bryan told his friends that he could get even more votes than Mr. Morton got or could get.

What Ails the Letter. Lincoln Journal: The popocratic organs are all declaring as with one voice that Mr. Bryan's old letter to J. Sterling Morton avowing that he wanted office for the money that was in it and not the honor, is perfectly straightforward, proper and creditable to the great wearer of the Jeffersonian mantle. Then why did Mr. Bryan deny it and why did the popocratic organs pronounce Mr. Morton fiercely as a liar and a libeller because he said that Mr. Bryan had once made a statement to that purport to a friend?

Morton doesn't appear to have set any great store by the letter but merely alluded to it because of Mr. Bryan's violent and theatrical attacks on people who, according to his pure mind, were in politics for money and whose greed for wealth was undoing the country. And Bryan and his friends evidently saw the point and vociferously denied it and challenged Morton to his proof. That is what is the matter with that letter.

The hungry mendicant prefers the cold ham to the cold shoulder.

Misrepresentation of Mailley.

York Republican: Do you have confidence in the statements of men who willfully misrepresent things to you? Things, too, that come within your own knowledge, so that you personally know that they are misrepresentations? Chaplain Mailley is quoted as saying, "Stand by McKinley, right or wrong." He never said anything of the sort. "In times of peace I am for the administration when it is right; in times of war, so long as a rebellious gun is aimed at the stars and stripes, I am for the administration right or wrong. This is not a time for criticism; it is a time for united." That is what Chaplain Mailley said at York, and it is what he said at Lincoln. This is just what he said. Any paper which quotes him as saying otherwise is guilty of a blameworthy action. What they make Mailley say sounds narrow and partisan. What he really said is patriotically American, and right or wrong, is concurred in by all patriotic people. The republican party agreed with the contention of the democrats during the rebellion that the income tax levied and collected for war purposes was unconstitutional. It was necessary, however, as one of the means for the preservation of the country as a nation, and right or wrong, the people stood by it and defined it until it was no longer a necessity, and then it was repealed. The disloyal citizen was opposed to it, but, right or wrong, the men of America stood by it, and so in times of war they stand by any administration that represents their country.

Even Coin Drops Silver.

A citizen of Hebron writes that even the citizen of "Coin" has stopped talking on silver. He says:

"Coin Harvey, on behalf of the fusion forces, addressed an audience of about 200 at the court house here last night. The meeting had been largely advertised, but no hearers were present outside of this city. The speaker, though advertised as the exponent of free silver, entirely ignored that subject, devoting himself to a scoldmaster's dissertation on the subject of trusts, and an attack on the government and a laudation of the insurrectionists, especially the leaders. The administration was branded as oppressors; the government as unjust. An invitation was extended for queries and the speaker had some fired at him that are still unanswered. The audience was about half republican and they left the hall with renewed determination to stay by the administration, caused by the abuse of the speaker. If the fusionists have any more campaigners like this one the republicans are hopeful that they will be sent here, for, with a few more speeches like this one, success for our candidates is assured."

Bryan Here and Bryan There.

Lincoln Journal: Colonel Bryan is hopping around so much on the expansion question and on the issues of 1900 that it is never safe to guess what he will say unless you know in what part of the country he is doing his talking. In Iowa he says he does not want the troops removed from the Philippines, and lays down a policy for the future of the archipelago that almost amounts to an indorsement of the administration. He did not talk that way in Nebraska, and will not talk in that strain if he happens to be called to Massachusetts before the close of the campaign. Bryan is the most ready man in the world on the stump, and one of his most pronounced accomplishments is his recently acquired ability to shift his ground to suit the prejudices of his different audiences.

Mountain Out of a Molehill.

Seward Reporter: The Omaha World-Herald, followed by its feeble imitators like the Seward Independent-Democrat, is making a great ado about a circular issued by the president of the federation of republican publishers. Among other things, the suggestion is made that republican publishers should not club with populist papers. This causes the virtuous World-Herald and its satellites to go into spasms of horror, and the way they talk about the attempt to "suppress fusion literature" is indeed distressing. One would think that they were in the habit of urging their partisans to subscribe for and read republican papers. But this is the last thing they would do, and they and all their class practice the same thing which they so roundly denounce.

Pops Petered Out.

Topeka Capital: What is the use of talking about populism in Kansas any longer? Let the old republicans come out of it and back where they belong and the democrats go over to their own party. There is only one populist congressional representative in Kansas, and he is a good expansionist, and the party is no longer of national significance. The scheme of fusion, where both sides give up their principles for the offices, is the most corrupt practice in politics. Now is a good time for populists to let go, if ever had any, and the contest is over. It is over, and the contest is strictly between the old parties. A populist in Kansas can never be anything else again but an aid to the democratic party.

Twaa a Ten Strike.

Genoa Leader: The nomination of Judge Reese as candidate for supreme judge by the republicans was a ten strike from a republican standpoint. Judge Reese is 10,000 votes stronger than any man they could have nominated. If he is defeated it will not be the votes of any man honestly interested in reform. His nomination is also gratifying to those republicans who have been fighting the past few years for clean candidates and honest politics within their party.

If.

St. Louis A. Holcomb addressed the Custer county populist convention which indorsed the following: "We are opposed to the use of passes by our public servants and would recommend the retirement to private life all who accept the same." If populists vote as they have resolved, Mr. Holcomb will be retired all right.—Sutton Advertiser.

What man has done woman thinks she can improve on.

STATE PAYS POP BILL

Fusion Office Holders Win a Suit for Extra Salaries.

GRAB AT THE STATE TREASURY.

The Bill Was Signed by Holcomb Who Wants Further Endorsement at the Polls—The Boast of Populist Reform to Redeem Salaries Becomes Laughing Stock.

The supreme court has decided that Dr. L. J. Abbott, formerly superintendent of the Lincoln hospital for the insane, is entitled to the salary designated in the enrolled bill signed by Governor Holcomb. As between the enrolled bills authenticated and signed by the governor and the engrossed bill that is not authenticated and which is carelessly handled, and goes through numerous hands, finally to be stored in the office of the secretary of state, the court decided that the enrolled bill constituted the only evidence worthy of consideration.

The court holds that the engrossed bill, with its many slips of loose paper and slips pasted and pinned together, none being authenticated by any officer of the legislature, does not constitute evidence worthy of consideration. The court appears to believe that it would be much easier for one to "doctor" the engrossed bill than it would be for enrolling clerks to perpetrate a fraud by incorrectly enrolling a bill that must be signed by the officers of the legislature and then must go to the governor for inspection for rejection or approval. Prior to the commencement of the suit, Attorney General Smyth gave it as his opinion that a fraud had been perpetrated, but that the claim would have to be paid by the state.

The Abbott case was a suit to recover \$1,000 salary. The enrolled bill signed by Governor Holcomb in 1897 fixed the appropriation at \$2,500 a year, but the session laws compiled by A. E. Sheldon contained a footnote as follows: "As passed by the legislature \$2,000. Auditor Cornell paid Dr. Abbott \$2,000 a year, and at the close of his term Dr. Abbott appealed from the auditor's decision to the district court, claiming the full amount designated in the law. Judge Holmes of the Lancaster county court held that the bill signed by the governor was the only guide and therefore the claim for the balance must be paid. The supreme court has affirmed this judgment."

In the lower court Ex-Governor Holcomb and W. B. Price, the latter being the legal adviser of the auditor in official matters, contended that the court ought to receive as evidence the engrossed bill with its amendment which showed that the legislature intended to reduce the salary of Superintendent Abbott \$2,000.

Governor Holcomb's attention was called to the condition of the appropriation bill before he signed it. Other salaries which the populist legislature sought to reduce were also found unchanged in the bill that was before the governor. The governor is said to have called in one superintendent of a state institution and received a promise from the superintendent that he would not draw the full amount and thereupon the governor signed the bill. The assertion has never been made that Governor Holcomb received such a promise from the other five superintendents whose salaries were also unchanged. The boast that the populists' legislature would reduce salaries of superintendents of state institutions has therefore become a laughing stock. The enrolling clerks, either by design or through carelessness put in the same old figures instead of the reduced amounts.

Governor Holcomb has been criticized for signing the bill in that condition. His political friends have suggested that as his action will cost the state \$3,300, it would have been better for him to have vetoed the items if they were not as the legislature intended them to be, and the officers interested could have received the correct appropriation from the next legislature. A palpable error in the salary appropriation of Mr. Von Forell, chaplain of the Kearney industrial school, was remedied in this way. The enrolling clerks of the legislature which passed the Abbott appropriation enrolled the chaplain's salary as \$300 a year, when it should have been \$800 a year. The legislature of last winter appropriated an extra \$500 to reimburse the chaplain.

Dr. Damerell, formerly superintendent of the Hastings asylum and Dr. Kepler of the Norfolk asylum have also filed claims for an extra \$1,000, basing their claims on the grounds urged by Dr. Abbott, and a suit has also been begun by Dr. Damerell. Dr. Sprague, formerly superintendent of the institution for feeble minded youth at Beatrice, has filed a claim for \$300 based on the same ground. These claims, amounting to \$3,300 will now be paid by the auditor. Professor Jones, formerly of the institute for the blind, is entitled to \$400, and Dr. Fall, formerly of the Beatrice institution, is entitled to \$100, but they have not yet filed claims. Professor Jones has been quoted as saying he did not desire to accept the money under the circumstances.

An Insult to Nebraska Soldiers.

Lincoln Journal: When Coin Harvey says in his confidential speeches to the pops that the reason Nebraska is so proud of her fighting First regiment is that it refused to re-enlist at Manila he insults the boys of the First as well as the people of Nebraska. The people of Nebraska know that the reason the boys did not re-enlist was because they were absolutely used up when they returned from the firing line preparatory to being honorably mustered out of the service that it was physically impossible for them to stay in the service without a long rest. There is hardly a member of the regiment who would not go back if he thought that he was needed at the front now that he has gotten a rest and has seen his mother and weathert. The

people of Nebraska are proud of the boys, not so much because of their gallantry on the field, which was taken for granted when they enlisted, but because, notwithstanding the efforts made by demagogues of the Harvey stripe to induce them to demand their discharge at the close of the term of their enlistment the great majority of them declared that they would stand by the flag until the president was able to send fresh troops to take their places.

Neither the boys, nor the president nor the patriotic people of this state have forgotten the treasonable efforts of the pop leaders in this state to get the boys of the First Nebraska to desert their colors in the face of the enemy and demand to be sent home when the treaty with Spain was ratified and they were technically relieved of their obligation to stay in the Philippines. It was dastardly and treasonable to tempt these boys to desert the flag in the crisis of the Aguinaldo rebellion and the state of Nebraska will never forget their patriotism and nerve in respecting the advice of the copperheads and staying by Otis until they were relieved by reinforcements months after they were legally entitled to their discharge and could have gotten it on demand.

The New Registry Law.

Lincoln Journal: The last legislature adopted an important amendment to the law for the registration of voters that takes effect at the coming registration in this and other cities. According to this amendment it is the duty of the registrars to provide an additional column for their registry list for the insertion of the name of the party with which each registered voter claims to affiliate.

In addition to the questions which the registrars must ask the voter to be registered is another "with which political party do you affiliate?" and his answer is recorded in the additional column.

The object of this amendment is to purify the primary elections. The committees under auspices the various political primaries are conducted are entitled to the privileges of making copies of the registry lists for use in the primary elections, and none but those who have declared their affiliation with the party holding the primary are entitled to vote at such primary election.

This prevents the stuffing of primary elections with votes cast by members of other parties and simplifies the work of the challengers in attendance at such primary elections. If the list shows that a vote is offered at such primary by a man who neglected or refused to state that he was a member of the party holding such primary such votes are once rejected.

There is no compulsion about answering the question if the voter to be registered doesn't know to what party he belongs or is unwilling to be registered as belonging to any party. But in case of such refusal to answer the voter is thereby debarred from voting at any primary election.

This modification of the registry law was first adopted in Kentucky and has been very satisfactory to all parties. It relieves the political organizations, after the first registry, from the labor and expense of making a poll of the various precincts in a city under the registry law, as an inspection of the registry lists answers all the purposes of a poll.

All voters have to be registered anew this year and after the list is completed the record will be made that will answer the purposes of a poll. Then the political committees furnished with the registry list will have all the necessary information to get out a full vote, and see that the party strength is at the polls on election day. It is a simple and effective way of securing an honest primary election, which is the foundation of honest politics, and a full vote at the state and county elections.

A Word to Slas.

Hi, there, Old Slippery!
You've got to hump yourself.
You've got to.
You've several laps behind already.
And
You're losing every day;
Long hill to climb, old man.
Heavy load?
Yes, heavy load.
But you've got to climb.
You've got to.
You're out of meat,
And they're after you;
After you hard.
An' they're goin' to git ye,
If you don't watch out.
They're after ye on the House rent
Steal.
That's the word, steal.
You took it.
You took the money,
You know you did.
You took \$60 a month from the state
And paid the landlady \$30.
Was that right?
An' they caught you at it.
Couldn't deny it?
No, of course not.
You would if you could, Si.
But they caught you
With the wool in your teeth.
Nice mess you've made
Of the reform movement!
The farmers used to like you, Si;
Yes, they liked you.
Thought you were
Square and
Honest.
Fooled 'em!
Fooled with your honest draw!
An' your sanctimonious face.
Runnin' all right!
Yes, you're runnin' all right;
But you're runnin' like
A homeless cat
Across a vacant lot
With tin cans an' old shoes
Hurled at you from
Every direction.
Meow!
Seat, there! Old Slippery.
—Nebraska State Journal.

Voluntary Increase.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 20.—The American Beet Sugar company raised wages 15 per cent on an average. The lowest paid laborer now receives \$1.89 per day, with corresponding increase to skilled workmen. The order applies to the Norfolk as well as the Grand Island factory. The action is entirely voluntary on the part of the company and is a pleasant surprise to the employees. Two hundred employees are working here and about the same number at Norfolk.

Tramp's Revenge.

EXETER, Neb., Oct. 20.—Robert Krause, a German farmer, living six miles southeast of this town, lost his barn, horses and harness by fire. He was awakened by the pawing of the frantic horses, but the fire was under such headway that nothing could be saved. The fire is thought to have been started by a tramp to whom shelter was refused.

Jail Breaking at Broken Bow.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Oct. 20.—William Miller, the Merna postoffice burglar, and Bart Olson, a young man of this place, who was waiting trial on the charge of stealing a suit of clothes, broke jail at this place and so far have made good their escape.

They stole a horse and buggy with which they left town, it is thought, Olson, who was left outside of the steel cage, broke the lock on Miller's cell door and by cutting a hole through a brick partition wall, they entered the coal bin and escaped through a window opening.

A Spotted Candidate.

Nobody has ever accused Judge Reese of being dishonest, and even the opposition admit that he is one of the ablest lawyers in the state. It would be better for any party to meet defeat with such a man than to win with a man like Holcomb. But the republican party will not be defeated this fall. It will win and the supreme bench will be saved from disgrace.—York Times.

A BISHOP CONSECRATED

Notable Event Takes Place in Trinity Cathedral, Omaha.

DISTINGUISHED COMPANY PRESENT

Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Ex-Superintendent Abbott in His Suit Against the State—Grand Island Beet Sugar Company Voluntarily Increases Wages of Employees.

Consecration of a Bishop.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 20.—Trinity Cathedral was crowded with a notable audience assembled to witness the consecration of Rev. Arthur Llewellyn Williams, bishop-coadjutor of the diocese of Nebraska. All the pews were taken early in the morning, an hour or more before the beginning of the lengthy services, and at 10 o'clock when the ceremonies opened, there was scarcely standing room.

It was a representative audience of prominent Omaha people with a distinguished aggregation of visiting clergy. The ceremonies were impressive and grand.

A striking feature of the opening ceremonies was a procession of the clergy and others, which formed in Gardner Memorial parish house, and marched up the center aisle of the cathedral, acting under the direction of the master of ceremonies. In addition to the clergy were members of the choir, cross bearers, lay officers of the diocese of Nebraska and others. This procession was an inspiring sight. While the bishops were entering the sanctuary the introit, Psalm cxxi, was sung.

Rt. Rev. George Worthington, S. T. D., LL. D., bishop of Nebraska, was the presiding bishop and consecrator. The co-consecrators were Rt. Rev. John Francis Spalding, D. D., bishop of Colorado, and Rt. Rev. Theodor Nevin Morrison, D. D., bishop of Iowa. Rev. Mr. Morrison served as substitute for Rt. Rev. William Edward McLaren, D. D., D. C. L., bishop of Chicago, who was unable to attend on account of illness. Rev. Mr. McLaren had been mentioned on the program as the preacher, and in his absence Rev. Mr. Morrison delivered the official sermon. Then came one of the impressive features of the consecration. The bishop-elect appeared and promised conformity to his obligation, using the following form:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Arthur Llewellyn Williams, chosen bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Nebraska, do promise conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America. So help me God, through Jesus Christ."

Odd Fellows in Nebraska.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 20.—The report of I. P. Gage, grand scribe, gives the following summary of the patriarchal branch of Odd Fellows in this jurisdiction: Number of encampments last report, 36; encampments instituted, Anchor, No. 47; Lexington, No. 4; Membership, 1,226; initiated, 84; reinstated, 22; admitted by card, 28; undercount last report, 2; total membership, 1,362. From this there should be deducted 105 for withdrawals, deceased, expelled, etc., which leaves 1,257.

The total receipts of subordinates are \$3,111.15; current expenses, \$1,757.83; paid for relief, \$25; total paid for relief, \$440.75. Number of patriots relieved, 39; number of weeks' benefit paid, 145; assets of subordinates, \$12,345.64.

The grand encampment receipts were \$452.77; expenses for the year, \$452.70, leaving a balance of 7 cents.

Decides for Abbott.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 20.—The supreme court decided in favor of ex-Superintendent L. J. Abbott of the State Asylum for the insane in his suit against the state for \$1,000, which appropriation by the legislature. The salary bill as passed by the legislature of 1897 provided for a salary of \$2,000 per year for the superintendent of the asylum, but the bill signed by the governor provided for a salary of \$2,500. Several other claims similar to the one of Dr. Abbott have been filed with the auditor and, according to the decision of the supreme court in the case decided, they will probably be paid.

Renter Loses by Fire.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 21.—Mr. Johnson, a renter, lost his frame stable, one mule, three sets of harness, fourteen tons of hay and hay rack by fire. The fire company arrived in time, but the horse was not sufficed to furnish any water, so they had to resort to the buckets. They checked the fire so that it did not spread. Children playing with matches started the fire.

E. P. Increases Stock.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 21.—The Union Pacific Railway company filed amended articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, increasing the capital stock \$32,718,000, bringing the total up to \$196,178,700. The fee paid the state is \$3,277.

Try to Track the Safe.

GENEVA, Neb., Oct. 22.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by unknown men to crack the safe in the Elkhorn depot.

Student Drops From Sight.

ATKINSON, Neb., Oct. 21.—Howard Greely, 17 years old, attending the High school at Atkinson, is missing. He was last seen on Sunday, when he left his boarding house without notice, taking none of his effects with him. He left his room in an untidy condition, which was not in harmony with his usual custom.

His home is twenty miles northeast of Atkinson, where his parents are now living, and they were promptly notified. Every possible effort is being made to locate the youth by telegraph and otherwise.

How Ray Was Run Down.

BROWNVILLE, Neb., Oct. 22.—Theodore Cheesman of Fairport, Mo., to whose efforts is due the capture of George Ray, the slayer of Frank Cheesman, Theodore's brother, was in town and told of his successful search for the murderer. Theodore Cheesman said at the deathbed of his brother that he would capture Ray or spend a life time in the attempt, and naturally he was well pleased over the outcome of his efforts.

Ray was betrayed by Mrs. Minnie Cheesman, Frank's widow, and Ray's paramour. After Cheesman's funeral Mrs. Cheesman went to Nebraska City, where she remained a short time, and then went to Victor, Colo., and afterward to Cripple Creek, Colo., where, it is alleged, she soon married again, but lived with her husband but a short time. During the summer Theodore Cheesman went to Cripple Creek, and spent a month watching the actions of Mrs. Cheesman. Before leaving he hired a detective to look after her. This man succeeded in ingratiating himself in the feeble affections of the woman, and in a moment of confidence she showed him a letter from Ray, signed "J. P. Keegan," the name assumed by Ray. The letter was written from Illinois, but when the detective searched there he had left. "J. P. Keegan" was traced to northwest Iowa and arrested. He readily acknowledged his identity and agreed to return to Nebraska without a requisition from the governor. The feeling against Ray is bitter in this community, as Cheesman was a good citizen, respected by all, and pitied by many for his infatuation for his faithless wife.

Norfolk College Burns.

NORFOLK, Neb., Oct. 21.—Fire totally destroyed the college building belonging to the Norfolk College association. The loss is about \$4,000. Insured for \$2,000 in the North American and Connecticut fire insurance companies. The building was originally built and used for a hotel and was known first as the "Fillenburg" and later as the Reno. For years ago it was partially burned and was purchased by the college people and moved out a mile and repaired. A year ago the college closed its doors, and since then the building has been occupied by families.

Honors for Returned Soldiers.

YORK, Neb., Oct. 21.—The fire department gave a very pleasant reception and dance in honor of Sergeant Frank Baker, late of Company A, First Nebraska regiment, at the City Hall Monday evening. Mr. Baker has long been a member of the department and in view of the credit he has been to the organization, a beautiful watch charm was presented to him upon their behalf.

Young Farmer Crushed.

PERU, Neb., Oct. 21.—John Kausser, a young farmer living about one mile southeast of Peru, received injuries while gathering corn which may result in his death. He attempted to turn his wagon at the end of the field when the horses suddenly backed into a deep ditch. Kausser was caught under the wagon and badly crushed about the chest.

Taxpayers Object to the Expense.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 22.—There is much complaint among the taxpayers in the matter of appealing the Watson case and entailing more expense to the county. County Attorney Wilson says he has not desire to appeal the case if contrary to the wishes of the people and the step already taken is only preliminary, so that the law points can be taken up. He will at a later date decide whether to take the case to the supreme court.

Burlington Oiling Its Roadbed.

STRATTON, Neb., Oct. 22.—The Burlington finished oiling a strip of their roadbed three miles in length beginning one mile east of this village last week. This is the second experiment of this kind between this place and Trenton, a strip of the same length having been oiled a short time ago, to see whether or not it would successfully lay the dust. The experiment has been quite successful.

Girl Attempts Suicide.

EDGAR, Neb., Oct. 22.—Miss Daisy Perkins attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of opium. Medical assistance was called in time to save her and this morning there is strong hopes of her recovery. The cause leading up to the attempted suicide is disappointment in love.

Reverend Loses by Fire.

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