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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION Of any Cass County Paper.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1899.

DURING 1898 the bank clearings of the country were very large, but they are showing an increase of nearly 20 per cent this year.

KEARNEY seems to be a lively place just at present. At the last meeting of the city council an ordinance was passed preventing the citizens from ploughing up the streets.

PLATTSMOUTH ought to celebrate the Fourth of July this year. We have a celebration coming and if the project were properly handled we could have an immense crowd.

THE announcement that the First Nebraska regiment is to be returned home is the cause of much rejoicing by their relatives and friends. The boys have bravely fought for their country and have suffered great loss and it is but right that they should be released.

PRIZE fighting is no less brutal than it used to be, but notwithstanding the fact that it has been worked against by all good people, over 8,000 people witnessed the mill last evening, for which considerable more than $80,000 was paid. People like to witness brutal performances.

IN EACH of the six new protected cruisers to be added to the United States navy room will be provided for 800 tons of coal, which will give a greater steaming radius than has been secured by any former ships of the same class. Coal capacity has been recognized as one of the vital points of naval operations.

NO CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

Yellow news comes from the Philippines in such a steady stream nowadays that the war department is not disposed to attach belief to anything but official reports of the movements and operations of the army, says the Times-Herald. The public is also acquiring the happy faculty of recognizing the yellow brand of war rumors when they see it.

On Friday one of these yellow reports sent from Washington contained the sensational announcement that General Otis had called for 50,000 more troops for the Philippines, and that the war department had sent orders to all the recruiting stations to rush in everybody who would serve in the infantry, cavalry or artillery. The situation, of course, was represented to be dangerously critical for the American forces in the Philippines unless re-enforcements could be had without delay.

The story was a tissue of yellow yarns. It is learned that there is no special activity in the enlistment of men for serving in the regular army, and that no rush orders of any kind have been issued to recruiting officers On the contrary, it is learned from the department at Washington that several recruiting stations have been discontinued. The figures also show that recruting of the regular army goes steadily and quietly on, averaging from 5,000 to 6,000 per month, with very slight fluctuations. The figures also show that there is no difficulty in getting enough recruits for the army as long as there is a chance of active service.

During the months of May and June, 1898, when it was necessary to put our small army of 25,000 men upon the authorized war strength, the energetic recruting that followed raised the number of recruits for the two months to a total of 18,911. In March, 1899, the number also jumped to 8,361 to supply the demand for more regulars in the Philippines. With the exception of these months the recruiting has reached only the normal figures each month. The army is now within 1,100 men of its authorized strength of 65,000 men, and has been selected through rigid physical, mental and moral examinations, giving the government at this time the finest regular army in the history of the republic.

NEBRASKA A BEET SUGAR STATE.

More than twenty-five years ago the Bee ventured the prediction that Nebraska was destined to become a beet sugar-making state, says the Bee. At the time this prediction was made it was regarded as visionary. The prediction has, however, been verified.

Sugar beet culture and beet sugar manufacture have long since passed the experimental stage. In the face of the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines and the occupation of Cuba and inevitable competition of the cane sugar countries a beet sugar factory is now in process of construction at Ames that will duplicate the product of the Grand Island and Norfolk factories, which were regarded as equal to all the demands of Nebraska beet sugar growers for some time to come, and yet the industry in Nebraska is in its infancy. The abundance of uninvested capital affords assurance of the multiplication at no distant day of beet sugar mills in every section of the state and the establishment of at least one great refinery at Omaha that will handle the product of the mills certain to be erected on both sides of the Missouri within a radius of 100 miles.

Nebraska alone is capable of supplying 200 beet sugar factories of the capacity of Norfolk and Grand Island. While the United States ranks as the heaviest sugar consuming country in the world, its consumption has by no means reached the limit. On the contrary the steady increase of population keeps far ahead of production and importations of beet sugar from Germany, Austria and other European countries have not been seriously affected by the development of the beet sugar industry. Nebraska alone consumes about 40,000 tons of sugar per annum, which at the lowest wholesale price would aggregate fully $2,500,000.

Nebraska's beet sugar product up to date has not supplied more than one-third of the demand of its own people, when in fact it could have not merely supplied all of its own demand, but it might have exported many millions of dollars worth of sugar to other sections and correspondingly enhanced the value of its farming lands.

MATERIAL FOR ASSESSORS

Ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton tells us in the Conservative that assessors should always be selected with great care from non-property holders, says the Bee. Mr. Morton's contention is that the men who own neither real estate nor personal property are best qualified always for valuing the property of others.

From the theoretical standpoint Mr. Morton may be eminently correct, but from the practical view the idea of employing thriftless men who have not saved up a dollar or men who are always out of luck because they do the wrong thing at the right time will scarcely commend itself as furnishing the best material for a competent, conscientious, unpurchasable assessor. It is possible that a few rare specimens of persons who own neither real estate nor personal property, yet possessing special qualifications as tax assessors, may be found in and about Nebraska City, but they are scarcer than hen's teeth in and about Omaha.

Any number of people in this city own neither real estate nor personal property, but the experiments with this class have proved dismal failures, chiefly because they want to become property owners and are not particular whether they accumulate real estate or the much-despised gold standard dollars. At any rate most of our assessors who have gone wrong are not the men who undervalue real estate and fail to take note of chattel property because they want to assess their own property way below its market value.

We fully agree with Mr. Morton that assessors should be selected with great care, but the property qualification is no bar to integrity. On the contrary, an honest, upright, thrifty man who has something laid by for the rainy season is certainly preferable to the propertyless man who scorns to work more hours and days than just enough to satisfy the cravings of his appetite.

The primary element of the honest and efficient assessor must always be integrity. A man who tries to live up to his oath to the best of his ability and cannot be tampered with either by promises of money or by hope of political preferment is the kind of a man that can be best trusted with performing the functions of assessor, whether he has property or no property.

INFORMATION AND OPINION.

Thomas Edison frequently has his lunch served in his laboratory and is as frequently distracted from eating by interest in his work. When this occured the other day one of his assistants substituted an empty plate for his chief's full one and the result was that when Edison at last returned to eat he cried out: "Why, my memory is getting poorer every day! Here, I've eaten my lunch and forgotten all about it."

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The ranks of the old veterans are fast becoming decimated, and in a few years there will be none left to gather around the camp fire and relate their stories of army life. All honor to the men who risked their lives that you and I might breath the air of a free and glorious country. They are loyal to the flag they followed in '61 and their hearts are in the right place. The man who looks with a contemptuous smile upon the aged, and scarred veteran as he, with trembling hands opens the letter containing his monthly stipend, a small pension as a reward for duty well done, should cover his face in shame and seek some secluded spot, and in his solitary loneliness, ask forgiveness for the mean things he has said and thought of the preserver of the country.—Falls City Journal.

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A number of returned Nebraska soldiers who were interviewed at San Francisco by Mrs. Van Pelt do not subscribe to the lugubrious stories told by some of the correspondents about the climate of the Philippines. They say that the troops have suffered mainly because they have been obliged to fight in the mud and water and under the direct rays of the sun. Taking the climate of the islands in its entirety they consider it favorable rather than otherwise. The decision of a large number of the volunteers to remain in the Philippines is comment enough on their opinion of the future of the country under the wise and benevolent protection of the United States.—State Journal.

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Rabbi Hirsch, who has decided to remain in Chicago rather than accept a New York pastorate at $15,000 a year, made his New York reputation as recently as the 1897, Lincoln birthday dinner. He had to speak after such men as Chauncey M. Depew and Joseph Choate, but when he had concluded Mr. Depew and Mr. Choate were cheering.

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The navy department has invited the wives, mothers, children and other near relatives of the naval officers stationed at Guam to go out to that lonely colonial possession on board the Solace, which is to sail from San Francisco July 1. The Solace will take a large quantity of supplies to Guam and the Philippines, but will take no women or children to the latter islands.

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A warranty deed for an eighty-acre tract of mineral land in Jasper county, Mo., which was filed with the recorder at Carthage last week, bore revenue stamps aggregating $344. The consideration named in the instrument was $344,000.

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Among the souvenirs which are being treasured by a lot of Kansas mothers are letters from their soldier boys, written on pieces of cartridge boxes with pencils made of sharpened bullets. Such a letter was received from her son by Mrs. Johnson, wife of the supreme court justice, the other day, and in it the young man said he he had suffered no other injury except an arm, which was black and blue from the elbow to the shoulder, from the kicking of his gun.

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Lots of people take a great interest in the Dreyfus case who don't know the geographical location of Devil's Island, and who wouldn't know a bordereau if they met one riding a bicycle down the street.

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The gun now being built at the Watervliet arsenal, which will be mounted at the Sandy Hook defenses after its test firings in September, will be the largest service gun in the world, and it will have a muzzle energy equivalent to the ramming power of the battle-ship Oregon going at a fourteen knot speed. The steel ingot from which the main tube was constructed weighed 111.15 tons.

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C. A. Dewey, a hardware merchant of Kenosha, Wis., recently ordered a ladder of a Chicago firm, and, failing to receive it, wrote the firm, asking if it had been shipped. He was informed that the ladder had been sent by mistake to Admiral Dewey at Manila. A tracer was sent after it, and it was overtaken just as it was about to be placed on board of a steamer at San Francisco.

GOOD HOPE FOR ARBITRATION.

Official Denial Given to Story That Germany Will Withhold Approval.

THE HAGUE, June 12.—An authoritative coitradiction is given to the report that there is grave danger of the arbirtration scheme failing.

It is pointed out that, although Germany may hesitate to recognize the principle, it has not yet raised any actual objections during the discussion.

LONDON, June 12.—The correspondent of the Times at The Hague says:

"There is no sufficient reason as far as I can ascertain to anticipate the failure of the arbitration scheme. Germany's objections may possibly have been intimated to certain members of the conference, but even in that case it would be premature to take a pessimistic view. If difficulties have arisen they may yet be smoothed over. Even so formidable a power as Germany may well pause before assuming the terrible responsibility of bringing about the failure of the conference."

The correspondent of the Daily News at The ague says: I learn that Dr. Zorn, the German delegate, spoke on Friday against arbitration. When I asked him for a copy of his speech I got a point blank refusal, Dr. Zorn saying:

"All I can tell you is that Friday's sitting was extremely interesting and that I presented Germany's objections to the scheme for a permanent arbitration tribunal."

Notwithstanding this I am able to send a full analysis of his speech. He spoke slowly and with difficulty in French. He asserted that he was instructed to say that Germany could not accept the principle of permanent arbitration embodied in Sir Julian Pauncefote's draft. It objected, firstly, on principle, and, secondly, on grounds of expediency.

He then proceeded to argue that it was derogatory to a monarch's sovereignty and to a nation's independence. Arbitration agreed upon between two nations for a narrowly defined object was one thing, and arbitration binding a nation for the unknowable future was quite another. A king, holding his title by divine right, could not think of divesting himself of an essential part of his sovereignty, the right to shape the nation's course at a critical time.

Dr. Zorn concluded his speech amid painful silence.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, replying, said he thought the objections of the Germans showed a view which many might not consider altogether modern.

"As to the doubts expressed regarding the fitness of the judge I have no doubt," said Sir Julian, "that every state would take pride in nominating its best man."

It is believed that Dr. Zorn's instructions were sent under a misapprehension, as some of his objections would only apply to the older scheme superseded by the British draft.

The correspondent of The Hague asserts that at last Fridays meeting Dr. Zorn opposed the arbitration scheme, but adds that negotiations are proceeding between the Hague and Berlin.

After a Jail-Breaker.

Sheriff Chery of Wayne county was in town Friday looking for a man by the name of Allison. The sheriff informed the local officers that Allison was wanted for grand larceny, and that he had escaped from the county jail at Wayne some time ago, and had been traced to this place. Allison was in town a few days ago and had talked to Chief Slater, telling that officer that he intended going to South Omaha and try to get work in one of the packing houses. He has not been seen since. The Wayne county sheriff has gone to Omaha and will make an effort to capture his man there.

REBELS DRIVEN AGAIN

Desperate Fighting Reported to the Southward of Manila.

FILIPINOS MAKE A STRONG STAND

Two American Officers Killed and Twenty-One Privates Wounded—Fifty-One Native Dead are Picked Up—A Sanguinary Encounter.

MANILA, June 12.—At daybreak Saturday a force of 4,500 men under Generals Lawton, Wheaton and Ovenshine advanced from San Pedro Macati, sweeping the country between the bay of Manila and Bay lake, south of Manila. By noon the country had been cleared almost to Paranaque.

The Americans lost two officers killed and twenty-one soldiers wounded.

The rebels resisted desperately at the stronger of their positions and left fifty dead in the trenches. Many more wounded were left behind by the rebels in their retreat.

The heat during the day was overpowering and there were many prostrations of American soldiers from that cause.

General Lawton's force consisted of two battalions each of the Twenty-first and Ninth infantry, six companies of the Colorado volunteers and a detachment of artillery. The Nevada cavalry was under General Wheaton and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth infantry, the Fourth cavalry and a detachment of light artillery were under General Ovenshine.

It was scarcely dawn when the troops in a long, silent procession, wound up the hillside behind the American trenches and formed a skirmish line. Concealed in the jungle the advance rebel outposts fired a few shots before being seen.

The opposing forces occupied two ranges of crescent-shaped hills.

The artillery, the Colorado infantry and the Nevada cavalry swung around the hill top on the left and opened the battle at 6:30. The rebels made no response from the hills and the Colorado men cautiously advanced through the thick grass until they were confronted by a trench, from which a few weak volleys were fired. A spirited response followed and a charge into the trench found it to be deserted.

In the meantime a part of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments formed in skirmish line, extending a mile to the right, and supported by the rest of the regiments swept down the valley and up the hillside toward another trench. Approaching through the moras seriously hampered the Fourteenth and the rebels, taking advantage of this, poured a galling fire upon them for thirty minutes. The Fourteenth was twice compelled to withdraw for the purpose of finding a safe crossing in the swamp. Finally, the trench was enfiladed or bothflanks. The rebels fled to the woods and sustained severe loss.

General Lawton then pushed his entire command south through the center of the isthmus until a few miles south of Parannaque, when he swung around and halted on account of the heat.

During the march Americans were prostrated on all sides, owing to lack of water and exposure to the sun. It is estimated that forty per cent of the troops were exhausted.

The double-turreted monitor Monadnock and three other vessels shelled Paranaque this morning and the rebels promptly evacuated the place.

FORCES BARRIAS TO LEAVE.

Son of Former President of Guatemala an Exile.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Antonio Barrios, leader of the liberal party of Guatemala, whose followers are striving to place him in the presidential chair now occupied by Manuel Estrada Cabera, was a passenger on the steamer San Jose, from Panama. He is a son of the late General Rufino Barrios, founder of the liberal party of Guatemala, whose term as president covered a period of fourteen years.

Senor Barrios, while admitting that his residence in San Francisco was due to political difference between his sympathizers and the party in power, would not acknowledge that he was forced to flee from his country. Other passengers, however, who arrived by the same steamer, say that not only was he compelled to take his departure, but President Cabera allowed him only ten days to do so. They say also that Guatemala is on the verge of a revolution, which will probably result in the downfall of the Cabera government to the gain of the liberals, who are almost unanimous in their choice of Antonio Barrios for president.

A Farewell Party

Quite a number of the girl friends of Miss Elizabeth Dovey gathered at the home of Mrs. Nellie Agnew Saturday to enjoy a farewell party in honor of the former. The girls rode around town in a carryall viewing the sights until quite a late hour, after which they went to the beautiful Agnew residence. Light refreshments were served and dancing was indulged in. After bidding their friend Miss Elizabeth God-speed in her long journey to England the young folks took their departure.

Miss Dovey accompanied by her mother and little sister, departed yesterday afternoon for New York, and will sail for London, Eng., from that place next Wednesday, June 14.

WIND SWEEPS SALIX.

Iowa Town Visited by Tornado and Three Lives Are Lost.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 12.—A tornado struck one-half mile southeast of the town of Salix, sixteen miles from Sioux City, at 5:30 last evening, leaving death, suffering and destruction in its path.

The dead are:
JOHN MALLOY, farmer.
KATE MALLOY, his wife.
HARRY MALLOY, 16-year-old son.

The injured are:
Miss Bessie Malloy, 19 years old, skull fractured; will die.
Thomas Malloy, 18 years old, leg mangled; injured internally.
Fred Malloy, 26 years old, back injured seriously.
Pat Malloy, 14 years old, collar bone broken, back wrenched; will recover.
Jack Malloy, 24 years old, arm cut and body bruised. His injuries are considered slight.

All day it had been hot and the air was stifling. Clouds came up from the southwest and it was plain that a storm was brewing. First came a heavy rain, and this was followed by a hailstorm. Within a radius of 200 feet are the homes of Philip Berger, Joseph Bernard, Patrick O'Neill, John Malloy and Mrs. Cora Hassell.

The Malloy family was just finishing supper when Dick, an elder son, looked out of the window and saw the funnel shaped cloud approaching from the southwest. He told the others to go to the cellar in haste, and he ran to the home of Mrs. Hassell to take care of the woman and her seven children. He took them to the cellar and the house was blown away in an instant. He had to hold a little boy by the legs as the suction of air was drawing him up.

Name Clerks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—To obtain the necessary number of clerks for the census, Director Merriam has adopted a plan of alloting a pro rata number to each state, dividing this number among members of each congressional delegation. The clerks will be appointed from among candidates so presented and endorsed by the congressman from their district, after competent and practical examination. The applicants who pass the examinations will be drawn on for appointment from time to time. This policy si being proceeded with and its idea explained in communications to the various members of the congressional delegations in response to their presentation of names for the place.

Only 1 per cent of the population of India know the alphabet.

Celebrate Schley Day.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The men attached to the armored cruiser Brooklyn, now moored at the Brooklyn navy yard, today decided to celebrate July 3, the anniversary of the battle of Santiago, when Cervera's fleet was destroyed. They propose to call it "Schley day." Special invitations will be sent to Admiral and Mrs. Schley, Captain Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago; to Commodore Philip, commandant of the navy yard, and Admiral Sampson, as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron.

Mail Officials off for Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The steamer Bertha sailed today for Alaska. It carries a large amount of mail matter for Alaskan ports. It also took north several postoffice officials, who will be permanently located at Skagway, Circle City, Valdez and other points in Alaska, where they will expedite the delivery of mail from the outside world. A new American mail route has been laid out from Valdez to Copper Center, and thence to Eagle, on the Yukon. Contracts are also being made to carry the mail twice a month from St. Michael via Volovin bay to the new gold diggins in the Cape Nome country.

Forging Soldiers' Papers.

HAVANA, June 10.—More attempts are being made to forge certificates of service in the Cuban army and another man was arrested yesterday on this charge. At Matanzas 165 men were examined yesterday, but only 125 of them were found to have their names on the rolls. It will probably be necessary for the paymasters to stay there for several additional days.

The cab strike continues though a few vehicles with new drivers are at work.

It is wonderful how many people attend the auction sales at the Department store. But then, when you take into consideration the bargains that are to be secured, it is not so wonderful.