23

WORLDWIDE PEACE.

Czar of Russia Tells How It Can Be Assured.

WAR PREPAREDNESS MUST STOP.

Nicholas II. Declares Great Armies fits our home industry and consequently the peoand Navies Must Be Reduced or a Conflict Involving the Whole World May Come Sooner Than Expected-Advocates General Disarm-

The czar of Russia has within the mies and navies, instead of guaranteeing the peace of Europe, will be powerless to avert the war of the future which may, he adds, involve the whole world. He asserted that the powers, now staggering under the burdens of overtaxation, are rushing to disaster and that the catastrophe may come sooner than people expect. The ruler of all the Russias sees permanent peace out on several occasions. for the world only by general disarmament, and he declared that he regard-

The views of Nicholas II. were expressed during the recent maneuvers of the German fleet in the Baltic sea while he was a guest on board Kaiser Wilbelm's yacht Hohenzollern. The czar was in earnest conversation with the German admiral commanding the fleet, and this conversation is reported in the Frankfurter Zeitung, copies of which have just reached the United States. The Frankfurter Zeitung is looked upon as the most reliable and honorable newspaper printed in Europe, and in consequence of the high position it holds in the political world its report of the interview between the czar and the admiral has attracted general attention on the continent. The conversation between the czar and the admiral as reported by the Zeitung fol-

Admiral-Your majesty is pleased to confer too great an hunor upon an old sea dog like me. I am delighted to think that your majesty received · favorable impression of our army and navy, for, your majesty may rest assured, we strain every government to do.

The Czar-There I differ with you, admiral. do would be to reduce standing armies and navies This so called preparedness for war-arming on a great and ver greater scale-is overburdening the peoples of Europe. All governments should strive to lessen their expenses for the army and navy. As long as they do the opposite they are simply upholding and perpetuating an intolerable situa-

Admiral-A humane and extremely generous thought, your majesty, but-The Czar (interrupting) -- Not a thought only, admiral. I am devoting my life to the realization of the peace idea.

Admiral-Indeed your majesty's big hearted the other powers, your majesty, the other powers! Your majesty won't believe for a moment that the others powers will find it to their interest to reduce their armies and navies!

The Czar-I am convinced that a condition such as I have outlined will serve the true interest and conform to the just aspirations of all the powers. Admiral-May it please your majesty, don't you think that a perfect army and navy, an army and navy ready to move against the enemy at a moment's notice, so to speak-doesn't your majesty think that such weapons as those constitute the best guarantee of peace? The Czar-In order to establish true and perma-

nent peace it is absolutely necessary that the nations' war preparedness, as constituted by their not go on forever increasing their war strength and heaping up war material. There should be no further progress, so called, in the art of killing men and animals, destroying ships, interfering with commerce and laying waste provinces. All that has to stop. The nations want a rest. They have been clamoring for the cessation of war scares, produced by the announcement that A has better guns than B or that I is building more and better ships than Y can afford to do. | teenth century." They have demanded a let up in war preparedness for twenty years! On that point the civilized nations are fully agreed, and international policy, permanent peace-policy, I say, and not armies

Admiral-I beg to assure your majesty that my sincerest wish, believe me, your majesty, but to preserve peace our army and navy must be in the best possible shape. We must increase and augment them steadily to keep pace with the growth of population and the armament of other peoples. Your majesty knows the old saying: Si vis pacem para bellum. God forbid that we increase the army and navy with the idea of carrying war terest of peace. For peace's sake we are willing to make any sacrifice

The Czar-Yes, I heard this story before. You furnish ways and means for keeping up a tremendous force on land and sea and for adding to it constantly in a manner heretofore, happily, unknown. Neither Napoleon I, nor Frederick the XIV. nor our own Catherine, ever dreamed of such armies and navies in wartime as are now established while Europe enjoys the blessings of peace. But all your arming and the whole immense apparatus afoot and affoat, eating millions day by day, don't amount to a row of pins as an actual guarantee of peace. The nations of Europe are today as far as ever from declaring the permanency of peace. Despite your armies and navies the blessings of a world's peace are not yet with-

Admiral-True enough, your majesty, armed peace demands great sacrifice. We have to pay heavily for the maintenance of peace by a grand army and navy; but, your majesty, the people are glad to contribute to the welfare of Europe even at considerable expense.

The Czar-Maybe, admiral, but the thing can't go on! The sacrifices demanded of the taxpaver are constantly growing. Financial troubles, owing to the expense of the army and navy, are increasing day by day. I tell you this thing spells disaster. The public welfare is threatened at its

Admiral-Your majesty is pleased to leave many things, stamping armed preparedness as a blessing to the people, out of your calculations. Big armies and grand navies compel the nations to work and strive. They banish idleness and call for honest competition. Nowadays every people in Europe is trying to produce the best

weapon, the finest ships. The Czar-But it's not humanity's business to produce means of destruction. We were put upon this earth to build up, not to do the other thing. All the money spent for the army and navy above a certain necessary amount is money diverted from its real purpose, money invested in unpro-

ductive labor. Admiral-Your majesty was pleased to admire our fine quick firing guns. You have seen those mysteries of the sea-boats that travel under water, the ironclads vonder, our incomparable flotilla of torpedo boats-all these wonders of twentieth century technique. Are they not evidence of marvelous progress? Doesn't your majesty recognize that our people give their best thought, their brightest endeavors, to the fatherland? I repeat

vested therein pays abundant interest by the maintenance of peace. The people's money could not be more profitably invested than in securing peace as we do

The Czar (shaking his head)-Indeed, and what about those hundreds of millions you are spending for means of destruction, today labeled the "best and latest," while tomorrow you must admit that they are valueless because something new, something to offset them, was invented? A fine investment, admiral.

Admiral-I will not deny that we are frequently doomed to disappointment of the sort your majesty referred to. But if your majesty will permit me I dare say the competition of inventors beneple that live by industry and commerce. The Czar-Your argument is illogical, admiral

Powder and guns, torpedoes and submarine vessels, ships not destined for commerce-all such things are false values. The persons engaged in their manufacture contribute neither to the world's betterment nor to their own happiness. Ironclads, grapeshot, swords and lances are not agents of progress by any means. Their wholesale present month declared that great ar- manufacture presupposes a deficit in the making of articles that stand for culture and economical advancement. Besides, it is easy to prove that the system of armed preparedness is largely responsible for the financial depressions that crop ap from time to time in all countries turned into

Admiral-But, your majesty, what has preserved peace during the last twenty and more years if it was not our grand army? If we hadn't been so well prepared as to number of soldiers and ships, as to the latest pattern of guns and other war material, hostilities might have broken

The Czar-Hypothesis, my dear admiral! There isn't an atom of proof for what you say. I am convinced, on the other hand, that your grand ed it as his sacred duty to persuade the | collection of war material is a permanent menace

Admiral-On that point I beg to differ with our majesty, and the people, I am sure, think as I do. They love the army and value it for the protection it renders the nation. And for these services they are willing to pay.

The Czar-It is unfortunate that you and armed war preparedness enthusiasts generally will not see things in their proper light. As a matter of fact, standing armies and big navies are obstructing national development everywhere, and the people, staggering under the weight of overtaxation for army purposes, hate and loath the institution, while fearing it at the same time. I tell you, admiral, if things go on as they have been going, the catastrophe which you hope to avert will occur sooner than you think. The disaster will be awful. The thought of it might make an honest man shudder

Admiral-I beg your majesty's pardon. I am only an old sea dog trying to do my duty. Now, duty, as I take it, compels the state to do everything in its power to keep the army abreast of the times, increasing and equipping it in the best manner possible, so that, in the hour of danger-The Czar-No, no, no. It's the state's duty to avert war by other means than by laying up war material that must necessarily lead to war. Don't you know that the war of the future, of which we stand in such dread, may involve the whole

Admiral-Is your majesty thoroughly in earnest? The Czar-Most thoroughly. I regard it as my sacred duty to secure permanent peace for the nerve to keep the army and navy abreast of the world by persuading the nations to disarm. At times, which is the ideal thing for every good | the same time, I am not blind to the fact that this grand purpose can only be achieved by the

ration of all civilized peoples. This ended the conversation, the czar instead of keeping on increasing their strength. rising and giving the signal for the dismissal of the fleet.

CENTENNIAL OF HUGO.

France to Celebrate Famous Writer's One Hundredth Birthday.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau and his colleagues in the French government have decided to celebrate in a national way the one hundredth birthday of Victor endeavors permit of no misinterpretation, but Hugo, which will fall next February, says a Paris dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. The celebration will be on the largest and most imposing scale. Representatives of French art and literature, all of the highest distinction, will participate, and the festival will be in a special sense such a one as the masses may join in. In making the announcement for the government the Temps says:

"In spite of the reaction against the school which Victor Hugo led, in spite armies and navies, be limited. The nations durst of a tendency to question his originality and his philosophic authority, he nevertheless remains, both by virtue of the amount of his product and by the brilliancy of his imagination and his unrivaled control of the melodious capacity of words, the most imposing literary figure in France during the nine-

Doubtless the celebration will lead to a revival of popular interest in Hugo's my dear admiral, will eventually compel the novels and poems. Literary Frenchmen see in him not only the chief of romanticism, but the ablest exponent government, like that of St. Petersburg, strives of socialistic democracy. Possibly, for peace most carnestly. To preserve peace is its though, his anticlerical prejudices will prevent the French religious classes from joining heartily in the projected

No New Silver at Christmas.

No new silver coins will be issued into our neighbors' land. It's all done in the in- by the mint this Christmas, the Bank of England being notified recently that, in view of the fact that the present compel your people to bleed itself to death to stock of silver coin is large enough, new coins bearing the king's effigy will be issued in the new year, says the London Mail. In future the issue of Great, neither Alexander nor Peter, neither Louis silver coins will be regulated by the requirements of circulation and not by the desire of the public to possess new silver at Christmas.

The Automobile to the Horse.

Go to, thou equine dotard! Soon wilt thou find thy place With other relics of an ancient time, The dodo, the pelicosaurus, The thingumbob and the whatsitsname. An infant am I. 'tis true. But what a hearty, lusty fellow, With a constitution of steel, not mere iron. Thou would'st point with scorn at my lack of ancestry.

I would have you know I am the fruit of generations and generations of giant brains,

The conception of years of thought and toil have conceived me. As the swift moving railway train has displaced the lumbering stagecoach,

So I will displace you.

But, with the Alsorans,

Thou must stand aside.

G'lang there!

I have my faults, but my virtues o'ertower What if I bust a flue Or if my carburettor fails to carburette Or even if I do short circuit occasionally?

If I were a horse, I'd have the glanders or a

Or the unromantic colic. Without a cause I'd shy and throw my rider. Dost thou know, foolish horse, Thy days are numbered? For be it known When man has once begun to feel The thrill of life above the wheel Of an automobile He turns his pitying eyes upon thee And murmurs gently: "Thou wer't a good makesh it In times gone by. I thank thee kindly.

TWAIN'S TALE OF WOE

Mark Relates His Experience With a Fast Train.

HOW HE CAUGHT AN EXPRESS.

Humorist Loses His Hat, Coat and Only a Little Blood In a Wild Rush For His Train at Elmira, N. Y. Told Driver of His Carriage to "Whoop Her Up."

cently with a sad tale of woe, incidentally with a badly cut hand. It is a new tale, he says, and "it's not so very fun-He arrived from Elmira on Jan. 30,

adventure with an express train which nearly put an end to his "perpetual existence," says the New York Journal. Mr. Clemens boarded a Madison avenue car soon after his arrival from the Erie railroad station in Jersey City.

He was looking at his right hand,

which showed evidences of rough

usage. He held it in his left hand. "It's for being overstrenuous," he was heard to say, "but I'm glad I caught the train."

"What's the trouble, Mr. Clemens?" asked a friend who happened to be on

"Trouble? There's lots of trouble in my family at this moment," the humorist answered, giving his bruised hand a gentle squeeze with his left. moss. "I have just come down from Elmira. It's a great place to keep away from in winter. Don't mind it in summer, but in winter! Well, just to show the kind of through it never stop long enough to see whether a fellow gets on or not.

"Yesterday an express train was passing through the village-I don't know just how fast it was going, but it

"The driver of the carriage which I had hired when I first reached town Mr. Heye's guests comprised Dr. and with heavy steel, a clear track and an and had not been able to lose, try as I Mrs. Gannt, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, unobstructed view for several miles, would, said it was my train and we Mr. and Mrs. Battles, Mr. Hart, Mrs. the engineer of a local train may inhad just a minute to drive a mile to Heye and Mr. Josephi. the station to get it.

"'Whoop her up!' I said, and with a queer kind of a smile the driver whooped her up, and we went sailing. It was the fleetest animal I had ever sat behind and by far the worst. She didn't trot. She didn't run. She whizzed. We made the station just as the train was pulling out.

"I was going to eatch that train if I had to lose a leg or an eye or an ear. I was determined to lose something and catch the train. I made a leap from the carriage and a hop for the train, and before I knew it my right foot got mixed up with my left, and a second later my face touched the ran that the train had just passed over. I was up in another second, running thought that I was Prince Henry or "I had caught the train and still had

the cuts in my hand." right hand with his left, said he had in order that the cancer may be dereached his destination and left the stroyed.

WILL USE ANCIENT MACE.

Curious Scepter to Be Employed In King Edward's Coronation.

and ancient relic was still in existence. when his cure is complete.

It is indeed a curious thing. The staff is about eighteen inches long and composed of crystal, cut and channeled with alternate bands of gold and sil- Embroidered Waistcoats the Proper ver. says the Chicago Record-Herald. The divisions are decorated at intervals with eight strings of large seed groups.

There is no record of the period when curious interest next June.

Mark Twain and the Compositor.

All compositors, however intelligent, suffer severely at their hands. Mark He notes the awkwardness caused by Columbus, Neb. Twain once had a trying experience the lack of a bisexual pronoun to cover with a compositor, one of those con- "him" and "her" and the rest. Well, scientious compositors who not only the word "Eurasian," made up of Euknow, but know that they know, says rope and Asia, gives the clew. Why Harper's Literary Gossip. Mr. Clemens | not commingle "he" and "she" and had received from his publishers the make "heesh?" And "himmer" is the obproofs of a story which he considered vious resultant of "him" and "her," as funny as anything he had ever writ- | while "his" and "her" precipitate into ten, but on reading the proofs he dis- "hizzer." What do you think of this mally discovered that the fun had been sentence, which illustrates the new carefully eliminated. Mr. Clemens re- English: "A writer is annoyed when turned the proofs, congratulating the heesh finds hizzer work treated as pubcompositor upon having consumed lic property, rather than hizzers, and "only one week in making sense of a instead of being credited to himmer is story which he himself had required pirated by papers by which heesh is

DINNER AT \$100 A PLATE.

Artificial Pine Forest at Delmonico's

Scene of a Choice Feast. The red room of Delmonico's transformed into a miniature bower in a pine forest was a few nights ago the

The name cards for each of the ten persons who attended were painted on oak leaves and the menus on squares of white birch bark about ten by seven and the eatables corresponded. The cost a large yield of corn. Mark Twain went to New York reof the dinner amounted to not less than \$100 for each of the covers laid, and the bill was footed by Mr. George Heye of New York.

For the transformation of the room hundreds of pine boughs had been where, he says, he had a hairbreadth brought from the woods, and these were so adjusted upon the walls, ceiling and floor of the apartment as to completely conceal the original interior. Invisible wires were strung through them and connected with hundreds of small incandescent light globes which peeped out from the green boughs on walls and ceiling. Each globe was shaped like an orchid and shone with a pale green light which lent reality to the semblance to the rare woodland flower.

Over the crash that covered the floor had been strewn pine boughs, tangles of thick woodland, moss and bushels of autumn leaves in all their rich tints of scarlet, yellow and gray. A round table

Ranged around the table were the ten chairs, each of which, especially built a place it is express trains passing the surface. The center of the table brake will stop a train in 30 per cent quantity of moss and oak leaves. Twen- brake ordinarily in use. ty or thirty small electric globes were front of each cover was a cluster of was going fast enough to kick up the thirty of the rarest of natural green could provide.

X RAYS FOR CURE OF CANCER Wonderful Claims Made by a Chicago Physician.

over fifty cases of cancer, including not heretofore demanded. many forms of the disease, and have yet failed to find a single one that would not yield readily. I am of the before the disease is well advanced."

recently by Dr. John E. Gilman, pro- where ordinary trains barely move. fessor in the Hahnemann Merical coldown the tracks yelling to the brake- lege at Chicago, in referring to the reman to wait a minute. He must have sults of his experiments with Roentgen rays in the cure of cancer, says the Grover Cleveland, for he immediately New York Herald. Dr. Gilman's meth- of the new brake is not hard to underpulled the bell, and the train stopped. od is simple. The patient is given rem- stand and it is simple in operation. edles which will supply material need- By means of auxiliary air tanks of the leg. I lost my hat and lost my ed for the rebuilding of the destroyed high pressure, it exerts a comparativecoat, and I came out on top save for tissue, and he is subjected to the infu- ly high pressure on the wheels at high And here the humorist squeezed his weeks or months, as the case may be, matically as the speed slackens. For

One case which Dr. Gilman is treatgrowth pressed on the base of the an instant. As the speed slackens the Since the lord mayor laid claim to left eye was closed and his nose forced the privilege of carrying the crystal sideways. There was danger that any and silver scepter or mace at the coro- moment the walls of some of the main nation there has been a great deal of | blood vessels in his neck would give interest displayed by Londoners to way, causing instant death. He has know the significance of this scepter been under treatment two months, is

PARIS SETS STYLE FOR MEN

Thing For Afternoons.

will be ablaze with colored and em- the wrist he can stop his train in far pearls. The coronet is composed of broidered waistcoats, the incoming four crosses and four fleurs-de-lis dec- style placing practically no limit on the orated with three rubies and three sap- extravagance permitted in this respect, stances, will amount to the difference phires, besides six very large seed says the Chicago Record-Herald. The pearls. Other pearls are arranged in ordinary colored waistcoats will be strictly reserved for morning wear.

An embroidered garment of chenille, this curious relic was made. It is evi- wool or silk will be de regueur for the dent that it has been altered from time afternoon, while for evening the waistto time, but in its present shape it has coat will be of black or white, plain or has been too recent to give facts and been assigned to the early part of the embroidered silk. However, black vel- figures of its achievements on this fifteenth century. This emblem of the vet, plain or very discreetly festooned road, its record since introduction has lord mayor's authority has not been with light silk, may also be adopted. seen at any state function since the The prettiest women among the ariscoronation of George IV. It will likely | tocracy are taking special delight in therefore be one of the objects of most embroidering their husbands' and sweethearts' waistcoats.

A Bisexual Propous.

A correspondent comes forward to

When Hot Winds Were Hot

Remember-A little stream of water was running down every corn row in my fields during the drouth last summer while other fields were suffering very badly, and drying up. Do you realize the difference? In other scene of one of the most remarkable words-my fields produced a fine crop dinners in the history of that famous of fully developed seed corn. The hostelry, says the New York Evening other fields produced mostly nubs and some not that. If you wish to raise a full crop this year, you cannot do it by planting drouth-stricken seed.

When you plant my Irrigation Grown Seeds you have planted the best, and they will assure you a strong inches in size. The wines were all of and vigorous stand, with the great the rarest and most expensive vintages, vitality which is necessary to secure

Send four cents for samples. CLARENCE L. GERRARD, Columbus, Neb.

An Improved Brake

Safety, coupled with speed, is the aim of every great railroad; but above all things-safety.

No innovation that gives promise of insuring the safety of passengers or of carrying them more quickly is overlooked by the heads of modern railroads. Every improvement tending to increase speed must of necessity be counterbalanced by some device that will insure safety.

Nothing fills these requirements to such an extent as the air-brake. The latest improvement in this valuable aid to train operation is a high-speed attachment which, after several years of experimenting, has been brought to be called perfect.

The new high-speed brake adopted eight feet in diameter made of unfin- by the Burlington Route, the first ished oak rose from the litter of moss western railroad to put this safety deand leaves, and its stout legs were com- vice in operation on all through trains. pletely covered with green and gray consists of the standard quick-action brake with a pressure-regulating attachment. It was designed to meet the requirements of trains scheduled at the high average rates of speed for this occasion, was made of black now in common service, The value of birch boughs fashioned in varied rus- this improvement may be appreciated tic designs and with the bark left on when it is realized that the high-speed was a mound of maidenhair fern and a less distance than required with the

While local trains frequently run at arranged in the midst of these, and in very high rates of speed for short distances in convenient places, their operation is under conditions that involve but little more real risk than orchids that the florists of New York the running of a slow freight. With a good roadbed, well ballasted and laid dulge in a burst of speed at fifty or sixty miles per hour and yet keep his train under control.

But the trains which require every possible safeguard are not of this kind. They are trains which must run at a written. high average speed, requiring a veloc-"We are in the beginning of an era ity through yards and over bridges, By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy. when cancer will have no terrors. In switches and crossings (where trains the last year and a half I have treated are required to be under full control)

Safety signals have been located at such distances from danger points as to provide ample space in which to bring ordinary trains to a stop from belief that the disease can in the fu- the customary speed of 25 or 30 miles ture be broken down quickly and sure- per hour, but there is no such provision ly, even when treatment does not begin for the present day flyers, which must go through on schedule time, but This confident statement was made slightly reducing speed at many places

It is to meet these new and unusual requirements, which have sprung up within recent years, that the new brake is designed. And it meets them ence of the X rays every day for a few speed and relaxes the pressure autoinstance, a train is running at 60 or 70 miles per hour when the engineer sights an obstruction on the track. With the old style brake he could ap- of Public Accounts the day and year first above ing now is that of a Nebraska ranch- ply a pressure of only 70 pounds to written. man. The whole left side of his face the square inch, but with the new apwas affected by the cancer. The paratus 110 pounds are available in By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy. brain so as to affect his memory, his pressure relaxes, therefore preventing CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION the wheels from sliding, which would flatten them and perhaps cause serious

The customary braking force which an engineer may use is about 90 per cent of the weight of the car, but an emergency application of the new and what it is like, for it is no exagger- getting well and soon will leave the brake increases this to about 125 per ation to say that no one of a hundred hospital. The tissues are being restored cent; or, in other words, the pressure thousand was aware that this curious so that he will look like himself again of the brake shoes upon the car wheels is about 40 per cent greater. The careful tests which have been made show that a train may be stopped in 30 per cent less distance than with the next best braking appliance.

The Burlington engineer now sits in his cab alert and keen-eved as ever. The boulevards of Paris this winter but he knows that by a mere twist of less time than he could with the old brake. This difference, in many inbetween safety and disaster. The possibility of a wreck is lessened in just the degree that the distance in which the train may be brought to a standstill is decreased.

Though the installation of the new brake on the Burlington's equipment been remarkable by reason of its uniformly high efficiency and entire freedom from accident. There is every reason to believe that its adoption by other railroads will have a marked effect in increasing the safety of high-

Our readers intending to put out a are not gifted with a sense of humor, fill a few of the gaps in the English strawberry patch should send for price and professional humorists sometimes language, says the London Chronicle. list of irrigated plants to O. E. Cox,

Applauds Wheeler.

Editor Independent: I am a German, often called a "Dutchman," but I delight in such men as Wheeler. Abolish kings, emperors and slaveholders and anarchism will disappear. Hurrah for New Zealandism. NICHOLAS KUTH.

BED RUGS DOOMED.

Progress, O.

Of all the worries of the house-keeper the bed-bug is the worst. All will be thankful, a remedy which absolutely rids a house of all bugs has been found. Mrs, Bertha Fremont, 431 Fourth. Des Moines. Ia., is the discoverer. She will send a large sample, enough for three beds, for 15c, actual cost of postage, packing, etc. Her regular

STATE OF NEBRASKA.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the POTOMAC IN SURANCE Co. of WASHINGTON. in the District of Columbia, has complied with the insurance law of this state applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of FIRE AND LIGHTNING insurance in this

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above | CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts.

state for the current year ending January 31,

By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the FIREMEN'S IN-SURANCE Co. of NEWARK, in the state of New

for the current year ending January 31, 1903. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written. CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts.

By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

Jersey, has complied with the insurance law of

this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business

of FIRE AND LIGHTNING insurance in this state

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION STATE OF NEBRASKA . OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the British America Assurance Co. of Toronto, in Canada, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state applicable to such companies and is therefore anthorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1903.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor such a state of perfection that it may of Public Accounts the day and year first above 31, 1903.

CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts, H. A. Babcock, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION STATE OF NEBRASKA OFFICE OF

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor

of Public Accounts the day and year first above CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts.

By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION STATE OF NEBRASKA OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the Largette Fire AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. New York, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business. of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1903. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION STATE OF NEBRASKA.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the American Fire nsurance Co. of Philadelphia. in the state of Pennsylvania, has complied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the busness of Fire and Lightning insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31,

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above

CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts. By H. A. Babcock, Deputy. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEBRASKA OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the Traders Insurance Co. of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1903.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts.

STATE OF NEBRASKA.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, February 1, 1902.

It is hereby certified that the Greenwich In-surance Co. of New York, in the state of New York, has complied with the insurance law of this state applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1903.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts

By H. A. Babcock, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA. OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Lincoln, February 1, 1902.

surance Co. of St. Petersburg, in Russia, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1903. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above

It is hereby certified that the Salamandra In-

CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF NEBRASKA. OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln. February 1, 1902.

It is hereby certified that the Delaware in-surance Co. of Philad-Iphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state applicable to such companies state of Wisconsin, has complied with the inbusiness of Fire and Lightning insurance in this state for the current year ending January Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor

CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

of Public Accounts the day and year first above

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA. OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the Reliance insurance Co. of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, has complied with the Insurance and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning insurance in this Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor

II A RARCOCK Denuty

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the United Fire-men's Insurance Co, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, has complied with the Insur-ance Law of this state, applicable to such com-

panies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning insurance in this state for the current year ending January Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above

CH. RLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA. OFFICE OF

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, February 1, 1902.

It is hereby certified that the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. of New York, in the state of New York, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1908.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts.

By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION,

STATE OF NEBRASKA. OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co. of New York, in the state of New York, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Plate Glass Insurance in this state for the current year ending January

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts.

By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy." CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the American insurance Co. of Boston, in the state of Massa-chusetts, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state applicable to such companies and and is therefore authorized to continue the bus-iness of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state, for the current year ending January 31,

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA. OFFICE OF

Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the American Surety Insurance Co. of New York, in the state of New York, has complied with the Insurance Law of his state applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fidelity and Surety insurance in this State for the current year ending January 31, 1903. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above

CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CENTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA. OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the Western Assurance Co. of Toronto, in the Dominion of Canada, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state applicable to such companies and is erefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1903.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor
of Public Accounts, the day and year first

above written. CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA. OFFICE OF

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the PRUSSIAN NA-TIONAL INSURANCE Co. of STETTIN, in Germany, has complied with the Insurance Law of this therefore authorized to continue the business of FIRE AND LIGHTNING Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 19 Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor

of Public Accounts the day and year first above CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts.

By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the LAWYERS SURETY INSURANCE Co. of NEW YORK, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of FI-DELITY SURETY insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1903.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor

of Public Accounts the day and year first above CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the NEW YORK PLATE GLASS INSURANCE CO. of NEW YORK, has complied with the insurance law of this state. applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of PLATE GLASS INSURANCE in this state, for the current year ending January 31, 1903. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor

CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

of Public Accounts the day and year first above

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA. OFFICE OF

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the CONCORDIA tinue the surance law o companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of FIRE AND LIGHTNING insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 190 Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor

of Public Accounts the day and year first above written. CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA. OFFICE OF

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Lincoln, February 1, 1902, It is hereby certified that the UNION ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY of LONDON, in England, has com-Law of this state applicable to such companies | plied with the insurance law of this state, applicable to such companies and is therefore authorized to continue the business of FIRE AND state for the current year ending January 31, 1963.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above of Public Accounts the day and year first above

CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts. | CHARLES WESTON, Aud. Pub. Ac'ts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.