THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

VOL. VII. OMAHA, NEB., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1878. NO. 232.

TELEGRAPHIC.

VERY LATEST.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, March 13—Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to provide for and regulate counting of votes for president and vice president, and decisions of questions arising thereon. Referred to a special committee. Mr. Merrimon expressed the hope that a report would soon be made, as four months of the session had passed and action should be had upon the matter soon.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill to aid the New Orleans and Pacific railroad company. Referred.

Also to establish a mint at New Orleans, authorizing coinage of gold and silver thereat, and making an appropriation therefor. Referred.

Mr. Matthews called up the motion to refer the communication of the Secretary of the interior in regard to timber depredations to the committee on public lands and have it printed in the record. Mr. Matthews said he asked to have the document printed in the Record as a matter of justice as the department from which it eminated had been attacked yesterday in the senate.

Mr. Blaine said he thought the secretary of the interior should be heard, but at the same time the senator from Ohio must be aware of the fact that he was asking an extraordinary privilege to have this document so printed. He reserved to himself the right to reply to it because the document was in reply to what he said in the senate upon a recent occasion.

Mr. Sargent opposed printing of the document in the Record as a bad precedent, and not because the contents of it was so very creditable to its authors that he feared them. He argued the document was made up from statements of spies who followed men into their places of business and reported their conversations. He referred to the action of Congress in abolishing spies in the custom service, and said congress then put the stamp of condemnation upon using Fouche's method of spies.

After some further debate Mr. Matthews read the reply of the secretary of the interior as part of his remarks. The communication having been read, Mr. Blaine spoke at length on the action of the secretary of the interior. He said the secretary did not happen to be a native of this country. He could not help that, and he (Blaine) did not mention it as a reproach to him. He was born in the kingdom of Prussia, which was 15,000 square miles less in extent than Montana, and the secretary, perhaps, with the instinct of his boyhood, applied the land laws of Prussia to Montana, and not the land laws which have been used in settling the United States. The Secretary of the Interior forgot the magnitude of our country, although he was charged with administration of that department, which he should study carefully, and that the one dollar per acre stumpage exacted by him from the people of Montana was excessive. The wood land within sight of the spire of Trinity Church, New York City, would not bring that stumpage which the secretary of the interior demanded of the people of Montana. It was a thing conceded by the government that the hardy pioneer who went forward to settle the country should have the water, air and wood free. Referring to the abolition of the informer's system in the customs service, abolished a few years ago, he spoke of the course of the secretary of the trrasury, then a member of the senate, and said he waxed wroth because a rich importer was interfered with by detectives, but now the lonely settler in Montana could be visited by spies and pimps.

Pending discussion the subject was laid aside, and the West Point appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Thurman called up the Pacific railroad sinking fund bill, that it might be unfinished business tomorrow, and the Senate at 4:30 p. m. adjourned.

Further Particulars from the Storm

Cheyenne, March 13.—All railroads to this place are now open, excepting the Colorado Central, which has still about eight miles of hard packed snow to clear. The Denver Pacific train reached here at noon today. Trains from the west on the Union Pacific came through this morning. Coaches on the Black Hills stage line depart daily, but will doubtless be much delayed going through.

The loss of life from the storm will be considerable. On Thursday last a party of five men—Joe Connow, H. J. McCann, Charles Wilson and Messrs. Card and Kuntz—left Laramie City for a hunt. They were caught in the storm. The bodies of the last three named were found yesterday. Connoy's body and the bodies of two horses were found this afternoon. McCann is still missing.

New Hampshire Election.

Boston, March 13.—In 155 towns and cities of New Hampshire Prescott has 32,044, McKean 28,464, scattering 578. These places in 1877 gave Prescott 33,288, Marcy 28,287, scattering 344. The Republican net loss in these places is 1,655. Prescott's majority in 155 towns is 3,002.

Concord, N. H., March 13.—One hundred and eighty-four towns give Prescott 35,694; McKean, Democrat, 32,834; scattering 592. Towns so far heard from give the house 184 Republicans and 117 Democrats.

Immigration to Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., March 13—The immiration pouring into Nebraska increases as the season advances. During the first week of March the B. & M. railroad brought to this city 51 coach loads of land seekers. As many are coming in wagons as by cars, and the total number crossing the Missouri river into the State is not less than 1,000 daily.

ADVERTISING

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

Confirmations.

Washington, March 13.—The senate to-day confirmed William A. Howard, of Michigan, governor of Dakota; Michael Shaughnessy, Mississippi, United States marshal of Utah; Charles Bartlette, Maine, now consul at Turks Island, consul at Guadaloupe; J. W. Albertson, United States attorney, eastern district of North Carolina; E Simpson, collector of internal revenue, Third district of Indiana; Edward H. Morrison, New Jersey, register of the land office, Boise City, Idaho.

Postmasters—T C Munhall, Watseka, Ill; E Kirk, Sioux City, Ia; David G Potts, Petersburg, Va; United States attorney, Wilbur F Lunt, district of Maine; United States marshal, Alex C Botkin, territory of Montana; United States consul, Geo C Tanner, at Vervierne and Liege; collector of customs, Edward T J Nealy, district of Bath, Me.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, March 13.

MONEY	7
GOLD	101
GOVERNMENTS.	
Governments firm.	
U. S. 6's 1881, reg	106¼
U. S. 1865, new	114
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	106⅜
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	108⅛
U. S. 5-20's, new	104⅝
New 4½	102⅞
U. S. 1-40s, coupons	104⅝
U. S. 6's, currencies	118⅛
STOCKS.	
Western Union	79¾
Pacific Mail	21
New York Central	107⅛
Erie	10
" preferred	25½
Northwestern	49⅝
Northwestern preferred	69¾
Rock Island	101½
St. Paul	39⅝
St. Paul, preferred	71⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	9
Lake Shore	63⅜
Illinois Central	75⅝
Union Pacific	70⅝
Wabash	15

CHICAGO PRODUCE

Chicago, March 13.

Wheat—Weak, irregular and lower; No 2 gilt edge 1 06½ cash, 1 04¾a 1 06¼ closed at 1 05½ for April; 1 05¾a1 06½ closed at 1 05⅝ for May; No 3, 1 00¼; rejected 83; No 1 Minnesota, by samle, 1 03a1 03½.

Corn—Quiet but steady; No 2, 42a42¼ closed at 42⅜ cash; 42¼a42⅜ closed at 42⅜ for March; 42¼a42⅜ closed at 42¼a42¼ for April and May; 40¼ for June; rejected, in store, 34c; high mixed 38c.

Oats—Quiet; No 2 gilt edge, in store, 24¼ cash; 23⅞ for March; 24⅛ for April; 26⅛a26¼ for May, 26⅞ for June.

Rye—No 2 gilt edge, 54½.

Barley—At 45a45½ for April.

Mess Pork—Unsettled and easier; 9 32½a9 35 for April; 9 47½ for May.

Lard—Steadier; 7 02½ for April; 7 10 for May.

Whisky—At 1 04.

Eggs—At 9a9½.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 13.

Wheat—Fair demand and firm; No 3, Milwaukee, 1 19; No 2 do, 1 24a1 25; No 1 Milwaukee, 1 30; No 2 red winter, 1 32a133; No 2, spring, 1 22½; April, 1 23a1 23½.

Rye—Dull and unchanged; No 2 western, 70a72c.

Barley—Dull.

Corn—Higher and moderate demand; ungraded western mixed, 49 a53½c; steam mixed, 52¾a53½c; western mixed 53½c.

Oats—Steady; mixed western 34½ a35½c.

Eggs—Heavy; choice western, 13½a14c.

Whisky—Quiet; 1 07.

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE.

St. Louis, March 13.

Wheat—Quiet and easier; No. 3, 1 11½ cash; 1 10⅝ for April; 1 12½ bid cash.

Corn—Steady; 39½ for cash and March; 39⅝ bid April.

Oats—Easier; 27½ bid cash; 26½ for March.

Rye—Steady; 54½ cash; 53 bid March.

Whisky—Steady at 1 03.

Pork—Dull; 9 70 cash; 9 60 bid April.

Bulk Meats—Dull; shoulders, at 3 50; long clear, 5 75; short clear, 5 12½.

Lard—Dull and nominal; held at 6 90.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

St. Louis, March 13.

Cattle—Firm and active sor shipping; demand for good butahers' quiet and unchanged; stockers in good demand; prime to choice shippers 4 60a5 10; butchers' 3 35a3 85; cows and heifers 3 25a3 75; stockers and feeders 2 80a3 85. Receipts 1,600.

Hogs—Steady; light 3 10a3 30; packing 3 20a3 30; butchers' to fancy 3 35a3 40 Receipts 2,700.

Sheep—Active demand for good; common to choice 4 30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 13.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,320; market a shade stronger; mixed packing slow at 3 00a3 45; light, fairly active at 3 50a3 65; heavy 3 95; some unsold.

Cattle—Receipts, 3 340; shipping steers steady and firm at 3 70a5 00; stock cattle in demand and good attendance of buyers, at 2 70a3 85; butchers stuff steady and unchanged; steers, 3 25a3 80; cows, 1 70a 3 85; bulls, 2 00a3 25; oxen, 3 25a 3 65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,250; strong and active; sales at 3 75a4 65.

The Omaha Shirt Factory still makes 6 first-class shirts for $9 00, Wamsutta muslin, and Richardson's fine Irish linen bosom and cuffs, guaranteed to fit. On receipt of size of collar and measure around the breast, with $1 60. We will forward sample shirt to any address, post paid. Goods sent C. O. D. Will be subject to your examination before paying, provided a sufficient amount to cover express charges is remitted with the order. Rules of self-measurement sent on application.

PH. GOTTHEIMER,
202 Farnham St., Omaha, Neb.

Tortures that need not be endured.

People suffer a great deal of pain unnecessarily. Among tortures that need not be endured are those inflicted by the rheumatism and gout, since the acrid element in the blood which produces them by contact with the sensitive covering of the muscles and joints may be eliminated by the use of that matchless depurant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, before the inflamitory symtoms are developed to any great extent. When it is considered what excruciating tortures rheumatism inflicts, and what a tendency it has, when fully developed, to attack the heart, the advisability of an early use of such a reliable antedote becomes at once apparent. The rheumatic poison is expelled from the blood by the increased action of the kidneys which act as strainers—produced by the Bitters, and the sufferer will find, if he uses it a supreme defensive agent, that he will be protected against a return of the agonizing complaint. Dyspepsia, fever and ague, liver and bowel complaints and other maladies, are also cured by this admirable remedy. 127-m5

TELEGRAPHIC.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London Times Predicts Serious Financial Difficulties.

More Trouble About the Conference—Another French Duel on the Tapis.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

AN ACCIDENT.

London, March 13.—The storerooms in course of erection at the Woolwich dock yards, covering an acre of ground, suddenly collapsed to-day while the laborers were at work. Hundreds of workingmen were buried in the debris. All were quickly rescued, but many are severely injured. No deaths have yet occurred, though several cannot survive.

FINANCES IN EUROPE.

The Times says nothing could speak more eloquently as to the deadening effect of the apprehensions which filled Europe for many months than the cheapness of money in the continental market. We have had no greater danger to face for a long time than this superficially cheap credit at home and abroad. The Financier anticipates an advance in Bank of England's rate to-morrow. Vernon Brothers, stock brokers, who failed, were short half a million sterling in stocks.

A PROSPECTIVE DUEL.

Paris, March 13.—Deputy Louis Aubrieux has sent a challenge, which has been accepted, to Paul De Cassagnac in consequence of an article in the Pays.

ENGLAND PETITIONED.

Pera, March 13.—The Armenians intend to petition England to obtain for Turkish Armenia, at the Congress, autonomy under European guarantee of protection. Otherwise they fear Russia will encourage Turkish misgovernment to furnish a pretext for Russian absorption of the entire province.

DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

Berlin, March 13.—The German Government will not issue an invitation to the peace congress until all difficulties about the subjects to be considered are removed. prospects are far from encouraging Germany will claim the presidency by prescriptive right whether Bismarck attends or not.

POSTPONED.

Constantinople, March 13.—The visit of Grand Duke Nicholas to the sultan here will be postponed until after the treaty of peace is ratified.

WASHINGTON.

NEW SILVER VAULTS.

Washington, March 13.—One of the results of the silver law is that the Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress for seventy five thousand dollars to build new vaults for the reception of silver. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, who opposed the silver bill, says the appropriations committee, of which he is a member, will report the bill favorably. Members of the Senate finance committee say that the postponement of action on the bill to repeal the resumption act is due to two causes: first, to know the effects of the silver law, and second, to ascertain the amount of silver the Secretary will issue monthly.

The Secretary of the Interior is likely to soon make a decision that will be of vast importance to Western land grant roads. This new departure is based upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Osage land case. The court held that the road was not entitled to land indemnity in the place of lands disposed of by the United States prior to the grant. This decision changes the previous practice in the land office, and greatly reduces the grants to many roads. The land office is now readjusting the grants to conform to this decision. Four western roads have been readjusted. The Wisconsin Central has already received 41,800 acres more than it is entitled to, and its grant is reduced from 750,000 acres to 587,000. The Hastings and Dakota road, in Minnesota, is reduced from 1,251,141 acres to 745,538. The readjustment will proceed until all reductions are made.

M'GARRAHAN.

Nearly every public man now here has during the day denied in positive terms all improper connection with the McGarraham claim, and the latter still persists that the pretended stock list submitted by the counsel of the New Idria Company is bogus, and some of the proofs he submits seem to prove his assertion so far as several of the names are concerned. His letters, however, have killed his case beyond redemption, and the general hope now is that the investigation will enable him to expose the New Idria Company and their part in lobbying operations here.

THE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL.

The Senate finance committee will meet to-day to consider the resumption repeal bill. Several weeks ago a majority of the committee appeared to be in favor of repeal, but the gradual decline of gold has changed the opinion of many, and the indications are that it will be indefinitely postponed. Should it by any chance be passed by the Senate, the President will certainly veto it, and it cannot be enacted over his veto. There may be a compromise in committee on the bill repealing the date clause only.

A NOTEABLE FACT.

Iowa men are commenting upon the fact that one Judge Wilson, of the Ninth State Circuit, is here as counsel for the New Indria Mining Company in the McGarrahan case at a time when his own Court is in session.

THE OLD GAG.

The Democrats are renewing their sensation about Louisiana indictments, and now say that they have evidence to indict Secretary Sherman and Charles B Earewell, of Chicago, visiting statesmen.

The committee on ways and means yesterday decided to substitute the Burchard postal savings bond for the Wallace popular bond bill, which passed the senate a few days ago. In the post office department the postal savings scheme is looked upon very unfavorably, as they doubt the practicability of its execution with the present average postmaster. They state that the utmost limits of its operation would be in the cities where the money order system is in vogue and, therefore, would meet the requirements and interests of but a very small portion of the population.

The fisheries question, when the subject of an appropriation to meet award comes fairly before Congress, will lead to a controversy protracted and determined in Congress, as well as in administration circles. The award is regarded as excessive, and while there is no disposition on the part of the government to avoid an honorable settlement, there is likely to be a very thorough ventilation of the circumstances and irregularities attending the organization and deliberations of the commission, which may make its decision not as creditable as might be desired.

The First Dollar.

Philadelphia Special to Chicago Tribune.

There had been no announcement of the time for beginning the coinage of the new silver dollars at the mint, so it was by accident that your correspondent, dropping in at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, was the only press representative there to see the first of the new coinage made. The dies were finished soon after noon and the first pair was placed in the largest coining machine, used for the double eagles. A little time was spent and a half-dozen planchets spoiled before the dies were exactly adjusted. Then Albert Downing, foreman of the coining room, put a polished planchet under the press, and, giving the wheel a single revolution, the first dollar was stamped. It was removed by hand, and, critical examination developing flaws, the pressure was readjusted and another put in.

Ten more were then coined, but the eleventh was found defective, and this, as well as the first, was at once defaced and returned to the melting room. The first twelve having been struck on polished planchets, were removed by hand to prevent indentation, and each inclosed in an envelope numbered to show the order of its coinage. The first goes to the President and the second to Secretary Sherman. The first was struck at 3:17, and at 3:35 steam was turned on and the dollars began merrily clanking into the box at the rate of eighty a minute. To-morrow two more pairs of dies will be finished, and another machine put to work so that on Thursday, when ten more will be done, four machines will be at work, turning out $150,000 of the new shiners a day. The dies for the San Francisco and Carson mints will be ready then, and will be forwarded then. The first delivery will be made on Thursday. The Secretary has as yet made no orders for the issue of the new coinage, but it is believed that it will be issued only for gold coin, because it will command the same price readily. Orders are already in for millions from storekeepers, who want them for advertising purposes. Whatever silver finds its way into the treasury will be promptly paid out for the purchasing of bullion for coining purposes.

Governor of Wyoming.

Washington special to the Chicago Times.

HAYES STIRS UP THE ANIMALS AGAIN.

Washington, March 13.

President Hayes cast another firebrand into the senate to-day, in the nomination of John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, to be governor of Wyoming. This was unexpected to the Wisconsin senators, as they had never urged Hoyt's name in connection with the governorship of Wyoming territory. They had endorsed him some time ago, and advocated his appointed to a governorship of one of the territories. Had they been given preference in the matter they would have urged anything but Wyoming, for the reason that Gov. Thayer's term has not yet expired, and his removal will undoubtedly raise opposition to Hoyt's confirmation that would not otherwise be the case.

Gov. Thayer, present occupant of the gubernatorial chair of Wyoming, is a Nebraska man. He served six years as United States senator from that state and is strongly backed by the biggest element known in his own state. No reason is assigned for his removal, but, taken in connection with the facts developed in the recent debate on the bill to amend an act of the Wyoming legislature which practically legislated Judge Peck out of office, Gov. Thayer's removal does not seem so surprising. It will be remembered Senator Davis, when dilating upon the unparalleled monstrosity of that legislative act in virtually defying the President of the United States by voting his appointee out of office, said that he was surprised at the governor of Wyoming for signing the act referred to, and if he (Davis) was President of the United States, he would settle that governor in five minutes. President Hayes seems to have acted upon this suggestion, and has made it an excuse for ousting one of Grant's appointees. The extreme Western Senators, and especially Senators Paddock, Teller, and Saunders swear eternal vengeance on Hayes.

Paddock says that when the time comes he will make the welkin ring with his objections to Hoyt, and before he gets through he proposes to dish up a few passing thoughts as to what he thinks of Senator Davis. He says that no man, not excepting Senator Davis, would have acted otherwise than did Gov. Thayer in signing that bill; that it was the unanimous act of the legislature, which was largely democratic in both houses, and to have vetoed it would have been foolhardy, more especially from the fact that public clamor was loud on all sides for Judge Peck's removal. This

YIELDING TO PUBLIC CLAMOR

against his conviction, or against that respect which a governor of a Territory, who is a federal appointee, ought to have for the President and Senate, is just what Senator Davis objected to. Senator Paddock says that Hoyt will be rejected without doubt. He is preparing for a vigorous fight at any rate. On the other hand, Senator Cameron says he is a first-rate man and ought not to be rejected.

FOREIGN BRIEFS.

At a sitting of the Hungarian delegation, Count Andrassy stated that the government had been throughout disposed to recognize the independence but not the neutrality of Roumania. Herr Wahrman protested that the Hungarian delegation was not ruled by a war like feeling but as calmly and steadily declared its readiness to enter upon war if unavoidably necessary. Several members expressed concurrence in this view.

King Humbert's address to the Italian parliament, it is said, will affirm more distinctly than ever the unity of Italy, with Rome as the capital. The young man is expected to be as firm as his father was in this respect, and it remains to be seen whether the new Pope will be as firm as the old one on the other side. It has been intimated that Leo XIII will endeavor to reconcile the differences between the Church and State, but his removing the Papal residence fourteen miles outside of Rome and the attitude of the new King do not look promising for future amity between His Majesty and His Holiness.

A cable dispatch from Vienna announces the death of the Archduke Francis, father of the Emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph, Prince Imperial and Archduke of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, was born December 7, 1802. He was the son of the Emperor Francis I. and of his second wife, Maria Therese Caroline Josephe, daughter of the late King Ferdinand I. of Naples. He married on the 4th of September, 1824, the Archduchess Sophia Fredrica Dorothea Wilhelmina, daughter of Maximilian, King of Bavaria. He renounced his right to the succession to the Austrian throne, by the act of December 2, 1848, in favor of his eldest son, Francis Joseph, the present Emperor. Besides the emperor he had three other sons.

Count Sclopis, an Italian statesman and jurist, died at Turin on the 10th of the present month. He was best known in America as a member of the Geneva arbitration board, having been appointed to that position by the King of Italy in accordance with the treaty of Washington. It was a great honor done him by his sovereign, for the tribunal was a delicate and important experiment, in the success of which it might be said the whole civilized world had an interest, and that success was dependent on the talent and learning, no less than on the diplomatic tact, of the men who might compose the body. Count Sclopis was chosen president, and the successful and harmonious conduct of the deliberations of the tribunal were in a great degree due to the rare combination of qualities that so admirably fitted him for that post. His vote determined several decisions of the tribunal in favor of the United States.

Lord Lyons, who will represent England at the conference, and who has been suggested as a successor to Lord Derby, has the following interesting history: His lordship has inherited the title gained by his father, the famous Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, of the Crimean war, who was afterwards raised to the peerage as Baron Lyons, of Christchurch. The Admiral's second son entered the navy at an early age, and fell in the great bombardment of Sebastopol, June 23, 1855; while Richard, the eldest, adopting the career of diplomacy, represented his government in various European capitals, including Florence and Athens, and succeeded Lord Napier as British Ambassador at Washington in 1859. For some time past Lord Lyons has held the post of Envoy at Paris, whence he has just been summoned to receive the instructions of his Government with regard to the approaching conference. Born on the 26th of April, 1817, he is now near the close of his sixty-first year; but the fact that he has been thought equal to the duties of so arduous and responsible a mission sufficiently shows that age has as little hold upon him as upon Prince Gortschakoff or Count Von Moltke.

Indian Affairs.

Washington, March 13.—The bill transferring the care of the Indians from the Interior Department to the War Department has been reported favorably to the House from the Committee on Indian Affairs, signed by Scales of North Carolina, Boone of Kentucky, Hooker of Mississippi, Throckmorton of Texas, Morgan of Missouri, Gunter of Arkansas, and Beebe of New York, Democrats and Townsend of New York, and Page of California, Republicans; Van Voorhees, of Ohio, and Stewart, of Minnesota, dissent from the views of the majority and think that the Indian system as at present in operation should not be disturbed. This is one of the regular pieces of legislation attempted by every congress, and the same bill which the committee report passed the House in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and will probably pass again. It has been defeated twice in the Senate, as it will no doubt be this time. In a long report the majority of the committee show by a comparison of statistics and an accumulation of facts, that the transfer would be in the interest of economy, and of peace on the frontier. They recommend the continuance of the present policy of governing the Indians, but provide in their bill for the detail of the surplus army officers, both on the active and retired list, in the place of Indian agents, by which several hundred thousand dollars in salaries could be saved each year, and the purchase of supplies through the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments of the army, by which they show that a million or more dollars could be saved annually. One section of the bill provides that all religious denominations shall have free and equal rights to erect school buildings and churches at all agencies, and shall be encouraged in their efforts to civilize and Christianize the Indians.

Pacific Coast Elections.

San Francisco, March 13.—At the city election in Oakland yesterday a large vote was cast The workingmen elect all candidates except superintendent of schools and city marshal by small majorities. The fight was between workingmen and republicans, democrats fusing to some extent with the latter party.

At the municipal election at Salinas the citizens party elected the whole ticket except one councilman workingman.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

School District Business.

The attention of school officers is called to the approaching annual meeting in each district, which must be held on the first Monday of April.

NOTICE.

The director must give written or printed notice of the annual meeting at least fifteen days before, stating day, hour and place of meeting. (See section 21, Schol Laws).

CENSUS.

The director must take the census within ten days before the first Monday in April. If the director is absent or unable, the moderator or treasurer must do it. The census can be legally taken, only at this time. (See sec. 46 of school law.)

THE ANNUAL MEETING

when assembled should pursue the following order of business, unless special circumstances render some other more convenient:

THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The director's report should be read for the information of the meeting. It should embody:

1. A summary of all business transacted by the district or the board during the past year.

2. The number of mills of tax levied by the district at the last annual meeting, also the number of mills levied by the county commissioners to pay bonds, or for other purposes connected with the schools.

3. Any other items which will be of use to the district in arranging business for next year.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer's report should be read; it should contain.

1. An itemised statement of all moneys received by him during the year, and for what received.

2 An itemised statement of all moneys paid out during the year, and for what paid.

3. A statement showing money on hand.

4. The total amount of district indebtedness, and when each part of it is due.

After this report is read, the treasurer should present his vouchers for money paid, and settle with the board. The full details of this settlement should be noted on the directors' record for future reference.

ESTIMATES.

The meeting should next determine the number of months school shall be kept in the ensuing year. (See sec. 33 of school law.)

The director should then present his estimate of the expenses necessary to be incurred during the ensuing year, including:

1. For teachers' wages.
2. Fuel and contingencies.
3. Repairs on school house.
4. Additions to furniture.
5. Payment of officers' salaries
6. Any other lawful purpose.
7. Estimate the number of mills on the dollar necessary to be levied to cover each of these several amounts, and the total number. (See sec. 50 of school law.)

This tax, when voted, must be reported to the county clerk of the county, between the first and third Mondays of June. (See sec. 55 of the school law.)

It must not be forgotton that it is the duty of the district at the annual meeting to vote a tax sufficient to pay interest on all outstanding bonds, and this tax should be reported to the county clerk with the other levies.

This report must be made by the Board, and signed officially.

The director should make his report to the county superintendent within ten days after the annual meeting. If the county superintendent has not furnished the director with a blank for this report, one can be had by writing for it to the county superintendent.

Directors will observe that the annual district report is much less complicated than formerly. To supplement this brief report the director will send with his report to the county superintendent all the teachers' monthly reports he has received during the year ending April 1st, 1878.

In the director's report, the item, "number of mills of tax levied during year ending April 1, 1878," should include taxes which were levied in 1877, and not others.

The law requires both director and treasurer to keep full and complete accounts of all district business transacted by them. It is the duty of the district to furnish suitable books for this purpose. Such records properly kept, will do much to expedite business, prevent mistakes, and ensure the most economical management of school affairs.

S. R. THOMPSON,
State Supt. Pub. Ins.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The following orders have been issued from the Headquarters of the Department of the Platte:

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of ten months, and to go beyond the sea, has been granted Lieut. R. E. Whitman, Third cavalry, by Gen. Sherman. The leave of absence granted Capt. Alexander Moore, Third cavalry, has been extended one month, by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th infantry, has been relieved from service on a board of survey, to which he was appointed in special orders from the headquarters of the army, dated February 26th.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted Capt. Fred Van Vleit, 3d cavalry, by General Sherman.

MUSIC

Continental Hall.

—PERFORMANCE ON THE—

ZITHER,

EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

F. Lauterbach Prop.

486 Thirteenth St. bet. Farnham & Harney.

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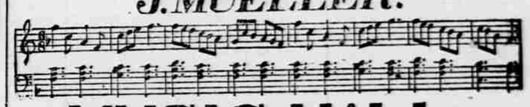

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