

ANOTHER HUNDRED FATWOMS.

The Supreme Court Decides That Work on the Salt Well Can Continue.

AN OPINION FROM LANE.

He Decides That the Hold-Over Members of the Omaha School Board Are Entitled to Office Under the New Charter.

(FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.)

The supreme court yesterday passed upon the question at issue between the auditor and the board of public lands and buildings regarding the continuance of work on the salt well. The question raised by the auditor was as to his right to continue to issue warrants for the work after the expiration of the quarter ending May 31, and a statement of facts in the case were submitted by the attorney general. Upon consideration the court holds that the auditor, under the law, can issue warrants until the expiration of September and that the fund is available until that time. This decision will allow the board to continue the well another 1,000 feet and furnish information as to what underlies this section of the state to the depth of 3,000 feet. When it is considered that the results attained by sinking the well 2,000 feet are practically valueless the continuation of the work will, if nothing should be developed, settle the question of experiments for minerals or other products to a depth within reach of reasonable working.

OPINIONS FILED.

Weaver vs. Cressman. Appeal from Cummings county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where an action in the nature of a creditor's bill is brought by a non-resident on a judgment rendered in another state on which an execution had been returned unsatisfied, the court has jurisdiction to set aside the judgment and to grant a new trial.

2. While the general rule is, that funds in the hands of the clerk of a court at law yet in a proper case a court may subject such funds to the payment of the claims of a creditor.

3. A judgment rendered in another state, when brought into this state, is merely evidence, and its force is not binding until a judgment is recovered there in our state.

4. Where an action is brought in this state on a judgment rendered in another state to subject certain property of the debtor alleged to have been assigned by him without consideration, the debtor is a necessary party to the suit.

Toole vs. Maben. Error from Holt county. Reversed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where in an action on a promissory note and account the answer of the defendant was a plea of payment and over-payment, and there is a failure of proof to show payment of the account, a verdict for the defendant thereon cannot be sustained.

2. A cause should be submitted to the jury upon the issues made by the pleadings and not upon incidental questions which may arise from the testimony.

Bentley vs. Davis. Error from Franklin county. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where certain matters in difference between A and B are submitted to certain arbitrators and a verdict is rendered which was ratified by the aforesaid parties by entering into a written agreement signed by them and witnessed by the said arbitrators. Held, that the parties had thereby accepted of said award and no action could be brought upon the original contract.

2. A cause submitted to arbitrators without showing some adequate cause for setting the award aside.

3. Matters not submitted to the arbitrators, or not considered by them in making the award, may be sued on as though no such award had been made.

4. Testimony held insufficient to sustain the verdict.

State ex rel. Hopkins vs. School District 7, Sherman county. Mandamus. Writ allowed. Opinion by Cobb, J.

1. Official certificates of the calling of an election in a school district for the purpose of voting on a proposition to issue \$3,000 in the bonds of said district, for the purpose of borrowing money to build a school house, and purchase a site therefor, of the posting up of notices of such election, of the holding of such election, and of the result thereof, and of the issuance of such certificates to the persons claiming to be the director, moderator and treasurer of said district, and the judges and clerks of said election, and of the filing of such certificates in evidence upon the agreement and stipulation of parties. Held, to be evidence of the corporate existence of such school district as of the date of such proceedings.

2. The certificate of the registration of a school district bond, endorsed on such bond and signed by the county clerk under his official seal, and dated April 9, 1874, introduced and received in evidence without objection, held, to be evidence of the corporate existence of the school district by which such bond purported to have been issued.

3. The official certificate of the director of a school district that notice of a certain special school meeting in said district was given by posting up notices at the school house twenty days before the holding thereof in three of the most public places in said district, which certificate was introduced in evidence in support of the stipulation of parties, in which it was recited that such stipulation is for the purpose of using the name as testimony in evidence, and that the defendant being obliged to take depositions to prove the same. Held, to be evidence of the due publication of such notice of the calling of such special school meeting.

Perry vs. Granger. Error from Saunders county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. Where a joint owner of personal property assumes, without authority, to sell the interest of his co-tenant, the latter may regulate the sale and sue for the conversion of the property, or he may ratify it and sue for his share of the money received.

2. If one tenant of a house dies, and the other, without authority, sell it, an action for conversion by his co-tenant will lie against him. In re Lewis' estate. Opinion by Maxwell, Ch. J.

1. A bill to reappoint the state into judicial districts and to provide judges therefor, passed the legislature in the year 1870, before being signed by the governor was changed, reducing the number of judges to one in each district, and the term of office to that of the being executed in itself as to the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second, seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh, seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth, eighty-ninth, ninetieth, ninety-first, ninety-second, ninety-third, ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth, one hundredth.

2. The act of 1885, providing for two judges in the second district is valid, and the number of such judges cannot, under the constitution, be changed other than every four years.

3. The appropriation made by the legislature in 1885 for the payment of salaries of nineteen judges of the district courts, is an appropriation in gross to be applied as far as necessary to the payment of the salaries of all judges of the district courts.

4. The act of 1885, providing for two judges in the second district is valid, and the number of such judges cannot, under the constitution, be changed other than every four years.

5. The appropriation made by the legislature in 1885 for the payment of salaries of nineteen judges of the district courts, is an appropriation in gross to be applied as far as necessary to the payment of the salaries of all judges of the district courts.

6. The act of 1885, providing for two judges in the second district is valid, and the number of such judges cannot, under the constitution, be changed other than every four years.

7. The appropriation made by the legislature in 1885 for the payment of salaries of nineteen judges of the district courts, is an appropriation in gross to be applied as far as necessary to the payment of the salaries of all judges of the district courts.

8. The act of 1885, providing for two judges in the second district is valid, and the number of such judges cannot, under the constitution, be changed other than every four years.

9. The appropriation made by the legislature in 1885 for the payment of salaries of nineteen judges of the district courts, is an appropriation in gross to be applied as far as necessary to the payment of the salaries of all judges of the district courts.

10. The act of 1885, providing for two judges in the second district is valid, and the number of such judges cannot, under the constitution, be changed other than every four years.

11. The appropriation made by the legislature in 1885 for the payment of salaries of nineteen judges of the district courts, is an appropriation in gross to be applied as far as necessary to the payment of the salaries of all judges of the district courts.

12. The act of 1885, providing for two judges in the second district is valid, and the number of such judges cannot, under the constitution, be changed other than every four years.

13. The appropriation made by the legislature in 1885 for the payment of salaries of nineteen judges of the district courts, is an appropriation in gross to be applied as far as necessary to the payment of the salaries of all judges of the district courts.

14. The act of 1885, providing for two judges in the second district is valid, and the number of such judges cannot, under the constitution, be changed other than every four years.

15. The appropriation made by the legislature in 1885 for the payment of salaries of nineteen judges of the district courts, is an appropriation in gross to be applied as far as necessary to the payment of the salaries of all judges of the district courts.

16. The act of 1885, providing for two judges in the second district is valid, and the number of such judges cannot, under the constitution, be changed other than every four years.

and explanatory of each other. They all form a united system, harmonious and consistent, adapted to the growth and development of cities of one class into those of another. In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the intention of the legislature; and this intention is discovered without importing into the statute any words not in the text and without assuming the existence of any facts or condition of things not shown by the public records. The statute is in accord with the language of the statute, and is double from and in no wise inconsistent with it.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

GEORGE B. LANE, State Supt.

To Messrs. William Coburn, Hugh G. Clark, Henry J. Lusk, W. W. Mackburn, J. H. Davis, William J. Copeland, members of the Board of Education, City of Omaha.

ARTICLES INCORPORATING the John Dierks Manufacturing company, of Omaha, were filed with the secretary of state yesterday, the general business of the corporation being to carry on manufacturing of farm machinery, farm implements, blacksmith supplies, etc. The capital stock is \$150,000 in shares of \$50 each, which may be increased 33 per cent by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders. The incorporators are John Dierks, William R. Vaughan, C. E. Holt, S. P. Rounds, J. E. Riley and J. P. Hopkins.

NEW NOTARIES. The governor yesterday issued commissions to the following notaries: Cassino E. Hastings, Springville, Cheyenne county; O. M. Salinger, Plattsmouth; William D. Jones, Plattsmouth; Ephraim J. Leiler, Bliss, Holt county; Volney Pattee, Springville, Holt county; M. H. Burton, Orleans, Harlan county; E. H. Zenzke, Lincoln; G. C. Francis, Cook; Charles M. Murdock, Wymore; James Newell, Orkney, Cheyenne county; Charles Callahan, Sidney.

WILL ATTEND THE BANQUET. This afternoon Governor Thayer will come in from a visit at Mallowville university at Bartley, Neb., and will proceed to Plattsmouth, where, in company with Secretary Laws, Attorney General Cassino E. Holt, Treasurer Plattsmouth, and Commissioner Scott, President of the Senate Meiklejohn and Hon. Patrick Egan, he will attend the third annual banquet of the Plattsmouth Young Men's republican club. The club, it is understood, expect the greatest gathering in its history and the state home officers will go in a delegation together to enjoy the evening.

NEW CANDIDATE. The visit of Jim Laird to the city seems to have been not entirely to attend the session of the republican state committee, for he brought with him the boom of South Caldwell, the republican candidate for man at Edgar, Clay county, who is the latest applicant for the much sought position of oil inspector. Just how Captain Hoover will vote to have Laird desert him at this time is not known, but it is certain it is that Laird is now, with Captain Phillips, directly behind Smith Caldwell as an applicant for the position.

IMPRESSION FROM THE PUBLIC. On the occasion of the meeting of the Lutheran synod to Lincoln Wednesday, the mayor, among others, addressed the distinguished gathering of divines. In the course of his remarks it probably occurred to him that the synod was not fully impressed with the idea that he was the great big mayor of the city and that he had filled the air with reform. Hence he quoted to them, "We are living, we are moving, we are growing, we are prospering, and as solemnly enunciated this state proposition a number of reform appreciated the statement to its fullest extent."

Jay Gould and Pattison. Jay Gould and ex-Governor Pattison made an interesting picture when they stood up to shake hands at the office of the Pacific railroad commission, says the New York Sun. Mr. Gould, who is now about on a level with the ex-governor's middle vest button. Governor Pattison sat down, and leaning his head on one hand, listened with close attention to all that the magnate had to say. In arriving at a decision I think it fair to consider the object to be attained by the legislature, the existing system of school organization, and the relation of the school district held to the one newly created.

The act relative to cities of the first class is a school district, and the members of the board are elected each year for a term of three years, and until their successors are elected an auditor.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

It will thus be seen that the act provides for a board of education to be organized on or before the first Monday in June, 1887, and to continue in office for two years and two for one year.

It further provides that at the annual election of the board of education, the members to serve for three years, and in June, 1880, there shall be elected five members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected five members to serve for three years.

and explanatory of each other. They all form a united system, harmonious and consistent, adapted to the growth and development of cities of one class into those of another. In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the intention of the legislature; and this intention is discovered without importing into the statute any words not in the text and without assuming the existence of any facts or condition of things not shown by the public records. The statute is in accord with the language of the statute, and is double from and in no wise inconsistent with it.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

GEORGE B. LANE, State Supt.

To Messrs. William Coburn, Hugh G. Clark, Henry J. Lusk, W. W. Mackburn, J. H. Davis, William J. Copeland, members of the Board of Education, City of Omaha.

ARTICLES INCORPORATING the John Dierks Manufacturing company, of Omaha, were filed with the secretary of state yesterday, the general business of the corporation being to carry on manufacturing of farm machinery, farm implements, blacksmith supplies, etc. The capital stock is \$150,000 in shares of \$50 each, which may be increased 33 per cent by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders. The incorporators are John Dierks, William R. Vaughan, C. E. Holt, S. P. Rounds, J. E. Riley and J. P. Hopkins.

NEW NOTARIES. The governor yesterday issued commissions to the following notaries: Cassino E. Hastings, Springville, Cheyenne county; O. M. Salinger, Plattsmouth; William D. Jones, Plattsmouth; Ephraim J. Leiler, Bliss, Holt county; Volney Pattee, Springville, Holt county; M. H. Burton, Orleans, Harlan county; E. H. Zenzke, Lincoln; G. C. Francis, Cook; Charles M. Murdock, Wymore; James Newell, Orkney, Cheyenne county; Charles Callahan, Sidney.

WILL ATTEND THE BANQUET. This afternoon Governor Thayer will come in from a visit at Mallowville university at Bartley, Neb., and will proceed to Plattsmouth, where, in company with Secretary Laws, Attorney General Cassino E. Holt, Treasurer Plattsmouth, and Commissioner Scott, President of the Senate Meiklejohn and Hon. Patrick Egan, he will attend the third annual banquet of the Plattsmouth Young Men's republican club. The club, it is understood, expect the greatest gathering in its history and the state home officers will go in a delegation together to enjoy the evening.

NEW CANDIDATE. The visit of Jim Laird to the city seems to have been not entirely to attend the session of the republican state committee, for he brought with him the boom of South Caldwell, the republican candidate for man at Edgar, Clay county, who is the latest applicant for the much sought position of oil inspector. Just how Captain Hoover will vote to have Laird desert him at this time is not known, but it is certain it is that Laird is now, with Captain Phillips, directly behind Smith Caldwell as an applicant for the position.

IMPRESSION FROM THE PUBLIC. On the occasion of the meeting of the Lutheran synod to Lincoln Wednesday, the mayor, among others, addressed the distinguished gathering of divines. In the course of his remarks it probably occurred to him that the synod was not fully impressed with the idea that he was the great big mayor of the city and that he had filled the air with reform. Hence he quoted to them, "We are living, we are moving, we are growing, we are prospering, and as solemnly enunciated this state proposition a number of reform appreciated the statement to its fullest extent."

Jay Gould and Pattison. Jay Gould and ex-Governor Pattison made an interesting picture when they stood up to shake hands at the office of the Pacific railroad commission, says the New York Sun. Mr. Gould, who is now about on a level with the ex-governor's middle vest button. Governor Pattison sat down, and leaning his head on one hand, listened with close attention to all that the magnate had to say. In arriving at a decision I think it fair to consider the object to be attained by the legislature, the existing system of school organization, and the relation of the school district held to the one newly created.

The act relative to cities of the first class is a school district, and the members of the board are elected each year for a term of three years, and until their successors are elected an auditor.