INSTALLMENT BONDS.

ISSUED ONLY BY

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VERMONT.

The National's Points of Excellence.

It pays the largest dividend of any company in the world.

Its death rate for many years past has been lower than any of the old companies.

The company is prohibited by its charter, loaning money to any officer, director or employe.

No investments are made in railroad or other speculative securities, as is the custom of other companies.

Its interest receipts alone since organization have more than paid all death claims. In this it has no equal.

The salaries paid to the officers and clerks of this company are less than any other similar institution in this country, only $23,644.23 last year.

It was chartered by the legislature of Vermont in 1848, and therefore practically covers the whole history of life insurance in this country.

The charter and general laws of Vermont, under which this company operates, are so strict that every safeguard has been thrown around its policy-holders.

It is purely a mutual company, there being no stock-holders to claim any portion of the profits created by the policy-holders money.

Should the purchaser wish at any time to discontinue the installments the company will redeem the policy for the stipulated sum expressed upon its face. If unable to pay the installments coming due, the company will advance the amount desired and continue the policy in force.

The promptness with which "THE NATIONAL" pays its death claims is best evidenced by the following letter:

OMAHA, Feb. 23, 1889.

Messrs. M. L. Roeder & Bro., Managers Nat'l Life Ins. Co., Omaha, Neb.

Gentlemen: I beg to express my thanks for the prompt and courteous manner with which the claim of my wife, Marie Frances Petty, lately deceased, was paid by the National Life Insurance Co. You can refer to me in both the above particulars, for I can conscientiously recommend it to any one desiring insurance. To speak of the liberality and promptness of the National Life of Vermont in the highest praise is but to say that which in every respect is true.

Yours truly, (Signed) JAMES. K. PETTY.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1889.

NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1887				$4,280,944.99

RECEIVED IN 1888.

For Premiums	$1,281,173.37		
For Interest and Rents	260,307.66		
For Profit and Loss	56.35	$1,541,537.38	

DISBURSED IN 1888.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS:

For claims by death	$291,209.03			
For matured endowments	32,710.00			
Surplus returned to policy-holders	155,186.52			
Surrendered to policy-holders	140,391.11	$619,496.66		

EXPENSES:

Salaries of office clerks	$23,644.33			
Medical examiners' fees	19,268.53			
Taxes	23,472.79			
General expense account, agencies, advertising, postage, printing, rents, furniture, and traveling expenses	256,168.44	$322,554.09	$942,050.75	
Receipts over expenditures				$599,486.63
BALANCE NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1888				$4,880,431.62
Add interest due and accrued			$86,241.13	
Office, quarterly and semi-annual premiums, net			106,692.56	
Market value of stocks and bonds, above par			120,746.98	$313,680.67
GROSS ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1888				$5,194,112.29

LIABILITIES.

Computed reserve (Actuaries' 4 per cent)		$4,068,244.07	
Death losses in process of adjustment		9,000.00	
Premiums paid in advance and extra reserve on life rate endowments		296,009.76	
Liability as to policy-holders			$4,373,253.83
Surplus by Vermont, New York and Massachusetts standard		$820,858.46	
Surplus by Pennsylvania and Maryland standard		1,105,635.53	
Total interest received	$2,868,635.28		
Total death losses paid		$2,674,386.55	
Excess of interest earned over death claims			**$194,299.73**
Total amount paid to policy-holders			$5,157,147.32
Insurance written during 1888		$11,976,388.00	
Total insurance in force			$32,312,303.00

The National's Installment Bonds

It protects against adversity in business.

It is an investment and a protection combined.

It guarantees that a certain amount of money, with interest, will be accumulated within a specified time.

The installments paid are like deposits in a savings bank, and are returned to the bondholder at his option.

The bond affords the very best security, and is negotiable the same as any other bond or stock.

Under this bond you "PAY AS YOU GO; STOP WITHOUT LOSS STOP WITH PROFIT, or CONTINUE FOR GREATER PROFITS."

The bond is not hampered by any conditions or restrictions, and its cash value cannot be impaired or jeopardized.

In case of death your heirs receive the full amount of the bond. If you live you receive the full amount of the bond with interest.

The bond matures at a specified time or in the event of previous death, for its face value, and guarantees a definite sum in cash every year.

Every policy issued by this company guarantees:

First—A Cash Surrender Value.

Second—A Paid-up Policy, or,

Third—Extended Insurance for the Full Amount of the Policy.

By this, the NEGOTIABLE VALUE is established from YEAR to YEAR, and there can never be any dispute or misunderstanding as to what it is worth if the holder desires to dispose of it. No other company issues so desirable and equitable a policy as the "Old National of Vermont."

SUMMARY.

A $10,000, 20-YEAR NATIONAL BOND provides as follows:

First—That the $10,000 bond can be paid up in 20 years by annual or semi-annual installments.

Second—That $10,000 will be paid, should death occur at any time within the twenty years.

Third—That the cash value guaranteed on the margin of the bond will be loaned or paid to the holder of the bond at any time.

Fourth—That the bond participates in the profits of the company, and $10,000, with all the accrued surplus, shall be paid at its maturity.

THE ABOVE SHOWS

Increase in Assets. - Increase in Surplus. - Increase in Income. - Increase in Insurance Written.

THE NATIONAL CHALLENGES THE WORLD to show examples that will compare as favorably as its list of policies in force drawing the largest dividends of any company in existence, a list of which, with rates and other information, will be sent on application.

M. L. ROEDER & BRO., Managers Western Department,

Denver Offices: 20 and 21 Times Building, Denver, Col. **401, 402, 403 Paxton Block, Omaha, Nebraska.**

THE ROYCE RELIEF FUND.

The Charge of its Misappropriation Completely Refuted.

MALICIOUS SLANDER REBUKED.

A Story of the Negotiations Backed up by Indubitable Proofs—A Greedy Lawyer and Needy Banker at the Bottom of It.

History of the Fund.

For the sake of creating a sensation and with evident malicious intent to lower me in the public esteem and raise the wind for newspapers that are sadly in want of patronage, the following report has been published simultaneously in Omaha and Lincoln dailies:

"Soon after the blizzard of January 12, 1888, THE OMAHA BEE started a fund for the relief of Miss Royce, and during the winter and spring of 1888 the people subscribed and paid in the sum of $5,800. Of this amount Mr. Rosewater has paid over $1,800 to Miss Royce, and retains in his possession exactly $4,000. The payment of this money has been urged upon Mr. Rosewater by Miss Royce and friends repeatedly, but he has refused on the ground that she would squander it. His first proposition was that he would invest and care for the money himself, but now, after holding the funds for a year, he refuses pay either the principal or interest, and gives no satifactory answer to the inquiries concerning the matter. Miss Royce has offered to give ample security that the money will not be wasted. Friends have agreed to hold it for her, paying 8 per cent interest semi-annually, and giving bonds in any reasonable amount that the principal will be turned over unimpaired in ten years. To this proposition Mr. Rosewater at first assented. The bonds were made out, but he rejected them and retained the money without assigning any reason therefor.

The truth of the foregoing can be substantiated by addressing any of the following gentlemen: J. T. Hecht, banker, Plainview; J. M. Dutcher, merchant, Plainview; C. H. Folsom, merchant, Plainview; W. W. Quivey, county attorney, Pierce; J. H. Stewart, real estate dealer, Pierce; Miss Louie Royce, Mount Vernon, Ia."

There is just semblance of truth enough in this report to arouse intense indignation and impress the public with the belief that a high-handed outrage had been committed under the cloak of benevolence. This impression will be dispelled when the true history of the case is told.

The memorable appeal of THE BEE on behalf of the victims of last year's blizzard was first made in behalf of Minnie Freeman and Ella Shattuck. Later, the names of Lole M. Royce and Lena Woebbecke were added to the list, as was also the Westphalen monument. When the contributions were all in, by the middle of May, the following result was published over my name:

Contributions for Minnie Freeman	$ 1,053 68
" " Etta Shattuck	4,974 66
" " Lole M. Royce	5,983 63
" " Lena Woebbecke	1,975 16
" " Westphalen monument	110 45
This made a grand total of	$14,097 58

Receipts in full are in the vaults of THE BEE from Miss Freeman, from the administrators of the Shattuck estate, guardians of Lena Woebbecke, and managers of the Westphalen memorial fund. Miss Royce alone has still an unsettled account with THE BEE, and for the very best of reasons.

After Miss Royce had drawn a fraction over $800, and became convalescent, a petition directed personally to me was received from the citizens of Plainview, requesting that the balance due Miss Royce be withheld until arrangements could be made for the safe investment of the money, and urging me to go to Plainview for a conference. This petition was headed by Mr. J. F. Hecht, president of the Plainview bank, who also wrote a separate letter, representing that the parents of Miss Royce were improvident and liable to spend her money and leave her destitute. Upon receipt of these letters I set about to devise some plan by which Miss Royce would derive a steady income from the fund without being able to impair her capital. While these inquiries were pending and plans were maturing, I received the following letter from Miss Royce:

PLAINVIEW, Neb., March 13, 1888.—Mr. Rosewater—Dear Sir: Will you kindly come and see me before disposing of the money that was raised for my benefit, as I would like to have a talk with you. There has been so much said about appointing guardians, etc. There are special reasons why I wish to see you. You wrote in your last letter that you would come and see me, and I ask it as a request now. Hoping to hear or see you soon, I remain, very respectfully, LOIE M. ROYCE.

About a week later I took the train for Plainview, arriving there after dark. Mr. Hecht met me at the depot and escorted me to his bank, an unpretentious frame with a medium-sized safe behind a plain pine counter. After locking me into his room, Mr. Hecht confidentially informed me that Miss Royce was the only daughter of parents that always had been in moderate circumstances. "Her father," he said, "has been loafing about town ever since the blizzard—nearly three months. Her mother had had her head turned by the sudden inflow of money, which was then coming, not only from THE BEE, but from contributors in and out of the state. The woman has become discontented with this place," he went on, "and even with Nebraska. She has brought on her sister and family and all these people are living off the relief fund."

Mr. Hecht further stated that the people of Plainview had collected quite an amount for Miss Royce but would not pay it over for fear of its being squandered.

After talking over my plan for investing the money with a first class insurace company for an annuity payable until death, which Mr. Hecht appeared to approve, I walked over to the home of Miss Royce. After urging my plans for investing the money to Miss Royce and her mother they both consented, and authorized me to make the investment. On my way back I met Mr. Nat Smails, editor of the Fremont Herald, who appeared anxious to know about the reports concerning the dissipation of the Royce fund. Mr. Smalls stated that nearly $400 were held in Fremont for her, but not a dollar would be paid until some arrangements had been perfected to place the money out of reach of her relatives. Subsequently Mr. Smails wrote me to the same effect.

A few days after my return I received the following:

PLAINVIEW, Neb., March 23, 1888.—Mr. E. Rosewater, Omaha, Neb.—Kind Sir: I have been thinking over your proposition, and have come to the conclusion that I don't like it. As the money was raised for my benefit, I prefer to have it at my own disposal. If I am not capable, and the people that gave it think I am not (it seems that by the letters sent with the money that I have received, and others that have been put in the fund, that they wished me to have the money), why, I supose, you will have to kindly return it to them. I was able with my parents help to take care of myself before my affliction; they can do it now, and are perfectly willing. So if the people wish me to have the money to take care of myself, please forward it to me. I do not intend to squander it, nor do my parents. I have no husband to do it for me, and I don't intend to get one. Yours respectfully, LOIE M. ROYCE.

This decision on the part of Miss Royce crested much dissatisfaction at Plainview, and I requested Mr. Hecht to secure me a statement as to the squandering of the relief fund. The following was received:

PLAINVIEW, Neb., March 29, 1888.—Dear Mr. Rosewater: Have been devoting my spare time to-day in interviewing citizens regarding the statement you suggest. They (most of them), while they favor it, are reluctant to so publicly taking a stand against Miss R. receiving the money direct. I went to call on Miss R., but she was not at home, and this evening I tried to find someone who had influence over her, and thought such one might argue the case with her, and probably succeed in persuading her to follow your advice. But it will be a hard task, as she is and has been for a long time, under the influence of opposition, or persons who are in favor of her getting the money. I have not yet found a suitable person to talk to her, so please allow me another day. I will try to-morrow to have some one who can get this matter in shape for us. I did tell you that Mr. R. and wife have not done any work since January 12, and they and a family of relatives from the east have arrived, and all of them are living on the money sent for Miss R. The fund would last them about a year if they get it. Miss R.'s letter to you is very impolite considering it is written to one who is doing so much for her, she should be willing to let you do just as you think best. I will see Miss Royce to-morrow, and have others call on her and I think she can be persuaded to follow your advice, which surely is the best. Will write you again by next mail. Yours truly,

J. F. HECHT.

PLAINVIEW, Neb., March 30, 1888.—Dear Mr. Rosewater: Miss Royce and her parents seem much excited at present. They had an idea that by writing to you and demanding the money would bring it. Now that they see it does not, they are disappointed. I find the best thing (in my opinion) is to let them cool down. * * * * Mr. R. told me this morning that an attorney at Pierce (he would not give his name) had offered to get the money of Rosewater for $1,000 fee. I am quite certain I persuaded him during the day not to do so. * * * * I hope we will be able to bring this matter to a successful termination soon. Will report again Monday. Yours truly,

J. F. HECHT.

Right after this came a letter from a Mr. Quivey, lawyer, at Pierce City, with a demand to pay over the money at once. This did not surprise me, as I had already been advised as follows:

"PLAINVIEW, Neb., April 3, 1888.—Dear Sir: I did not write yesterday, as promised, for the reason that Miss R.'s attorney was here from Pierce. Had a long interview with him. Said his plan was to demand the money of you, and you would have to pay it. I told him no such course was necessary—if he had any plans to suggest you would be ready to consider them and would adopt them if legal and best to do so under the circumstances. He finally said he would write and advise you, or would try first by writing you a friendly letter. His name is W. W. Quivey, who lives at Pierce, Neb. Don't know what he may write you, but I know he is in favor of getting the fund for Miss R. and wants to loan it for her. When he first commenced talking with me I spoke favorably of his suggestion and I found he wanted me to go in and help get the fund and I should loan half of it on commission and be the other. I can get about ten (10) of leading business men here now to sign the statement that you suggested. Yours truly,

J. F. HECHT.

By this time my applications to managers of the leading life insurance companies had received due consideration, as will be seen:

NEBRASKA BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, DR. GEORGE L. MILLER, MANAGER, OMAHA, March 23, 1888.—My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a direct proposition from the home office in the case of Miss Royce. For the sum of $6,000 the New York Life guarantees her an annuity of $331.80 for life. Should our proposition be favorably considered, advise us. Yours very truly, J. C. THOMAS.

Similar propositions were received from Mr. C. S. Stebbins, general manager of the Equitable Life, and from Mr. W. F. Allen, manager of the New York Mutual Life.

But Miss Royce, under her home influence, changed her mind, as will be seen by the following letter:

PLAINVIEW, Neb., April 13, 1888.—Mr. E. Rosewater, Omaha, Neb.: Dear Sir: Your letter of April 8 duly received. In reply I will say that I do not approve of the plan that you suggest to buy the annuity, but as to your suggestion to place it in the hands of Mr. Herman Kountze, president of the First National bank of Omaha, I think that I will will accept that; but instead of placing it in the hands of the president I desire it placed upon deposit in the bank, to remain there for ten years, to be loaned by an agent that I will suggest for my benefit, who will secure the bank for the money, and will loan it and guarantee me 8 per cent, payable quarterly.

Now, understand me, the bank are to be responsible to me, and the agent whom I chose will satisfy the bank as to security, and I will draw the interest through the Omaha bank. I desire to appoint Mr. J. F. Hecht, of this place. He has said he would rather not assume the trust, but can be induced to assume it, I think. The agent will give his security for the money to the Omaha bank. He will do this either with the First National or the Omaha National. Further, at the end of ten years, the principal is to be mine. I am willing that the matter be so arranged that I cannot draw it for ten years, but at that time I shall be twenty-nine years old and will, if ever, be competent to have charge of it. I want fifteen ($1,500) hundred dollars with which to buy me a home, and for my immediate necessities the balance to be deposited as above stated. I have not employed any lawyer nor I don't wish to, nor my relatives.

If you will please answer soon you will greatly oblige, Yours respectfully,

LOIE M. ROYCE.

On the same day the following was received:

PLAINVIEW, Neb., April 12, 1888.—Hon. E. Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. Dear Sir: I have had long talks with the Royces and it has taken me longer than I expected to get their confidence. They always seemed to think I was conspiring against them. I find it impossible to persuade them into purchasing the annuity and to-day I offered her the following suggestion as a compromise between you and her: That the fund (after she retains enough to purchase a home which she says she wants) be loaned to a good reliable party or firm, who can use the money to good advantage and pay Miss Royce 8 per cent per annum payable quarterly, said borrower to deposit the money in one of the best Omaha banks, and when he wants some or all of it he must secure the bank the same as any borrower, only that he pays a low rate of interest enough to pay the bank for their trouble. Thus the banks can allow themselves to be held responsible to Miss Royce. The contract could so be made that if the borrower fails to do his part, dies or wishes to be released the bank could appoint another in his stead. To this Miss R. objected, as it deprived her of principal all her life and does not make any arrangement as to what is to be done with the money when she dies. She said she would be willing to make such an arrangement for ten years, and promised me she would write you about such a plan. If there is anything further I can do for you in this matter, write me and I shall be pleased to serve you. Yours truly, J. F. HECHT.

In pursuance of this request I called upon Mr. Kountze with the letter of Miss Royce and talked over her proposal. Mr. Kountze informed me that it was impracticable; the First National would not attempt to act as trustee, and he could not personally do so. I then called at the Omaha National with the same result, and wrote Miss Royce about the obstacles in the way.

During the first week of May Mr. Hecht came to Omaha and delivered the following letter. At that time I was prostrate with a carbuncle, and directed our cashier to carry out the proposed arrangement and forward a draft for $1,000 to Miss Royce:

PLAINVIEW, Neb., April 30.—Mr. E. Rosewater, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sir: Your letter of April 25 received, and in reply will say that I desire to invest $4,000 in the bank, as suggested by you, but would prefer if it can be so arranged that Mr. Hecht can handle the money for me as suggested. Mr. Hecht, the bearer of this letter, will be in Omaha on May 3 and will complete arrangements. Please perfect arrangements as suggested in your letter. The balance of the fund you may send to Mr. J. F. Hecht for my use. Respectfully, LOIE M. ROYCE.

I have omitted to state that some time last spring an elderly gentleman, hailing from Kansas, called on me in the interest of Miss Royce, in whose behalf his sympathies had been aroused by the blizzard accounts of THE BEE. He had communicated directly with Miss Royce and found there was some controversy over the investment of the relief fund. After a full explanation the gentleman, whose name I cannot recall, started for Plainview, accompanied by his wife. They returned a few days later and called at my office. I was gratified to learn that my conclusions were concurred in by them. The gentleman was most emphatic in his approval of my course, and expressed fears that unless the greatest caution was exercised Miss Royce would soon be penniless.

In the middle of June, after recovering from my illness, I learned that Hecht had been unable to satisfy the banks with his proposals and the plan to let him loan out the money had fallen through. Meantime Miss Royce had moved to California and left her funds uninvested.

Another effort was thereupon made to give Hecht a chance to take the money for ten years if he would furnish a bond that mercantile agencies and banks would pronounce good.

In the middle of July the following letter was received:

PLAINVIEW, Neb., July 21, 1888.—Mr. Rosewater: I will be in your city in a few days to fix up the Miss R. matter. Yours truly, J. F. HECHT.

Mr. Hecht came to Omaha a week or two later and presented a name for bondsman. Upon inquiry at the banks, this party was pronounced unsafe. Another trouble was that the bond was not properly drawn. Mr. Hecht was notified about these defects and invited to procure a bond from a guarantee trust company in case he could not get an acceptable surety in Nebraska. This he was unable to do also.

Thus matters dragged along until the middle of November when the following letter was received:

PLAINVIEW, Neb., Nov. 20, 1888.—Hon. E. Rosewater, Omaha. Dear Sir: Your letter came in due time. Have been away or would have answered sooner. Geo. H. Stocking, of Wahoo, Saunders county, Neb., will sign as surety, which will make the bond perfectly good. Send me bond and I will get his signature, and while I am doing this you can make inquiries concerning his standing if you wish. Either of us could borrow twice the amount on our personal notes if we wanted. Please send on papers as Miss Royce is anxious to have this matter settled and the money drawing interest. Yours truly, J. F. HECHT.

This bond, however, was pronounced unsatisfactory by bankers. Then Mr. Hecht offered his father, an old farmer in Pierce county, as surety, in the following letter:

PLAINVIEW, Neb., Nov. 29, 1888.—Hon. E. Rosewater, Omaha, Dear Sir: If you desire another name on my bond, the best and most available man is my father of this place. He is a farmer, lives six miles from town. He owns a section of land valued at $10,000, and about $5,000 worth of personal property. Besides his name is Christain Hecht. I think one quarter section has an incumbrance of $1,000—which is all his debts. I don't know who you could get here to report him, would rather you would not ask anyone here, as there are so many "jealous ones" who wanted the fund, and they would surmise what it is for, so I hope that my statement of his worth will be sufficient. He or I could make oath to what he is worth if you desire it. Yours truly, J. F. HECHT.

The bond should read J. F. Hecht, of Pierce county, Neb., and George H. Stocking, of Saunders county, and Christian Hecht, of Pierce county, Neb., as sureties.

By this time I became convinced that Hecht could not get a bond that was unassailable as a security for ten years, and getting tired of the endless annoyance, I directed our treasurer to notify Miss Royce that we would drop Hecht and forward her the money and let her make her own investment. Miss Royce had meantime moved from California to Michigan. The following letter explains itself:

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 11, 1888.—Miss Loie M. Royce, West Bay, Mich. Dear Miss: It appears that Mr. Hecht is unable to secure satisfactory parties who would, in our judgment, be perfectly safe on a ten year bond. Suppose now that we send this money direct to you and settle the matter in that way, as we are very anxious to have the matter out of our hands, and no doubt you are as anxious to put the money in some shape that it can bring you in something.

Please let us hear from you at once in regard to this matter. Yours truly,

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Per N. P. Feil, Cashier.

To this notice Miss Royce responded from Bay City about two weeks later, but did not mention that she intended to locate in Iowa, and while she approved the proposition to drop the Hecht investment she gave no direction where the draft would reach her. Personally I was not informed concerning her movements, and supposed her still in California. I had taken it for granted that our business department would carry out her directions as to the final disposal of the fund, whatever that might be.

No fairminded man who reads the correspondence above cited can impute dishonest motives to me in endeavoring as far as was in my power to prevent the squandering of a fund raised for the sole purpose of placing Miss Royce above dependence. It is hardly necessary to add that I regret exceedingly to be compelled to make publicly known the unfitness of the parents of Miss Royce to be the custodians of a fund that should be in the hands of prudent investors.

E. ROSEWATER.

Funeral of Mrs. France.

The funeral of Mrs. Anne M. France, who died Thursday morning, will occur to-day. She will be buried in Forest Lawn cemetery at 2 o'clock. Mrs. France's demise occurred at the residence of her son-in-law, D. B. Traill, 825 Park avenue. She was seventy-three years of age. Her husband, James France, died about a year ago. Mrs. France leaves a number of grown children in the state.

LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES.

Troublesome Times Ahead For a Capital City Pastor.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Ransom's Valued Policy Bill in the Hands of the Governor—Insurance Men on the Anxious Seat.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, March 2.

Troublesome times are just ahead in church circles of east Lincoln. It is announced at last that Pastor Minehart will have to answer to the higher powers of the Methodist church for teaching doctrines from the pulpit contrary to those tersely defined by the disciple of the church. And, furthermore, that he will have to answer to individual members of the church of which he is pastor for treatment anti-pastoral, and for circulating false reports against them. The formal charges are in the hands of Presiding Elder Miller, and will be preferred to-morrow at the regular quarterly meeting. It is learned that Mr. Minehart takes the matter coolly, and will vigorously defend the cause he has taken as pastor of the church, in and out of the pulpit.

Grace M. E. church is unhappily divided. Some forty of its members are arrayed squarely against the pastor and the doctrine of sanctification, while an equal number swear by him. A majority of the members of the church, hower, have folded their hands and await the outcome, having denied heart or ear for either of the opposing factions.

In conversation with THE BEE scribe, Pastor Minehart expressed himself very sadly regarding the situation and deplored the influence satan evidently had over a portion of his charge. He took the position that he was called of God to preach; that he had not promulgated doctrines of heresy, but preached the milk of the word, pure and unadulterated Methodism. During the conversation, he also stated that in the interim of the clouds, showers had come, refreshing and invigorating, in the shape of two conversions, and that the spirit was certainly moving others to a better life. "I do not think," he said, "that I have done any wrong during my administration as pastor of Grace church. I have been clearly actuated by the Spirit, and have no doubt as to the result of the investigation if it shall have to come. I will be vindicated. The good work is going on, and I expect to see a glorious revival of religion. God, in his wisdom, works in a peculiar way His wonders to perform."

The meetings, since when the alleged peculiar manifestations of God have been manifest, commenced about fifteen weeks ago. During that time Minehart has said some very pointed things, hardly becoming a calm and level-headed servant of the Master, say his enemies or opposers, owing to his peculiar and erratic temperament, and openly charge that he is a monomaniac on the subject of sanctification. The whole trouble seems to be an outgrowth of the effort of the pastor has made to force the acceptance of his tenets on the part of his flock.

Neighbors of Minehart, outside of the church, say that he is a most exemplary citizen, and evidently conscientious in everything he says and does. A prominent citizen of East Lincoln, unconnected with churches, took occasion to say, however, that Minehart was certainly a monomaniacon the subject of sanctification and, moreover, that it would make a like subject of anyone who tried to swallow it. The citizens of that part of the city are all agog over the middle and Sunday's service will be attended as never before. Grace church will not contain the people who flock to the morning's service.

District Court Matters.

The cases instituted by R. H. Oakley and H. M. Leavitt have been settled and withdrawn. Oakley felt agrieved because Leavitt sold coal bearing trade mark upon which he had built up a substantial trade and enjoined him to prevent continuation. Leavitt charged that Oakley had sold domestic coal upon which he had built up a big trade by advertising. Each sued for $5,000 damages.

The Trester case still occupies the attention of Judge Field and a jury. It is thought that he and the Wisconsin Pacific folks will conclude their wrestle on next Monday.

R. J. Green has commenced suit against Lancaster county for $75 attorney fees, for helping to prosecute the case against Henry Bens, for murder in the first degree.

Aftu E. Loomis and Carlton E. Loomis filed a petition to-day against H. B. and Ella M. Ware for failure to execute a warranty deed to a certain described piece of property as agreed upon. The petition alleges a peculiar condition of affairs, and the answer will be a matter of some interest.

Gottlieb Worninger sues the Missouri Pacific railroad company for $5,000 damages, alleging that on a certain day and date an engineer of the road caused his team to run away, by undue use of the whistle in blowing off steam, throwing him from his wagon from which he received permanent injuries. The papers in the case set up a damaging state of facts, if they can be proven.

Articles of Incorporation.

The Pruyn Coal and Carriage company, from and after March 4, will buy and sell coal, wood, feed, lime, cement, sand, horses, wagons, sleighs, harness, robes, notes, mortgages and deal in other evidences of debt. Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state to-day. The company authorizes a capital stock of $10,000, and advertise an existence of thirty years unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the stockholders. The city of Omaha is fixed upon as the principal place for the transaction of business. Five thousand dollars of the authorized capital stock is to be paid in hand on the date of business commencement. The incorporators and stock holders are as follows: H. J., Charles W. and Larmon P. Pruyn.

The Syracuse Journal company also filed articles of corporation. This company is organized for the purpose of publishing newspapers, either daily or weekly, or both, the manufacture of books, blanks, stationary, and such other work as is usually carried on by a printing and publishing company—capital stock, $10,000. The company commenced business January 12, and continues until a like date in the year 1900. Incorporators and stock holders as follows, viz: G. S. Alexander, A. Godding, J. H. Ahrends, H. N. Carpenter, Hans Larson, O. Horne, A. D. Alexander, George W. McKee, Peter Van Anwerp, William Dennis, Charles E. Clark, William Dunn, F. W. Schroder and I. A. Webber.

In the Governor's Hands.

Ransom's insurance bill is now in the hands of the governor. Insurance men, therefore, are on the anxious seat. It is generally understood that every influence they can bring to bear will be employed to secure the governor's veto. He was waited upon yesterday by prominent insurance lobyists who asked a hearing before he put his signature to the bill. The governor saw fit to grant the request and, to-day, he gave them audience, and heard what they had to say. What his action will be is yet unknown, but the feeling is strong that their influence will go for naught, and that he will sign the bill at an early day. "I believe," said one of the strongest workers on the floor of the house, "that in the event of a veto the legislature will pass the bill over his head instanter. The governor knows the temper of the legislature as a body regarding this matter, and I do not think he will care to try its temper if so inclined. I am of the opinion that his sense of the fitness of things will prompt an immediate signature. I have found Governor Thayer just and fairly impartial, and have no hesitancy in saying that I believe that the object of the bill will meet his hearty concurrence."

City News and Notes.

Lincoln, in the near future, is to have an Eden Musee company. Messrs. Sacket and Lawler, of Omaha and St. Joe, Mo., will manage and control the concern. It is understood that arrangements have been made for rooms in the Bohannan block. Curiosities theatrical are to enliven Lincolnites for the small sum of 10 cents.

O. G. Smith, of the state industrial school, Kearney, is in Lincoln and will tarry a few days. He transferred two of the inmates of the school to the school for the feeble minded at Beatrice yesterday. Mr. Smith, like all other Kearneyites, has abiding faith in the future of the capital of Buffalo county.