THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas county, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1896, was as follows:

1	18,332	16	18,674
2	18,269	17	19,259
3	19,290	18	18,741
4	18,275	19	18,672
5	18,164	20	18,672
6	18,193	21	18,708
7	18,087	22	18,709
8	18,240	23	18,709
9	18,185	24	18,396
10	19,175	25	18,966
11	18,251	26	18,926
12	18,207	27	18,926
13	18,313	28	21,567
14	18,358	29	22,268
15	18,244	30	18,760
		31	18,259
Total			588,842
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies			6,332
Net sales			582,470
Net daily average			18,789

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, A. D. 1896.
(Seal.) WILLIAM SIMERAL, Notary Public.

My commission expires December 18, 1896.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEE.

On next Friday, June 19, 1896, The Bee will have completed the first twenty-five years of its existence. Founded June 19, 1871, it has grown from a little two-page sheet into the magnificent newspaper of today. It has worked unceasingly for the welfare and progress of the people of Omaha and Nebraska, and has shared their fortunes and their misfortunes for twenty-five years. It has advocated republican principles and fought the battles of true republicanism, and can look back upon a twenty-five years' career of which it has reason to be proud.

In commemoration of its quarter-centennial anniversary, The Bee for Friday, June 19, will be a special illustrated souvenir number, devoted to the history and achievements of the paper and its founder. The souvenir edition will in addition contain all the news of the day and be served as usual to all subscribers and patrons. It will be a number which every one will want to preserve and send to his friends to preserve. Extra copies may be had at the usual price of 5 cents at the business office of The Bee, or of the newsdealers. In view of the already large demand, it will be well to place orders for extra copies in advance.

In further celebration of this memorable occasion, the editor and founder of The Bee, Edward Rosewater, will be at home to subscribers, patrons and friends generally from 8 until 10 o'clock Friday evening in the beautiful court of The Bee building. The Bee building will be specially illuminated and decorated both exterior and interior. To this informal general public reception a cordial invitation is here extended to all readers of The Bee, with whom the editor will hope to renew and strengthen his personal acquaintance and express his thanks for past support at the time and place mentioned.

The president makers are in session.

Now for more business and less politics in the Board of Education.

Missouri republicans are blessed with the misfortune of too many great leaders.

And John L. Webster's vice presidential boom! Where, oh, where has it gone?

It might not be out of place to recall the fact that the election does not take place until November.

Congress has been adjourned a week but the expression of regret at its early adjournment has not yet become deafening.

Politics is mighty precarious business. Nobody can tell with precision what a political convention is going to do until it does it.

A New York delegation to a national convention without a factional feud to ventilate would scarcely be recognized as the genuine article.

The Transmississippi envelope is all right, but the managers of the exposition will have to engross themselves in larger things for the present.

By signing the Transmississippi exposition bill and thus transforming it into law, President Cleveland fully earned his latest fishing excursion.

Wonder if that expert accountant ever expects to finish checking up those treasury books so that a basis may be had for treating with the late treasurer's boodsmen?

Omaha is in the field for all conventions that meet in 1898. And if Omaha captures too many, Council Bluffs may be safely relied upon to take care of the surplus.

The people want a square issue on the silver question. If this is the people's year, as we have been so often assured, then the people ought to be given platform declarations by all the various parties that leave no room to mistake the attitude on this vital problem. A square issue is the thing.

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The speech of Hon. C. W. Fairbanks, temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention, is a straightforward presentation of the record of the republican party, the destructive consequences of democratic ascendancy and the issues of the impending national campaign. It contains no rhetorical periods, no flights of oratory, no "glittering generalities," and it is therefore all the more impressive and valuable. The great political battle soon to begin will be fought on questions which have relation to the practical concerns and the material welfare of the people and he who addresses them with this in mind will perform the most useful service.

Mr. Fairbanks succinctly states the results of democratic legislation and administration, citing particularly the disastrous blow at the industry of sheep husbandry and the destruction of reciprocity. Free wool was the cardinal feature of the economic policy of the democracy and it has cost a large element of the American people enormous loss, at the same time depriving the national treasury of millions of revenue. In 1892 we imported $36,000,000 of woolen goods, from which the treasury received $34,000,000 revenue. Under the present tariff, in the calendar year 1895, we imported nearly $60,000,000 of woolen goods, from which the revenue was only $27,000,000. From wool and woolens together we obtained a revenue of nearly $41,000,000 in 1892, while we received only $27,000,000 from both in 1895. Thus we lost $17,000,000 in revenue from these two articles and at the same time the manufacture of $30,000,000 of woolen goods was transferred to Europe and thousands of American workingmen and workingwomen deprived of employment. All that Mr. Fairbanks said in regard to reciprocity will be heartily approved by a large majority of the American people, who believe that policy to be in the interest of our commercial expansion. The great agricultural interest of the United States, upon which national progress and prosperity so largely depend, is not less earnest in demanding the restoration of reciprocity than are the manufacturers and the only hope of this being accomplished is in the republican party.

"Having attempted to reverse the tariff policy of the United States with such lamentable results," said Mr. Fairbanks, "the democratic party now proposes to reverse the currency policy." This portion of the temporary chairman's address will be regarded with great interest, since it is presumed to reflect the views and indicate the position of Major McKinley. It is a clear enunciation against the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver. Mr. Fairbanks said the republican party favors the use of silver as a part of our circulating medium, "under such provisions and safeguards as shall not imperil our present national standard." He declared it to be the policy of the republican party to retain both gold and silver as a part of our circulating medium, while the policy of free coinage of silver leads to certain monometallism. Perhaps the most significant of his utterances on this question is this: "Those who profess to believe that this government can independently of other great commercial powers of the world force the free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and at the same time not drive every dollar of gold out of circulation, but deceive themselves. As well undertake by a resolution of congress to suspend the law of gravitation as attempt to compel an unlimited number of 50-cent dollars to circulate with 100-cent dollars at a parity with each other." If it be true, as surmised, that Mr. Fairbanks and Major McKinley are in accord on the silver issue the soundness of their position is unquestionable.

REVENUES AND DEFICITS.

Secretary Carlisle, in one of his statements before the senate committee investigating bond issues, said that in the four months preceding the advent of the Cleveland administration the revenues had begun to fall considerably below the ordinary expenditures of the government. He stated that during the three months next preceding the day of March 7, 1893, when he assumed control of the treasury, the exports of gold, mostly withdrawn from the government reserve, amounted to $39,709,730, and in the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1893, the exports of gold reached the unprecedented sum of $108,680,844. "These withdrawals and shipments," said Secretary Carlisle, "began on a large scale in June, 1892—the last month of the fiscal year 1892—and continued with only short periods of intermission until the close of the fiscal year 1893." This statement of the secretary of the treasury is true only in part and therefore is misleading—we will not say intentionally so, for however anxious Mr. Carlisle may be to justify democratic policy we do not think he would make a deliberate misstatement of facts.

It is not true that in the four months just preceding the advent of the present administration the revenues had begun to fall considerably below the ordinary expenditures of the government, though there was a material decline in the receipts of the treasury. The fact is, as was stated by Mr. Dingley in a speech in the house just before final adjournment, "in the fiscal years 1891 and also in 1892 and the first half of 1893 we had revenue enough to meet every dollar of the current expenditures of the government, to pay the interest on the war debt and to meet the payment of pensions to the boys in blue, with a surplus each year." The revenues begun to fall off very soon after it was decreed by the elections of 1892 that the democratic party was to take control of the government, pledged to the overthrow of the protective policy. Early in the autumn of that year, when it was supposed that the tariff law then in operation would not be disturbed, the secretary of the treasury estimated that for the fiscal year 1894 there would be a surplus of $20,000,000. A few months later, or in January, 1893, he was compelled to revise this estimate, because of the effect that democratic success had produced, and said that provision would have to be made for $50,000,000 more revenue. The republican tariff had been successful as a revenue measure so long as it was not in danger. It begun to fail as a revenue measure immediately after democratic success in the general election assured a radical change of tariff policy.

In regard to the statement of Secretary Carlisle that withdrawals of gold from the treasury for export began on a large scale in June, 1892, the fact is that the entire amount of gold taken out of the treasury by the redemption of legal tender notes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was only $9,125,843, though the net exports of gold in that year amounted to over $50,000,000. The present United States treasurer said in his report of last December that such gold exports as occurred up to the summer of 1892 produced little impression upon the treasury in the form of redemptions. The heavy withdrawals of treasury gold begun after the popular decision to transfer the control of the government to the democratic party and the incentive to it was distrust of the policy of that party, not only regarding the economic system, but the currency also.

The democrats will do well to let the last republican tariff alone, for all their efforts to disparage and discredit it will certainly be turned to their discomfiture.

THE REORGANIZED SCHOOL BOARD.

In boldly asserting its power and filling the two vacancies that had arisen on the school board the former minority, now the majority of that body, doubtless did the only thing that could be done under the circumstances. It will remain for the two new members to show by their official conduct whether their selection has been a wise one.

What has hitherto crippled the work of the school board and interfered largely with the successful administration of our schools during the past few years, almost to the point of lowering their standard of efficiency, has been the pernicious injection of partisanship and sectarian politics into their management. The patronage of the schools, from janitors and laborers up to teachers and principals, has been used to work vengeance upon employes who had incurred the displeasure of certain persons and to promote the personal political ambitions of particular members of the board. One of the men just elected to fill one of the late vacancies formerly stood for this system, when a member of that body on a previous occasion, and made his exit under a rebuke administered by the people that was to be explained only as a popular repudiation of the spoils system in the schools. If the lesson then taught has been well learned, he may now make a useful school director.

What the people of Omaha want is an economical management of their public schools on a strictly business basis and their absolute divorce from politics and sectarianism. If the dominant majority abides severely by this policy it will be deservedly commended. If it does not, the elections on the expiration of the terms of its members will bring the inevitable penalties of misconduct.

NOT A LAUGHING MATTER.

Indications are that the totals of the new tax assessment for this county, which is now practically completed, will fall short by nearly $1,000,000 of the assessment for last year which was itself less than for several years past. This means that the same tax levy for next year will produce smaller returns than this year. It means that the county and city governments will for at least another year be weighted with the existing pressure of meager resources and compelled to conduct the public business on the most economical possible plan.

The situation is indeed serious, but as there is no immediately available remedy, we suppose it must be taken as it is and the most careful consideration given the problem of keeping expenditures within receipts. Everybody knows, of course, that the valuations put upon property by our assessors are so absurdly low as to be almost ridiculous. Whenever a stranger is told that the total assessed valuation of taxable property in Douglas county is but a trifle over $20,000,000 it has to be explained to him that the basis of assessment ranges from one-fifth to one-eighth and even one-tenth of the actual market value, and that vast amounts of personal property escape listing altogether. If the assessors would make an honest effort to return all taxable property at a reasonable figure—that of the rich banker and franchised corporations as well as of the hard-working home-owner—the aggregate would be easily doubled or trebled, even if assessed on the ratio of one-fourth, and the tax rate would be correspondingly reduced.

If anything were needed to justify The Bee's persistent demand for a complete revision of our revenue system, the farce that is played from year to year by our assessors would be more than sufficient. But while the assessors make a farce of the assessment, the effect upon the county and city finances is by no means a laughing matter.

Ex-Senator Ingalls says that no man who values his own reputation has ever allowed it to be thought that he has harbored vice presidential ambitions. The insinuation that a man is seeking the vice presidency would, he says, be resented, and the office has always been thrust upon its occupant. Mr. Ingalls makes a very entertaining political theorist, but his theories do not apply this time. There are several hooks out for the vice presidential fish, and the party will have no difficulty in finding a willing recipient for the honor.

The labor element has from the outset shown a keen appreciation of the benefits to follow the exposition enterprise, not only from the employment which it must give to hundreds of artisans and laborers, but also from the improvements which will follow in its wake. There is little question, therefore, that laboring men will readily see the importance of selecting men for the legislature this fall pledged to the support of the exposition. Douglas county must have men in the next legislature capable of handling this important matter and pushing it to a successful issue. The exposition is not an Omaha affair exclusively; it is a matter in which the whole state has a vital concern.

Within seventy-five miles of Omaha there are immense deposits of steam coal which can now be transported at rates that make possible great manufacturing establishments here. Back of us, and in fact all around us, are produced various raw materials which could be converted into manufactured products which our people must buy and which are constantly in demand everywhere. All we need is that capitalists shall be made acquainted with the opportunities here awaiting the investment of idle money. We are now entering upon an era of greater commercial activity. Shall Omaha's advantages be ignored or shall our organized forces concentrate upon an effort to make this metropolis an important manufacturing center?

The national committee declines to recommend any change in the system of delegate apportionment in the republican national convention. There is nothing, however, to stop the convention from taking this subject up by itself and setting in motion the wheels that would give us the much desired reform.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Lincoln Journal of yesterday, located the row in the New York delegation in New York City notwithstanding the fact that the delegation was supposed to be on the spot in St. Louis. But then a little distance like 2,000 miles cuts no figure in the enterprising Journal office.

The extemporaneous nominating speeches of the national conventions are all carefully prepared days and even weeks in advance and sent out in proof sheets for the use of the newspapers. But the people who listen to them are none the worse off.

The visiting insurance men enjoyed themselves watching our fire engines send a stream of water over the tower of the city hall. But will they reciprocate the pleasure by sending insurance rates down to the point where they properly belong?

Omaha people will get to the point some day when they will decline to honor with positions on the school board men who can give no reasonable assurance that they will serve out their terms.

Prof. J. A. Gillespie, newly elected member of the school board, is an experienced educator, well versed in educational matters, and ought to prove a valuable acquisition to the board.

It will be to the interest of the St. Louis people to prolong the convention as much as possible. In nothing else can they place their hopes of getting their money back.

Expensive Friendship.
Cleveland World.

William Waldorf Astor's rents must be coming in very well this year. Otherwise he couldn't afford to be intimate with the prince of Wales.

Excitement Better Than Indifference.
Washington Post.

There are some influences of campaigns that are not good, but the country is far better off with this feature of our political system than it would be without it. In a country whose government rests on the ballot and where suffrage is almost universal political excitement is necessary, is wholesome. Indifference on the part of the masses would be infinitely more dangerous than any degree of excitement that has ever been witnessed in any of our presidential years.

Shot Ahead of Indiana.
Indianapolis Journal.

Before adjourning both houses of congress passed a bill to authorize and encourage the holding of a Transmississippi and International exposition at Omaha in 1898. The bill provides for an exhibit by the government departments and Smithsonian Institution, the erection of a government building to cost $50,000, and commits the government in other ways to the support and patronage of the affair. This adds another to the list of expositions which will antedate the year of Indiana's centennial.

Great for Omaha and the West.
Davenport Republican.

The passage by congress of a bill providing for an appropriation of $200,000 for the Transmissisippi exposition, of which $50,000 will be used in the erection of a building, assures that Omaha will have the exposition, for, although there is a condition that $250,000 additional in subscriptions and appropriations shall be obtained, there can be no doubt that this will be complied with. Iowa has already made an appropriation of $10,000 for its exhibit. It will be a great occasion for Omaha and the west.

Computing the Losses at St. Louis.
St. Louis Republic.

The loss of property caused by the tornado, according to the official estimate of Mr. Frederick, president of the Board of Assessors, based upon a careful investigation by expert assessors, is $10,239,000.

This is an enormous loss, but it represents a gratifying reduction from the estimates hastily formed a few days after the tornado and sent out in news reports over the country.

But to the general public the part of the report which gives a better idea of the extent of the damage is the statement of the number of houses damaged and the space they would fill. The number of houses totally destroyed was 3,275. Placed side by side they would cover one side of a street for a mile and a half. The total number of buildings damaged was 5,512, a row thirty-three miles long.

Counting only five persons to the house this number of houses would make a city of 40,000 inhabitants.

National Pleasure Grounds.
New York Sun.

We have already the Yellowstone, the Yosemite, the Grant, and the Sequoia national parks, and preparations, it appears, are making for an addition to the list. Inspector McLaughlin has arranged to buy for the government an area of ten miles square in the Shoshone and Arapahoe reservation in Wyoming. The tract includes the hot springs at the head of the Big Horn river, in the Ocol mountains, in the northwestern part of the state, and the scenery is picturesque and magnificent. The springs themselves are already famous, being visited by many persons for their curative qualities, and altogether the government has probably not made a bad bargain in agreeing to purchase the tract for $60,000. The policy is a wise one which sets apart some of the most impressive and sublime of the wonderlands of this continent of ours to public uses, and the day is not distant when they will far more than repay their cost as the pleasure grounds and resorts of a multitude.

PREMIUMS MUST BE IN MONEY

Mutual Fire Insurance Companies Cannot Accept Promissory Notes.

LAW FOR THEIR OPERATION IS GOOD

Supreme Court Upholds the Statute as Constitutional and the Auditor's Reading of It as Correct.

LINCOLN, June 16.—(Special.)—The supreme court today handed down an opinion in the case of "The State ex rel the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company against Eugene Moore, Auditor of Public Accounts." In this case the insurance company sought, by application for a writ of mandamus, to compel the state auditor to issue to it a certificate. In his answer to the petition the auditor set up a number of pleadings, the most important of which were the constitutionality of the law, and a denial of the right of the company to accept promissory notes in payment for premiums. Subsequently, by stipulation between the auditor, attorney general and the attorneys for the insurance company, all points of the answer of the auditor were eliminated, except the one involving the right of the company to accept promissory notes. The company agreed to abide by the requests of the auditor in the other matters, and, of course, by the promissory note clause if the auditor should be sustained by the courts. Pending the submission of the case in this shape to the supreme court, a Lincoln local attorney, C. O. Whedon, appeared as "a friend of the court," and asked permission to raise the constitutional question, which had been dropped by stipulation, and upon permission being given him to do so, he filed a brief in support of his contention that the law permitting mutual insurance companies to do business in the state of Nebraska was unconstitutional. The supreme court says today that the law is constitutional, thus setting down on Whedon, but sustains the contention of Auditor Moore and Attorney General Churchill that the company has no right to accept promissory notes as payment on premiums, and denies the application for a writ of mandamus. Following is the syllabus:

The State ex rel The Farmers' Mutual Insurance company against Eugene Moore, auditor of public accounts. Mandamus. Writ denied. Opinion by Norval, judge.

1. It is only where an act of the legislature is incomplete in itself, but manifestly amendatory of some existing statute to which it does not refer, that it is within the inhibition of the constitutional provision that "no law shall be amended unless the new act contains the section or sections amended, and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed." If the act is complete in itself, it does not violate said provisions.

2. The act of the legislature approved March 30, 1891, entitled "An act to authorize the organization of mutual insurance companies" is not inimical to said clause of section 11, of article 3, of the constitution, it being an independent and complete law of itself, and not amendatory of a prior statute.

3. Held, that said act contains a single subject of legislation, which is fairly expressed in the title.

4. It is only where two statutes on the same subject are so repugnant to each other, that both cannot be enforced, that the last one enacted will supersede the former and repeal it by implication.

5. Where a statute contains provisions which are unconstitutional, if the valid and invalid are not so connected as to be incapable of separation, and the valid portion is a complete act, and not dependent upon the part that is void, the latter alone will be disregarded and the rest sustained, if it is manifest that the void part was not an inducement to the legislature to pass the part which is valid.

6. The clause of section 8, of the said act of March 30, 1891, which declares that each policy holder shall "at the time of effecting the insurance, pay such percentage in cash, and such other charges as may be required by the rules and by-laws of the company," construed and held that the word "cash" in the connection employed, means current money, and that the amount, as well as whether any advance payment shall be made by the insured depends alone upon the rules and by-laws of the company.

7. In case the rules and by-laws provide for the payment in money, of a membership fee, or other charge, at the time insurance is written, the same must be paid in advance in cash, and not by accepting in lieu thereof the promissory note of policy holder.

NEW MANUAL FOR EDUCATORS.

From the office of the state superintendent of public instruction were issued today advance copies of the "Nebraska Course of Study and Teachers' Manual for District and Village Schools." This is one of the most useful and important educational works that, according to the words of Superintendent Corbett, has "ever been issued from the office of the state superintendent." It has been prepared by himself and a committee of county superintendents, and has been several months in preparation. At a meeting of the county superintendents' section of the State Teachers' association, January 2, 1896, a committee of this section was appointed to co-operate with the state superintendent in the arrangement of a new course of study for the district and village schools of the state. Existing conditions have been carefully studied as well as the most approved courses in use in other states. The result of the committee's deliberations is now submitted in a neat and attractive pamphlet of ninety pages, and the work will be generally distributed throughout the state. The aims of the work and the courses of study prescribed embrace, first, a clear statement of the work regularly required in each year of the school course, and second, to give clear and helpful directions for the teachers. The general scope includes plan, divisions of the year, details in lower grades only, references, general suggestions, classification of pupils, primary, intermediate and grammar grades, and suggestions for revision. The committee who assisted Superintendent Corbett in the compilation of this valuable work comprised the following county superintendents: C. R. Atkinson, Jefferson county; J. S. Baer, Lancaster; R. G. Mossman, Madison; C. F. Beck, Burt; D. M. Hunter, Webster; W. R. Jackson, Holt; Maynard Spink Hall. The first three named were designated as an executive committee.

A valuable companion to this work, one which was issued several weeks ago, is the "Nebraska High School Manual." This was issued jointly by the state department of education and the State university. It has received the cordial endorsement of Chancellor MacLean and State Superintendent Corbett.

The State Board of Irrigation today allowed the following claims for water privileges: Thedford ditch, water from the Middle Loup river, Thomas county; Victoria ditch, Victoria creek, Custer county; Middle Loup Valley canal, Middle Loup river, Blaine county.

Articles of incorporation of the Citizens' Committee of Lincoln were filed today with the Lancaster county clerk. The object of the association is to rescue persons from lives of evil; to adopt and secure homes for children, abandoned by the parents, and children living with evil persons, and for the prevention of crime. The incorporators are John E. Miller, Lewis Gregory, E. H. Chapin and Susan C. O. Upton.

Omaha people in Lincoln: At the Lindell—A. C. Hull, W. E. Sharpe, Ed C. Oleshire, H. C. Rountree, Richar Smith, William D. Becket. At the Capital—G. F. Betts, John W. Hosier. At the Lincoln—F. T. Ransom, R. W. Breckinridge, M. L. Patrick, S. C. Olmstead.

Remembered the Children.

EXETER, Neb., June 16.—(Special.)—Sunday was an interesting day in three of the Protestant churches of this city, it being the celebration of children's day by the Methodist, Christian and Congregational. The churches were beautifully decorated with flowers and plants, showing that the committees having the matter of decoration in hand had spared no pains in making the several churches beautiful beyond question.

Where the A. O. H. Will Celebrate.

FREMONT, June 16.—(Special.)—The Ancient Order of Hibernians will celebrate the Fourth of July here. A committee from Omaha has made arrangements for the celebration. Special trains will be run from Omaha, Grand Island and Lincoln and the celebration will be held jointly with that of the Fremont fire department. Moeller's grove south of the city has been leased and will be used, as well as the park. It is expected that over 1,000 persons will come in on the excursion trains. The program for the celebration includes a parade in the morning, followed by athletic sports and dancing in the afternoon.

Plattsmouth Pythians' Plans.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., June 16.—(Special.)—Gauntlet lodge No. 47, Knights of Pythias, will observe Memorial day Sunday and will meet in Castle hall at 9 o'clock in the morning and ride out in carriages to the cemetery to decorate the graves of departed knights. Divine service will be attended by the lodge in a body in the German Lutheran church and Rev. F. H. Freund will preach the memorial sermon.

Arranging to Build School Houses.

AUBURN, Neb., June 16.—(Special.)—Bids for the construction of two school houses in this city were opened by the Board of Education last night, and all of them rejected on account of not being within the amount of bonds voted. The plans are to be modified and new bids received, which will be opened July 5.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Fail.

CHADRON, Neb., June 16.—(Special.)—The application of C. E. Cash for his release under a writ of habeas corpus was today denied by Judge Westover at Rushville. Cash was brought to this city a few days ago from Iowa, charged by the Citizens' State bank of this place with disposing of mortgaged chattels.

To Remember Independence.

JUNIATA, Neb., June 16.—(Special.)—This city will have one of the best celebrations the Fourth ever held in the county. The different committees are diligently at work making preparations. A good speaker has been secured.

District Court at Fairbury.

FAIRBURY, Neb., June 16.—(Special.)—District court convened yesterday afternoon, Judge J. S. Stull presiding. The case of George S. Williams for the murder of Charles . Smiley is the first case for trial.

Water Works Bonds Voted.

BANCROFT, Neb., June 16.—(Special Telegram.)—There was an election held here today for the purpose of voting water works bonds, with the following result: Fifty-four for and twenty against.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

About the only European monarch whose life is not insured is the czar.

Ex-Governor Boies of Iowa has a farm of 2,500 acres and makes farming pay. He is worth nearly $300,000.

Senator Stewart has had a revelation that Henry M. Teller will be the next president of the United States.

The campaign button may be more ornamental than the suspender button, but it can be much more readily spared.

As the exact year of Gutenberg's birth is not know, 1900 has been finally selected by the town authorities of Mainz to celebrate his 500th birthday.

The marquis de Mores, who lived in Dakota some years ago, has started for the Egyptian Soudan in order to lead the Arab chiefs against the British advance.

Colonel R. T. Harvey, who has just died at his home in Huntington, W. Va., in his 82d year, was the father of W. H. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School."

The inventory of the estate of William W. Storey, the sculptor, just filed in the probate court at Boston, shows that he left property valued at $212,839, $163,000 being in real estate.

Horace Greeley's grandson, the son of Colonel Nicholas Smith, who is now a candidate for West Point, is described as a slender, pale-faced youth of 19, with dark hair and eyes.

Miss Jane Addams, the founder of Hull House, Chicago, who has been spending some time studying the East End of London, gives it as her opinion that London is more wicked than Chicago.

King Humbert of Italy is, after the German emperor, the most erratic of European monarchs, and up to the last moment the movements of Italian royalty are uncertain. The king hates public functions of every kind.

M. Moissan, the renowned French metallurgist, specially famous for having produced artificial diamonds in the electric furnace, has been appointed by the Paris sorbonne, or university, to represent it at the centennial at Princeton university this summer.

Jules Simon, who has just died in France at the great age of 83, was called by his parents Jules Francois Simon Suisse, but he lightened the burden early in life by discarding the Francois and the Suisse, and was know for the remainder of his days as Jules Simon.

The old story that Washington illustrated the usefulness of the saucer as the saucer into which tea was poured from the hot cup, to cool it, has appeared in a great many papers recently, and they all seem to have overlooked the fact that the saucer is no longer used for that purpose.

The late Austin Corbin was tall, rawboned, broad-chested, athletic. He was extremely active, always under a pressure of great nervous energy, never able to sit still. He was impetuous and brusque in manner, but not unjust, and he made the fortunes of many of those about him.

BREEZES OF THE WITS.

New York Herald: Benny Dietus—There is an article in today's paper I should like you to get my wife to read, but it is no use asking her.

Sam Singleton—I'll tell you how to do it. Cut the piece out and put it in your pocket.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Bings—That new typewriter girl is a corker on spelling and synonyms. She seems to be thoroughly well grounded in English.

Wiggins—Yes, she is. Her mother told me that when she was little they always had her sit at the table on a Webster's dictionary.

Chicago Post: "You say he's a nobleman of high rank?"

"Yes."

"Very high?"

"Very."

"What's the total number of his scandals?"

Detroit Tribune: Two natives, youth and maiden, chanced to be lingering at the dock when the new missionary came.

"Isn't he sweet?" she whispered.

"A perfect pudding!" he rejoined.

Chicago Tribune: "Isn't that sort of work very confining?" asked the visitor who had been permitted to go into the room where the bank note engravers were at work.

"Sometimes it is, ma'am," answered the pale-faced artist whom she had addressed. "I am personally acquainted with a man who did a job of this kind once without orders, and he was confined seven years for it, ma'am."

Indianapolis Journal: "Do you spell it 'program' or 'programme'?"

"I spell it 'a-m' in a letter and a double-m' in a telegram," answered the man who believes in getting all you can from the corporations.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Wallace—Do you believe in signs?

Ferry—Some. When you see a woman driving south and looking east, it is a pretty sure sign that she means to turn to the west at the first corner.

THE SEA SERPENT.
Chicago Record.

He slowly splashed along the beach,
Where summer maidens swim;
Then paddled seaward, out of reach,
As fast as he could swim.

He had a scared and anxious smile,
He bore a lowered head;
"Don't talk about a serpent's guile,
They give me points," he said.

THE NOISES OF JUNE.

Harper's Bazar.

Hear the merry June bugs butting out their brains
On the ceiling, on the walls, on the window panes,
Hear the roof a-leaking as the showers patter down;
Hear the gentle mad dogs barking in the town.

Hear the water meter click by the cellar door;
Hear the merry hose pipes scatter it galore,
Hear the gentle grass blades growing on the bill,
As they try to grow as fast as your water bill.

Hear the happy huckster man, out upon the way,
Warbling of fresh 'taters and the festive strawber-ray,
Hear your neighbors' molars at their constant chattering
With the chills and fever of the sweet and lovely spring.

Hear the robins fighting in their nests at rise of sun;
Hear the cats upon the fence; hear likewise the gun—
Gun of him who cannot sleep, since he has no soul,
And so cannot appreciate ye cat in Calve's role.

Oh, the lovely music, oh, the mellow rune
Of the morning and the night of this month of June!
How we love its melody, bass or treble clef—
Particularly those of us who are a trifle deaf.

Metropolitan Weddings

no longer monopolize GORHAM Silver. The capacity of the great art-works has been so increased that their exquisitely beautiful products can be seen for the asking in any first-class jewelry store in the United States—that is, if the buyer insists on Gorham, and on Gorham only.

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