

ACCEPTS IN STRONG LETTER

President McKinley States Issues of Campaign in Forceful Document.

HONEST MONEY HAS MORE BATTLES TO WIN

Statement Review of the Philippine Situation, in Which It is Shown That Filipinos Were at No Time Allies of America.

(Continued from First Page.)

The people refused to place the seat of their approval upon these dangerous and revolutionary policies, and they did not fail to record again their earnest dissent.

WORK OF REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

New Tariff Bill, Representative Government in Hawaii, Etc.

The republican party remains faithful to its principle of a tariff which supplies adequate revenue for the government and adequate protection to our enterprises and producers; and of reciprocity which opens foreign markets to the fruits of American labor and furnishes new channels through which to market the surplus of American farms. The time-honored principles of protection and reciprocity were the first pledges of republican victory to be written into public law.

The present congress has given to Alaska a territorial government for which it had waited more than a quarter of a century; has established a representative government in Hawaii; has enacted bills for the most liberal treatment of the pensioners and their widows; has revived the free homestead policy; in its greatest financial law it has provided for the establishment of banks of issue with a capital of \$25,000 for the benefit of villages and rural communities and bringing the opportunity for profitable business in banking within the reach of moderate capital. Many are already availing themselves of this privilege.

Bonds Paid from Surplus Revenue.

During the last year more than \$19,000,000 of United States bonds have been paid from the surplus revenue of the treasury and in addition \$25,000,000 of 2 per cent matured, called by the government, are in process of payment. The total amount of bonds issued by the government in aid of the roads in the sum of nearly \$14,000,000 have been paid since December 31, 1897. The treasury balance is in satisfactory condition, showing on September last \$135,419,000, in addition to the \$200,000,000 of gold reserve held in the treasury. The government's relations with the Pacific islands have been substantially closed, \$124,421,000 being received from these roads, the greater part in cash and the remainder in ample securities for payments deferred.

Instead of diminishing as was predicted four years ago, the volume of our currency is greater per capita than it has ever been. It was \$719 in 1894. It has increased to \$810 on July 1, 1899, to \$825.83 on September 1, 1900. Our total money on July 1, 1896, was \$1,796,424,568; on July 1, 1900, it was \$2,062,425,400; and \$2,088,683,042 on September 1, 1900.

Our industrial and agricultural conditions are more promising than they have been for many years; probably more so than they have ever been. Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic. I rejoice that the southern, as well as the northern states, are enjoying a full share of these improved conditions and that all are contributing so largely to our remarkable industrial development. The moneylender receives lower rewards for his capital than if he were invested in active business. The rates of interest have been reduced to the lowest since the war, while those things which are produced on the farm and in the workshop, and the labor producing them, have advanced in value.

Growing Increase of Foreign Trade.

Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and increasing growth. The amount of exports in 1899 was \$1,150,000,000, that of the exceptionally prosperous year of 1899 was \$1,600,000,000 for every day of the year, and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the people. There has been an increase of over \$50,000,000 in the value of our exports in 1899, \$92,592,220 in manufactures and in the products of the mines of over \$10,000,000. Our trade balances cannot fail to give satisfaction to the people of the country. In 1895 we sold abroad \$615,432,578 of products more than we bought from other countries, \$29,874,812 and in 1900 \$544,471,701, making during the three years a total balance in our favor of \$1,889,770,190—nearly five times the balance of trade in our favor for the whole period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30, 1897.

Gold Stock Augmented by Millions.

Four hundred and thirty-six million dollars of gold have been added to the gold stock of the United States since July 1, 1896. The law of March 14, 1900, authorized the refunding into 2 per cent bonds of that part of the public debt represented by the 4 per cent due in 1898, the 4 per cent due in 1907 and the 5 per cent due in 1904, aggregating \$480,000,000. More than one-third of the sum of these bonds was refunded in the first three months after the passage of the act, and on September 1 the sum had been increased to \$167,877,316. The net increase of interest on the public debt of 1900 over 1899 required by the war loan was \$263,498.23. While congress authorized the government to make a war loan of \$400,000,000 at the beginning of the war with Spain, only \$120,000,000 of bonds were issued, bearing 3 per cent interest, which were promptly and patriotically taken up by our citizens.

Taxation Will Be Reduced.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures the congress at its next session should reduce taxation very materially.

Five years ago we were selling government bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent interest. Now we are redeeming them with a bond at par, bearing 2 per cent interest, and we are selling our surplus products and lending our surplus money to Europe. One result of our selling to other nations so much more than we have bought from them during the last three years is a radical improvement of our financial relations. The great amount of capital which has been borrowed of Europe for our rapid, material development have remained a constant drain upon our resources for interest and dividends and made our money markets liable to constant disturbances by calls for pay-

proved the sanitary condition of the island.

We have stimulated industry, introduced public education and taken a full and comprehensive enumeration of the inhabitants. The qualification of electors has been settled and under its officers have been chosen for all the municipal governments. These local governments are now in operation, administered by the people. Our military establishment has been reduced from 45,000 soldiers to less than 6,000. An election has been ordered to be held on September 15, under a fair election law, already tried in the municipal elections, to choose members of a constitutional convention, and the convention, under the same order, is to assemble on the first Monday of November to frame a constitution for the island.

Our Title to Porto Rico.

We hold Porto Rico by the same title as the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ended the war conveyed to us the other islands, and we have the same title to Porto Rico as we have to the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ended the war conveyed to us the other islands, and we have the same title to Porto Rico as we have to the Philippines.

Our national policy should be to improve and enlarge. We should do our full duty to the people of Porto Rico. We do not do it now. We should be the largest no longer.

Our national development will be aided and unaided by the progress of the republic. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its position among the nations of the earth.

The last year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipping and the promises of continued prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. The legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast guards and revenue cutters are framed at the beginning of the government and since show results for the last fiscal year. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we do not bind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

I now reiterate these views.

A subject of immediate importance to our country is the completion of the great system of commerce by the Atlantic and Pacific. The construction of a maritime canal is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready communication between our eastern and western coasts demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian islands and the expansion of our influence and trade in the Pacific.

Our national policy more imperatively than ever calls for its completion and control by this government, and it is believed that the present administration is receiving the full report of the commission appointed under the act approved March 3, 1899, will make provisions for the sure accomplishment of this great work.

Trusts Should Be Punished.

Combinations of capital which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, and by raising prices to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare. They are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal legislation. Publicity will be a helpful inducement to check this evil. Uniformity of legislation in the several states should be secured. Discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations is essential to the sound and proper treatment of this subject. Co-operation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, create monopolies and control prices should be effectively restrained.

Best Service to Labor.

The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy. The past three years have been most satisfactory to American workmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or financial policy of the government would be disastrous to their highest interests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign market for American products, employment should continue to wait upon labor and with the present gold standard the workingman is secured against payments for his labor in a depreciated currency. For labor a short day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens, the other increase the rewards of toil. The one will promote contentment and independence, the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, educate the children and, with thrift and economy, lay something by for the days of infirmity and old age.

Practical civil service reform has always had the support and encouragement of the republican party. The future of the merit system is safe in its hands.

Gratitude for Nation's Defenders.

The American people are profoundly grateful to the soldiers, sailors and marines who have in every time of conflict fought their country's battles and defended its honor. To survivors and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen are justly entitled to receive the generous and considerate care of the nation. Few are now left of those who fought in the Mexican war and while many of the veterans of the war are still spared to see their numbers are rapidly diminishing and age and infirmity are increasing their dependence. These, with the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be neglected by their grateful countrymen. The pension laws have been liberalized. They should be justly administered and will be. Preference should be given to the soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows and orphans, with respect to employment in the public service.

AS TO FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES.

President McKinley States That Which Has We have been in possession of Cuba since January 1, 1898. We have restored order and established domestic tranquillity. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked and ministered to the sick. We have in-

AFTER DAVID JONES' SLAYERS

Beatrice Detectives Claim to Have Cleared Up Mysterious Crime.

GEORGE NOE OF WYMORE UNDER ARREST

Men Who Tortured a Wealthy Farmer to Death Believed to Have Been Run to Earth at Last.

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—George Noe, a truck gardener living about two and a quarter miles southeast of Wymore, was arrested last night by the Beatrice police.

On the night of about three years ago he was visited by four masked men, who bound and gagged him and then tortured him by burning his feet with coal oil to make him tell where his wealth was hidden.

He was held about two days after the terrible ordeal before succumbing to his injuries and was able to give a fair description of his assailants to the authorities.

Suspicion has been directed in a certain direction ever since and detectives of the Beatrice Detective and Bloodhounds association have been devoting considerable time to the case since its occurrence.

Having obtained what is considered strong evidence against the suspects, a warrant was issued yesterday afternoon and served by Constable Grimes against Noe. The other three supposed participants in the crime have not yet been apprehended, but the officers expect to get them tomorrow.

George Noe when visited at the county jail last night by The Bee representative said that his arrest was a complete surprise to him. He said "I worked for old Uncle David and on for several years before his death and was well acquainted with him. I never injured even a bird that I know of during my entire life and can't say why I should be arrested on this charge. When I was killed by John Brock, I was my family and we were all asleep. I have lived around Wymore for fifteen years past and have borne a pretty fair name around that community. As God is my judge I am an innocent man."

The officers claim to have a strong case against Noe and promise sensational developments.

SECRET OF DORSEY'S DEFECTION.

Real Reason for the Kearney Captain's Coming Out for Bryan.

KEARNEY, Neb., Sept. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: My name is printed and said about Captain D. A. Dorsey of Kearney, withdrawing his support from McKinley and placing it with Bryan, and in the World-Herald of August 3, on the first page, under a scare head, appeared a piece, in substance as follows: "Captain D. A. Dorsey, a life-long republican and honored soldier, says the republic must be saved, that he will stump the state, as he puts it, in the interest of republican institutions. Captain Dorsey is a resident of Kearney, was an officer in the army and a member of the party that made up the famous Andrews raid, for which gallant and hazardous services congress voted him a medal."

The paper goes on to say that Captain Dorsey is an old pioneer and helped make the republican party, that he declares he is still a republican, but supports Bryan because he wants to save the republic as well as the party that saved the union. It further states that he has been a factor in the history of Nebraska and a potent factor in politics.

The above piece looks well in print and reads like the truth, but it is not. It is true that Mr. Dorsey has gone from the republican party and will support Mr. Bryan, but he has not left the republican party for the reasons given. The real reason Mr. Dorsey is against the present administration is because it took a hand in the support of his family. For a number of years Mr. Dorsey has been drawing pension for help supporting his family at home and trying to support his family in the east, delivering lectures on the Andrews raid, and lobbying down at Washington with the hope of securing a larger pension.

A son of Captain Dorsey, who is in the government service in this city, has for a number of years been the sole support of the family, but recently a bill passed by congress compelling persons drawing pensions to help support their families at home and trying to support his family in the east, delivering lectures on the Andrews raid, and lobbying down at Washington with the hope of securing a larger pension.

On the 25th day of April, 1888, congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey's fleet in the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. On May 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, U. S. A., was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila, and directed among other things, to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that he intended to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or passive acquiescence, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its justice and protection."

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Manila harbor was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Peace Commission Named.

Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th day of August a peace commission was named by the United States and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof I appointed as commissioners the following distinguished citizens: On the part of the United States, Hon. William R. Day of Ohio, Hon. William P. Frye of Maine, Hon. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Hon. George Gray of Delaware and Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York. In addressing the peace commission before its departure for Paris, I said:

It is my wish that throughout the negotiations there should be no compromise of principle and spirit with the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept in mind. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and as the fulfillment of a duty which we could not avoid. We have no desire of aggression and no ambition of conquest. We desire only the cessation of repeated aggressions which preceded and followed the outbreak of the war.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

AFTER DAVID JONES' SLAYERS

Beatrice Detectives Claim to Have Cleared Up Mysterious Crime.

GEORGE NOE OF WYMORE UNDER ARREST

Men Who Tortured a Wealthy Farmer to Death Believed to Have Been Run to Earth at Last.

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—George Noe, a truck gardener living about two and a quarter miles southeast of Wymore, was arrested last night by the Beatrice police.

On the night of about three years ago he was visited by four masked men, who bound and gagged him and then tortured him by burning his feet with coal oil to make him tell where his wealth was hidden.

He was held about two days after the terrible ordeal before succumbing to his injuries and was able to give a fair description of his assailants to the authorities.

Suspicion has been directed in a certain direction ever since and detectives of the Beatrice Detective and Bloodhounds association have been devoting considerable time to the case since its occurrence.

Having obtained what is considered strong evidence against the suspects, a warrant was issued yesterday afternoon and served by Constable Grimes against Noe. The other three supposed participants in the crime have not yet been apprehended, but the officers expect to get them tomorrow.

George Noe when visited at the county jail last night by The Bee representative said that his arrest was a complete surprise to him. He said "I worked for old Uncle David and on for several years before his death and was well acquainted with him. I never injured even a bird that I know of during my entire life and can't say why I should be arrested on this charge. When I was killed by John Brock, I was my family and we were all asleep. I have lived around Wymore for fifteen years past and have borne a pretty fair name around that community. As God is my judge I am an innocent man."

The officers claim to have a strong case against Noe and promise sensational developments.

SECRET OF DORSEY'S DEFECTION.

Real Reason for the Kearney Captain's Coming Out for Bryan.

KEARNEY, Neb., Sept. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: My name is printed and said about Captain D. A. Dorsey of Kearney, withdrawing his support from McKinley and placing it with Bryan, and in the World-Herald of August 3, on the first page, under a scare head, appeared a piece, in substance as follows: "Captain D. A. Dorsey, a life-long republican and honored soldier, says the republic must be saved, that he will stump the state, as he puts it, in the interest of republican institutions. Captain Dorsey is a resident of Kearney, was an officer in the army and a member of the party that made up the famous Andrews raid, for which gallant and hazardous services congress voted him a medal."

The paper goes on to say that Captain Dorsey is an old pioneer and helped make the republican party, that he declares he is still a republican, but supports Bryan because he wants to save the republic as well as the party that saved the union. It further states that he has been a factor in the history of Nebraska and a potent factor in politics.

The above piece looks well in print and reads like the truth, but it is not. It is true that Mr. Dorsey has gone from the republican party and will support Mr. Bryan, but he has not left the republican party for the reasons given. The real reason Mr. Dorsey is against the present administration is because it took a hand in the support of his family. For a number of years Mr. Dorsey has been drawing pension for help supporting his family at home and trying to support his family in the east, delivering lectures on the Andrews raid, and lobbying down at Washington with the hope of securing a larger pension.

A son of Captain Dorsey, who is in the government service in this city, has for a number of years been the sole support of the family, but recently a bill passed by congress compelling persons drawing pensions to help support their families at home and trying to support his family in the east, delivering lectures on the Andrews raid, and lobbying down at Washington with the hope of securing a larger pension.

On the 25th day of April, 1888, congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey's fleet in the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. On May 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, U. S. A., was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila, and directed among other things, to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that he intended to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or passive acquiescence, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its justice and protection."

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Manila harbor was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Peace Commission Named.

Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th day of August a peace commission was named by the United States and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof I appointed as commissioners the following distinguished citizens: On the part of the United States, Hon. William R. Day of Ohio, Hon. William P. Frye of Maine, Hon. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Hon. George Gray of Delaware and Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York. In addressing the peace commission before its departure for Paris, I said:

It is my wish that throughout the negotiations there should be no compromise of principle and spirit with the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept in mind. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and as the fulfillment of a duty which we could not avoid. We have no desire of aggression and no ambition of conquest. We desire only the cessation of repeated aggressions which preceded and followed the outbreak of the war.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Without any other claim of complete and unqualified victory, we desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

Our aim in the settlement of peace will be directed to the benefit of the people of both sides. We desire to see the war ended by a peace which will be just and honorable to both sides.

BELIES THE BRYAN LAMENT

Actual Experience of York County Farmers Contradicts the Candidate's Statement.

LINCOLN PEOPLE ARE WELL SATISFIED

Will Ask the Legislature to Buy Land for a Permanent Site and Make the Show a Fixture There.

LINCOLN, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Secretary Furnas of the state fair board expressed satisfaction today over the success of the late state fair. The financial aspect of the situation was especially gratifying. Enough was realized from all sources to pay all premiums and warrants will be drawn for all indebtedness of the association within ten or three weeks.

Including the \$1,000 subscribed by Lincoln citizens the total income from all sources was \$27,568.10. The subscription fund was exhausted for repairs, leaving a balance of \$24,568.10 in the treasury. The board will assemble in Lincoln a portion of tomorrow and all creditors are requested to present their bills before 9 o'clock in the morning. Warrants will be issued later for all premiums and sent to those entitled to the money. The itemized statement of income from all sources was as follows:

State appropriation \$2,000.00
Lincoln city fund \$2,000.00
Concessions \$2,000.00
Admission \$2,000.00
Selling \$2,000.00
General admissions \$2,000.00
Camp permit \$2,000.00
Theatrical company \$2,000.00
P. E. & M. coupons \$2,000.00
B. & M. coupons \$2,000.00
Total \$27,568.10

Lincoln citizens are so well satisfied with the result that they are already planning on having the state fair an annual adjunct of the city. A bill to that effect will be introduced before the legislature next session, request made for an appropriation sufficient to purchase land for a permanent location.

Grand Island's Public Accounts.

GRAND ISLAND, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—An expert accountant has just completed an examination of the records of the city officials from the time the last investigation was made up to the expiration of the last fiscal year and a most serious error of discrepancy was found. In the office of the city treasurer the books kept in the nearest possible manner and only a few slight errors in clerical work were found, which however did not effect the cash and a simple penny's worth of discrepancy was found. In the office of the Police Judge Gillett it was found he had paid to the city 20 cents more than was necessary. City Clerk Hooper had issued one contract for \$1 more than he should have drawn for. In the office of the city auditor, in this office, and Water Commissioner Murphy had paid some \$20 more into the city treasury than was necessary, through an error principally in charging himself with a balance.

Claim Against Sarry.

PLATTSBROUGH, Neb., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—County Attorney Jesse L. Root and County Commissioner J. P. Falter have returned from Papillion, where they presented a claim of \$2,600.50 against Sarry county for repairs recently made on the Platte river bridge at Louisville. The commissioners of Sarry county utterly refused to allow the bill, claiming that the bridge had been a simple penny's worth of discrepancy was found. In the office of the Police Judge Gillett it was found he had paid to the city 20 cents more than was necessary. City Clerk Hooper had issued one contract for \$1 more than he should have drawn for. In the office of the city auditor, in this office, and Water Commissioner Murphy had paid some \$20 more into the city treasury than was necessary, through an error principally in charging himself with a balance.

Charged with Stealing.

PLATTSBROUGH, Neb., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—John Schuppachaw this afternoon caused a great deal of excitement and a charge against the village of Papillion, in the city to pay bonds in aid of the enterprise, and will no doubt carry by a large majority. The officials of the new company are Ed W. Sayre, president; Robert Neely, vice president; Henry M. Thornton, secretary, and Martin Gering, treasurer.

Deliver Inmate by Goods.

PLATTSBROUGH, Neb., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Clerk of the District Court, George F. Houseworth, Attorney C. A. Rawls and Dr. E. W. Cook, comprising the Board of Insanity Commissioners for Cass county, went to Elmwood and examined Mrs. Barnhart, who has been committed to her confinement in the asylum for the insane several weeks, which it is claimed was caused by the loss of sleep and worry over scandalous reports started by "town gossipers." The board adjudged Mrs. Barnhart insane and she will be removed to the state hospital. Mrs. Barnhart is left at home with four little children, the youngest but ten years old.