



PEG O' MY HEART

By J. Hartley Manners

A Comedy of Youth Founded by Mr. Manners on His Great Play of the Same Title—Illustrations From Photographs of the Play

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CHAPTER VII.

A Communication From Nathaniel Kingsnorth.

THE months that followed were the hardest in O'Connell's life. Strive as he would, he could find no really remunerative employment. He had no special training. He knew no trade. His pen, though fluent, was not cultured and lacked the glow of eloquence he had when speaking. He worked in shops and in factories. But his lack of experience everywhere handicapped him. What he contrived to earn during those months of struggle was all too little as the time approached for the great event.

Angela was now entirely confined to her bed. She seemed to grow more spirit-like every day. A terrible dread haunted O'Connell waking and sleeping. He would start out of some terrible dream at night and listen to her breathing. When he would hurry back at the close of some long, disappointing day his heart would be hammering dully with fear for his loved one.

As the months wore on his face became lined with care and the bright gold of his hair dimmed with streaks of silver. But he never faltered or lost courage. He always felt he must win the fight for existence as he meant to win the greater conflict later—for liberty.

Angela, lying so still, through the long days, could only hope. She felt so helpless. It was woman's weakness that brought men like O'Connell to the edge of despair. And hers was not merely bodily weakness, but the more poignant one of pride. Was it fair to her husband. Was it just? In England she had prosperous relatives. They would not let her die in her misery. They could not let her baby come into the world with poverty as its only inheritance. Till now she had been unable to master her feeling of hatred and bitterness for her brother Nathaniel, her intense dislike and contempt for his sister Maudie. From the time she left England she had not written to either of them. Could she now? Something decided her.

One night O'Connell came back disheartened. Try as he would, he could not conceal it. He was getting to the end of his courage. There was insufficient work at the shop he had been working in for several weeks. He had been told he need not come again.

Angela, lying motionless and white, tried to comfort him and give him heart.

She made up her mind that night. The next day she wrote to her brother. She could not bring herself to express one regret for what she had done or said. On the contrary, she made many references to her happiness with the man she loved. She did write of the hardships they were passing through. But they were only temporary. O'Connell was so clever, so brilliant, he must win in the end. Only just now she was ill. She needed help.

She asked no gift—a loan, merely. They would pay it back when the days of plenty came. She would not ask even this were it not that she was not only ill, but the one great, wonderful thing in the world was to be vouchsafed her—motherhood. In the name of her unborn baby she begged him to send an immediate response.

She asked a neighbor to post the letter so that O'Connell would not know of her sacrifice. She waited anxiously for a reply.

Some considerable time afterward—on the eve of her travail and when things with O'Connell were at their worst—the answer came by cable. She was alone when it came.

Her heart beat furiously as she opened it. Even if he only sent a little it would be so welcome now when they were almost at the end. If he had been generous how wonderful it would be for her to help the man to whom nothing was too much to give her. The fact that her brother had cabled strengthened the belief that he had hastened to come to her rescue.

She opened the cable and read it. Then she fell back on the pillow with a low, faint moan.

When, hours later, O'Connell returned from a vain search for work he found her senseless with the cable in her fingers. He tried to revive her without success. He sent a neighbor for a doctor. As he watched the worn patient face, his heart full to bursting, the thought flashed through him what could have happened to cause this collapse. He became conscious of the cable he had found tightly clasped in her hand. He picked it up and read it. It was very brief. All it said was:

You have made your bed. Lie in it.

NATHANIEL KINGSNORTH.

Toward morning the doctor placed a little mite of humanity in O'Connell's arms. He looked down at it in a stupor. It had really come to pass—the child—Angela's and his! A little baby girl! The tiny wall from this child, born of love and in sorrow, seemed to waken his dull senses. He pressed the

mite to him as the hot tears flowed down his cheeks. A woman in one of the adjoining flats who had kindly offered to help took the child away from him. The doctor led him to the bedside. He looked down at his loved one. A glaze was over Angela's eyes as she looked up at him. She tried to smile. All her suffering was forgotten. She knew only pride and love. She was at peace. She raised her hand, thin and transparent now, to O'Connell. He pressed it to his lips.

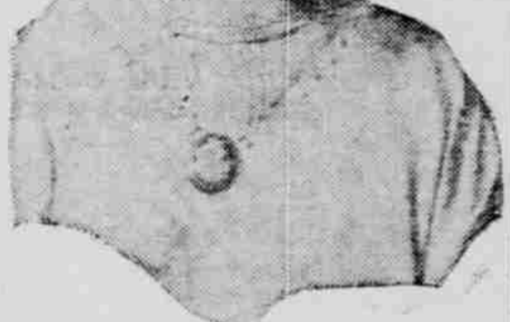
She whispered: "My baby. Bring me—my baby."

He took it from the woman and placed it in Angela's weak arms. She kissed it again and again. The child waited patiently. The effort had been too much for Angela's failing strength. Consciousness left her.

Just before sunrise she woke. O'Connell was sitting beside her. He had never moved. The infant was sleeping on some blankets on the couch, the woman watching her.

Angela motioned her husband to bend near to her. Her eyes shone with unearthly brightness. He put his ear near her lips. Her voice was very, very faint.

"Take—care—of—our—baby. Frank, I'm—I'm leaving you. God—help—you—and—keep—you—and—bless—you—for—our—love—of—me." She paused to



Peg—Pure as a Mountain Lily.

take breath. Then she whispered her leave taking. The words never left O'Connell's memory for all the days of all the years that followed.

"My—last—words, dear, the—last—I'll—ever—speak—to—you. I—I—love—you—with—all—my—heart—and—my—soul—husband! Good—goodbye, Frank." She slipped from his arms and lay, lips parted, eyes open, body still.

The struggle was over. She had gone where there are no petty treacheries, no mean brutalities—where all stand alike before the throne to render an account of their stewardship.

The brave, gentle little heart was stilled forever.

And now Peg appears for the first time and brings her radiant presence, her roguish smile, her big, frank, soulful blue eyes, her dazzling red hair, her direct, honest and outspoken truth, her love of all that is clean and pure and beautiful—Peg enters our pages and turns what was a history of romance and drama into a comedy of youth.

Peg—pure as a mountain lily, sweet as a fragrant rose, haunting as an old melody—Peg of Our Hearts comes into our story even as she entered her father's life, as the savior of these pages, even as she was the means of saving O'Connell.

And she did save her father. It was the presence and the thought of the little motherless baby that kept O'Connell's hand from destroying himself when his reason almost left him after his wife's death. The memories of the days immediately following the passing of Angela are too painful to dwell upon.

They are past. They are sacred in O'Connell's heart. They will be to the historian.

Thanks to some kindly Irishmen who heard of O'Connell's plight, he borrowed enough money to bury his dead wife and place a tablet to her memory.

He sent a message to Kingsnorth telling him of his sister's death. He neither expected nor did he receive an answer. As soon as it was possible he returned to Ireland and threw himself once again heart and soul into working for the "cause." He realized his only hope of keeping his balance was to work. He went back to the little village he was born in, and it was Father Cahill's hands that poured the baptismal waters on O'Connell's and Angela's baby, and it was Father Cahill's voice that read the baptismal service.

She was christened Margaret. Angela, one night, when it was near-

ing her time, begged him if it were a girl to christen her Margaret, after her mother, since all the best in Angela came from her mother.

O'Connell would have liked much to name the mite Angela. But his dead wife's wishes were paramount. So Margaret the baby was christened. It was too distinguished a name and too long for such a little bundle of pink and white humanity. It did not seem to fit her. So "Peg" she was named, and "Peg" she remained for the rest of her life.

Looming large in Peg's memories in after life was her father showing her St. Kieran's hill and pointing out the mound on which he stood and spoke that day, while her mother, hidden by that dense mass of trees, saw every movement and heard every word.

Then somehow her childish thoughts all seemed to run to home rule—the love of Ireland and hatred of England—to thinking all that was good of Irishmen and all that was bad of Englishmen.

"Why do ye hate the English so much, father?" she asked O'Connell once, looking up at him with a puzzled look in her big blue eyes and the most adorable brogue coming fresh from her tongue.

"Why do ye hate them?" she repeated.

"I've good cause to, Peg, me darlin'," he answered, and a deep frown gathered on his brow.

"Sure wasn't me mother English?" Peg asked.

"Then why do ye hate the English?" "It 'ud take a long time to tell ye that, Peggy. Some day I will. There's many a reason why the Irish hate the English, and many a good reason too. But there's one why you and I should hate them and into them with all the bitterness that's in us."

"And what is it?" said Peg curiously. "I'll tell ye. When yer mother and I were almost starvin', and she lay on a bed of sickness, she wrote to an Englishman 'n' asked him to assist her. An' 'n' this is the reply she got: 'Ye've made yer bed. Lie in it.' That was the answer she got the day before you were born, and she died givin' ye life. And by the same token the man that wrote that shameful message to a dyin' woman was her own brother."

"Her own brother, yer tellin' me?" asked Peg wrathfully.

"I am, Peg. Her own brother, I'm tellin' ye."

"It's bad luck that man'll have all his life!" said Peg fiercely. "To write me mother that—an' she dyin'! Faith I'd like to see him some day—just meet him—an' tell him!" She stopped, her little fingers clinched into a miniature fist.

(To Be Continued.)

For Sale.

Eggs for hatching and day-old chicks from Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100; chicks, 10c each. Special mating prices upon request.

A. O. Ramge, Route 1, Plattsmouth, Neb. 2-22-tf-d&w

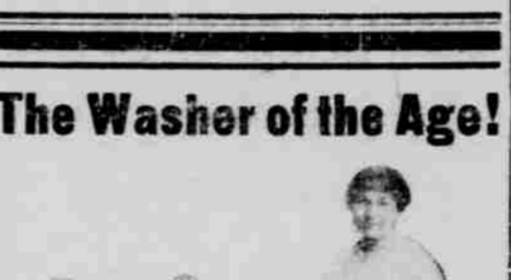
For Sale.

Three incubators for sale. Good as new. Phone 362. R. L. Propst.

Remember the Apron Bazaar for the Helpers of the Christian church will give in the vacant room just west of the M. Fanger Department store all day Saturday.

There will be a dance given Saturday evening, April 17th, at the German Home. Everyone invited and a good time assured. Music by the Plattsmouth orchestra.

The Washer of the Age!



The 2-in-1 Power Washer

The Interchangeable Lid—A New Feature in the Power Washer

The BIGGEST LABOR SAVER on the Market

D. B. EBERSOLE

The Interchangeable Lid—A New Feature in the Power Washer

The BIGGEST LABOR SAVER on the Market

D. B. EBERSOLE

LEGISLATURE ENDS ITS LABORS

Important Laws Go on Statute Books as Result of Session.

STRUGGLE ON SUPPLY BILLS.

Difference of Opinion Between Economic House and Liberal Senate on Appropriation Measures—Matters Oppose Constitutional Convention.

Lincoln—The Thirty-fourth session of the legislature of this state has come to an end and for the thirty-fourth time the people of the state are looking casually at the records to see what has been accomplished and what has been left undone.

The task, of course, will be a long one, for the people of the state will have to see some of the laws in operation before they can pass upon them fully. If they then find out that they are inadequate, so the leaders say, then they will be in a position to condemn the lawmakers. If they find that the laws have real constructive value then they will be in a position to commend the lawmakers, and perhaps, to figure on ways and means for sending them back when another year rolls around.

The only big difference of opinion between the senate and the house during the dying hours came on the mammoth appropriation bills. The house had taken the position early in the session that the state expenses should be cut to a low point and that many officials should suffer cuts in their salaries and that numerous departments should be subjected to lower appropriations than were handed out by the lawmakers of two years back.

The senate increased most of the amounts. The members of that body took the position that there were, or should be, two guiding principles in the affairs of the state, and that these are economy and efficiency. They insisted that economy should be adhered to, but that efficiency should not be disturbed.

In this they were amply backed by a majority of the house members, who, after the big bills had been sent through the lower body, hastened over to the senators and asked them by all means to raise the amounts. The movement toward the west end of the capitol became so strong that it was at once apparent to all that no blame could be attached to the senators for their increase of the various amounts. They saw that the house members were ready to renege from their positions in large measure. Even Chairman Norton of the house finance committee—the man who various house members charged with wanting to make a record for future political use—asked the senate members to reconsider some of the house actions and to do more justice by the various departments.

In the senate contest over house roll 1, the proposed constitutional amendment calling a convention, to frame an entirely new constitution for the state, Senator Mattes of Otoe took the leadership of those opposed to the destruction of the present constitution and the framing of an experimental document, based on the evanescent theories of a noisy, persistent, but extremely limited, minority of the people.

Senator Mattes pointed out the foundations underlying every form of constitutional government. That the ultimate stability of any government so founded lay largely in the permanency of its constitutional grants and restrictions and the safeguards contained therein against sudden and frequent changes of the fundamental law of any people in hours of passion, prejudice or suddenly aroused public feeling; or from the artful and cunning machinations of self-seeking demagogues, opportunists and uninformed experimenters.

Senator Mattes called attention to the undisputed fact that under the present conditions any amendment whatsoever to our constitution really desired by the people can be secured by a majority of the people at any time they wish, if a majority actually feels the necessity for such amendment. That much the larger part of the agitation for a new constitution and the attacks, open or covert, on stable constitutional government come from a small minority, who, facing their own failure to interest a majority of the people in their proposed experiments in government, wish to place our fundamental law in a condition to be changed or amended over night frequently and repeatedly by a small minority and voted in or out as readily as a village ordinance permitting or forbidding the family cow to run at large.

United States Senator Hitchcock visited the state legislature last week and made an accounting of his stewardship to the people for the place he has held for the past four years. He gave high praise to President Wilson, and gave the members of the body an interesting account of some of the most beneficial pieces of legislation that have been put through congress in the last two years. Republicans and Democrats both accorded the senator an unusually hearty reception.

With senate approval of house roll 137 the bill amending the city charter of Omaha to conform with the Greater

Omaha movement, all possibility of delaying the Omaha city election passed. The committee of the whole approved the measure.

An amendment was made taking up the consolidation period and the beginning of the new fiscal year at South Omaha, so that sufficient funds will be provided for operation there. There will be available for public uses in Greater Omaha \$1,310,000 from Omaha proper, as compared to \$1,180,000, the expense limits set in 1913, plus the maximum amounts now set by law for public expenses in South Omaha, Dundee and Florence.

The governor will issue the consolidation proclamation this week. He has not decided upon a date for the election, he said.

The bill includes a public welfare board for the Greater Omaha, but no appropriation for it has been made.

The state efficiency survey commission, as proposed in house roll 652, found opposition when it came up on third reading in the senate. It finally carried, however, by a vote of 18 for to 13 against.

The bill creates a commission to make a survey of the efficiency of the various departments of state government and to report thereon to the next legislature. It carries an appropriation of \$4,000 for the expenses of the commission.

Pharmacy students of the University of Nebraska were present in the governor's office when he signed senate file 148, a measure that makes the school of pharmacy at the state university a full-fledged college of equal rank with other professional colleges of the institution. The students made quite an occasion out of the signing. The pen went to N. P. Hanson, a Lincoln druggist.

The house indefinitely postponed the bill to extend the terms of county officeholders until 1918. The question was on the adoption of the conference report of the committee appointed to confer with a like committee from the senate. Just before the vote was taken Mockett spoke on a question of personal privilege and replied to a newspaper criticism of his activity in helping out the county officeholders. In doing so, he intimated that the conference committee had been "playing horse." Negley, Sorenson and Cronin, the three members of the committee, all replied to Mockett. Mr. Cronin's remarks were especially caustic.

"I deny the slurs that the gentleman from Lancaster has cast upon the committee," said Cronin. "If dilatory tactics have been attempted it is he and his crowd who have used them. Our report is now on the clerk's desk and was there when Mockett arose to make his grandstand play. I want to say about this county officeholders' lobby, which has been hanging around here all winter, that its members are not doing their duty by their people when they spend their time in this way."

The conference report was that the matter should be left to the next legislature and that house roll 6 be indefinitely postponed. Scott moved to adopt it, and the motion carried.

The senate unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the secretary of state to buy before the next session, thirty-three desks for the members and six for the newspaper men, of modern construction and large enough to hold the books and papers needed. A new carpet and chairs and the repainting of the landscape on the ceiling was also ordered, the whole cost not to exceed \$5,000.

The senate passed the Omaha hospital bill and it is now in the hands of the governor. It calls for an appropriation of \$150,000. The bill received 23 yeas for and 5 nays against, the yeas being Buhrman, Byrdland, Grace, Henry and Robertson. Dodge, Douthett, Kohl and Shumway were absent.

The house refused to pass the proposed constitutional amendment bill providing for district election of supreme court judges. There were fifty eight of a required sixty votes in favor of the bill.

The Beal public warehouse bill passed the house last week. Among other bills passed were:

S. F. 164—Relieving the supreme court from furnishing written opinions except in cases involving new laws or reversals.

S. F. 167—Authorizing Omaha board of education to permit the use of school houses for public meetings.

In the senate:

H. R. 398—Iowa-Nebraska state boundary commission.

H. R. 651—State budget system.

H. R. 277—Blasphemous election ballot law. Makes the ballot in blank form three columns wide and with squares for cross to left of names.

H. R. 526—Prohibits interference with poles or lines of telephone or telegraph or with messages over same.

H. R. 429—Permits justices of the peace to collect fees in advance.

H. R. 763, by governor—Appropriates \$50,000 for foot and mouth disease. Ayes, 27; noes, none.

H. R. 496—Authorizes state auditor to accept in full amounts due on old claims from counties owing state or insane accounts, without interest. Ayes, 26; no, 1.

H. R. 146—Authorizes Douglas county to acquire land and erect work house, and issued bonds for purchase of same; emergency. Ayes, 26; noes, none.

H. R. 343—Repeals junior normal school act. Ayes, 22; noes, 6.

STOCK GROWERS IN SESSION

South Omaha Delegation at Wyoming Meet in Douglas.

Douglas, Wyo., April 15.—The annual convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association opened here this morning.

The South Omaha, Sioux City and Chicago delegations arrived on the Northwestern, along with many stockmen from eastern Wyoming.

The visitors were met at the station by a reception committee of stockmen and citizens and given an enthusiastic Wyoming welcome. Headed by the Douglas band, the visitors were taken in automobiles to the Labonte hotel, which is headquarters of the stockmen.

The South Omaha delegation, the largest that ever attended a Wyoming stock convention, held joyful reunions with their customers. South Omaha has for many years been the chief market for this territory, but a delegation of Sioux City commission men is here to get acquainted and make the Wyoming stockmen acquainted with their market.

The Denver men arrived here in a special car to boost that market and Chicago is represented by a number of prominent live stock men.

One of the principal speakers at the convention will be Professor H. R. Smith, formerly of the University of Nebraska, who will speak on "Types of Beef Cattle." Governor Kendrick, and former Governor Carey are also on the program.

HARMAN SECURES CHANGES IN LAW

Food Commissioner Fares Well at Hands of Legislature.

Lincoln, April 15.—The food commissioner's department fared very well at the hands of the 1915 legislature. Of the seven bills in which Food Commissioner Harman was interested on behalf of the department not one fell by the wayside.

One of the measures passed makes it a felony to sell diseased meat. Formerly it was only a misdemeanor and the only result of most of the prosecutions was a fine that rarely exceeded \$10.

The dairy bill provides for dairy inspection from May 1 to Oct. 1, whereas under the former law it was only for the three summer months. It also authorizes the department to put the buying or selling of cream on a quality basis. The weights and measures amendment provides for three inspectors instead of two.

The stock foods' law requires the filing of the name of each ingredient with the food commissioner, an analysis and a \$5 fee from the manufacturer for each brand. The concentrated feeding stuffs law requires the branding of mixed feeds or parts of whole feeds with a fat, protein or fibre analysis.

EIBEN IS SENTENCED

Wymore Farmer Must Go to Pen For Shooting Trauernecht.

Beatrice, Neb., April 15.—William Eiben, a farmer living near Wymore, pleaded guilty in the district court to the charge of shooting John M. Trauernecht with intent to do great bodily injury on the evening of Nov. 29, 1914 and was sentenced to from one to five years in the state penitentiary at hard labor by Judge Pemberton.

Trauernecht, called at the home of Eiben to accompany Maggie Gerdes to her home at Barneston and was ordered away by Eiben. When he refused to go Eiben pulled a revolver and shot him three times. He was in a critical condition for several months, but has recovered. Eiben has a wife and four children.

MANEUVERS NEAR LINCOLN

Red and Blue Armies Clash in Mimic Battle at Belmont.

Lincoln, April 15.—Two armies met and clashed in a pitched battle in Europe in the hills near Belmont, a Lincoln suburb. It was very real with the exception that there was no blood shed, the problem being to prevent overland movement of supplies to Omaha.

It was the annual maneuver clash of the state farm cadet regiment, the blue army, with the reds, the cadets from the city campus. The chief umpire was Adjutant General Hall.

Seek to Prove Muzik Insane.

Omaha, April 15.—Mam's Muzik, six years old, told the jury in Judge English's court, where Emil Muzik is being tried for the murder of Mrs. Anna Muzik, that "papa killed mamma and laughed and clapped his hands and ran out doors." The child, aroused from sleep the morning of March 5 by her mother's screams, was the only witness of her father's escape from the house after the crime. Her evidence was used by the defense in an endeavor to prove Muzik insane.

Plans to Revive Black Hills Trail.

Sidney, Neb., April 15.—The Associated Commercial Clubs of Western Nebraska met at the court house and delegations were present from Crawford, Chadron, Alliance, Scottsbluff, Bridgeport, Kimball, Lodge Pole and Chappell. Discussions were principally on good roads, and the associated clubs have arranged to re-establish the old Black Hills trail, connecting with the Lincoln highway at Sidney, running to Hot Springs, S. D.

NORMAL MONEY IS DISTRIBUTED

State Board at Lincoln Divides Up Prospective Cash.

\$200,000 FOR NEW BUILDINGS

No Money Provided For Supreme Court Commission—Iowa-Nebraska Boundary Bill Proves Defective. Twenty-six Take Veterinary Exams.

Lincoln, April 15.—The state normal board, meeting at the state house, has apportioned the amount of money to be received during the coming 6 months by the four normal schools of the state for the purpose of maintenance.

The school at Chadron will get \$85,000; the school at Kearney, \$100,000; Peru, \$180,000, and Wayne, \$120,000.

The total apportioned among the schools for maintenance, as outlined above, is \$545,000. This will leave about \$200,000 for new buildings, architects' fees and expenses of the board.

Increase for this biennium is divided as follows: Chadron, \$10,000; Kearney, \$10,000; Peru, \$15,000, and Wayne, \$10,000.

Women to Hold Moot Session.

Suffragists, members of the Lincoln Woman's club and members of the Women's Christian Temperance union will be representatives of the state of Nebraska for just one day. One hundred women will be seated on the main floor as members of the house.

The speaker of the house will be Mrs. Bessie Gearhart Morrison, a suffragist. The clerk, Mrs. L. B. Schreckengast of University Place, is the wife of the vice chancellor of the Nebraska Wesleyan university. Mrs. A. M. Bunting, who has been appointed chaplain for the day, is prominent in temperance work throughout Nebraska. Mrs. A. W. Slosson will be sergeant-at-arms.

The day's program, commencing at 10 a. m., will be carried out as a regular session. Although the day's entertainment will be a take-off on the Nebraska legislature, the discussions will not be frivolous. Such weighty matters as minimum working hours for women and children, child welfare boards, tuberculosis prevention, naturalization questions and female representation on the state board of control, are bills to come up for action.

Nebraska-Iowa Boundary Bill Defective

A result of the hurry of the last days of the Nebraska legislature has been shown in the case of house roll 398, a bill to fix the boundary line between Nebraska and Iowa near Omaha. The bill, which appropriates \$200 for making the survey and for the expenses of the commission, does not recite the appropriation in the title. This will invalidate it, according to those who say they know. The title of a bill is supposed to show what the body contains.

No Money For Court Commission.

While the legislature provided for a supreme court commission, it failed to make any appropriation for the payment of the commissioners or for the stenographer who is to assist them. The bill provided for three commissioners, who should receive a salary of \$3,000 per year, and a stenographer who would receive \$1,000. However, they will have to serve without pay unless something is done to help them.

New Telephone Stock.

The state railway commission has issued an order authorizing the Municipal Independent Telephone company to issue \$15,000 worth of new stock of the amount to be listed, \$5,500 for the purchase or construction of an exchange building at Newman Grove; \$2,500 for similar purpose at Albion; \$2,500 for a building at Munroe; and \$2,500 to take up existing indebtedness.

Freight to Go Tri-Weekly.

The state railway commission has authorized the Northwestern railroad to make its freight on the Long Pine and Chadron branch tri-weekly, instead of daily, during the summer months, when the bus lines slacken.

New Hospital Started.

Commissioners Gerdes and Kennedy of the state board of control are at Kearney, superintending the starting of the construction of the new tubercular hospital building.

Aurora Bonds Registered.

A delegation of three Aurora citizens called at Auditor Smith's office with \$8,500 worth of the paving bonds of that city, which they registered. The whole issue was \$25,000. Of this \$16,500 was taken up at once by the property owners.

Take Veterinary Examinations.

Twenty-six applicants for licenses to practice in Nebraska at a veterinary surgeons took the semi-annual examination at the state house. The examination was given under the old law.

Omaha Annexation Election May 18.

Omaha, April 15.—It was reported that Governor Morehead has practically decided to issue a proclamation for the Greater Omaha election upon May 18, just two weeks following the city election in Omaha.

Nebraska City Gets Next Presbytery

Tecumseh, Neb., April 15.—The Nebraska city presbytery closed a three days' session here. The next selected meeting will be held in Nebraska City in April of next year.