

The State Conventions

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES MEET UNDER NEW CONDITIONS AND ADOPT PLATFORMS

Under the new primary law all parties held state conventions in Lincoln September 24. The different gatherings were harmonious, and business was expedited. The new law provides that state conventions shall be composed of one delegate from each county. In the republican convention two-thirds of the counties were represented. In the democratic meeting about half, and twenty-five counties had delegates to the populist convention. The general opinion was that the new way would prove satisfactory.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Have a Businesslike Session and Complete Task Early.

The Nebraska republican state convention met in Representative hall Tuesday, Sept. 24 and was presided over by Governor George Lawson Sheldon. It adopted a platform that contains an endorsement of Secretary of War Taft, endorses the present state administration, commends the legislature for its fulfillment of republican pledges, approves the state railway commission and calls for an amendment to the national judiciary law that will define the citizenship of corporations. The platform calls upon the state railway commission to investigate whether if only giving the railways "the major portion of their time," are on the list of pass holders. The platform was drafted by a committee made up of two members from each congressional district with Ross Hammond of Fremont chairman.

A state committee was selected and provisions were made by resolution for it to meet within ten days before the adjournment of the convention.

In assuming the chair, Governor Sheldon said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you sincerely for the great honor you have bestowed upon me. It is the more appreciated because it comes to me entirely unlooked for. We are here to formulate a platform of principles for the greatest party in the country. The republican party is the people's party. Its principles are those which promote in the highest degree the welfare of the people of this commonwealth and of the nation. I will not encroach upon your time to make an extended speech. I thank you again for the honor, and trusting that you will keep faith with the people of the state in the principles that you adopt. I ask you, what is your further pleasure?"

A. H. Kidd of Beatrice was made secretary.

Following are some excerpts from the platform:

"The platform pledges of political parties mean something only when read in the light of the record of achievement. It is our rare privilege to call attention anew to the platform promulgated by Nebraska republicans a year ago, whose every promise has been carried out in scrupulous good faith. The republicans promised the people of this state the following reforms:

1. A state-wide direct primary.
 2. Abolition of the free pass evil.
 3. Comprehensive powers for the state railway commission.
 4. More equitable rates for transportation of passengers and freight.
 5. Equal taxation of railroad property for city purposes.
 6. Abolition of fellow servant law and full employer's liability.
 7. A pure food and dairy law.
 8. Rigid economy in appropriations.
- "Every one of these pledges has been fulfilled.

"We express our satisfaction with the operation of the new primary law. It gives to the individual the same equal voice in the selection of all candidates that is given in the election that follows.

"We endorse the work of the state railway commission and expect it to continue to be a serviceable instrument in enforcing the laws without fear or favor and to deal speedily, impartially and justly with all complaints against the roads. And we especially endorse the present efforts of the commission to effect a reasonable additional reduction in grain rates.

"We believe the federal judiciary law should be amended to define the citizenship of interstate corporations for the purposes of jurisdiction of federal courts by providing that for the purposes of original jurisdiction and jurisdiction on removal from state courts, or federal courts, a corporation shall be deemed a citizen of every state where it has filed or is required by law of that state to file in the manner required of domestic corporations, its articles of incorporation. And in addition thereto that every foreign corporation, or its successors, assigns, or lessees, exercising or claiming the right to exercise the right of eminent domain, under a state law, shall be deemed a citizen of that state for the purposes of jurisdiction of federal courts.

"We favor the enactment of a federal law and if necessary an amendment to the federal constitution which will forbid the federal courts from issuing writs of injunction against state officers charged by law with the enforcement of state statutes.

"We regard with high favor the nominees on our state ticket and invite all voters who believe in official probity and efficiency to join in electing them."

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Half-Hundred Delegates Hold Happy and Harmonious Meeting.

A more harmonious convention than that which gathered in the senate chamber at the state house Tuesday to perfect the organization of the fighting machinery of the democratic party in the state of Nebraska would be hard to find. Every thing from the formation of the temporary organization to the adoption of a platform moved smoothly. There was absolutely no hitch or lack of harmony in the assembly except for a moment over the naming of the state committee of thirty-three members. About half of the counties were represented by as strong an aggregation of delegates as have ever assembled for similar objects in the history of the party in the state. All business after the organization of the convention was completed by 6 o'clock except a night session of the state committee to complete its organization by electing officers.

Chairman Allen called the convention to order at 12:10 p. m. P. E. McKillip was at once chosen for temporary chairman and H. S. Daniels was selected for temporary secretary. On motion both of these selections were made permanent later.

Chairman McKillip, in his opening, declared that the democrats owe it to themselves to make the most of the present situation and to put into the field as clear cut a platform as it is possible to make, and as strong a committee as can be selected looking toward an effective campaign next year.

Some excerpts from the democratic platform follow:

"We rejoice at the increasing signs of a moral awakening in the United States. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power. The conscience of the nation is now awakened and must not sleep until the government is freed from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations;

"We heartily approve of the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate, and insist upon further legislation, state and national, making it unlawful for any corporation to contribute to campaign funds, and providing for publication, before the election, of all individual contributions above a reasonable minimum.

Believing with Jefferson, in "the support of the state governments in all their rights and the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the most bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;" and in "the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad;" we are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions, now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by judicial construction. While we favor the exercise by the general government of all its constitutional authority for the prevention of monopoly and for the regulation of interstate commerce, we insist that federal remedies shall be added to, and not substituted for state remedies.

"We insist upon the recognition of the distinction between the natural man and the artificial person, called a corporation, and we favor the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to compel foreign corporations to submit their legal disputes to the courts of the states in which they do business, and thus place themselves upon the same footing as domestic corporations.

Undoubtedly the railroad commission which was created by an amendment to the constitution has no power to fix rates, therefore we demand that the governor shall call an extra session of the legislature and that that body shall establish maximum rates upon grain, live stock, fruit, vegetables, building material, fuel, and such kindred products as enter into the necessities of life.

Besides these, the platform favors election of senators by direct vote, declares a private monopoly indefensible and intolerable; favors an income tax; welcomes Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states; favors separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico and the speedy completion of the Panama canal; favors a generous pension policy, and condemns imperialism; favors state and national boards of arbitration and opposes government by injunction, and favors the immediate revision of the tariff.

TWO-CENT FARE IN KANSAS.

All Railroads in the State Notify Commissioners Rate Will Go Into Effect October 5.

Topeka, Kan.—A statement was filed with the Kansas railway commissioners Tuesday afternoon signed by the general counsel for all the roads in the state, stating that the two-cent fare will be put in operation and that suits will be filed. The statement from the roads follow: "The undersigned railway companies announce that they propose to put into effect under protest on the 5th day of October, 1907, and maintain the same pending litigation, the two-cent fare passenger rate as recently ordered by you, and prior to putting the same into effect to file suits in the courts challenging the said rate."

Governor Hoch issued a statement Tuesday afternoon in which he said the railroad commissioners had prepared a new freight rate schedule and would, in a short time, order it into effect. This schedule, it is understood, makes a big reduction.

Minnesota Courts in Conflict.

St. Paul.—Attorney General Young Tuesday obtained from the county court a writ of mandamus directed against the Northern Pacific Railroad company to compel it to comply with the commodity rate law whose operation was enjoined by Judge Lochren of the United States court. The railroad officials will probably ask Judge Lochren for an order citing Attorney General Young for contempt of the United States court. If the attorney general is declared in contempt a writ of habeas corpus will be issued and the matter taken to the United States supreme court for a final decision as to the state's right to regulate rates.

Another Challenge From Lipton.

New York.—Prospects for a race for the America's cup next year were improved greatly Thursday by the announcement of Sir Thomas Lipton that he will submit another challenge, specifying a 90-foot boat as the racers. Members of the New York Yacht club were reticent, but it was pointed out that the deed of gift, by which the America's cup was placed in the custody of the New York Yacht club in 1887, apparently makes it obligatory upon the club to accept the challenge provided certain conditions are complied with.

Yardmen Get the Decision.

Denver.—Announcement was made here Tuesday that E. E. Clark, member of the interstate commerce commission, who was appointed to arbitrate the difference between western railroads and the brotherhood of railway treatment over the two-cent differential demanded for yardmen on the railroads west of the Missouri river, has granted the claim of the yardmen for two cents an hour more than is paid on eastern roads. Arbitrator Clark's decision will increase the wages of 3,000 yardmen five dollars a month.

Lane's Mission in the West.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Franklin K. Lane, interstate commerce commissioner, arrived in Los Angeles Thursday on a visit of investigation into railroad affairs. He comes to investigate specially into a complaint regarding freight shipments lodged against the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and other railroads, but it is confidently asserted that his visit is of much deeper significance. It is said also that the work of agents of the Standard Oil company in Southern California is to be inquired into.

Kansas Anti Trust Law Attacked.

Topeka, Kan.—In the supreme court Tuesday afternoon attorneys for the International Harvester company attacked the Kansas law providing that corporations must answer questions submitted when ordered by the supreme court. The attorneys contended that the information gained might incriminate the company and that no witness could be forced to give incriminating evidence against himself. The questions had been filed by the attorney general in connection with the ouster suit.

At it Again in Central America.

Berlin.—According to official information received here Tuesday President Cabrera of Guatemala, has notified President Davila of Honduras, that Guatemala will support Manuel Bonilla of Honduras in the latter's efforts to regain the presidency of Honduras. This, the official advices add, is taken to mean that war between Guatemala and Honduras is likely to begin immediately.

Blacksmiths Get an Increase.

Denver, Col.—The demand of the blacksmiths of the Denver Rio Grande railroad for an increase amounting to 15 per cent was compromised Wednesday by their acceptance of a 10 per cent increase.

MURDERER ISSANE

LANCASTER COUNTY JURY PASSES ON FRANK BARKER.

DEFENSE PLANS AN APPEAL

If Case Is Reviewed By Supreme Court Six Months or a Year May Intervene Before Final Decision.

Frank Barker, the Webster county, Nebraska, murderer, condemned to death for killing his brother and his brother's wife, was tried the second time in the district court of Lancaster county to determine his sanity and was found to be sane. The verdict of the jury was that Barker is at the present time sane. The twelve jurymen who signed the verdict are W. B. Howard, O. W. Wakefield, C. J. Wilson, W. H. Clark, A. J. Minor, J. G. Gardner, Clark Oberlies, W. B. Ely, M. H. Spere, A. Linden, William Rogers and Peter Pommer.

The verdict was given before Judge Lincoln Frost of the district court of Lancaster county. Attorney F. G. Hamer for the defendant and Grant G. Martin, assistant attorney general, it was signed individually by each member of the jury, contrary to the usual custom.

It is said an appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

TRACTION COMPANY DEFEATED.

Nebraska Commission Decides It Must Sell Six Tickets for 25 Cents.

Six tickets for 25 cents, and ten tickets for 25 cents for the use of school children during school days, are ordered sold by the Lincoln (Neb.) Traction company, the order coming from the state railway commission and to become effective November 1. It was issued by Commissioners H. J. Winnett, J. A. Williams and Henry T. Clarke, Jr. Interchangeable transfers are denied.

In arriving at this decision the commission did what has never been done before with a public utility, fixed the value of the plant, and limited the earnings accordingly. The traction company property is valued at \$1,400,000 and the Citizens' company at \$210,000. The latter company is now selling six tickets for 25 cents. The traction company will obey the order of the commission and unless the result proves the rate to be unreasonable no movement will be made in the future to appeal from the decision.

The Lincoln city council passed an ordinance requiring the sale of six tickets for 25 cents, but the traction company held up the ordinance in the federal court by an injunction. The last legislature conferred power upon the railway commission to establish rates for street railways and the injunction suit in the federal court was dismissed by agreement and the matter placed before the railway commission on a complaint of City Attorney John M. Stewart.

LAND DRAWINGS NEXT WEEK.

Opening of Reservation in South Dakota October 7.

As the time approaches for the opening of the Lower Brule reservation in Stanley and Lyman counties, South Dakota, the demand on the local land office for information concerning the tract and conditions of opening is rapidly increasing. Drawings will begin at Pierre October 7 and continue until October 12.

The land lies a short distance southwest of Pierre, beginning within a half dozen miles of town and extending southward about twenty miles. It is a rolling prairie cut through the center by Clear creek, with a scattering growth of timber along the valley, and is touched by branches of Medicine creek on the southern end. The character of the land is the same as the rest of Lyman county, which has secured a reputation as a crop country within the past three years. The prices of the land are fixed by the government at a minimum of \$1.25 an acre, and a maximum of \$2.50 an acre, according to the quality of the land, the prices scaling between the two figures.

Upholds Anti-Saloon Law.

The state supreme court of Tennessee held the Pendleton law to be constitutional. The statute abolished saloons in all cities of 100,000 inhabitants or less thereafter incorporated, it being an amendment to change the so-called Adams law, which inhibited saloons in all towns of 65,000 or less population. It is a virtual extension of the four-mile law to all cities.

CANDLES FOR DINNER TABLE.

Tallow Dips Will Answer the Purpose if Properly Prepared.

Candles add so much to the appearance of the dinner table that housekeepers should use them even more generally than is now the custom.

Often the expense proves a drawback, as these charming lights have a way of burning out very quickly.

When wax or prepared candles are used the cost is undoubtedly an item to be considered. The economical woman, however, will not choose these expensive varieties, but will buy instead, the ordinary tallow dips. These if kept in a cold place between meals will burn for three nights.

If these tallow dips are used in the porcelain candleholders they not only may be used longer, but none will know whether they are of the finest or poorest quality.

The first expense of the patent candles, while quite inconsiderable in itself is, very soon, more than equalized by the saving of being able to use the candle inside up to the finest tip.

Candles of any kind should be kept on the ice for at least 24 hours before being used. It will not only make them burn longer, but more brilliantly.

TO UTILIZE BITS OF SOAP.

It Is Extravagant to Throw Away the Odds and Ends.

Soap left over from the toilet, the laundry and the kitchen is usually considered so much waste. It is thrown out, though probably most housewives have misgivings as to the extravagance of not using the last scrap of an expensive or good soap. But every small piece of soap should be saved. No matter to what tiny dimensions it has been reduced it will help to clean the bathtub and the stationary washstand. This may be accomplished by means of a substantial cotton or woolen bag, which should be about a foot square and made with a drawing string. Into it is dropped from time to time the bits of soap collected from the bedrooms, the bathroom, the laundry and the kitchen. The bag is closely drawn at the mouth and the string wound about the top and then tightly tied. When this bag is dipped into water the contents give forth plenty of suds, and the whole may be used as a cleaning cloth to scrub the bathtub and marble bowl.

Corn Relish.

Materials—Two dozen ears of corn, six large white onions, one large, firm head of cabbage, six small red peppers, six large sweet peppers, one cup sugar, two quarts vinegar, one-quarter cup salt, two heaping tablespoonfuls ground mustard, two tablespoonfuls celery seed.

Way of Preparing—Take a sharp knife and, after husking, shave the corn from the cobs. Chop your cabbage, onions and peppers. Mix your mustard with one pint of your vinegar and mix all of the other ingredients. Then place the latter mixture of all the ingredients into a kettle and boil them 20 minutes, stirring all the time. Now add your mustard and vinegar mixture, bring to the boiling point once more, place in bottles and seal white hot. This relish is a fine accompaniment of cold meats.

Pineapple Tapioca.

Soak one cup tapioca, drain off water, and add juice two lemons and one-half cup of water; also add one-half pound shredded pineapple and its juice, and one and one-half cups sugar. Cook slowly until almost clear; stir carefully; put into this whites of three eggs well beaten. Serve ice cold with whipped cream.

White Wallpaper.

All white watered paper for wall has proved to be the relief sought by women of fastidious taste from the overflowed cretonne papers that become so exceedingly tiresome to the eyes and nerves. The effect of a room of which the walls are papered in white and furnished with cretonnes of a choice character, is charming.

Rice Pudding.

Half teacup rice, three pints milk. Simmer until rice is cooked soft; cool and beat five eggs, leaving out two whites; add one coffee cup sugar and one grated coconut. Stir in the rice and milk when cold and set it in the oven to bake. Take out as soon as the custard forms. Make meringue of two whites of eggs and six tablespoonfuls of sugar beaten to stiff froth. Pile up on the top and return to the oven to brown. Eat hot or cold.

Rust from Flatiron.

To remove rust from flatirons rub them with a little warm grease and wrap them up in brown paper. Then dissolve a small piece of soda in hot water. Dip the irons in this; rub them dry, and put them to heat as usual. When ready to use rub them on a piece of brown paper that has a little powdered bath brick upon it.

Marshmallows for Dessert.

Marshmallows, quartered, ground nuts, and whipped cream, sweetened, make the daintiest of desserts.