

Ducks and geese are very plentiful in Lake Quinnebang, near Lyons.

Henry Monroe of Lyons paid a fine of \$25 for selling liquor to minors.

Sterling claims to have more pretty girls than any town of its size in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Nitz, of West Point, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Sunday at their home north-east of town.

Burglars entered a window in the rear of M. E. Good's clothing store at Peru and stole \$60 worth of clothing, gloves and jewelry.

The Blade thinks it singular because a crowd of Albion young people went to a neighboring town together and none of them got married.

It required seventy-two ballots before the school board of Blue Springs succeeded in selecting a teacher for the intermediate department.

A considerable sum of money has been collected for the children's building at the Omaha Exposition by West Point boys and girls.

A special term of the district court is to be held at Chadron this week to decide on the merits of numerous claimants for water rights for irrigation purposes.

The Valentine News is wiping its eyes over the lack of enterprise among the young folks. There hasn't been a church social in that town for six months and the News thinks its young people are all too old.

The famous Lowe-Dixon will case at Herman has been dismissed after the expenses had eaten up \$7,500 of an estate valued at \$10,000. The estate consists of a farm near Herman, which will now be sold.

The 16-year old daughter of Mrs. Lucie Brock, a widow woman, living on a farm about ten miles south of Loup City, fell from a wagon last Thursday and ruptured a blood vessel. She died Friday from her injuries.

James Stokes, an old settler and well-to-do citizen of Herman, is so seriously ill that there is very little hope he will recover. He returned two weeks ago from a hospital in Omaha feeling much better, but a sudden relapse set in last week.

E. W. Ormsby of Central City received a telegram last week announcing that he lost 2,000 sheep in the snow storm near Ogalalla. Charles Dressler took the train for the west immediately where he found that the loss had been overestimated. It will be from 1,000 to 1,200.

D. W. Osburn of Ravenna raised twenty-five tons of sugar beets on a little less than two acres of ground this year. The beets were grown for L. P. Southworth, who will experiment with them as food for sheep. At factory prices the crop is worth about \$30.

The farmers in the vicinity of Tekamah almost without exception report their yield of corn to be lighter than they expected. The dry weather during the latter part of the summer is said to have caused the shortage. Some farmers report a yield of less than twenty-five bushels to the acre.

The B. & M. has collected over \$12,000 for freight received at Ravenna station since October last. This does not include freight charges on grain and stock shipped out, but just what has been received. The solid trains of Southworth's sheep received during the month is largely responsible for the showing made.

The recent heavy rains have so raised the water in the Platte river that the grading crew at work on the Burlington bridge embankment at Central City will probably have to quit work for the rest of the season, and much of their labor will be lost as the swift current of the river will wash away the embankment already made unless measures are taken to secure it by driving piles or by other means.

While Mrs. H. E. Stein of Clay Center was making jelly the other day the baby boy, 1 year old, was about the kitchen playing. Mrs. Stein had just filled a dish full of hot jelly when the baby raised his hand to the table and pulled the hot mixture over him, burning his head and face very badly. Prompt medical attention relieved the baby's suffering.

Prairie chickens, or grouse, are getting quite domestic in their habits of late around Gordon. Several parties report seeing them in their door-yards with their chickens. M. H. Jones shot one in his door-yard recently, and last Monday morning the editor popped one over in his door-yard. If the game laws were rigidly enforced, these birds would soon become plentiful again.

A wreck occurred in the lower switching yards of the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha early Friday morning which resulted in the serious injury of two employees and the destruction of nearly \$10,000 worth of property. Those who were injured were Engineer Frank Arnold of the Burlington, who sustained a broken arm and collar bone and several bad bruises, and Fireman Charles Dehobbers, also of the Burlington, whose eyes were broken.

An effort was made by the boys to adulterate an omelet to the fake show that was in Gordon last week, after the show was over, but the boys mistook their man and opened their batteries on one of Gordon's most respectable business men and a farmer who were coming down town at a rather late hour. The bromine the boys used without a scratch, but the farmer was hit on the jaw and eye by a splat. For a minute or two he seemed that he was dead, but later on the omelet was not so very injured.

TRAGEDY ON THE HIGH SEA

CAPTAIN AND MATE KILLED BY THE COOK.

The Culprit Confesses to Having Committed the Murder and Gives all the Shocking Details—Fired the Ship.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 7.—The United States steamship Lancaster Friday dropped anchor in Hampton Roads from Bahia. In military confinement on the warship are five men of the crew of the Olive Pecker, whose captain, J. W. Whitman of Rockland, Me., and First Mate William Saunders of Sandy Cove, N. S., were murdered at sea in August last. In the ship's brig, closely ironed, is J. Anderson, the cook, who is the self-confessed perpetrator of the murders, and who afterward set fire to the vessel.

The Pecker sailed from Boston June 27, and the story of the tragedy of the sea is told best in the words of the murderer, as given by the Associated Press the following version of the crime: "I was the cook on board the Olive Pecker, and had to serve the captain as his servant. I had good reason to believe that the captain did not take to me, and I was always in fear of my life whenever he got into his mad fits. He had a dog which was always coming into the cook house and annoying me. On the day of our little difficulties the animal came inside and I threw a boiler of hot water on him.

CAPTAIN FIRED FIRST.

"Well, he howled, and the next thing I knew the captain was calling for me. I went to his cabin and he commenced cursing me and telling me this sort of thing had got to stop. I did not say anything to him and he ordered me into his cabin to make up his bed—this was in the morning. I made up his bed and he ordered me out with a volley of oaths. I saw he was in a mean humor and determined to arm myself against him. I knew the captain had some pistols in his cabin and I went back to get some of them.

"Just as soon as I entered the captain fired a beer bottle at me, and, seeing that I dodged it, he picked up a pistol from the table and sent a ball in my direction. I had got my hands on a weapon lying on the table, and, as he opened fire, I opened fire on him. My first bullet took effect in the head, and the second went into his breast, killing him almost instantly. I then went on deck and called to the mate, who was in the fore-cabin.

"He shouted down to me, asking what I wanted. I told him to come down, that the captain wanted him in the cabin. He started down, and when he reached the deck I went for him.

"He was an old fellow with whiskers, and I felt like smashing him with my fist. He looked at me as if to inquire my authority to order him about, and I leveled the revolver at his old, be-whiskered head and said, 'Now, die like the dog you are.' With that I pulled the trigger, and the mate dropped to the deck, striking the port side of the ship.

"I then went down into the cabin, thinking I would be able to take the ship by myself. I saw the captain was a ghost, and I came on the deck again. The mate was groaning, and I felt it my duty to put him out of his misery. One more shot did that. I secured the captain's other pistol, and after giving the mate a second bullet, I started toward the crew, who were aft. With a pistol in each hand, I gave them to understand that I was to be master of the ship, and the first man who undertook to disobey my orders would have to suffer the consequences. They carried out my commands without a murmur.

"I first ordered them to throw the mate's body overboard, and we went into the cabin and brought up the captain's corpse, disposing of them in like manner. Next I ordered the men to get out the oil and saturate the whole vessel fore and aft in such a manner that she would burn up like a—I. They did that, and we got our belongings and prepared to take to the boats, first setting fire to the old ship.

"My chum and I went down in one of the boats, while the other four men took to another. They pulled off in a different direction from us, and we never saw them again until we were in prison in Bahia. They must have peached on us, for no sooner had we arrived from the ship than the officers placed us under arrest and sent us to Bahia.

"The Pecker was one month out from Boston, and was within two days of Bahia when all this happened. She was a two-masted schooner and started out with a crew of eight."

This statement was set ashore by an officer of marine. The officer stated that when the men were thrown into prison in Bahia the United States consul communicated with Washington and received instructions to place them aboard the cruiser Lancaster, which at that time was several hundred miles south of Bahia. The seamen remained in the old prison at Bahia for four months before the arrival of the Lancaster.

When the men were sent aboard the cruiser they were found to be so filthy and poorly clad that it was found necessary to give them baths and new wearing apparel. The cook was ordered in from the remainder of the crew were placed in military confinement.

The five prisoners are under the impression that they are held as witnesses against the cook, and will be expected to testify. It is more than probable that they will not only be used as witnesses against the murderer, but will be held and convicted of firing a ship on the high seas. The other members of the Olive Pecker's crew are William Horsburg, Andrew F. March, Andrew Barriat, John Lund and M. Barst.

Death by Suffocation.

Hemingsford, Neb., Nov. 5.—An accident occurred today at the home of J. Adam Preis, near this city, which resulted in the death of one of his children and another is expected to die at any time.

It seems that while Mrs. Preis was absent from the house a few minutes the children made a fire in the wood box and were overcome with smoke. Upon her return, and seeing the condition of affairs, she, too, was almost overcome and helpless.

A neighbor who happened to pass heard her cries and came to their rescue and summoned a doctor. The mother is almost prostrated with grief. Mr. Preis is away from home.

Lost His Bride.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 8.—Vesta Simpson, aged 20, and an inmate of the Wisconsin industrial school for girls, was married Sunday to Louis Schenbaum, aged 29. A few minutes after the ceremony the bride was taken away from her husband by an officer of the school, since which time the husband has not been able to see her. The Simpson girl was committed to the girls' school at the age of 15, and the institution claims to have jurisdiction over her.

BEATRICE CORN CARNIVAL.

Thousands of People Witness the Celebration.

Beatrice, Neb., Nov. 5.—The corn carnival and flower parade today was the most successful public entertainment ever given in Southern Nebraska.

Twenty thousand visitors were in the city. They came from the country for many miles and each excursion train was loaded. There were seven bands, which kept the air resonant with strains of music.

The procession moved at 3 o'clock and consisted of eighty-six most elaborately decorated floats. Visitors present who had witnessed the Ak-Sar-Hen, the Priests of Pallas and other notable festivals, pronounced today's parade equal in magnificence to any they had ever seen.

Besides the floats, the Beatrice and Wymore fire departments, the Beatrice Bicycle club and various other organizations were in line and altogether the parade was a most magnificent spectacle. It required nearly two hours to complete the march.

This evening there was an open air concert of all the bands and then followed an extensive and elaborate display of fireworks.

The day was a perfect one, and the good humor that universally prevailed was the subject of general remark.

The Traveling Men's club of this city entertained its customers and visiting travelers. Headquarters for the visiting newspaper men were opened in the Paddock hotel and a large number from all over Southeastern Nebraska were made to feel at home.

It is the opinion of every one here tonight that the Beatrice corn carnival was successful beyond expectations, even those actively engaged in the work of getting it up were surprised at the number and elegance of the vehicles in line.

There is no doubt about the Beatrice corn carnival becoming a permanent annual entertainment.

General W. L. Colby had command of the parade, and so successfully did he manage it that not the slightest accident or mishap occurred during the exercises.

An interesting incident happened just at the close of the display of fireworks. The fire alarm sounded and called the Beatrice fire department to a burning vacant house in the east part of the city.

The work of the department was watched by many with as much interest as any occurrence of the day.

The prevailing song on the streets tonight was "There is a hot time in the old town tonight."

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

Decomposed Body of a Man Fished Out of the Missouri.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 8.—W. R. Simms, a fisherman located half a mile south of Gibson on the Missouri, while baiting a trap line Friday evening about 5 o'clock discovered the dead body of an unknown man lying at the edge of the water on the sandbar.

Coroner Burket took charge of the remains. An inquest was held at once, and owing to the badly decomposed condition of the body it was immediately interred at Forest Lawn.

The deceased was about 50 years old, five feet six inches in height, smooth face, with dark, short hair, slightly tinged with gray. He wore a dark vest and dark trousers and necktie shirt and congress shoes. Among his effects was an order signed by Mrs. Mattie B. Sykes, which stated: "You will do me a favor by letting Mr. James Nichols have mail addressed to me."

This was the only evidence upon which to base the theory that the dead man was probably James Nichols. Among other effects found on his person were six large copper pennies, three one-cent pieces of the eagle stamp, a Spanish coin, a house key, a folding store knife, a watch, a pocket watch, a dozen pin B. T. No. 22 cartridges. He also wore a truss.

The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. Coroner Burket, with the assistance of the fisherman, removed the body from the sandbar to the shore, a distance of about four blocks, in a boat and then carried it across the bottoms to the dead wagon by hand fully four blocks.

NOTHING BUT LIBERTY.

Cubans Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting in New York.

New York, Nov. 8.—Chickering hall was crowded last Friday night with enthusiastic Cubans, who applauded when the speakers declared that Cuba would never accept reforms from Spain, that peace can only come after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish army, and that the Cuban patriots will fight to the death for their independence. Not a word of English was spoken during the meeting, over which Tomas Estrada Palma presided. Among the speakers were General Emanuel Sanguilly, Nicholas Heredia, G. M. Garcia Montero, E. L. Deveraux, Fidel Pierra, Dr. Montalvo and M. Decorats.

Between the speeches Dr. Tayama read dispatches from Boston, New Orleans, Galveston, Atlanta, Charleston, St. Louis, Chicago and Tampa.

The message from the Cubans in Tampa said that in reply to Spain's offer of sham reforms they would send another dynamite gun to the Cuban Army. Dr. Tamayo also said that during the last month the Cubans of New York had contributed \$27,122 for the benefit of the cause.

General Sanguilly, the principal speaker, declared that Sanguilly will push the war as if Canovas was still alive, and will fight to the end.

READY FOR WAR.

Unusual Activity in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Commercial Advertiser Friday afternoon said: "The Brooklyn navy yard is active at the wharves or in the dry docks, being pushed forward as rapidly as possible under orders from the navy department."

"No one seems to understand why so much haste is necessary and inquiries are met with the invariable reply: "It is nothing unusual. We are obeying orders issued some time ago, that is always. We always finish work at this station as rapidly as we can. Spain's naval activities have nothing to do with our industry."

An officer attached to the office of the commandant of the yard repeated this time-worn explanation today, but added that he believed some sort of an order had been received to urge the completion of two new vessels which are at the yard, making preparations for their final trials under the board of inspection.

These vessels are the torpedo boat Foote and the big battleship Iowa.

Eugene L. Merrill and Andrus R. Merrill of Duluth, Minn., will be taken to Genesee county, New York, to be tried for grand larceny.

The appeal of the Portland, Ore., board of trade for government aid in relieving Klondike miners has been received at Washington.

VAN WYCK ELECTED MAYOR

TAMMANY WINS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

The Victory a Sweeping One and His Plurality Estimated at 50,000—Van Wyck Outlines His Plans to the Public.

New York, Nov. 3.—Following is the grand total of the votes received by the three leading candidates for mayor in Greater New York, complete returns having been received from all districts: Van Wyck, 235,181; Low, 148,513; Tracy, 101,823. Van Wyck's plurality over Low, 86,668.

New York, Nov. 2.—Tammany's victory in the first municipal election in Greater New York has already been predicted. The question remaining to be settled at 11 o'clock is the one of the plurality by which the entire ticket headed by Robert A. Van Wyck has carried the gigantic municipality. It can scarcely be less than 50,000 and may be as high as 75,000. Van Wyck has polled a vote which falls possibly 40,000 over the combined votes of General Tracy (republican) and Seth Low (citizens' union).

The latter was successful to the extent of polling an aggregate vote in excess of the 140,000 pledges implied by the signatures to the petition upon which he became the candidate of an independent movement which at the outset offered to join hands with the republican party organization in a concerted vote to exclude Tammany from power in the greater city to come into being on January 1, 1898. The offer was declined on the ground that in such a movement the republican organization would participate only coincidentally with the other party to the compact, and the citizens' union, on the other hand, refused to call off its nomination of Seth Low in order that the form of selecting a candidate might be carried out conjointly with the republican organization.

The total number of votes cast was not far either way from half a million. The indications are that Van Wyck received 210,000; Low, 145,000; Tracy, 100,000, and George, 15,000. The aggregate polled by a few thousand votes for Gleason, independent democrat, Sanial, socialist, and Wardwell, prohibitionist.

The legislative branch of the city government is Tammany-democratic. It is a double-headed body, one branch being the central council, consisting of the president and twenty-eight members, and the other the board of aldermen, comprising sixty members. The precise number of democrats chosen cannot be stated at the present writing.

There appears to be a strong probability that the democrats have won a majority of the county and borough offices along with the municipal places.

The vote of Van Wyck in New York county is approximately the same as cast for Bryan in 1896, which was 135,624. General Tracy, republican, polled approximately 55,000, and George, democrat, 12,000.

In Kings county, which includes the city of Brooklyn, the Bryan vote was 75,000, while Van Wyck's vote was almost the same. Against McKinley's vote of 109,135, General Tracy polls approximately 25,000, while Low's vote is approximately 65,000.

In these two counties the straight republican shows a falling off of nearly 175,000, or in excess of the total vote for Seth Low, while the Tammany vote equals, if it does not slightly exceed, that cast for Bryan.

The polling came within about 50,000 of the entire registration, which considering the weather conditions under which the election proceeded, was all that could be expected. The day was wet, foggy, "muggy" to a degree. It was such a day as, in the years gone by, when voters lined up in the streets to await their chance to cast their ballots to the judges inside, was called "good democratic weather." Under the altered conditions, the voting being done within doors, this characterization cannot well apply. There was a general suspense and nervousness nearly everybody who was qualified had the opportunity of voting. It was only in the outlying sections that the exercise of the right of franchise was attended with any inconvenience. And at night the whole city was alive to the occasion.

Bulletin boards, searchlights, newspaper extras, readers on the stages of scores of theaters, told the story of the election. The jubilant had recourse to the discordant fish horns for expression of their joy, while the saloons, closed during the hours when the voting was in progress, did business on a scale that promised to compensate for the period of enforced thirst, noisy and brilliantly illuminated. The enthusiasm in the vicinity of Tammany hall was particularly great.

New York, Nov. 3.—Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, now mayor-elect of Greater New York, in an interview said: "The election is over, the polls are closed, the ballots counted, the democracy has been victorious, and I am, I learn, by popular choice, the mayor-elect of the city of Greater New York."

"At once to call the general eye again to the democratic platform and to my letter of acceptance. By this I stand; the principles therein set forth I will do my utmost to foster—the promises to the last letter I will keep."

"As we begin this first year of Greater New York there is much to do. Liberty must be restored to the citizen, the protection of his rights must be resumed, the pillage of public money must cease, extravagance must be discontinued, waste must stop, schools must be built, the streets must be reclaimed from chaos, taxes brought to a proper level. Private interest has too long governed this city; it must give way to public good."

"The government of a city, as I understand it, has naught of sentiment about it. It is the mere business of the city that must be done for the least money. No man must be oppressed, his liberty must last inviolate, his life and property must be protected, the broad purpose of city government must be carried out, the greatest good to the greatest number must ever be the star to steer by."

"City government is the merest business, and to make it successful and to reach the ends at which we aim, all the officers of the city, whether they be mayor, judge, police, or what you will, must serve the city, not rule it. The people must rule; the officials must execute the people's orders. To make the business of city government a triumph to the citizen, it is further needed that every officer, however high or however low, must be honest and fit. He must know his duties, he must bring probity and faith and honor forward to their discharge."

"We are overtaxed. This must be looked to and the taxes trimmed down. When every city need is met, of the comforts and luxuries we will get what we can."

"There is nothing in the line of improvements that can make this city better to live in than the people are not entitled to and do not want. The New York public is not wasteful, not extravagant, private to control trade, choke competition and fleece the citizens by false high prices will be withstood and beaten down."

"Every child must have the right to go to school. Nor shall the school system cease of enlargement until every possible pupil can find fullest accommodations."

"To such rights and general benefits as dollar gas I have, in my letter of acceptance, as well as in the platform, been pledged from the first. Those pledges are not to be forgotten; those promises are to be carried out."

"As to such public outrages as flourished under the Raines law, with all the spying and sneaking and mendacity that under it grew up, I cannot add a syllable to what I have already said. These crimes against the people must disappear; these encroachments upon individual liberty and private rights must end. These are not the middle ages, nor is the city of Greater New York. A city must have a city government, it cannot be controlled by village rules or run on village lines. The sooner some folk come out of their dreams and realize these facts the wiser, better, happier folk they will be."

"As to the men I shall call to fill office, I shall be frank and plain. Put none but democrats on guard shall be the motto of my administration. Fitness and honesty and worth as a citizen shall make up my first demand in selecting a man for an office. The man I appoint to office must have proved that the public is to be honestly, faithfully, efficiently served, and that no call of duty on the part of an official is to be denied. I must know that the man I name will do his whole, full duty to this city."

"To send such a man for every place of appointment under me I need not leave the ranks of the democracy, and I will not."

"That is my notion of city government, and by that idea I will be guided. I do not do this on any to the victor belongs the spoils of the enemy's sentiment. The sole proposal is good government, according to the expressed will of the people. These latter have declared for the democracy. I do not understand the policy of justice of going to the victor to select your officers."

"While I shall call none but democrats to places of trust and power in the carrying forward of the city's business, this administration is not to become in any sort partisan. In doing my full duty to the public in that behalf neither will I ever whom by my office. I have control will know any difference of race, color, creed or politics. As all share the burdens, so, too, shall all share the benefits of government, and find even, equal protection under the law."

Corner on Ocean Traffic.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2.—A special to the Record from New York says: There is practically a corner in the ocean freight room for cattle on the trans-Atlantic steamship lines from this port, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The entire space has been engaged of the White Star line and the Atlantic Transportation line for one year beginning January 1, and of the National line for two years from that date, by the representative of a syndicate said to consist of English buyers of cattle. It is also reported that P. D. Armour of Chicago is interested.

All the space for 1898 on the Wilsons and Furnas-Leyland lines has been contracted for by others, and so has the rest of the line, leaving no space on regular lines available for local shippers of cattle.

SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE BUYS IN THE ROAD

The Aggregate Price Paid for the Road is Over \$86,000,000—Next Step Awaits Confirmation of Sale—A Big Deal.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1.—The big Union Pacific reorganization deal was closed today at 11:40 a. m. The government's claim, amounting to \$58,028,532.76, was auctioned off to the highest bidder. It was the largest public sale ever known in this or any other country. The transaction occurred down in front of the rusty looking old Union Pacific depot on the corner of Ninth and Jones streets.

The proceedings of the sale were commenced at one minute after 11 o'clock, when William D. Cornish of St. Paul, the special master for the sale appointed by Judge Walter F.abora of St. Paul, appeared on the front steps of the Union Pacific freight house, on Ninth street, just a little south of Jones street. He announced that the foreclosure sale of the government's lien on the Union Pacific railway would be held without further ceremony. He said: "I shall now read the published notice of this sale. As it is quite lengthy I shall not attempt to read it in such a tone as to be heard throughout the crowd." Some one in the vast crowd, unmindful of the dignity of the court, cried out: "Oh, read it out, that's what you're paid for." But the master had already begun to read the voluminous notice of sale. Out from the board covers of his documents he drew the copy of the advertisement for the sale.

The property was sold in two parts as called for by the decree of the court. The material railroad property, the main line, the rolling stock, the buildings and the real estate brought \$13,546,250.83. The sinking fund sold for \$13,546,250.83. This last bid did not include the amount in the sinking fund as computed up to July 1 of the present year, \$4,500,000, and the amount that has accumulated to the fund since that date, but which has not been definitely determined. The total, including the \$4,500,000, is \$18,046,250.83, and when added into the sinking fund since July 1, it is estimated, will bring the grand total up to fully the amount of the government's claim, which is approximately \$60,000,000.

When Special Master Cornish appeared at the main door the crowd on the walk and in the corridor numbered at least 1,900. It included almost all the prominent railroad men of the city, as well as those from other points interested in the sale, many of the pioneers of the city who had seen the first rail of the Union Pacific laid, railway employes and citizens generally.

Among the prominent railway men and government representatives present were Marvin Hughitt, president of the Northwestern system, Chicago; H. G. Furt, third vice president Northwestern, Chicago; T. Jefferson Coolidge, member reorganization committee, Boston; Jacob Schiff, member reorganization committee, New York; Oliver W. Mink, receiver and vice president of the Union Pacific, Boston; E. Ellery Anderson, receiver and government director, New York; J. W. Doane, receiver and government director, Chicago; Alex. Millar, secretary and assistant comptroller Union Pacific, Boston; Government Director John Sheridan, Washington, D. C.; Winslow S. Pierce, counsel of the reorganization committee, New York; Lawrence Greer, assistant to Mr. Pierce, New York; General Lewis Fitzgerald, chairman of the reorganization committee, New York; Charles Blood Smith, counsel reorganization committee, Topeka; Lewis W. Krahn, secretary of the reorganization committee, New York; L. F. Timmerman, secretary to Mr. Pierce, New York; L. H. Cornell, secretary to Mr. Mink, New York; General Manager Hidwell of the Hinkhor, Omaha; General John C. Cowie, representing the government in the foreclosure proceedings; J. D. Caldwell, assistant to President Hughitt of the Northwestern system, Chicago; D. S. Lander, Chicago, Union Pacific attorney; Manager Phillippi of the Missouri Pacific, Omaha, and General Solicitor Kelly of the Erie road.

Among the pioneers were J. M. Millard, director of the Union Pacific, J. N. H. Patrick, late government director of the Union Pacific, J. G. Mcgoath, St. A. D. Balcomb, Colonel Chase, Dr. Coffman, Harry Deuel, H. T. Clarke and J. J. Dickey, western manager for the Western Union Telegraph company.

General Coppinger, Major Crowder and Lieutenant Hutcheon early elbowed their way into the crowd, accompanied by Major Clarkson.

Others present were Assistant United States Attorney Ruth, Thomas Swobe, H. Silway, John W. Lytle, United States Marshal Thomas, New York; Robertson, Luther Drake, Judge Stenberg, Z. T. Lindsey, J. H. Millard, W. N. Babcock, S. D. Barkalow, W. V. Morse, Postmaster Martin and J. A. Fuller.

Jessie Dickinson, with her friends, Miss Short of Cleveland and Mrs. Frank Avery of Chicago, found a place at a window of the freight house overlooking the scene. Other ladies who found similar vantage places were Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. Orr and Mrs. Edyth Weathered of Portland.

A half dozen kodaks were noticed in as many different windows that commanded a view of the situation.

General Cowin, special attorney for the government, looked over the bids, computed the sinking fund portions and expressed himself as satisfied.

The auctioneer at this sale, it is stated, will receive a \$100,000 fee. There was no excitement. In fact, it was all out and dried back in Wall street, New York. Every man knew the part he had to play, even to the approval by General Cowin as special attorney for the government.

Regarding the future of the road after it has passed into the hands of the reorganization committee, Alexander Miller, secretary of the Union Pacific company, on Sunday said: "The actual turning over of the property to the purchaser will be at some time in the future, depending very largely upon who is the purchaser. It will, of course, be out of the question for the purchaser who buys the road at 11 o'clock tomorrow to assume control of it at noon. It will be simply a matter of convenience for the purchaser. I have known instances where railroads have been bought by reorganization committees, and as these committees have not been entirely prepared to assume control of the road at once, the receivers have posters upon which is printed the name of the purchaser. I have known instances where railroads have been bought by reorganization committees, and as these committees have not been entirely prepared to assume control of the road at once, the receivers have posters upon which is printed the name of the purchaser. I have known instances where railroads have been bought by reorganization committees, and as these committees have not been entirely prepared to assume control of the road at once, the receivers have posters upon which is printed the name of the purchaser. I have known instances where railroads have been bought by reorganization committees, and as these committees have not been entirely prepared to assume control of the road at once, the receivers have posters upon which is printed the name of the purchaser. I have known instances where railroads have been bought by reorganization committees, and as these committees have not been entirely prepared to assume control of the road at once, the receivers have posters upon which is printed the name of the purchaser. I have known instances where railroads have been bought by reorganization committees, and as these committees have not been entirely prepared to assume control of the road at once, the receivers have posters upon which is printed the name of the purchaser. I have known instances where railroads have been bought by reorganization committees, and as these committees have not been entirely prepared to assume control of the road at once, the receivers have posters upon which is printed the name of the purchaser. I have known instances where railroads have been bought by reorganization committees, and as these committees have not been entirely prepared to assume control of the road at once, the receivers have posters upon which is printed the name of the purchaser. I have known instances where railroads have been bought by reorganization committees, and as these committees have not been entirely prepared to assume