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MEN WHO MAKE THE LAWS.

Brief Eketches of Nebraska Senators and Representatives-Elect. THERE ARE ABLE MEN AMONG THEM.

A Majority of the Senate Outspoken Against Statutory Prohibition-The House Will Follow

Great interest will center in the next session of the legislature. The composition of the house and senate as to the political complexton of members, their expressed opinions and convictions on the leading issues before the people of the state, and the legislation which a farmer legislature is almost certain to enact, all conspire to attract the very greatest interest in the next legislature.

The people of the state, therefore, want to know about the men who will compose the legislature. THE BEE has attempted to provide its readers with this information, most of which comes from members-elect themselves, while the rest is from special correspondents of this paper. It has been impossible to print all the sketches of memberselect in one issue of THE BEE. The remainder will appear in a later issue.

Of the number of members who have replied to THE BEE'S queries, seventeen sena-tors and thirty-eight representatives declare against statutory prohibition, while twentyone are non-committal: the remainder had nothing to say on that vital point. Only two are outspoken in favor of statutory prohibition. Of the senate seventeen is a majority and of the house fifty-one is a majority. From indirect information at hand the conclusion i reached that there will also be a majority in the house opposed to statutory prohibition.

The Senate.

Senator-elect L. H. Woods, resides at Violet, Pawnee county, and was elected from the First senatorial district, comprising the counties of Richardson and Pawnee. He is a republican. He was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, July 17, 1847, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Pawnee county, where he has ever since resided and has been engaged in farming the principal part of his life. He avows himself to be fully in sympathy with the aims of the farmers of Nebraska and united with them in action, but is silent on the proposition to repeal the high license law and substitute

therefor statutory prohibition.
Senator-elect Charles W. Williams, from the Second senatorial district, comprising the counties of Nemaha and Johnson, came to Nebraska about fifteen years ago first in Nemaha county, where he resided two years and then removed to Johnson county, where he has since resided in Spring Creek precinct. He served in the Fifty-fifth Illinois infantry during the late rebellion and marched with Sherman to the sea. During the war and for some years after he was a republican, but for the last fifteen years has been an independent in politics. His views on the prohibition ques-tion are not given. Senator-elect John Matthes, jr., from the

Third district Otoe county, resides at Ne-braska City. He was born in Germany, March 11, 1859, and is a democrat. He represented Otoe county in the house during the Twenty-first session of the legislature. He states that he is opposed absolutely to statutory or constitutional prohibition, and opposed to the repeal of the high license law. Samuel L. Thomas, esq., senator-elect from the Fourth district, Cass county, is a republican, and was born in Gurnsey county, Onio, October 14, 1835. When young, his parents removed to Indiana, where they re-sided until the fall of 1856, when they removed to this state, locating in Cass cou In 1857 Mr. Thomas pre-empted a farm for himself adjoining that of his father, which Although always a republican and often a delegate to the county and state conventions of the party, he has never sought office, pre-ferring to devote himself to the culture of his farm. He has been an enthusiastic breed-er of fine stock and at one time was the owner of one of the best herds of thoroughbred Devons in the state. He has been a large keeper of bees and for five years was vice president of the State Bee-keepers as sociation. He has been treasurer and a di-rector for years of the Cass County Agricul-

Mr. Thomas states that he is a temperance man in practice, but an earnest and promising anti-prohibitionist, and believes the present Slocumb law the best solution of the control of the vice of intemperance yet found, and that he would be opposed to legislative prohibition in any form, especially since the people of the state have repudiated the prohibition scheme by more than 40,000

majority.

W. A. Sanders, esq., is senator-elect from the Fifth district, comprising the counties of Saunders and Sarpy, and resides at Ashland. He was born in Somerville county, Pa., in 1826, whence his father moved to Madison county, Ohio, later to Lucas county, Iowa, where the family lived nine years and then moved in 1863 to Saunders county in this state, near Ashland, where the subject of this sketch has ever since resided. Mr. Sander has always been a farmer, and in politics democrat since 1856, but now avows himself to be an independent. He says he voted against the prohibitory amendment, but gives no other indication of what his course would be should the question come before

the legislature in a new form. intor-cleet Warren Switzler, from the Sixth district, Douglas county, was born in Columbia county, Mo., in 1833, and came to Omaha in May, 1877, where he has ever since resided. He is a democrat, and has never be-fore held a public office. He states that he

shall oppose any efforts by the legislature to enact statutory prohibition.

The second senator-elect from Douglas county is John C. Shea, esq., who was born in Cambridge, Mass., February 2, 1856. He was educated there partly in the public schools and partly in a private school, from which he entered Harvard college. Subsequently he studied law in the Boston university law school and graduated in 1879. He

sity law school, and graduated in 1879. He was admitted to the bar of the United States was admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court in 1883, and in 1885 he came to Omaha, where he has since continuously resided. Before coming to Omaha he taught mathematics and the languages in Ohio schools for two or three years as professor and principal. He was appointed a justice of the peace in this city in 1887, and was subsequently elected to the same office, but resigned in 1888, to accept the position of assistant county attorney. Mr. Shea is a democrat.

in regard to the proposition to repeal the high license law and substitute therefor statutory prohibition, Mr. Shea says that he is unalterably opposed to any such measure, and will by all legitimate means oppose any attempted legislation tending towards such a result. He believes in the proper enforcement of the present Slocumb law.

ment of the present Slocumb law.

The third Douglas county senator-elect is George Chistopherson, Esq., a native of Denmark, who, when a mere child was brought by his parents to this country, the family settling near Sheffield, Ill., where they still reside. Mr. Christopherson was educated in the public schools in that town, and at the state normal school at Dixon, Ill. He studied law with the Hon. J. J. Jones at Galena, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Illinois, immediately after which he came to Omaha and began the practice of his profession. Mr. Christopherson is a democrat, and referring to the question of statutory prohibition, says that he is unalterably opposed to it.

W. B. Beck, esq. of Tekamah, is the sena-

W. B. Beck, esq. of Tekamah, is the sena-cor-elect from the Seventh district, composed of Cuming and Burt counties. Mr. Beck is democrat, but was nominated by the inde-pendents, and afterwards endorsed by the democrats. He is a brother of the late Sens for Beck of Kentucky, has been a resident of Burt county for thirty-five years, and has been three times already in the legisla-ture—twice in the house and once in the sen-ate. During Cleveland's administration he was the postmaster at Tekahmah. Mr. Beck is understood to be personally a prohibitionist but he has not yet expressed himself in regard to the question of attempting to accomplish by statute what

he people rejected as a constitutional amendment.

The Eighth senatorial district, consisting of Dixon, Dakota, Knox and Cedar countries, elected H. P. Shumway, esq., of Wakefield, a republican, to the senate. Mr. Shumway was born in Caledonia, Minn., April 18, 1856 where he lived on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, receiving such education as country schools can give in their winter terms. In 1875 he came to Nebraska, and by teaching school and studying prepared himself for college, entering the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis in the fall of 1876. During all his college course he sup-ported himself by teaching school and work-ing on a farm. After his graduation in 1882 he returned to Nebraska and engaged in the lumber business with Hon. Fremont Everett

at Lyons, besides for several years being quite extensively engaged in farming. Mr. Shumway has always taken an active part in the caucuses and conventions of his party, but was never a candidate for office until the fall of 1889, when his name was before the convention for regent of the state university. He desired the renomination of Judge Reese for the supreme beach, and because he would not go over to Judge Norval he lost the nomination, although receiv-

ing every vote of the fourteen counties of northeast Nebraska. In regard to repealing the high license law and substituting for it statutory prohibition, Mr. Shumway declines to commit himself at present, but says he does not think that question will come up at the next session as a real issue, and does not think that any one who has the cause of temperance and moral ity at heart will feel like attempting statu-tory prohibition after a majority of 40,000 of the voters of the state had said they did no

want it.
Dr. J. M. Brown of Fontanelle, senator elect from the Tenth district, composed of Washington and Dodge counties, is a demo-He was born in Wythe county, Virginia, in 1853 and educated at Blacksburg college, in that state. In 1877, the last year of his college course, he won the oratorical medal. The same year he entered the college of physicians and surgeons at Baltimore and received his diploma in 1880, after which he was appointed resident physician of Mater-nite hospital in that city, where he remained until 1881, when he returned to Virginia and 1884, when he came to Nebraska, where he has continued in practice in Fentancile up to the present time. The doctor is outspoken in favor of high license and in opposition to

The Involve of high ficense and in opposition to statutory prohibition.

Dr. George F. Keiper, senator-elect from the Eleventh district, embracing Wayne, Stanton, Madison and Pierce counties, was born at Easton, Pa., February 23, 1836, and educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of lifteen he became a clerk in a dry goods store and so continued until he was twenty-one, when he went to Morgan county, Ind., where he subsequently studied medicine with his brother, Dr. C. B. Keiper, and graduated from Rush Medical college in Chicago in 1865. After several years of suc-cessful practice he retired and traveled ex-tensively in Europe and this country. In 1885 Dr. Keiper came to Nebraska and settled in Pierce, where he still resides. He was a member of the house in the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the legislature. The doctor is a democrat of decided anti-monopolistic views and always returns the railroad passes sont him. He says he is decidedly op

passes sent him. He says he is decidedly op-posed to prohibition in any form, believing it a hideous, postliential political heresy. John C. Van Housen, esq., elected senator from the Twelfth senatorial district, com-posed of the counties of Platte and Colfax, was born on a farm in Lexington, Greene county, N. Y., February 28, 1844. He re-

shall oppose any efforts by the legislature to | mained on the farm until twenty-two years mained on the farm until twenty-two years of age, when he went to the lumber region of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, and was employed there three years. He came to Nebraska February 25, 1869, and in 1870 took up a homestead in Colfax county, having no team to work with, and made for himself his scant household furniture out of reugh pire lumber. After remaining on his first farm in Colfax precipet fifteen years he removed to lumber. After remaining on his first farm in Colfax precinct fifteen years he removed to his present farm of 615 acres in Richland precinct in the same county, which he has cultivated successfully. Mr. Van Housen has held no public office hitherto. He has been a democrat since old enough to cast his first vote, and says he is opposed to prohibition in any form and that the Slocumb law is good enough for him.

any form and that the Slocumb law is good enough for him.

Thomas J. Day, Esq., senator-elect from the Thirteenth district, composed of Holt, Garfield and Wheeler counties, and unorganized territory north of Keyha Paha, resides at Burwell. He was born in England in 1855 and emigrated to Canada with his parents while a boy. He resided there until 1876, when he removed to Missouri, where he lived four years, and in 1880 came to Nebraska, locating in Platte county, where he resided locating in Platte county, where he resided six years, when he removed to Garfield county, where he has resided for the last four county, where he has resided for the last four years, at Burwell. He was for a year and a half editor of the St Edward Star, conducting it as an independent republican paper, but his service to the party was slight and his influence in local politics timited. Mr. Day has never held any office of public trust, He was elected to the senate as an independent with democratic endorsement, and declines to say what his course will be in the clines to say what his course will be in the legislature should an attempt be made to sub-stitute statutory prohibition for the present

license law.

Wallace W. Wilson, Esq., of Chadron, sen-ator-elect from the Fourteenth district, com-posed of Brown and six other counties, is one of the old settlers of Dawes county. He is a representative farmer and his fine farm ley is evidence his industry and good management. Mr Wilson is a republican, with possibly inde-pendent leanings, as he is treasurer of the Chadron branch of the farmers' alliance. His views on the proposed substitution of statutory prohibition for the existing Slo cumb law have not yet been expressed.

W. M. Taylor, esq., of Almeria, senator-elect from the Fifteenth district, composed of Custer, Valley, Loup and Blaine counties, was oorn in Virginia, February 2, 1844. Mr Taylor omits to state how long he has been a resident of Nebraska or to give any incident of his life for the reason that his life gener ally has been too uneventful to be of public interest. He says his politics have been dem-ocratic, although he supported Blaine against Cleveland, believing him to be the ablest statesman in the nation today. Mr. Taylo has never held any office of public impor ance and appears to have been elected as an ledge of, who was not a temperance advocate, and that the independent party was silent on that question. Individually he says, he did not favor the prohibition amendment before the election, and the popular vote on that question has convinced him that the people of this state are not prepared o accept prohibition, either constitutional or

Senator-elect T. B. Coulter of the Seven senator-elect T. B. Coulter of the Seven teenth district, consisting of Hall and How-ard counties, was bern in Armstrong county, Pa., March 11, 1845. He enlisted as a pri-vate soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment April 27, 1861, and served until dis-charged, November 10, 1865. Subsequently he removed to Ulinois and was for two years ne removed to Illinois and was for two years treasurer of Kane county, in that state, and in 1876, and again in 1880, was on the presi-dential electoral ticket from the Fourth con-gressional district of Illinots as a democrat. Mr. Coulter came to Nebraska and settled in Hail county in April, 1884. He is a past de-partment commander of Illinois of the Grand Army of the Kepublic. Mr. Coulter was elected to the senate as an independent. He does not express himself on the proposed substitution of statutory prohibition for high license and his views on that question can only be inferred from his former politics. Senator-elect Sid Schram, from the Nine eenth district, comprising Butler and Sew ard counties, replied very briefly and it haste, saying that he is a democrat in poli ties and opposed to prohibition in any term. Senator-elect George W. Eggleston, from the Twentieth district, Lancaster county, is a republican and a successful grain merchan at Bennet. Mr. Eggleston is forty years o age, was born in England, and came to this country with his pasents when only four months old. He was educated in the district schools of Iowa, and at the age of twentyschools of lowa, and at the age of twenty-one engaged as a hired hand on a farm at \$18 per month. At the age of twenty-three he came to Bennet, Neb., where he first did farm work, afterwards worked in a store and finally started in the grain business. Mr.

Eggleston was a member of the legislature four years ago. His views on the statutory prohibition question are not given. R. E. Moore, Esq., the other senator-elect from the Twentieth district, resides in Lin-coln and has always been a republican in politics. He was born in Clark county, Illinois, October 22, 1849. He grad-uated at the Illinois Wesleyan university at Bloomington, Ill., June, 1839, in the classical course. Subsequently he studied law and was, admitted to the bar at Champaign, in April, 1871, immediately after which he went April, 1871, immediately after which he went to Liucoln and opened a law office. He was in partnership with Messrs. Cobb and Marquette from July, 1873, to August, 1877, when he engaged in the business of negotiating real estate loans, and has continued it to the present time. He was police judge of his city in 1872-3, mayor from 1883 to 1885, and represented his district in the state senand represented his district in the state sen-ate in the session of 1887. He says that it being evident from the recent vote on the amendment to prohibit the sale of liquors in this state that the majority of the voters are not in favor of prohibition, and believing that such measures have proved unsatisfactory in their operation in all states where tried, especially in the cities and larger towns, he would not favor the substitution of statutory

would not have the substitution of statutory prohibition for high license. George F. Collius, esq., of Firth, senator-elect from the Twenty-first district, Gage county, was born in the state of New York,

March 21, 1834. His family removed to Michigan when he was quite young and he was paised and educated in that state, having been a student at Ann Arbor university. Mr. Collins was county clerk of St. Clair county, Wighigan four years; circuit court commissions for years; circuit court commissions. Michigan, four years; circuit court commis-sioner of same county four years; city clerk of St. Clair, and supervisor and commissioner of the county for a number of years. He has been a resident of Gage county for sixteen years, has been a member of the county board of supervisors from Nemaha towaship ever since the supervisor system was adopted in Gage county. He has always been a demo-crat up to the late election, but was then elected as an independent.

In regard to the proposition to substitute statutory prohibition for high license Mr. Collins says he prefers not to commit himself on that subject and then proceeded to commit himself unequivocally by saying without reservation that that question had a ready been settled by the voters of Nebraska, and that he shall not engage in any legislation that seeks to subvert the voice of so tremendous a majority of the people of Nebraska.

people of Nebraska.

Senator-elect Ed Turner of Wilber, from the Twenty-second district, Saline county, was borne in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and resided in Iowa for eighteen years. He came to Nebraska ten years ago and located on a farm in Saline county, tenmiles west of Wilber, where he has successfully followed farming ever since. He is a litelong democrat, but was elected on the independent ticket, endorsed by the democrats. This is the first office he was everelected to ontside of his precinct. He is not in favor of statutory prohibition.

Jesse Starbuck, Esq., senator-elect from

Jesse Starbuck, Esq., senator-elect from the Twenty-third district, composed of Jef-ferson and Thayer counties, was born in Ohio in 1841, and was for four years a mem-ber of the city council in Barnesville in that state. He came to Nebraska in 1884 and settled in Hebron, where he has since resided. Mr. Starbuck is a republican and says he is opposed to statutory prohibition.

Senator-elect C. A. Warner, from the Twenty-fourth district, was born in Illinois, in 1846 and came to Nebraska in May, 1871 settling in Fillmore county, where he has since resided. He was sheriff of that county for six years. Mr. Warner has always been a republican until this year, when he was elected to the senate as an independent. says the Slocumb law is good enough for

Ernest Werner, representative-elect from the First district, Richardson county, was born in Germany, October 6, 1850, and emport in Germany, October 6, 1830, and emi-grated to this country in 1861, locating near Arage, Richardson county, Nebraska, his postoffice address being Falls City. Mr. Werner is a republican. He never held any public office until elected in 1889 to fill a vacancy in the legislature caused by the resignation of J. C. Yutzy. Mr. Werner says that he is opposed to any legislation at this coming session on the liquor question and would certainly oppose a prohibitory law or a repeal of the Slocumb law against the wil the people as expressed at the late elec-

John D. Storm, esq., representative-elect from the Third district, Nemaha county, re-sides at Peru and is a farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Storm was born in Jefferso county, Ind., April 10, 1839, and was a town ship trustee for two terms in his nativ county. He served in the army during the rebellion as second lieutenant of company A. Fifty-fifth Indiana infantry. He came to Nebraska April 6, 1867, and has resided in Nemaha county ever since. He has always been a republican until last summer, when he affiliated with the independent party, which elected him to the legislature. Mr Storm says he is not able to say yet what his position will be on the question of repealing the high license law and substituting for

ing the first items that and substituting for it statutory prohibition.

Frank M. Taylor, Esq., representative-elect from the Fourth district, Johnson county, was born on a farm in Massachusetts and has spent the greater part of his life as a farmer, the only exception noted by him being year's service as telegraph operator at the loosac tunnel in his native state. He came Johnson county, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Taylor, says he was brought up a republican, but of late years has generally voted the democratic ticket, and appears to have been elected as an in dependent. He says he found it hard to raise the wind at farming and so went into politics, where, at least, it wo be easy to raise the devil. His idea of best way to raise that sulphurous plant ap pears to have been to change his politics with the changing winds. As to the ques tion asked of him concerning the proposed substitution of statutory prohibition for high license, he says he will "see" The Ben later Mr. Taylor is quite jocular in his reply, and it is evident that at the coming session of the legislature he will make some fun. John H. Pohlman, esq., of Johnson, representative-elect from the Fifth district, was

born in Holstein, Germany, in 1839, and came to the United States in 1857. He enlisted in to the United States in 1897. He emisted in the Forty-seventh Illinois volunteer infantry in 1861, and served till 1863. He came to Ne-bruska in 1867, having taken up a homestead the year before, and has been engaged in farming ever since. Mr. Pohlman has alway een a republican and a zealous worker for the success of his party. He is a probibi-tionist and notwithstanding the defeat of the prohibition amendment is in favor of a law o reach the end wnich the amendment aimed

Representative-elect William Flamme from the Sixth district, Otoe county, is en-gaged in general merchandise at Berlin, in that county. He was born in Ruhrort, Germany, and came to the United States in 1868, settling first in Richland county, Wisconsin. He held no public office, except in local town and county affairs, until appointed postmaster at Herlin, which office he yet holds. He came to Nebraska in 1884. Mr. Flamme is a democrat and says in regard to the proposition to substi-tute statutory prohibition for high license that baving been elected as a democrat, he will just do what the democratic platform w, R. Ames esq., of Swift x----

two years ago last June, and has continued there ever since, engaged in farming. Mr. Ames has been a life-long democrat and active in his party's work for many years, but has always hitherto refused office, with the exception that for nearly twenty years he has been a school' director. He is not only opposed to a prohibitory law, but a license law also, believing that the liquor business should be as free as any other, and that if it were so, drunkenness would be reduced. In fact Mr. Ames is opposed to an internal revenue tax of any nature, believing that every

were so, drunkenness would be reduced. In fact Mr. Ames is opposed to an internal revenue tax of any nature, believing that every producer should be at liberty to sell his product without restriction.

W. B. Shryock, esq., representative-elect from the Seventh district, Cass county, is a druggist, at Louisville, and a democrat. He was born at Newtown, Va., September 7, 1851, and in 1864 came to Plattsmouth with his parents from Baltimore, Md. He learned the printer's trade under H. D. Hathaway on the Plattsmouth Heraid and worked at the trade until 1880. In 1882 he removed to Louisville and went into the drug business, and in 1888 was elected president of the Nebraska State Pharmaceutical association. Mr. Shryock has been prominent in his party's local affairs since 1878, has been for four years a member of the state democratic central committee and a member of the board of village trustees of Louisville for eight years. He is opposed to prohibition in whatever form it takes,

F. E. White, Esq., the other representative-elect from the Seventh district, is a grain dealer at Plattsmouth. He was born in Doncaster, England, January 20, 1848. Came to America in 1855 and to Nebraska in 1857, locating in Plattsmouth, In 1876 Mr. White was elected city clerk of Plattsmouth, which office he held one year. He was a candidate for the state senate from Cass county in 1880, but was defeated. He was elected representative from the Ninth

Cass county in 1880, but was defeated. He was elected representative from the Ninth district in 1887. In that year the number of his district was changed from the Ninth to the Seventh, and in 1889 he was elected again. again from the district, and now for the third again from the district, and now for the third time represents the same con-stituency. Mr. White is a demo-erat and president of the state league of democratic clubs. He is opposed to prohibition in any form, and was one of the thirty-nine who worked and voted in the house against submission in 1889. John C. Watson, esq., of Nebraska City, representative-elect from the Eighth district, composed of Cass and Otoe counties, was

born in Missouri in 1850, but his parents having removed to Ohio, he was educated in the public schools of that state, and later studied law at the Michigan university where he graduated in 1873 and was promptly admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state, and the same year removed to Ne-braska City, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of law. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Second udicial district, comprising the counties of Otoe, Lancaster, Cass and Nemaha, and was re-elected in 1880 without opposition. He was for several terms city attorney of Nebraska City. In 1887 Mr. Watson was elected to the house from the Sixth district, Otoe county. and when the Eighth district was organized composed of Otoe and Cass counties, he was elected in 1888 to represent the new district in the house, and on its organiza-tion was elected speaker and madan exceptionably able presiding officer. The personal esteem in which he was held by his colleagues is shown by the fact that the legislature by jointresolution commended him to the president for the office of assistant attorney-general of the United States and th recommendation was seconded by the entire state delegation in congress, and by every state detegration in congress, and by every district and supreme judge in the state. The appointment was not given to him, but the president afterward appointed him district attorney for Alaska, but Mr. Watson declined that position. He was this year chosen chairman of the republican state contral committee and during the campaign did very effective service. His re-election to the house this year was without, omestion from house this year was without opposition from the democratic party. Mr. Watson has always been a staunch republican and an active party worker; he is emphatically in favor of high license and opposed to any prohibitory measure of whatever description.

Patrick Ford of Omaha, a representative elect from the Tenth district, Douglas county,

was born in the parish of Easkey, County Sligo, Ireland, May 12, 1837. His father was a farmer and fairly well fixed for a farmer in that country, but died when Patrick was ten years old. He had little opportunity to ac-quire an education, because of the hard work necessary on the part of himself and brother to maintain the family. On March 4, 1859 he emigrated to this country, landing in New York, but soon went to the Wehawken valley, in Ohio, where he engaged in tunneling and mining. Then he went to Allegheny, Pa., and later to Maryland, where ne engaged in coal mining until 1877, in the fall of which year he came to Omaha, where he commenced work as a section hand on the railroad at \$1.30 per day and so continued for about a year when he was appointed on the police force, where he continued for two years, then resigned to accept the position of street commissioner under Mayor Boyd. Two years later he was elected to the city council from later he was elected to the city council from the Third ward and has since been continu-ously a member of that body, his present and last term expiring with this year. By prud-ence and industry Mr. Ford has acquired a comfortable competency. He is a democrat, a man of very positive character, of great common sense and good judgment in public affairs. He is opposed to prohibition in any form.

George J. Sternsdorff, esq., of Omaha, second representative-elect from the Tenth district, was born in Baltimore, Md., August 12, 1861, and came to Omaha with his parents twenty years ago. Ho was educated in our public schools, and then learned the printer's trade, after which he was placed in charge of the printand then learned the printer's trade, after which he was placed in charge of the printing bureau of the Burlington & Missouri railroad. He continued in the employ of that company in various positions for several years, when he resigned to accept a position with the Union Pacific, with which company

be remained until the Omaha freight bureau was organized, when he was appointed assistant commissioner. Mr. Sternsdorff is a democrat, and opposed to prohibition in any

James C. Brennan of Omaha, a third rep-James C. Brennan of Omaha, a third representative-elect from the Tenth district, was sorn in Ireland in 1852 and emigrated to this country at the age of thirteen years. In 1876 he came to Omaha and has continued since to reside here. He is a mason by trade and a skillful mechanic. By hard work and good judgment in making investments he has acquired a comfortable fortune. He is a democrat and will strenuously oppose any attempt to substitute statutory prohibition for the present excellent high-license law.

to substitute statutory prohibition for the present excellent high-license law. turned rule to take place of last paragraph of Thomas Capek, esq., of Omaha, a Fourth representative-eiect from the Tenth district, was born December 6, 1861, in Bohemia, Austria. After proper preparation he was sent to college, where he remained four years taking high rank in his class. The death of his father necessitated his leaving college and an entry into business life. At the age of nineteen he came to America and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. He spent almost two years there, studying in private. In 1883, in connection with his oldest brother, he started in New York city a paper called the Patriot. This paper was short-tived and in 1884 Mr. Capek came to Omaha and became assistant editor on the Pokrok Zapadu. Later he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated two years after in the law department of that university. From there he went to Columbia college, New York, and took a special course in the literary department, after which he returned to Omaha and began the practice of law. Mr. Capek has published a history of the emigration of Bohemians to America, which he traced back to the seventeenth century. This work was much criticized by Bohemian and German newspapers, but Mr. Capek has shown himself competent to defend his position. He is a democrat and stands squarely on the platform of his party stands squarely on the platform of his party against prohibition in any form.

W. S. Felker, esq., of Omaha, a fifth repesentative-elect from the Tenth district, was porn in Maine in 1837, and went to Chicago ege and afterward studied law with Rober Blackwell, esq., finishing his studies with Judge J. B. Bradwell, author of Bradwell's reports, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. During the war be practiced before military courts and commissions from Cairo to Ne Orleans. When the war was over he re-sumed practice in Chicago and continued there until six years ago, when he came to Omaha, where he has resided and practiced his profession ever since. Mr. Felker is a democrat and opposed to prohibition in any

George F. Bertrand, esq., of Omaha, a sixth representative-elect from the Tenth district, was born in the state of Now in 1851, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1880. He studied law in the office of Hon. Smith M. Weed at Plattsburg, N. Y., and was admitted to prac-tice in the supreme court of that state in 1882 He practiced law there with Palmer, Wood and Smith until 1884, when he removed to Omaha. Mr. Bertrand has never held any office, is a democrat and opposed to any at-tempt to change our excellent high licease

Representative-elect Charles Feichtinger from the Fourteenth district, Dodge county, resides in Pleasant Valley. He was born in Bayaria, Germany, in 1846, emigrated to this country in 1860, and the following year filed a homestead claim in the county where he has ever since resided. Mr. Felchtinger received his education wholly in the public schools of Germany and was there a jeweler by trade, but in this country he has become a very suc-cessful farmer. While he has never been a politician in the usual sense of that term, Mr. Feichtinger has always taken a deep in-terest in public affairs. He was nominated for the legislature by the farmers and endorsed by the republicans. He says and endorsed by the question of statutory pro-his position on the question of statutory profor the legislature by the farmers' alliance hibition may be inferred from the fact that he is a member of the personal rights league. The other representative-elect from the Hooper, who was born in the southern part of Sweden, December 6, 1851. He came to this country with his parents in the spring of 1836 and since the following fall has lived on his present farm in Logan township. Has never before held any public office of importance. Mr. Nelson is a democrat, and although he omitted to state his position on the most important question contained in THE BEE letter, it may be inferred from his politics that he will oppose any attempt to effect by statute that which the people defeated as a constitutional amendment.

John G. Matheson, esq., of Pilger, is the representative-elect from the Seventeenth district, comprising Wayne and Stanton counties. He was born in Waiworth county, Wisconsin, February 27, 1846, of Scotch parents, and was brought up on a farm, Mr. Mathebrought up on a farm. Mr. Mathe son came to Nebraska in 1869 and located in Stanton county, where he has continued to reside. He has always been a farmer, stock raiser and shipper, and in addition a dealer n hardware and agricultural implements He has served two terms as county commissioner and is president of the Stanton County Agricultural society. Mr. Matheson says he was born a democra-and has always trained with that party, having attended at least ten of its state conven-tions. He says he is no prohibitionist and tions. He says he is no probibitionist and that high license, if enforced, is good enough

the Twenty-inith district, Seward county, and lives at Seward. He was born at Waukegan, Ill., October 21, 1847, and came to Seward county, Nebraska, in October, 1870. Has never before held any but township offices. Mr. Ritchie is a democrat and says he is against staticate metallicity and says he is against statutory prohibition and

favor of high license.

F. C. Severin, Esq., Cortland, is a repre sentative-elect from the Thirtieth district Lancaster county, and a farmer. He wa born in Germany in 1848, emigrated with his parents to Iowa in 1856, from which state he came to Nebraska in 1860 and homesteaded the farm in Lancas-ter county upon which he still resides. Mr. Severin is a republican and was a member of the last legislature. He says he is against all sumptuary laws of whatsoever kind and also against monopoly in all its forms. He was the author of the resolution in the last legislature to exclude lobbyists from the floor of the house.

of the house.

John J. Gillilan, Esq., of Lincoln, is another representative-elect from the Thirtieth district. He was born in the village of Algonquin, McHenry county, Illinois, and was raised on a farm. He received his early education in the district school and later at Wheaton college, Illinois, and Oberlin college, Ohio, which latter he attended three years. In 1875, when twenty years of age, he started in life on his own account. He was first eagaged in the dry goods business and later in mining. In 1880 Mr. Gillilan came to Nebraska, locating at Lincoln, and engaged in the real estate business, which he still continues. Mr. Gillilan comes of sturdy republican stock and was trained in the principles of the party was a first continues. tinues. Mr. Gillilan comes of sturdy republican stock and was trained in the principles of the party when the politics of Illinois was controlled by the followers of Lincoln, Grant and Logan. He has naturally been more or less active in local politics, but never sought office and was nominated in the republican convention for the house by acclamation. Mr. Gillilan says he voted against the prohibitory amendment and believes the license system better. He can therefore be depended upon to oppose any attempt to renact stantory. upon to oppose any attempt to enact statutory

prohibition.

R. H. Onkley, Esq., of Lincoln, a third representative-elect from the Thirtieth district, was born in Delaware county, New York, February 5, 1846, of American parentage and was brought up on a farm. His parents having removed to Cortland county, New York, he received there a common school education, which he finished at the Marathon high school. Mr. finished at the Marathon high school. Mr. since his early boyhood. Early in life he learned telegraphy, and when eighteen went to New York City and became a clerk in the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., where he rehouse of A. T. Stewart & Co., where he remained about two years, and then engaged with the American telegraph company, having charge of a city office, and subsequently became superintendent of the Elmira division of the United States telegraph company. Retiring from this position after two years he engaged in the dry goods business with a brother in Dunkirk, N. Y., from whence he brother in Dunkirk, N. I., from whence no came to Lincoln in the spring of 1870, and for a time resumed telegraphing. Later Mr. Oakley returned to mercantile business, and for many years, laterly as partner, was con-nected with wholesale dry goods houses of that city. Eight years ago Mr. Oakley engaged in the

grain and coal trade, which he still con-tinues. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and has been grand com-mander and grand master of the state. He is president of the Lincoln board of trade and organized and was president of the State bank of Cordand. He is an active, repre-sentative business man, a staunch republican and says he is not in favor of the repeal of the present high license law, being opposed to statutory as well as constitutional prohibi-tion.

Representative-elect S. J. Herman, of Wil-ber, from the Thirty-first district, Saline county, was born in Bohemia, Austria, in 1841. In 1854 he emigrated to America and located in Manitewee county, Wisconsin. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin infan-try and served two years. After coming out of the army he worked at his trade of maof the army he worsed at his trade of the chinist in Chicago and later built a machine shop in Carroll county, Illinois, On being burned out there in 1874 he came to Nebraska, locating at Crete, where he opened a store of general merchandise and conducted the busi-ness until 1881, when he sold out. In ness until 1881, when he sold 1880 he was elected to t er house as an independent and at he election for United States senator voted sixteen times alone for Charles F. Mander-son. He is again elected as an independent, and is satisfied with the present license law.

John W. Faxon, esq., representative-elect
from the Thirty-second district Gage county. was born in Vermont in 1830, and removed with his parents to the then territory of Iowa in 18i4. Thirteen years ago he came to Ne-braska and settled on the Otoe reservation in Gage county, where he has since resided as a farmer. Mr. Faxon has never held of-fice of any kind and says he has always been a republican since Fremont's time which entitles him to be to be to be to be time, which entitles him to be considered a charter member of the party. He does not care at present to give his views on statutory

F. Decker, esq , representative-elect from he Thirty-fifth district, Thayer county, lives at Hebron and was born in Orange county, New York. He came to Nebraska seventeen years ago and settled in Thayer county, when, he says, there were only thirteen dem-perats to about five hundred republicans in the whole county. He says he was born a democrat and has always worked for the success of his party. As Mr. Decker says the democrats have gained each year in his county since he went there, until they are now about even in numbers with the republicans it would seem that he has been an efficient worker. His only public office has been that of county commissioner for three years. He says he is

no prohibitionist, sure.

J. O. Cramb, esq., of Fairbury, is the representative elect from the Thirty sixth district, composed of Thayer and Jefferson counties. He says he is a native-born American and first saw the light of day in 1833.

Has always been a republican and nover held office. He has been a resident of Nebraskaten years. As to what he will do in the legislature, he says, can be told with greater

accuracy after it adjourns. accuracy after it adjourns.

Richard Dobson, esq., of Sutton, representative-ciect from the Thirty-seventh district, was born in Scotland. He has lived for the last twenty years in Fillmore county and has never held any important office. He was elected as an independent, but has strong leaning, toward democracy and green backism, mixed. He is opposed to prohibition in any form, and being a way of theme. tion in any form, and being a man of strong convictious and plenty of nerve, he will undoubtedly oppose strenuously any attempt te substitute statutory prohibition for the pre-ent high-license law.