

CARE OF THE SICK

Burgeon General Sternberg Reports on the Work of His Department.

OUTLINE OF WORK DONE DURING THE WAR

Shortage of Supplies and Trained Hospital Corps Early in the Game.

TOO MANY BOYS ENLIST IN THE ARMY

Unable to Stand Rigors of Camp Life, They Succumb to Disease.

DRUNKENNESS CAUSE OF MUCH SICKNESS

Camps Generally Well Provided For After Hostilities Open—Volunteer Officers Responsible for Many Unfavorable Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Surgeon General George M. Sternberg has issued his report on the work of the medical corps during the war. The following are the more important features of the report:

The number of medical officers—192—allowed by law to the army is inadequate in time of peace. The insufficiency in time of war was met by the assignment of over 650 contract surgeons. The very small proportion of medical officers having experience of a military character impaired the efficiency of the department at the outset, but many of the staff officers who were from civil life showed great aptitude for the service and speedily became of value as administrative sanitary officers.

No provision was made for hospital corps men for the volunteer troops except that which empowered the secretary of war to enlist as many privates of the hospital corps as the service may require. The number of men enlisted and transferred during the war was approximately 6,000. The want of a sufficient body of trained hospital corps men necessitated the detail of enlisted men from the regiments for hospital duty in several of the camps and the employment of trained nurses at the general hospital. Over 1,700 female nurses have been employed, at first at the general hospitals and later at the field division hospitals, when it became evident that the field service purpose for which the latter had been organized would have to give place to the imperative need of caring for the many sick men coming from the regimental camps.

Immediately upon the declaration of war, April 21, steps were taken to obtain medical supplies for the new volunteer army. The manufacture was expedited with the utmost dispatch. On May 3, following, it was found to be impossible to have ready for issue to the volunteer regiments as soon as they were mustered in the necessary articles of field equipment. I telegraphed the governors of the several states for authority to use the medical equipment of the National Guard in the service of the state until our army medical supplies were ready for issue. Most of the governors who had field equipment responded promptly and satisfactorily, but, unfortunately, many of the state medical departments had no such equipment. Meanwhile the officers of the National Guard were supplied with the necessary articles of field equipment, but, unfortunately, many of the state medical departments had no such equipment.

Whenever notice was received from the adjutant general that companies were to be moved or camps formed I endeavored to anticipate the wants of the troops by telegraphing to the officer in charge of the nearest supply depot to forward supplies for the stated number of men.

Too Many Boys Enlisted.

In my opinion the reduction of the age limit from 21 to 18 years and the haste with which the volunteer regiments were organized and mustered in the ranks were responsible for much of the sickness which was reported in the early days of their camp life. All military experience shows that young men under 21 years break down readily under the strain of war service; and volunteer regiments were organized in their ranks. Medical examiners were appointed to testify to the physical qualifications of each man before acceptance, but, notwithstanding this, so many men were afterwards found on the sick lists of the camps until from the time of their departure to enlistment, that special arrangements had to be made for their discharge.

Soon after the newly raised levies were aggregated in large camps sickness began to increase progressively from causes that were so general in their operation that scarcely a regiment escaped from their harmful influence. These causes may largely be referred to ignorance on the part of officers of the principles of camp sanitation and of their duties and responsibilities as regards the welfare of the enlisted men in their commands.

The sites of certain of the camps have been stated in the newspapers as the cause of the sickness which was developed in them, but a review of the whole situation shows that it was not the site but the manner of the camps that was responsible for the general spread of disease among the troops. April 25, 1898, foreseeing the likelihood of insanitary conditions in the camps, I issued circular No. 1, impressing upon medical officers their responsibility in sanitary matters and the necessity for a strict sanitary police, particularly in the care of the sick and in the preservation of the camp area from contamination. But the density of the military population on the area of these contracted camps prevented the possibility of good sanitary conditions. Camps of this character may be equipped for a week or two at a time without serious results, as in the case of national guardsmen out for ten days' field practice during the summer, but their continued occupation will inevitably result in the breaking down of the camp and the spread of disease by typhoid fever, dysentery, and typhoid fever.

Practically nothing was done to make the men comfortable or to remedy the insanitary conditions until these were brought to the attention of the secretary of war by inspectors sent out from the War Department. Then the camps held for so long were abandoned but not before the manifestations of typhoid fever were rife in them. New sites were carefully selected, regimental camps were expanded, temporary tentage increased and best flooring provided. Then, for the first time, the troops went into camps suitable for continued occupation.

Drunkenness Prevalent.

One prominent cause of the increase of sickness in the early camps had been commented upon by only a few of our medical officers. These cite the prevalence of drunkenness and of general dissipation at the facilities and temptations afforded by the proximity of cities to the larger camps. They hold that if the systems of the men had not been weakened by dissipation they would

OPPOSED TO IMPERIALISM

Organizers of New Movement Promulgate Principles at Boston.

CALL IT THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

Andrew Carnegie Contributes \$1,000 for the Use of the Organization—Plans of the Party.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The organizers of the movement against the movement for the annexation of the Philippines met in this city, adopted a constitution, elected officers and issued an address to the people of the United States urging prompt co-operation in getting signatures to a protest against the annexation of the Philippines. Edward Atkinson presided. Before the meeting he received a telegram from Andrew Carnegie that he had sent him a check for \$1,000 for the use of the organization. Funds have already been subscribed liberally. The address says in part: "Whatever islands we take must be annexed or held in vassalage to the republic. Either course is dangerous to the physical and moral safety of the nation. Inconspicuous in foreign complications which will imperil and delay the solution of pressing financial, labor and administration questions at home. Not a War of Conquest. Impressed with the importance of these views and realizing the declaration of the president that the war with Spain could never degenerate into a war of conquest, we have deferred action until it had become evident that pressure would be brought upon the president to convince him that the public opinion demands the inclusion of the territory and great masses of alien people into the territory of the United States. We stand by the president's declaration and in order to give evidence to the government of our opposition to the annexation, particularly from those who are not detailed for special service at the division hospitals. Long before the Fifth Army corps embarked for Cuba its field hospitals were in operation for efficient service. Subsequent events have rendered valuable the preparations of the Medical Department. When the command embarked on the transport vessels, the baggage wagons and mules were left behind. The ambulance trains of all the divisions, with a large part of the outfit of the medical departments, were left behind. Three ambulances were sent to the front and stored on one of the vessels. These did excellent service at San Juan and El Caney. Ten of the ambulances of the Third or reserve division hospital were subsequently shipped to Cuba, where they arrived July 2. They were of value in moving the sick and wounded to the hospital at Siboney, and to the hospital ships and transports. Of the property and supplies carried to Cuba a portion was not available for service at the time it was most needed, to wit, on July 1 and 2, and on May 3, following, it was found to be impossible to have ready for issue to the volunteer regiments as soon as they were mustered in the necessary articles of field equipment. I telegraphed the governors of the several states for authority to use the medical equipment of the National Guard in the service of the state until our army medical supplies were ready for issue. Most of the governors who had field equipment responded promptly and satisfactorily, but, unfortunately, many of the state medical departments had no such equipment. Meanwhile the officers of the National Guard were supplied with the necessary articles of field equipment, but, unfortunately, many of the state medical departments had no such equipment.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT

Interesting Statistics Relating to the Operation of the National Bankruptcy Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The following annual report of the attorney general embraces a review of the operation of the national bankruptcy law of July 1, 1898, which has been prepared by E. E. Brandenburg, in charge of bankruptcy matters in the department of justice. Mr. Brandenburg, who is preparing a book on bankruptcy, briefly reviews similar past legislation and details the operation of the feature of the law permitting persons to become voluntary bankrupts, which took effect August 1, 1898. From this report it appears that the applicants for relief have been found in every walk of life, irrespective of class or locality, and show that the large class of men who have been unfortunate in their business enterprises have availed themselves of the relief offered. Notwithstanding the law has been in force over three months, the courts in eight districts declined to proceed with the reference and adjudication of the petitions for the reason that the supreme court has not promulgated the rules, forms and orders required by the act. In all other cases the courts have proceeded and adjudicated petitioners bankrupt or have referred the cases to the referees for action. Slightly more than 1,700 petitions in voluntary bankruptcy have been filed. Singularly, the districts of Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, western Virginia and Wyoming show that no persons have applied to be adjudged bankrupt. The following shows the numbers of cases filed in each state: Alabama, 131; Arizona, 16; Kansas, 23; California, 86; Colorado, 20; Connecticut, 9; Delaware, none; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 20; Georgia, northern district, 10; Idaho, 3; southern Illinois, 23; Indiana Territory, 7; Indiana, 24; Iowa, 47; Kansas, 65; Kentucky, 74; Louisiana, 7; Maine, 79; Maryland, 23; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 17; Minnesota, 144; Mississippi, 27; Missouri, 64; Montana, 11; Nebraska, 25; Nevada, none; New Hampshire, none; New Jersey, 13; New Mexico, none; New York, 267; North Carolina, 12; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 76; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 9; western Pennsylvania, 31; Rhode Island, 14; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 69; Texas, 132; Utah, 9; Vermont, 13; Virginia, eastern district, 1; West Virginia, 13; Wisconsin, 36.

Yellow Fever Inevitable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Dr. A. H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York, advised here tonight, as a member of a committee of the American Public Health Association, to confer with the president with reference to the plans for continuing the investigation into the cause of yellow fever in Cuba. Concerning the death of Archie S. Miller at the Hotel Johnson on Friday, Dr. Doty said it was not possible that the man died of yellow fever. The ship on which Miller arrived in New York was thoroughly examined upon her arrival at quarantine. Dr. Doty says, and no evidence of yellow fever or sickness of any kind was discovered. "Ad

IOWA TOWN IS BURNING UP

Midnight Fire Wipes Out Nearly the Whole Business Portion of Ferry.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—A special to the Tribune from Perry, Ia., says: "At midnight the business portion of the city of Perry is burning and the fire is beyond control. A strong northwest wind is sweeping the fire down both sides of Second street. Several large brick blocks are already gone and the fire department is helpless to stay the progress. The Des Moines fire department is coming on the Rock Island and hose from surrounding towns will be brought in. The fire started in Mitchell's large livery barn and was soon communicated to the Grand Leader department stores across the street. It then swept down the main street and over the residence district in the center of the town. The Methodist church and the Citizens' bank are among the damaged buildings. The loss at present is about \$5,000.

Flames in the Ozark Mountains.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—A special to the Republic from Macomb, Mo., says: "The largest and most destructive conflagration that has ever swept the Ozark mountains since 1854 is now circling this town for miles and miles, north and parallel with the Memphis railroad. The autumn heavy foliage has rapidly fallen since frost and is supposed to have been fired from sparks of freight engines this afternoon, a score of country thirteen miles long is in flames; miles of fences, orchards, plantations, farms and dry pasture fields, stocked with cattle and other stock and many old settlers' homes lie directly in the line of the ravaging storm, while other neighborhoods are advancing to the scene, but find themselves wholly unable to check the flames. Their only remedy is to hurriedly flee from the fire, leaving their property and effects behind. The situation being 1,700 feet above the sea and a terrible southwesterly wind prevailing, great destruction is imminent. The town of Macomb will probably be destroyed.

Horn and Horses Destroyed.

BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—A small barn, two horses, harness and feed, belonging to O. S. Stephenson, were destroyed by fire this forenoon. It is not known how the fire started. Loss about \$1,000, says an insurance agent. Stephenson was visiting in Wymore at the time. While going to the fire the horse which was ridden by O. J. L. Schiek fell and pinned Schiek under him, breaking several small bones in his foot. The member swelled rapidly and the attending surgeon says it will be fatal in two or three days. The extent of the injury can be ascertained.

MISFORTUNES IN MEXICO

American is Set Upon by Highwaymen and Finally Stripped Up in Prison.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 20.—Morton Hudson of this city had just arrived from Mexico, where he has been in prison for over half a year. Last February Hudson and a friend named Gravel went on a prospecting tour near Toluca, Mex. They were returning from the town of Veraguera, where they had been to purchase supplies for their camp, when they were set upon by Mexican highwaymen. One of the Mexicans clapped a pistol to Powell's head, but the American was rapidly overpowering Powell when the latter called for help. Hudson went to his assistance, when the highwayman aimed his pistol at the advancing man. Hudson was too quick, however, and shot the man through the breast. The two Americans then concealed themselves in a woman's laundry and finally decided to surrender to the Mexican authorities. Hudson was thrown into jail at Sanenclingo, but finally got a letter to his brother in this city and the authorities in Washington secured his trial and release. Secretary of the Navy W. D. Thomas, Jr., McKean, Senator Fairbanks and Congressman Farris were instrumental in securing proper treatment for Hudson. Hudson is thin and pale from his confinement, but is otherwise in good health.

SHOT BY A BEER BOTTLER

Sunday Tragedy Disturbs the Quiet of the City of Brotherly Love.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—May Beekch, aged 22 years, Nov. 20, was shot and instantly killed today and several hours later Vincent Tortorelli, an Italian beer botler, aged 50 years, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder. Tortorelli is married and has a family and the dead woman is said to have been his mistress. According to a woman looking up a witness, Tortorelli called on the girl in her room. The two were singing and soon afterward Tortorelli came downstairs, saying, "There is trouble upstairs." He left the house and the girl was found unconscious with a bullet wound in the head. She died in a few minutes. The man was arrested at the home of a friend. He said the girl had taken the revolver from a table where he had laid it and shot herself. He will be given a hearing tomorrow morning.

HEAVY STORM IN COLORADO

Snow Falls All Over the State and the Mercury Takes a Sudden Drop.

DENVER, Nov. 20.—A snow storm covering practically the whole state has raged since 10 o'clock today, accompanied by heavy fall of temperature. Shortly before noon the mercury stood at 66 degrees above and at 6 o'clock it had fallen to 12 degrees and was still going down. The snowfall is sufficient to interfere with railroad traffic.

Candidate for Speaker.

UTAH, Nov. 20.—(Special.)—It is probable that the new speaker of the legislature in the person of Hon. A. W. Wilmarth of this city, one of the newly elected republican representatives. Mr. Wilmarth is an attorney of acknowledged ability and has the qualifications necessary to the makeup of a good executive officer.

Wants an Open Door.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 20.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament for York, who is visiting China in the interests of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, in the course of a speech here last evening dwelt upon "the grave dangers threatening British commerce so long as the dominant military position of Russia and the effect condition of China are allowed to con-

PEACE COMMISSION GOSSIP

Everything is in Readiness for Meeting of the Joint Commission Today.

AMERICANS WILL NAME AN ULTIMATUM

Spain Will Hight as Usual, but Will Finally Yield by Agreeing to Give Up the Philippines.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Nov. 20.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Everything is ready for the meeting of the joint commission tomorrow. It is rumored here tonight that Spain is trying to raise a loan of \$100,000,000 francs in France, giving as security the Spanish Northern Railway system. Gaudis today predicts that on Monday the Spaniards will file a refusal to admit that sovereignty is discussable under article 11. Then the American commissioners will be ready to treat with them in joint session tomorrow afternoon. Unless the Spaniards have an adequate reason for further delay the two commissions will join in the most important meeting thus far held. The American commissioners, in a written communication, will declare that the third article, regarding the Philippines, is susceptible of only one fair construction, that no arbitration is necessary to elucidate its terms and that the United States cannot admit any other power to figure here purely as a textologist. They will maintain that the two commissions are charged to determine whether Spain or the United States shall in the future own the Philippines. This will be accompanied by the clear declaration that the United States will possess the Philippines. Following this declaration, the American commissioners will lay before the Spaniards two alternatives. First—To accept a sum of money from the United States and to cede and evacuate the Philippines. Second—To lose the Philippines to the United States by conquest, with the possibility of other territorial losses to indemnify the United States for the added expense of conquest. Practically an Ultimatum. This communication may not be formally designated as an ultimatum, but it will lack naught of the conclusiveness indicated by that word. It will also be plain that the Spaniards will scarcely haggle for money on the first alternative nor cherish any doubt of American action under the second should the first be declined. No one here except the American commissioners know how much will be tendered Spain as the cheapest and most humane way of settling the difficulty. Spain is exceedingly anxious to escape the Philippine debt and possibly the sum to be offered may be determined by an analysis of that debt, which consists of \$40,000,000 in bonds, on which it realized \$36,000,000. Of the latter amount it is believed to have expended \$10,000,000 on \$11,000,000 in fighting the United States and a part in attempting to quell the Philippine insurrection. A reasonable guess at the sum for tender would be \$20,000,000, although it may fall below that. The Cuban question may come up again tomorrow. The American commission had thought of discussing on that point finished, but the Spanish commissioners are reported to have declared last week that mortgages imposed by Spain on the Cuban, as well as on the Philippine revenues, must not be impaired or questioned. This would compel the American commission to demand probably tomorrow—to demand whether Spain means to repudiate the plain compact of the protocol to relinquish sovereignty over and title to Cuba. Three weeks ago the Spanish commissioners accepted the Cuban article in the protocol without conditions, save its embodiment in the treaty should depend on any agreement had on all the articles of the protocol. Recently, however, Spain's representatives have said that the Cuban matter had only been temporarily passed and was still an open question. It is asserted that an agreement has been reached between the peace commissioners in Paris. The government, it is semi-officially announced, intends to notify the Cuban bondholders that Spain will not pay the Cuban debt, which will not be mentioned in the peace treaty. The government considers itself completely freed from those entanglements, which fall on the nation exercising sovereignty and collecting taxes in Cuba. London Press Comment. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is asserted that the government would reject an offer of \$40,000,000 for the Philippines as ridiculous." The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "Spain will decline indemnity for the Philippines if the sum offered appears inadequate in the eyes of the nation." The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Following the advice of Austria and Germany, Spain will accept America's offer of compensation for the Philippines." The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on the Hispano-American situation this morning, expresses some apprehension that we may have been mistaken with regard to the Anglo-American entente, "points to the establishment of a mediaval navigation law in Porto Rico" and asks: "Is a still graver disappointment coming in the closing of the doors to our commerce in the Philippines?"

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Snow Flurries; Very Cold Wave. Yesterday's Temperature at Omaha:

Table with 2 columns: Hour, Temperature. Rows for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m.

The cold wave warning sent out last night says: "The cold wave promised to be unusually severe for this season of the year."

SPAN QUITTING THE ISLAND

Making Strenuous Exertions to Evacuate Cuba Before the First of Next Year.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Captain General Blanco received from Paris today a cable authorizing him to draw on Paris for \$2,000,000 to be applied to the payment of the Spanish troops in Cuba. This amount is in addition to the proceeds of the draft for \$425,000 sterling by the Madrid government in London, which was sold here last week. The Spanish authorities are making strenuous efforts to complete the evacuation by the end of the year. The transports Montevideo and Covadonga are expected on November 24, the Reina Cristina on the 25th and the Grand Antilla, Juan Forgas and San Ignacio Loyola between November 20 and December 1. These will be followed by the Puerto Rico, Gallard, Montserrat, Colon, Cherbourg, Notre Dame du Salut, Ciudad de Cadiz, San Augustina, Chateau la Pite, San Francisco, Alfonso XIII, Los Andes, Panell and Grand Alicante. Ten other steamers have recently been chartered to sail from Genoa, Marseille and Barcelona to complete the evacuation. Martiniqne has been selected as the place of rendezvous of the Spanish navy for evacuation purposes. The Spanish auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Meteoro, purchased in Germany, before the outbreak of hostilities, and the Spanish transport, the Reina Victoria, the Spanish transports from Cuban ports to Martinique, where the Rapido, Ponce de Leon and Concha, from Porto Rico, have already assembled and from which point all will sail for Spain.

MORE LIBERTY FOR DREYFUS

Modification in Prison Treatment of the Unfortunate Officer is Ordered.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The government, according to Temps, has ordered a modification of the prison treatment of former Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who is to be allowed to promenade and exercise six hours a day over an arched eight acres. Removed Foundering of a Ship. LONDON, Nov. 20.—A report entirely unconfirmed has been in circulation today that the steamship Ville de Coblenz of the North German Lloyd line has foundered at sea, with all on board. Lloyd's agent has received no news on the subject and the owners of the steamer believe it safe. According to Lloyd's weekly shipping index of November 11 the Coblenz of the North German Lloyd left Bremen on November 7 for Brazilian ports. Anniversary of Manchester Martyrs. DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—The anniversary of the death of the "Manchester martyrs" was celebrated today. A procession headed by the students of the University of Dublin went to Glasnevin cemetery and placed wreaths upon the graves with the usual ceremonies of decoration. The day was similarly observed in Cork. Severe Explosion in Paris. PARIS, Nov. 20.—A terrific explosion occurred this afternoon in the Cafe de Champagne, under the offices of the Havas agency. A woman was killed outright and eight others were seriously injured. It is thought the explosion was due to ignited gas, but there are rumors of an anarchist plot. Condition of Bank of Spain. MADRID, Nov. 20.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ending yesterday shows the following: Silver on hand, increase, 10,324,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 28,800 pesetas. There were no changes in the gold deposit. Another Antarctic Expedition. LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Royal Geographical society has issued a formal appeal for funds to fit out an Antarctic expedition. Alfred Harnsworth, proprietor of the Daily Mail and the Evening News, has offered £5,000. Victims of Explosion. BUDA PEST, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Pester Lloyd from Nikolief, Russia, at the confluence of the Ingal and the Bug, says that one person has been killed there by an explosion in a rocket factory. Severe Storms in France. PARIS, Nov. 20.—Dispatches from Perpignan, on the right bank of the River Tet, report that the region has been visited by severe storms. Many villages have been flooded and traffic is interrupted. British Bark on Fire. LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Iquique says the British bark Ingleside, Captain May, which arrived here November 2 from Montevideo, is on fire. Killed by a Train. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—G. W. Rogers of Camden, employed as a conductor on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and H. G. Rube, baggage-master of Rogers' train, were killed at Rahway, N. J., tonight. They had completed their run for the day and were walking to the depot to take a train for home when run down by the Chicago Limited, eastbound. Their bodies were cut up and scattered along the track for some distance. Arrested at the Prisoner's Door. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Allen L. Alford, aged 21 years, was arrested at the gates of San Quentin prison today just as he had gained his liberty, after having served a two years' term of imprisonment for a forgery done in Los Angeles. It is alleged that Alford passed two bogus drafts on the First National bank of this city. The drafts were for \$200 each and were drawn on W. H. Allen of Philadelphia. Movements of Ocean Vessels. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Queenstown—Sailed—Etruria, from Liverpool, for New York, detained by fog in channel. At Havre—Arrived—La Gasconne, from New York. At Lizard—Passed—Munchen, from Baltimore, for Bremen; Noordland, from Antwerp, for New York; Oldenburg, from New York, for Bremen.

AFTER ALLEN'S SEAT

Long List of Republicans Who Are Willing to Wear the Toga.

GOOD CROP OF SENATORIAL CANDIDATES

Result of the Recent Political Revolution in Nebraska.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR A LIVELY SCRAMBLE

Plenty of Fun in Sight in the Next State Legislature.

HAYWARD WILL HAVE STRONG FOLLOWING

Ex-Congressman Hainer is in Line and Lancaster County is Grooming a Lot of Entries for the Exciting Race.

LINCOLN, Nov. 20.—(Special.)—The near approach of the time for the convening of the legislature is already creating a stir not only in the neighborhood of the state house but throughout the capital city. The election of republican majorities in each house offers the most significant feature of the coming session when contrasted with the two previous sessions, when republican majorities were elected in both houses.

While there is considerable speculation and no little active canvassing for the positions of speaker of the house and president of the senate, the all-absorbing interest centers in the contest over the United States senator, in which the other contests will form but side lights. While every one who discusses politics is talking about the senatorial fight few of them venture into the field of political prophecy. It is only two weeks since the election made it certain that the next senator from Nebraska would be a republican, but already nearly a score of names are being mentioned in connection with that honor, and the lists are by no means closed. Every one concedes that Judge M. L. Hayward, who made the courageous but unsuccessful fight for governor, will rank among the strong candidates. Judge Hayward's friends are active in his support and assert that he is the logical candidate of the party because of his sacrifices in its behalf in the campaign just closed. His career is well known to the public, having been under discussion constantly since his nomination. He has studied the state and acquired the friendship of a large number of the republican members-elect of the legislature and looks for their assistance in return for the work he has done for the ticket. Another candidate frequently discussed is ex-Congressman E. J. Hainer of Aurora who represented the Fourth district in congress until supplanted by Congressman Stark two years ago. Mr. Hainer, although defeated for the congressional nomination this year, went into the campaign with unremitting vigor and is grooming himself for the senatorial race. He is recognized to be a shrewd politician as well as an adroit campaigner and is expected to gather up a considerable following by the time the legislature meets. Lancaster's Big Crop. The most interesting crop of senatorial aspirants, however, is being raised right here in Lancaster county, where not less than seven are more or less active in the field. Lancaster county has only seven members in its legislative delegation, not more than one apiece for its favored sons if they were equally divided among them, but just how they will stand in the contest is one that one can tell. The seven candidates are D. E. Thompson, Allan W. Field, G. M. Lamberton, M. C. Reese, J. B. Strode, R. E. Moore and C. A. Whedon. Of these the first three are by far the more aggressive at the present time. D. E. Thompson has been identified with republican politics in Lancaster county many years. He worked himself up to his present position of comparative affluence by hard labor by the railway route, having been division superintendent of the Burlington road. He still has an interest in the eating house in the Burlington station here, but devotes his time chiefly to his large insurance business and the local electric lighting and gas companies which he practically manages. As a pronounced partisan he has both friends and foes among the republicans in the community. Of the Lancaster county candidates Mr. Lamberton has more of a national reputation than the others. He was assistant secretary of the treasury under the Harrison administration and before that served as United States district attorney for several years. He has been a resident of Lincoln since 1874, when he came here from Indiana just after graduating in law in Chicago, and has long ranked as Lincoln's foremost lawyer. When W. Field has the advantage of a large personal acquaintance throughout the First congressional district from which he expects to derive his support for the senatorship. As judge of the district bench and as candidate for congress against Bryan he has had an opportunity to put the party under obligations to him. R. E. Moore, former lieutenant governor, is also being pushed by his friends as a deserving man for the place. They say he has never been wanting when called upon to help the party, either with his means or his personal services. He has been identified with the University Law school for some time past and has made many friends through that institution. The mention of ex-Congressman Strode in connection with the senatorship is largely by way of comment, as it was supposed he had retired from politics when he announced his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Whedon is probably more in earnest, having acquired with his standing at the bar a recognized place among local republican leaders. Other Candidates. A candidate who will probably have some votes in the legislature and is almost a Lancaster man is F. L. Foss, who lives at Creston in Saline county. Mr. Foss is a well known attorney, who has taken a prominent part in republican politics in his section of the state and is confidently expected to have the support of the members from his county and perhaps several others. Of the candidates in addition to Judge Hayward who made unsuccessful races on the republican ticket in the campaign just closed several are urged by their friends as having earned a right to aspire to be United States senator. George A. Murphy of Gage county, who ran for lieutenant governor, H. H. Nicholas of Jefferson county, candi-

(Continued on Third Page.)