NEW PRIMARY ELECTION LAW

Consensus of Opinion is that It is an Improvement.

VOTING CONFINED TO MEMBERS OF PARTY

Democrats Ask to Be Allowed to Participate and State that It is Their Intention to Support McKinley.

The republican primaries and convention just gone into history afforded the second test of the new primary election law and enabled those who observed its operation to note its strength and weaknesses.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that the primary election law makes an improvement upon the old system because it confines the voting and participation in the construction of the ticket to those who really belong to the party holding the primaries," remarked a politician specially versed in political maneuvering. "Formerly the primary convention was a free-for-all race, in which the side won out that could muster up the greatest number of followers without regard to whether they were republicans or democrats. As it is now only pronounced republicans can vote at republican primaries and those managing the various delegations equip themselves with lists of eligible voters and confine their attention to them.

"The law, however, leaves one loophole—that by which the voter may be sworn in by making affidavit before the city clerk and giving adequate reason for not having registered at the prescribed time. In the recent primaries both sides endeavored to avail themselves of the aid of voters specially registered in this manner, although many of the certificates were ruled out by the election boards because the reasons given did not conform to the requirements of the statute. The only reasons accepted are absence from the city, sickness, ineligibility to vote at the previous election because of insufficient length of residence or becoming of age or being naturalized during the interval. Many votes offered on certificates which stated the reason for non-registration to be pressure of business or indisposition to declare party affiliations were generally ruled out.

Democrats Become Republicans.

"An example which is at the same time a straw is to be found in the fact that in one election booth half a dozen voters asked to be allowed to participate in the republican primary in spite of the fact that they had registered as democrats a year ago, by offering to affirm under oath, if necessary, that they had since become republicans and intended to support and vote for McKinley at the coming election. The same experience is related also in other wards.

"One glaring defect of the present law is found in the provisions relating to the transfer of voters from one election district to another. The registration poll books, according to which the primary is carried on, were made a year ago, and in the course of a year many people have moved from one ward into another and from one location in the ward to another.

"In the first election held under the new system, last spring, the city clerk inaugurated the practice of issuing certificates to all who applied, stating that the holder was registered as a republican or democrat, as the case might be, in such and such a precinct, and was now living by whatever address might have been given by the applicant. If these certificates were accepted by the election boards it would have been easy for a man to have voted in two and even in nine different wards without restraint. With such a certificate a man registered in the Second ward might vote in the Third ward, but as his name would still be on the Second ward poll book he could return there and vote again.

"To prevent this the republican county committee issued an order Friday to the election boards calling their attention to the certificate scheme and instructing them to refuse to recognize such certificates. In their place blanks were prepared by which the provision of the law in respect to transfers would be put into effect by applying for the certificate at the polling place in the ward in which registration is had; these certificates to be recognized by the election board in each ward to which they were addressed. All this, of course, although necessary to prevent fraud, entailed additional labor upon the election officers and hindered rapid voting.

Remedies that Suggest Themselves.

"The remedy seems to be to have each committee or each governing authority in charge of the party primaries to designate a particular time in which transfers may be made at some central location where sworn officers may sit with all the registration books before them. In this way names could be transferred on application from one book to another in advance and then upon the primary election day no one would be allowed to vote if not properly enrolled on the official register.

"The new law cuts down the number of election officers to three, where former election boards consisted of five whenever a contest was on. In a hotly fought battle like that of last Friday three election officers cannot possibly accommodate the demand. In point of fact it is impossible to cast more than 800 votes in the seven hours allotted for the primary election when each voter must first give his name and address and have it checked in the poll book before receiving his ballot. While the primary election machinery may not have to undergo so severe a test again in many years, at the same time it should be equal to every emergency and in all probability the coming legislature will be asked to revise and amend its provisions so as to give it the desired elasticity and remove the most serious defects."

The Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

Mr. G. R. Dawson, a well known citizen of Pomeroy, Ohio, says: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best medicine for diarrhoea that I ever used. Having used it on several occasions with good results I can testify to its merits."

PUPILS TAKE EXAMINATIONS

Applicants for Admission to High School Tell What They Know About Things.

Thirty-five applicants for admission to the High school were examined yesterday at the High school building. Many of those who took the examinations are pupils who failed in some subject and have been making up the work during the summer. Less than one-half of the entire number was made up of pupils who have moved to the city during the summer. Miss Kate A. McHugh, assistant principal at the High school, had charge of the candidates.

Seven members of the Sixth B and Seventh B classes who desire to enter the Sixth A and Seventh A classes were examined at the Central school by Miss Huldah Isaacson.

Mothers endorse it, children like it, old folks use it. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. It will quickly cure all threat and lung troubles.

Building Permits.

The city inspector of buildings has issued the following permits: H. S. Carter, 4248 Burdette, frame dwelling, $2,000; R. Bingham & Son, 1706, 1707, 1709 and 1711 Leavenworth, repairs to burned stores, $2,500.

Evidence of Nebraska's Unexampled Prosperity

Columbus Times: The corn crop is fast maturing. There will be no "calamity" song in Nebraska this year and no "calamity" party to sing it after this year.

Hastings Tribune: During three years of McKinley's administration the sale of real estate has been transferred from the district court and sheriff to the real estate agents.

Hayes County Times: The prosperity of Hayes county is shown by the condition of the county treasury, there not being a single dollar's worth of county warrants outstanding.

Norfolk News: Many of the "common people" are enjoying excursions, outings and pleasures at summer resorts this year which they didn't dare to think of under the last democratic regime. Prosperity? Well, perhaps.

Nemaha Advertiser: Who heard of any farmer in this vicinity building any new houses, barns, granaries or even pig pens during the four years of democratic reign? Such marks of the visits of "General Prosperity" can not be denied.

Beatrice Express: Mr. Bryan has not yet said anything in the press of the economic independence of the Nebraska hog, which is worth $1.50 more per head now than it was four years ago. It is really not nice of the Nebraska hog to be so very valuable.

Hastings Republican: During the campaign of 1896, an empty store room could be had at almost any point in the business district for use as headquarters. Now it is different. It will be as much as any party can do to get desk room in the city this year.

Verdon Vidette: Mike Meliza, one of our prosperous farmers, is having a substantial icehouse constructed on his farm. A great many farmers throughout the country are now availing themselves of this method of keeping their dairy and other kindred products cool during the heated term.

Madison Chronicle: The real estate transfers tell a great prosperity story these days. Four years ago they were few and far between, but this year there are lots of them. C. A. Smith reports that there is great activity in lands, and that prices have advanced on an average of 20 per cent over prices of 1896. He has made sales of property at a 50 per cent increase.

Tekamah Herald: We find this sentiment is growing stronger among the farmers: "It is a good thing to let well enough alone." It is no stretch of memory to recall the hard times of 1896 and they are not going to take any chance of having them repeated. They also remember that every promise Bryan made in 1892-94-96 was erroneous. If he was wrong then, why trust or believe him now?

Humboldt Standard: During the entire four years of business depression that accompanied the administration of Cleveland and Stevenson no building to speak of was done in this town or community. The Standard is telling the bare truth when it states that during the last twelve months more new houses and barns have been built in Humboldt and vicinity than during the entire four years of democratic misrule.

Sioux City Journal: There is one Nebraska farmer who has discovered a logical reason for voting the democratic ticket. He had a big crop this year and had to harvest it without help, for the simple reason that he could hire no one to help him. He complains that while he was working like a nailer getting in his crop large crowds of able-bodied men with plenty of money jingling in their pockets were attending ball games in town.

Table Rock Argus: Here are a few local evidences of the McKinley prosperity: M. N. Fellers has sold lumber to the following persons in the last two weeks: William Binder, for a large barn; Joseph Rosek, barn; James Hreska, barn and house; Boyd Phillips, barn; Enos Jones, barn; O. W. Fellers, house; Clint Fisher, lumber for extensive improvements; Ira Thomas, another bill for improvements, and Frank Dobrovolni, lumber for house.

Stanton Picket: A good deal of land is changing hands in this county at the present time. E. B. Baer says he has sold three farms during the past few days. The last was the T. R. Orelup farm of 320 acres, known as the old Oliver Peters farm, which was sold to W. C. Neuman, the consideration being $9,600, or $30 per acre. About eighteen or twenty months ago Mr. Orelup bought this farm against the judgment of friends, paying for the same $7,000.

Hebron Journal: People who think that the prospect for a corn crop has gone glimmering should now take a walk out among the corn and then take a ride up north a hundred miles or more. We have never seen better prospects since we came to the state seventeen years ago. We saw field after field of corn last Saturday and Sunday that will reach a mark of fifty bushels to the acre if no more calamity befalls it from now until harvest.

Harrison Sun: W. J. Darrow, a sheep raiser near Crawford, is enthusiastic over the business he has been doing for the past four years. Four years ago wool was worth 8 cents, now it is worth 15 cents; sheep were then worth $2.25, now they are worth $3.50; lambs that were then worth $1.30 are now worth $2. Mr Darrow now has 4,500 head and will not have to shelter or feed his flock, as they thrive all winter without either, although he may cut some hay for the lambs.

Monroe Republican: Comparisons are made with conditions four years ago to show what a big difference there is. At the close of business on August 29, 1896, the total deposits in the Bank of Monroe were $21,519.50. At the close of business on August 29, 1900, they were $55,250.68, or more than two and one-half times as much as in 1896. As this money belongs to the farmers and business men of this community it makes a splendid showing and is ample proof of prosperous times.

Red Willow County Republican: J. R. Andrews sold seventy-five head of hogs Monday. These hogs were 1 year old and the lot brought in the neat little sum of $800. Mr. Andrews figures that they brought him 20 cents profit on every bushel of corn fed them. Considering that a larger part of the corn fed these hogs cost in the neighborhood of 40 cents per bushel and that they were fed without alfalfa pasture, this is a very fair illustration of the profitableness of hog raising in Red Willow county.

Chappell Register: Reuben Lisco is scouring the county to find hands at $1.50 per day. Wonder how this sounds to the Bryanites who were getting 50 cents and 75 cents in 1896, and who took so much pleasure in quoting what Bryan said to the republicans at the Chicago convention? "You shall not press down on the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold." If a man had made as many false prophesies 2,000 years ago as Bryan did in 1896 they would have stoned him to death.

Wayne Republican: The sales of farms are again in full blast. Last week C. D. Seifken sold his 120 acres east of town for $35 per acre, and Henry Layman sold his forty acres to F. Ramsey for $2,400. Wayne county farms are what they are looking after, and the man that buys one demonstrates that he has good business sense. Tom Hill has sold his splendid farm north of town to Henry Geiss at $50 per acre. How does this price look when put by the side of the prices that prevailed during the last democratic administration?

Neligh Advertiser: A farmer living near Neligh kept a book account of all the cash sales of produce made from his quarter section farm between June 1, 1899, and June 1, 1900. He found at the end of the year that he had received $1,100 in hard cash, not taking into account the produce he had traded to the merchants for goods. And he and two children have performed all the labor required to raise and market the crop. This man voted for Bryan four years ago, but it is needless to add that he will vote for McKinley and prosperity this year.

Greeley Leader-Independent: We are interested to know if there was any difference in this place between the summers of 1896 and 1900. We wanted to see whether there were any indications of prosperity in this financial thermometer. The statement of July 16, 1896, under democracy and promise of free silver showed the entire deposits to be $27,619.89, which shrunk in October, just before the election, to $23,867.11, while the statement of July 5, 1900, under McKinley and the gold standard showed $70,548.97. Do we desire to go back to the 1896 conditions?

Taylor Clarion: Is it any more of a sin for a nation to expand than it is for a private citizen? Our democratic friends are making much ado because we took in a few islands out in the ocean. Now, here is our friend, F. A. Wirsig, who went and added to his territory to the amount of 200 acres. Then there is H. A. Adams (Abner), who expanded 160 acres. He sold one quarter section of land and with the proceeds bought a half section. And there is Steve Fay, who reached out and added 160 acres to his domain. But you hear no kick on this kind of expansion.

Blair Pilot: The Omaha Bee has been reproducing letters from different parts of the state bearing on the prosperous conditions that exist in those particular localities. Similar reports could come from every section of the state. Producers all have something to sell. If it isn't oats, corn or wheat it is sheep, cattle or hogs. In every instance high prices prevail and good times exist. The man who talks calamity, hard times, want a change, is up against a stiff proposition. Mighty few people want a change when they are making money, and good money at that.

W. P. Butler, in Schuyler Sun: "I had no idea that such a wonderful change could take place in so short a time. Here is the way things were with us in '96—myself and six neighbors, three of whom were my brothers and one my father: We all had mortgages on our farms ranging from $500 to $2,000 and they are all now paid off, the result of good McKinley times." Let the good work go on. Who will tell us there is no prosperity among farmers in Nebraska? Besides the above statement of facts these farmers have not threshed this year's crop of wheat, which we are informed, is a sight good for sore eyes.

Chambers Journal: A few years ago we visited the home of Charlie Thompson, twelve miles west of Chambers. At that time he was struggling with poverty and had a large family to maintain, living in a sod house and had few comforts surrounding him. Now he owns a fine, commodious frame dwelling house, fitted up in the latest style of architecture, a large frame barn for the accommodation of his stock of horses and cattle, for he has a large herd of cattle. In that home there is every comfort that might be desired and the good wife and children have happy, cheerful faces. It is indeed a happy and prosperous family.

Teller Democrat: Our Arborville merchants are seemingly filled with energy and push. A little over two years ago Tewell Bros. began business on a very small scale with a stock of groceries. Since then they have added largely to their stock and now have a complete line of shoes and groceries, equal to those of larger towns. Hartley Austin began last spring with a small stock of groceries, a little tinware and crockery. He likewise has improved and enlarged his stock and now has added a line of gents' furnishing goods. What Arborville lacks in size it makes up in energy and up-to-date business methods.

Filley Republican: G. F. Shadley, practical machinist and dealer in windmills, pumps and other well supplies, said: "If you want a statement from me that I could go upon the stand and swear to, I will say that my business is 75 per cent better now than in 1896. I not only sell a great many more mills, pumps and tanks now, but most all customers pay cash for what they buy and for work they have done. It was not so four years ago. Then I could hardly sell anything and for work done for those who had to have it I had sometimes to wait for my pay a long time. For my part I don't want any change. I think times are good enough. I'm for McKinley."

Stanton Picket: Speaking of prosperity nothing could better illustrate the unprecedented good times which prevail here, as elsewhere, than did the demeanor of the crowds which visited Stanton during the Sangerfest festivities. Everybody had plenty of money and spent it freely—too freely, perhaps, but that is an individual affair. The point we want to make is that they had the money to spend. Not only that, but they were well dressed, presented a thrifty appearance generally and were happy. Such is noticeable at every like gathering. It was different a few years ago when Adlai Stevenson was vice president. Dollars were scarce then. Who could want a change?

Lincoln Journal: The demand for city and state warrants is one of the best signs of the times. When 4 per cent state warrants bring a premium, and when 7 per cent city warrants that run but a short time bring 2 per cent premium, thinking people conclude that money is more plentiful and that times are not to be compared to the gloomy period from which the country emerged shortly after the election of 1896. The organization of new savings banks and the seeking of small investments by wage-earners indicate that the money power has for the time being relaxed its hold on the country's financial throat and that it is possible to live and enjoy plenty while the country is administered by a wise and capable government.

Fremont Tribune: It seems to us the democrats of Dodge county ought to subscribe to a man to the plank of the republican platform adopted by the convention Saturday touching the plentitude of money and its low rate under the gold standard. Not all the democrats of this county have had occasion to discover for themselves how easy it is to borrow money and how low the rate of interest has come to be. They have been depositing instead of borrowing from, the banks since McKinley's election. But all of them have an object lesson of great value in the funding of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad bonds by the county board when $70,000 worth of county bonds bearing 5 per cent interest were called in and reissued at 2½ per cent.

Callaway Special: That prosperity has struck this portion of the country is evidenced by the fact that new business enterprises are being entered into and cash is being paid in every instance. Within the last two weeks two new grocery stores have been put in at this place and now goods and fixtures have been ordered by D. L. Hopkins for another grocery store, which will open for business some time next week. Walter Osgood will also open up a short-order house in about ten days and a new millinery store will be put in the first of the month. Real estate is changing hands and new residences are being built. Custer county will be divided this fall and consequently all eyes are turned toward Callaway, which will undoubtedly become the county seat of the new county.

Neligh Leader: Indications of prosperity are seen on every hand, but are nowhere more apparent than in the large business which is being done by the lumber yards. Their sales have increased wonderfully, especially during the last year, and new residences are now going up in all sections of the city, while others are contemplated and will be commenced as soon as carpenters can be secured. Among those who will build are Dr. Beattie, R. S. Payne and J. J. Melick. The latter two will build pretentious buildings and will vie with any residences in the city. Mr. Melick will use the site of his present building, which will be cut in two and moved to other localities, making two dwellings, which will be rented. Another thing, there is not a vacant house in the city that is fit for habitation.

Chappell Register: H. I. Babcock, cashier of the Commercial bank of this place, makes the following statement, which shows something of the degree of prosperity which has struck Deuel county: August 15, 1896, our deposits were $18,000; August 15, 1900, $48,000, or more than double. Our loans and discounts in 1896 were $22,000; in 1900, $50,000. Volume of business August 15, 1896, $30,000; August 15, 1900, $60,000, or just double what it was in 1896. Under democratic prosperity we were loaning only a few dollars to each man at 2 per cent a month and they had to beg for it then. Under McKinley prosperity we are loaning in any amounts at 10 per cent a year and people sometimes hesitate about paying that. In short, there is twice as much money in the country now as there was four years ago and the farmers can borrow it at less than one-half the rate per cent.

Hastings Tribune: In July, 1896, there was on deposit in the four banks of this city, in round numbers, the modest sum of $442,000. There is now on deposit in the same four banks the modest sum of $1,207,000. In 1896, according to a statement made by bank cashiers at the time, about 40 per cent of the deposits then in the banks belonged to farmers. Now, according to an estimate made by a well-informed banker, nearly or quite 66 2-3 per cent of the money on deposit belongs to the farmers. Talking with one of our bankers recently he said many farmers who had been borrowers in 1896, and prior thereto, were now either lenders or depositors. As a matter of fact, the $1,000,000 now in the Hastings banks is a larger amount than the bankers can use at a profit. If this statement does not show the condition of prosperity, please tell us what it does show.

Clay Center Sun: The deposits in the banks of Clay county have multiplied two and one-half times in four years. Taking the entire state the increase in deposits has been slightly less. This was shown by reports early in the year and the good work still goes on. We clipped some time ago from the Conservative the following: "The report of the condition of Nebraska banks, exclusive of Lincoln and Omaha, at the close of business June 29, 1900, has just been made public. It shows a most encouraging condition, financially, among the farmers of the state, as they are, in the main, the depositors in country banks. Individual deposits increased over $1,000,000 since last April. The increase was from $18,208,182 to $19,348,361. The gain in the holdings of gold coin was $100,000 for the same period. The reserve has also increased about 6 per cent. The peerless prophet of disaster will certainly view with alarm these unmistakable evidences of prosperity."

Pender Republic: A prominent German farmer in Thayer precinct, who voted for Bryan four years ago and who always considered himself a democrat, was handed a paper containing pledges of a number of his neighbors to join a McKinley and Roosevelt club and solicited to join it, which he did with alacrity. He gives reasons for doing so about as follows: "When I started out for myself, which was under a republican administration, I always got $20 a month the year round and the men for whom I worked always had the money to pay me. Having saved up some money, I bought a farm, going in debt for part of it. I was always able to meet the deferred payments and interest and taxes till the democrats got in the last time. Then I needed $27 to finish paying my obligations, after selling everything I could spare, and tried to borrow that amount from the banks and of neighbors. The latter did not have it to lend, while the former would not lend me the money, and I was forced to sell myself short of feed to raise the money I could not borrow, and only got 8 cents a bushel for my corn and had a hard time to get along. After we again got a republican administration right away times got good, prices for everything I had to sell went up, so that I soon had money enough to pay all my debts and buy my neighbor's farm at $40 an acre and add it to my own and can now go to any bank and borrow all the money I want to use on my own note. These times are good enough for me and I will vote for McKinley because I don't want to risk a change."

Wayne Republican: Things are so different from four years ago that the most obtuse cannot fail to observe it. At that time every dry goods box served as a rostrum from which great gobs of wisdom went forth to fertilize the receptive minds of eager listeners. On every street corner men wagged their jaws, waved their arms and shouted for Billy Bryan and 16 to 1. What has become of all the missionaries who did such grand work for the noble cause at that time? In our local field there is Rundell, who rested from his labors only when exhausted nature refused to furnish further motive power—today he is building air line railroads by the aid of other men's hard and honestly earned dollars. Uncle Henry Miller finds it more profitable to raise corn and hogs than to tramp the country talking politics while the weeds get his corn. Andy Shinn is silent and John Coyle has gone to other fields. John Hecren is apparently out of the salvation business, and Jack Cherry has quit figuring that 16 to 1 is the only thing that will prevent his creditors from taking his home away from him. And so it goes down the whole line. They have lost interest in Bryan and his vagaries, because men are too busy to give heed to their croakings of calamity. In the ever-to-be-remembered days of the '96 campaign it was about all that a republican's life was worth to declare himself in favor of the gold standard; today our opponents freely admit they were mistaken as to the effects of a failure to adopt their pet theory and in another four years they will be apologizing for the foolishness they are now shouting as their "paramount issue."

Wakefield Republican: Mr. Andre Whitford of Springbank township is a practical farmer who has resided in Dixon county more than twenty years. He has just sold his farm to a Mr. Snyder for $23.75 an acre. The land cost him ten years ago $7 an acre. He has improved it, and, of course, made his living from it during that time. Mr. Whitford says that during all the four years of the Cleveland administration he had difficulty in paying his interest, and that they were hard years for him, but that during the three and one-half years of the McKinley administration he has paid his interest without any trouble, and also wiped out most of the principal of what he owed, all made from this same farm.

Mr. Whitford voted four years ago for William McKinley, and says he will vote the same way this year. While a republican in politics, he is not a radical, and four years ago went to Sioux City to hear William J. Bryan talk on free silver at 16 to 1. He saw no reason then, however, and has seen none since, to change his views.

We have good reason for believing that there are hundreds of farmers in Dixon county who are ready to state that, like Mr. Whitford, they have done better by far in the period from 1897 to date than they did during the preceding four years, for the reason that they realize much better prices for their products. Mr. Whitford thinks that Mr. Bryan was radically wrong eight years ago when he advocated free trade and just as wrong four years ago when he advocated free silver, and wrong now when he advocates turning over the whole Philippine archipelago to a half savage tribe of Tagals, whose hands are red with blood of American soldiers.

Falls City Journal: The local newspaper is the best possible index to the financial condition of the people living in its field. The circulation of a newspaper is affected instantly by the tightening of the money market. But when times are good the publisher of any legitimate local newspaper may depend upon a more or less rapid increase in the subscription list. The writer has been connected with the Journal since 1896 and has had an opportunity to watch the effect of changes in the financial condition on the subscription books in the office. From November, 1896, to November, 1897, there was practically no increase, but an unusually large per cent of delinquents. From November, 1898, to November, 1899, there was a slight increase in the number of new names and a very marked decrease in the number of delinquents. People began to pay up their arrearages, for they had money, when they had none to spare before that. But since last November the list has not only shown a steady increase, but the number of delinquents has been reduced to a very small per cent. In advertising patronage there is also a close relationship existing between the paper and the people. Business men do not advertise when the people have no money with which to buy, for what is a bargain to a man who has not the means to take advantage of it? The Journal, in its issue of August 21, 1896, contained seventy-one inches of display advertising for the home people. In its issue of August 24, 1900, it contained 251 inches of the same class of advertising—a gain of over 28 per cent. Besides, eastern firms and manufacturing concerns are advertising more extensively than ever in the western country papers. These things bring the matter home to us, for they emanate from among us and can be proven.

DELEGATES FAVOR LOOP PLAN

Discussions of Proposed Electric Suburban Railway Brought to an End.

PROJECT IS NOW UP TO THE PEOPLE

Question of a Bond Issue to Aid in Constructing Road to Be Submitted to the Voters at Coming Election.

A delegate from every precinct in the county, with committees from the Commercial clubs of Omaha and South Omaha, met yesterday to come to a final agreement regarding an electric road in Douglas county. Each one present had thoroughly informed himself as to the position of his precinct and was able to speak with authority. The delegates brought their discussion of weeks to a close and decided upon the route of the proposed railway. A resolution was passed asking the county commissioners to submit a bond issue to the people in the sum of $250,000 to aid private capital in building the electric road. The resolution will be presented at the regular meeting of the commissioners on Saturday.

G. B. Williams of Elk City was appointed chairman of the meeting and the following delegates, each the president of his committee from his precinct, participated: R. H. Olmsted of Florence, J. R. Watts of Waterloo, A. B. Detweiler of Millard, Judge Rolf of Chicago, Peter Mangold of Jefferson, P. A. Welles of South Omaha, J. J. Hurt of Douglas, Frank Whitmore of Valley, William A. Stoltenberg of Union and Patrick McArdle of McArdle.

The loop plan was in general favor, the only problem being how to dispose of Florence. A station there would necessitate a wide detour. Mr. Olmsted of that precinct made a plea for recognition and suggested that the loop run directly from Omaha to Benson and thence around the county. A separate line, he believed, might be operated between Omaha and Florence. If bonds were issued he felt that Florence should come in for its proper share.

Loop Plan Agreed Upon.

This reasoning told with the committee and after a prolonged discussion the plan was agreed upon. The resolution which will be presented to the county commissioners states it to be the will of the taxpayers that one line should run from Ames avenue to Florence and another from Benson or some point at the northwest city limits to Elk City, thence to a point on the west line of the county in Platte Valley precinct, thence to Valley, thence to Waterloo, thence to Millard, thence to Seymour Park and South Omaha. It was estimated that the proposed line would be about sixty miles long. As such a railroad could not be built for less than perhaps $1,200,000 the committee believed that the issuance of $250,000 to aid the enterprise would be none too little. Florence is to have its share of the bonds according to the length of its road.

V. O. Strickler pointed out the need of haste, as according to law the plat and survey of the proposed road must be filed with the commissioners ten days before the bond election and the notice of a submission of bonds must be published thirty days before the voters are called upon to decide. Chairman Williams remarked that there were four or five corporations desirous of taking hold of the matter at once providing the people of the county expressed their confidence in its success by voting bonds.

A. E. Langdon and J. E. Curti of Papillion reported that there had been an enthusiastic meeting of Sarpy county farmers last night, even though they could not expect the road to cross the county line. About 500 tickets are said to be used monthly between Omaha and Papillion and if it is possible to arrange for a stub line all this traffic and much more will be diverted to the electric line. The proposed route runs within a mile of Papillion.

The only dissenting voice among the dozen delegates was that of Frank Whitmore of Valley, who did not believe the line would pay as a business investment. He said a number of heavy taxpayers and merchants in his vicinity believed that the road would be a detriment to local business and the county in general.

Expansion.

The trade expansion of the United States is a matter of pride to all Americans without regard to their personal views on territorial expansion and its political bearings. While trade in general has expanded as never before in the history of our country, its volume can best be understood by the practical illustration furnished by one great concern which has long led the world in its particular branch of business.

The output of the different brands of beer of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association of St. Louis, Mo., going to every part of the civilized earth, has reached in the months of June, July and August, 1900, the unprecedented quantity of 323,449 barrels. That is more than a year's output of some breweries calling themselves great.

Court Notes.

Peter S. Carraher of Madison county, Nebraska, asks release from his debts by operation of the bankruptcy laws. He owes $6,193.94 and has assets of $164.50.

MAKE STRIKES IMPROBABLE

Building Trades Unions Formulate a Plan for Doing Away with Labor Troubles.

The building trades unions contemplate a campaign for the strengthening of their cause in Omaha which, if successful, will make strikes and boycots impossible. The plan will be initiated by the carpenters, the strongest, numerically, of any of the unions in the council. An agent of that union will keep a record of all buildings to be constructed in the city and before the contract is let the owner of the proposed building will be visited and asked to specify in his advertisement for bids that union labor must be employed.

The projector of this idea claims that if the owners will specify union labor in the contract they will do away with all trouble and interference in the construction of the buildings. Within the last week the construction of a church was delayed and what promised to be a long-drawn-out struggle was precipitated by reason of the letting of the carpenter work to a non-union contractor, while at the same time the pastor of the church was friendly to workingmen, but had let the contract without knowing the facts. In this case, say the people who are pushing the new plan, the pastor of the church was made to suffer for the action of the contractor, when he was innocent of any attempt to injure the unions, and the unions were placed in the light of making an innocent person suffer for the guilty. This case is but one of many and the new plan, it is believed, will obviate this trouble.

A Sure, Pure, Cure.

Purely vegetable, without mercurial or other mineral poisons, Cascarets Candy Cathartic cure chronic constipation. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Substitute Gas for Electricity.

W. S. Grear of the Globe Light and Heat company, which has the contract in Omaha for gas and gasoline lighting, is in the city on his way to San Francisco. Mr. Grear has been in St. Louis for the last month and says that on October 1 the electric lights in the residence portions of that city will be shut off and more than 1,600 gas lights will be substituted. The foliage is so dense on many of the streets that are lights located two blocks apart failed to light the walks and contracts have been let for gas lights, which will be located at intervals of 200 feet.

Mortality Statistics.

The following deaths and births were reported to the city health commissioner for the twenty-four hours ending at noon Thursday:

Deaths—Rufus D. Stearns, 819 South Thirtieth, aged 80; John Kearney, St. Joseph's hospital, aged 41; Charles Johnson, St. Joseph's hospital, aged 46; Delbert Egan Hartz, 536 South Eighteenth, aged 11 months; Frank Regan, jr., 1129 North Fortieth, aged 2.

Births—Charles Metzger, 1507 Nicholas, boy; Fritz Hansen, 2018 North Eighteenth, boy; Lawrence Peterson, 1520 Hurt, boy; Herman Lense, 1845 North Eighteenth, girl; M. E. Dove, 2619 North Thirteenth, boy; Fritz Dilly, 1138 North Nineteenth, girl.

Allen Halverson of West Prairie, Wis., says: "People come ten miles to buy Foley's Kidney Cure," while J. A. Spero of Helmer, Ind., says: "It is the medical wonder of the age." Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; Dillon's Drug Store, South Omaha.

Veterans to Inspect Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A circular of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park commission announces that arrangements have been completed, with the approval of the secretary of war, for the inspection by the veterans of all the armies engaged about Chattanooga of the historical tablets, monumental inscriptions and location of lines of battlefields embraced in the park, the object being to secure verification or correction by participants in the battles of the historical work thus far completed. The inspection will take place on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October, and a half rate has been arranged with the different railroad associations.

Ulcers, open or obstinate sores, scalds and piles quickly cured by Banner Salve, the most healing medicine in the world. Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; Dillon's Drug Store, South Omaha.

DORSEY GIVES HIMSELF UP

Former Banker Will Leave for Sioux City Tomorrow to Begin His Six Years' Sentence.

Frank M. Dorsey arrived in Omaha from Colorado yesterday and surrendered himself to the United States marshal, who will take him to Sioux Falls tomorrow to serve his sentence of six years. Since leaving Nebraska Dorsey has been interested in mining in Colorado and last year took a flier in the Joplin, Mo., zinc mining district. He looks hale and hearty and the fact that he has six years to serve has not apparently dampened his spirits.

The offense of which Dorsey was convicted was making false returns of the condition of the First National bank of Ponca, Neb., and of misappropriating the funds of said bank. He was convicted in the district court at Omaha and appealed to the circuit court, which affirmed the judgment of the lower tribunal. An appeal to the United States supreme court was denied by that body twice. Pending the appeal to the supreme court G. W. E. Dorsey, brother of the convict, appealed to the president for a pardon. The president declined to interfere in the matter and with that all hope was abandoned of having the execution of the sentence mitigated. The mandate of the court of appeals was received in Omaha last week and Dorsey was notified to report to the marshal for the execution of the sentence.

It Saved His Baby.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea," says J. H. Doak of Williams, Oregon. "We were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure."

Teamster Badly Shaken Up.

G. W. Whittaker, a teamster in the employ of the Omaha Merchants Express company, met with an accident under the Eleventh street viaduct yesterday, in which he experienced a severe shaking up and narrowly escaped serious injury. He was driving under the structure with a heavy load of canned goods. As it was dark he was unable to see several large stones that had fallen from the top of an abutment. His wagon ran upon these and was upset, hurling him to the pavement and injuring one of the horses so severely that the animal had to be shot.

I had a running sore on my leg for seven years," writes Mrs. Jas. Forest of Chippowa Falls, Wis., "and spent hundreds of dollars in trying to get it healed. Two boxes of Banner Salve entirely cured it." Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; Dillon's Drug Store, South Omaha.

President Leaves Somerset.

SOMERSET, Pa., Sept. 13.—President and Mrs. McKinley and party left here on a special train at 11 o'clock this morning for Canton, going by way of Johnstown and Pittsburg. The president and Mrs. McKinley spent a restful night after the festivities of last evening. Mrs. McKinley is in comparatively good health, considering the excitement attendant on the occasion.

Spectacles.

that are scientifically and properly fitted are the ones that bring the most relief.

A complete line of optical goods

Free examinations.

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.,

Leading Scientific Opticians.

1408 Farnam. OMAHA.

OPPOSITE PAXTON HOTEL.

Overstock Sale of Pictures—

Owing to the large demand for pictures we still continue our overstock sale—hundreds have availed themselves of this opportunity to buy a picture at a reduction of 10 to 60 per cent from our regular price—we do not reserve one single picture—they all go during this sale—$15.00 pictures for $10.00—$10.00 pictures, $5.00—$5.00 pictures, $3.00—$4.00 pictures, $1.00, etc. Price not an object—we must reduce the stock.

A. HOSPE,

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

School Begins Next Week—

Drex L. Shooman has no competitors when it comes to misses' school shoes—there is value in every pair—a genuine calf skin and heavy kid—with heavy soles and wide round toe—patent leather and kid tip—button or lace—We know they are worth more than we ask—and you will know so when you see them—Misses' sizes, 11½ to 2, are $1.50—child's sizes, 9 to 11, are $1.25—We do business on a $2.00 basis for $1.50—that is, we mean you would pay $2.00 anywhere else for their equal.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House.

1419 FARNAM STREET.