

LABOR USED AS TOOL

Master Workman Burns Social... Motives Said to be Grievously Selfish.

Politicians Accused of Using Workmen for Their Own Purposes.

PROMISES MADE ARE NOT CARRIED OUT

Steel Strikers Rely in Vain Upon Their Associates for Support.

DANGER FROM TRUSTS FORCEFULLY URGED

Labor is Said to be Friendly to Capital, Except When Later Becomes Oppressive—Corrective Measures Offered.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—At the national convention of the Knights of Labor this afternoon General Master Workman Simon Burns submitted his annual report, which consisted largely of an attack on the American Federation of Labor.

General Master Workman Burns in his annual message said:

"The first great struggle between organized labor and a great trust was between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the United States Steel companies. It matters not what errors and mistakes are charged to the officers and members of the Amalgamated association; the facts are that the laborers were not victorious, because of the treachery and failure of organized labor to do its duty.

Charges Deception and Opposition.

"The Amalgamated association expected the friendship of other federations. It received nothing but deception and opposition. It is a question if the Amalgamated organization would have entered the contest under the circumstances if it were not for the promises made and relied upon from the members of the American Federation of Labor to assist them for what they believed to be right.

"During the last great strike of the coal miners and those affiliated with them the public, the Knights of Labor and other independent labor organizations contributed more to the financial aid and success of the miners than the federation, yet the federation received the credit and in return it attempts to disrupt other organizations better than its own.

"In the late steel strike members connected with the American Federation of Labor, after their local organizations refused to contribute to the steel workers, withdrew money from the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of helping the Amalgamated association, which was affiliated with them. If they had secured any money or if the steel strike had been won by the workers the federation would have claimed the credit.

Federation Has Its Opportunity.

"The officers and members of this great Federation of Labor had the opportunity of the lives to be organized where they were their greatest numbers could do; but through fear of their organization or the influence brought to bear on some of them they failed to prove themselves worthy of the name of organized labor.

"Any constitution or law that prevents or opposes the helping of organized labor when in need had better be wiped out. The leaders of the American Federation of Labor did not want President Shafter or his organization to win, because it might have given that organization and President Shafter some prestige and prominence. The largest political organization today is the Federation of Labor, using the name of labor for the purpose of advancing a few men politically to the great injury of the many. Any labor organization that advances or benefits the wage-earner should be encouraged, but such a character is not to be expected of any men for a blind should be known by its true name and reputation.

"In the city of Pittsburgh, the greatest industrial city of the world, organized labor has been working in harmony, accomplishing some of its labor leaders where the organizations are welcome as members, regardless of whom they may be affiliated with, until a few months ago, when the paid organizers and the national officers of the federation started a movement to disrupt the Large League of Western Pennsylvania, which has existed for some years. They make a special attack on the Knights of Labor, and without any good reason. This movement of theirs, like some of their others actions, will react against them.

Trusts Demand Treatment.

"The great combinations of capital known as trusts should receive the careful consideration of all wage-workers, the merchant business men and particularly the workers. The argument made that they are a benefit financially to the wage-worker is denied by many, and I agree with those who say that they are injurious, and will grow more so as they grow older.

"Some combinations that are better and more favorable to workers than others, but the reasons are because of the conditions existing in a few trades that do not exist in many others. If combinations or trusts were formed for the purpose of securing a fair return on the actual amount of capital invested, and not to decrease the number of employees, lower wages and oppose labor, then they might be considered a benefit to the wage-worker.

"The government that grants them franchises and charters should restrict and control them and the people should control both the government and the trusts, which they do not do at the present time. Before the election the voters are the people and the government; after the election the politicians are the government, people, judiciary and all.

"Some argue that trusts and combinations cheapen the product to the consumer and in some cases pay good wages to their employees. This may be true, but that does not benefit the majority of the people. It is not cheap production or cheap living the majority of the people require, but high wages and steady employment. When the mechanic and wage-worker is steadily employed at good wages he can afford to pay high prices to the farmer, storekeeper and merchant.

"Labor is not antagonistic to capital except when it is not controlled by the people."

TWO TERRITORIES. ONE STATE

Oklahoma and Its Neighbor Seek to Have Barriers Removed.

MUSKOGEE, J. T., Nov. 14.—At tonight's session of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory convention a resolution was adopted authorizing each territory to select fifteen members each, the thirty to constitute a permanent executive committee to raise funds necessary for maintaining a delegation of six members, three from each territory, at Washington, and another authorizing the chairman to appoint a special committee of fifteen from each territory, each committee to select three members of the Washington delegation. These special committees were named and the two territories effected a joint executive committee.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission to statehood of Oklahoma with any provision for the Indian Territory, and the taking into the Indian Territory as a whole, according to their present boundaries.

That the lands in the Indian Territory be sold to the individual Indians of the several tribes, and the proceeds be used to improve their lands and their homes without restriction.

The convention adjourned sine die.

BUSINESS MEN AT THE HELM

Lord Rosebery Expresses His Discontent with Political Leaders in Government.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Rosebery, speaking tonight in Edinburgh, said he did not intend again to try to secure a reform of the House of Lords, as this was not a task for an individual, but one needing a general impetus.

"I would like to see," he continued, "an experiment for a year of a government formed entirely of business men, such, for example, as Mr. Carnegie and Sir Thomas Lipton, instead of politicians. I would ask you, are we getting our money's worth for our taxes? We are beginning to learn the lesson that great measures must in future be carried more by the harmony of contending parties, or by the agreement of belligerent politicians, than by the overpowering ascendancy of any one faction in the country."

Continuing, the speaker said he blamed no party and blamed no government, but saw around him questions demanding solution and a general apathy and impotence to deal with them. Political parties, he said, must on occasions be willing to sink their differences and forget who was in power and who would get credit for the carrying out of measures if they wish those measures to be carried out.

WRECKS STREWN ALONG SHORE

Fifty Vessels Said to Have Met Destruction, Nearly Two Hundred Having Drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—It is still impossible to estimate with any exactitude the total loss of life and property resulting from the protracted gale, and probably the full extent of the damage will never be known.

Much wreckage of unidentified vessels is still being thrown up. Altogether it is known that some fifty vessels have been wrecked along the British coasts, thirty-four of these have become absolute wrecks, involving, it is believed, a loss of more than 100 drowned. The Yarmouth lifeboat disaster alone leaves forty-four fatherless children.

A winter snap has succeeded the gale, which subsided yesterday, while a severe blizzard, which is raging off Scandinavia, is expected to strike the shores of Great Britain today. Yesterday there was a heavy snowfall in Scotland and a fall of snow generally throughout the United Kingdom, especially in the hilly districts, where several shepherds lost their lives.

QUEEN SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The condition of Queen Wilhelmina, according to a dispatch to the Standard from Brussels, is worse than she has officially reported. Three physicians are in attendance upon her majesty and the queen's mother has been summoned. The royal patient will be obliged to keep her couch for six weeks.

BOYS' BRIGADE ON DOWN GRADE

National Assembly Finds that Work Deteriorates in West, Though Doing Better in East.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14.—The National assembly of the United Boys' Brigade held an all-day session in the chapel of the First Presbyterian church and closed this evening with a grand rally, which was addressed by prominent ministers of the city.

The most important business transacted during the day was the election of officers and the discussion of the report of the retiring commander-in-chief, O. C. Graner of Chicago. The report showed that the progress of the brigade during the year had fallen far below expectations. In the western states membership had decreased and interest in the work was at a low ebb. In the eastern states, however, the brigade had about held its own.

The discussion of this report resulted in the unanimous decision to wind up the national headquarters at Chicago at the earliest possible moment and remove them to Pittsburgh.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President and commander-in-chief, Colonel H. C. Hope, Pittsburg; first vice president, O. P. Ganser, Chicago.

NURSES ARE NOT TO BLAME

Cook County Commission Exonerates Those Charged with Starting Two Drowning Patients.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Kate Green and Miss May Shea, nurses charged with starting two female patients at the Dunning asylum, are exonerated from all blame in connection with the death of the patients by the report of the county civil service commission, made public today.

BEET SUGAR MEN FIGHT

Westerners Join with Hawaii in Opposition to Cuban Reciprocity.

OXNARD FLAYS TRUST FOR ITS METHODS

Congressman Hepburn Urges Roosevelt to Aid the Isthmian Canal and Pacific Cable Proposals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Reciprocity with Cuba, which will admit sugar from that island to this country at low tariff rates will be vigorously fought during the coming session of congress. Hawaiian citizens had an interview with the president today, during which they said the sugar interests of Hawaii were unalterably opposed to Cuban sugar coming into the United States at tariff rates lower than at present. They told the president they were united with the beet sugar growers in fighting reciprocity for Cuba.

Many incenses will be at work during the approaching session of congress having a direct bearing on the sugar question. The beet sugar people, with Henry T. Oxnard at their head, say that the Beet Sugar company has a right to manufacture the raw material and turn it out direct to the consumer without passing it through the hands of the Sugar trust. Mr. Oxnard, who is in Washington looking after the interests of the beet sugar growers and who will watch the proceedings of the reciprocity convention in this city next week, charges the Sugar trust with having gone into the beet sugar territory and at the price of sugar in an unfair way. The American Beet Sugar company had to meet this cut, which is claimed to be from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents under the price at sea-board, thereby causing great loss to beet sugar growers. He further charges the trust with covertly desiring free sugar from Cuba and he has announced his intention of fighting reciprocity with Cuba as strongly as he knows how.

Hepburn Pushes Canal Project.

Congressman Hepburn of the Carolina (1st) district, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the house during the last session, had a long conference today with President Roosevelt about the Isthmian canal and Pacific cable legislation. Representative Hepburn said after the conference that the president would lend substantial aid to the canal proposition by treating the important subject at considerable length in his forthcoming message. "The canal bill," said the Carolina congressman, "has passed the house at the last session of congress, will be reintroduced in much the same form in which it passed last winter and early action will be taken. Should I be reappointed to my old committee, I will do everything possible to secure an early vote. Of course there will be changes in the bill to conform to the new agreement with Great Britain, but in all other respects it will be substantially the same measure. The building of an Isthmian canal is in my opinion one of the most important questions that congress will be called upon to consider."

Greet Their Old Professor.

The presence of Chancellor Andrews of the Nebraska State university in this city Tuesday and Wednesday night, at the fifteenth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, was to have been celebrated by an informal banquet last evening on the part of resident graduates of the Nebraska institution. Dr. Andrews was compelled to go to New York, however, and as his representative designated Dr. George E. Maclean, now president of Iowa State university, formerly at the head of a banquet was given up until later, but a number of Nebraskans, former students and alumni of the university who are here in the several departments of government, availed themselves of the opportunity to call upon President Maclean and renew college recollections. Dr. Andrews will probably be given a banquet by resident graduates of Nebraska university some time this winter.

Now that the election in Nebraska is over, it is expected that a number of changes in the postoffices of the state will be announced as soon as Senators Dietrich and Millard can get the papers in several cases on file. It is also expected the Nebraska senators will be busy on attempting to save the Samoan consular position for a Nebraskan, vice Judge Osborn, deceased. But other senators are after the place for their constituents and there will likely be a contest over Osborn's successor.

POLITICIANS HAVE NO VOICE

President Emphatically Declares that Insular Appointments Will Be Non-Partisan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—President Roosevelt today announced that in making civil appointments in the insular possessions of the United States he would adhere to the principles of the civil service. He declared this policy to Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia of the National Civil Service Reform league, who is secretary and chairman of the committee on dependencies, and called to ascertain what the president's policy would be. President Roosevelt told him in the most emphatic manner that absolutely no appointments in the insular possessions would be dictated or controlled by political considerations.

SCHLEY BOARD IS HURRYING

Begin Holding Two Sessions Each Day that it May Return Early Finding.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Schley court of inquiry today held its second session twice daily instead of the one session in the morning that has been held since the court met in the McLean building. The afternoon session will be from 2 to 4 o'clock. It is the universal desire to have the findings presented at the earliest possible date.

FRANK MUNSEY BUYS TIMES

Magazine Publisher Re-Enters Field of Daily Journalism at National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Washington Times, morning and evening and Sunday editions, has been sold by its proprietors through the agency of Charles M. Palmer, to Frank A. Munsey of Munsey's Magazine, New York, who will take control of the management of the paper today.

INDIAN AGENCY AT YANKTON

Definite Decision to Place It in Charge of Bonded School Superintendent.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Announcement is made here that the Indian agency at Yankton, S. D., is to be placed in charge of a bonded school superintendent. This is to be done just as soon as the officials can select a man for the assignment, it having been decided to transfer Superintendent Beitz, at Yankton, to some other point. Superintendent James Staley of the Fort Belknap (Mont.) school is here and it is understood he will be transferred to Yankton and Beitz assigned to the Montana school. While it is stated at the Interior department this is a temporary arrangement, in order to relieve Special Agent McNichols, who has been in charge at Yankton since Agent Harding was dismissed, it is believed that it is the real intention to abolish the agency and transfer affairs there in charge of the school superintendent.

It is expected that when the South Dakota delegation comes it will have something to say to President Roosevelt concerning the action of Secretary Hitchcock on the Yankton matter.

Postmasters appointed: Iowa—Edward W. Nelson, Arthur Hill, Adams county; Henry Zimmerman, Ayres, Palo Alto county; William Hamilton, Blockley, Decatur county; Thomas J. Harden, Webster, Ringgold county. South Dakota—Peter C. Gering, Outwater, Turner county; Henry P. Bechtel, Rosebud county; Robert Turner, Boga, Carbon county.

These mail contracts were awarded today: From Barthold to Wheeler, S. D., to L. Durhan of Wheeler; Springfield to Tynaldi, S. D., to Frank Monford of Springfield; Atlantic to Cumberland, Ia., to James P. Hill of Chicago.

These postoffices become presidential offices January 1: Nebraska—Ainsworth, salary, \$1,100; Butte, Greeley, Tilden, \$1,000 each. Iowa—Dayton and Dallas, Iowa, \$1,000. A postoffice has been recently established at Kinkaid, Boyd county, Neb., with Charles Chesak, postmaster.

Will F. Schilder and Dennis Murphy were today appointed substitute clerks in the Davenport (Ia.) postoffice.

Horace M. Leung was today appointed clerk in the postoffice at Cheyenne, Wyo.

NO RELIEF FOR LIGHTKEEPER

Government Does Not Hold Itself Responsible for Hardships Incurred in Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Tracewell, comptroller of the treasury, has rendered a decision upon the claims of Keeper Shields and First Assistant Keeper McCauley, who were left in the hospital for medical attendance and surgical services. It appears from the record that on December 4, 1900, Squaw Island light was closed for the winter and the keeper, two assistants and the keeper's wife and nine of the island in the station sailed for St. James, Mich. Shortly after leaving the boat was capsized by a heavy squall. They all succeeded in reaching the overturned boat and were washed to it except the second assistant, who refused to be washed. About eight hours afterwards the two women died from cold and exposure and about midnight the second assistant, who had been washed, lost his hold on the boat and was drowned.

The following day the keeper and his first assistant were picked up and taken to the Hospital of the Holy Family. Both were terribly frozen, especially the keeper, who required long medical care.

The comptroller holds that under existing laws no relief can be given by payment by the government of the hospital expenses incurred by the keeper and his assistant. The comptroller holds that the government is under no legal obligation to provide for the care of sick or disabled officers or employees.

JESSE LEE AND SOME OTHERS

President Formally Names Those Chosen for Responsible Positions in Various Departments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The president today made the following appointments: State Department—Edwin A. Swinson, Ohio, consul at Toronto, Ont.; William L. Sewell, Ohio, consul at Pernambuco, Brazil. Treasury—William Haverstick, Wisconsin, general inspector, Treasury department. War—Jesse M. Lee, colonel infantry; Henry Lygatt, lieutenant colonel infantry; William W. Torrey's major infantry; Blanton Winslow, first lieutenant infantry; Second lieutenants infantry: William N. Campbell, Isaac W. Molony, Louis J. Rancourt, Arthur F. Halpin, Alfred C. Arnold, Charles S. Frank, Robert W. Adams, Douglas Donaher, rank of captain; Samuel J. Smith, chaplain. Second lieutenants cavalry: Wade H. Westmoreland, Robert Sterrett, Walter J. Scott, Winston Pilcher, Harry J. McKenney, Frederick W. Jones, Clark Y. Bell, first lieutenant artillery; William A. Covington, second lieutenant artillery corps; Harry A. Eberle, assistant surgeon of volunteers, rank of captain. Navy—Lucien G. Heneberger, medical inspector; Harold H. Haas, passed assistant surgeon.

MAJESTY OF LAW UPHELD

Secretary of War Expresses Satisfaction of Government at Method of Punishing Assassin.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—District Attorney Rufus C. Root, received from Governor Odell a letter accompanied by a communication from the secretary of war. Secretary Root asks the governor to accept and convey to the officers charged with the administration of justice in the state of New York, especially in Erie county, an expression of his satisfaction and approval of the effectivity and dignified way in which the law has been vindicated and the ends of justice attained in the punishment of the assassin, Czolgoz.

"The course of justice was swift, but measured," the secretary continues. "Protection against lawless violence was shown to be consistent with the certain and awful punishment of guilt. No opportunity for defense was withheld, but no opportunity for spectacular display or the gratification of vanity which is so great an incentive to such crimes was afforded. I know that you have been approved by the cabinet of the late President McKinley and it is also appreciated by the representative of New York in that cabinet. I am authorized to say that President Roosevelt fully concurs in the sentiments which I have expressed."

NOW FOR BIG NEW SHOPS

Terms Between City and Union Pacific Finally Agreed Upon.

BOTH PARTIES MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS

Railroad Officials Say Work on New Shops Will Begin Within Ten Days After the Ratification of Present Agreement.

After deliberations, pending for three months past, representatives of the Union Pacific railroad and the city of Omaha have reached an agreement regarding the transfer of certain lands along the Missouri river to the railroad company for the site of its new shops.

The agreement presents a myriad of ramifications and different stipulations. It introduces a number of concessions from the two parties to the matter, and City Attorney Connell is highly gratified at the terms finally secured for the city. He is already working upon the contract and has it well under way. By next Tuesday night a meeting will be held at the city hall, at which the mayor and the city council will introduce to the board of directors of the railroad for final sanction.

Mr. Connell regards the settlement as one of the most satisfactory ever entered into by the city. It involves the exchange of property valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, but, more than that, important privileges of right-of-way for engineering purposes are secured by the city through Union Pacific territory.

President Burt, Chief Engineer Berry and General Solicitor Kelly of the Union Pacific road represented that company at the final conference, which was held in the office of President Burt Wednesday afternoon. City Attorney Connell and City Engineer Rosewater represented the city. These five men have carried on all the negotiations from the first.

The Union Pacific officials say that work will begin on the new shops within ten days after the final approval of the contract. They announced that the company will spend about \$750,000 next year and \$2,000,000 more within the next three years after that. They also say that the permanent working force will be doubled at once.

Terms of the Agreement.

Summed up, the chief articles in the agreement are as follows:

All litigation between the two parties now pending is forever declared annulled. The city of Omaha relinquishes:

First—Streets and alleys in the river bottom district where the shops will be, amounting to about 140 city lots.

Second—Checks on the Union Pacific railroad aggregating \$19,000 which have been in the hands of the city treasurer for ten years back, payment of the same having been enjoined.

Third—Half a dozen lots about the business and residential portions of the city. The Union Pacific Railroad company surrenders:

First—The Winsper triangle, a tract of land on the river bottom containing 67 1/2 acres.

Second—Other smaller tracts and streets and alleys in that district aggregating about 110 acres.

Third—A score of lots in the business and residential districts.

Fourth—One new street extending from Eleventh street east to Seventh street one block north of Charles street, or one block south of Clark street in Madison Square.

Fifth—Unpaid warrants of the city's aggregating \$30,000, issued in connection with the construction of the original Tenth street viaduct.

Sixth—Damage claims aggregating \$10,000 resulting from injuries to property owners in connection with the same construction.

Seventh—Warrants aggregating \$5,000 issued in 1888 in payment to the Union Pacific for property taken from that company for the opening of Twenty-ninth avenue from Leavenworth to Farnam streets.

The Union Pacific company agrees:

First—To extend to the same construction, northward from Clark street from Eleventh to Eighth streets, or through its grounds, at the expense of the railroad.

Second—To allow the city sewerage right-of-way privileges in the southern part of the city from Twenty-fourth street east to the river along the Union Pacific trackage.

Concessions Slow to Come.

Union Pacific officials have been extremely reluctant in allowing some of the demands made by the city in connection with this transfer of property. They were of the opinion that, considering what they were bringing to the city of Omaha, the latter should be glad to give them all the land they asked without demanding anything in return.

This position did not in any respect coincide with the opinion of Mr. Connell and Mr. Rosewater. The latter maintained that there was a great deal coming to Omaha and each one proceeded to outline what concession they thought should be secured in their respective departments.

The two engineering stipulations demanded by Mr. Rosewater are considered of great importance. The extension of the city sewer sewer is alone a matter of great moment, as that will allow an outlet to the river. Mr. Rosewater's first idea was that the railroad company should build the whole thing clear to the banks and construct the outlet as well.

The Union Pacific men would not hear to this, however, and it was only after long discussion that they consented to carry the sewer through their territory to Eighth street. This will leave the end only two blocks from the river by direct route, and if this path can be taken the completion will be a small matter comparatively.

However, the old Burt street pumping station and city water reservoir are located along that line and unless all use of this is stopped the sewer will of necessity be led down south along Eighth street to a point some blocks distant, where it will be again turned toward the river.

Mr. Rosewater, however, says that use of the Burt street reservoir should stop at that case he can run the sewer directly in, saving several blocks of construction and two turns.

The other engineering stipulation looks entirely to the future. Mr. Rosewater says it is plain that some day some steps will have to be taken toward relieving the low south end of town of the floods which all big rains bring along Twenty-second and Twenty-third and Twenty-first streets. A sewer ditch drain outlet to the river would be the thing and the easiest course for this would be along the railroad tracks. It is this right of way, to be taken advantage of, possibly by the city, that Mr. Rosewater secured.

Description of the Realty.

The real estate in lots and streets and alleys and river bank tracts which each party concedes to the other in this agreement is as follows:

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Friday; Saturday Fair, with warmer in Western Portion; North to East Winds.

ALL AIMS ARE FUSED

Divergent Railway Interests Now Converge Into a Single Channel.

NEW COMPANY'S DIRECTORS ARE CHOSEN