REVIEW OF BUSINESS YEAR

Bradstreet's Finds Year Just Closed One of Irregular Trade.

TESTS OF STRAINS WELL WITHSTOOD

Coming at the End of Five Prosperous Years It Proves that General Trade Foundation is Essentially Sound.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—In its annual review of the business year of 1903 Bradstreet's will say:

Nineteen hundred and three was a year of irregularity in speculation, distributive trade and industry in some cases of severe strains, variously applied and as differently withstood. As the residuary legatee of at least five years of great prosperity, it had to bear cumulative effects of previous years' mistakes and at the same time to carry burdens having their inception in the year itself. Yet the tests were well withstood, and while excesses occurred the course of events so far has proved that the general trade foundation was essentially sound and that the structure reared upon it was in the main well built.

Stock market liquidation, though slow, has been apparently thorough, and while many weak spots have been found ordinary trade has had some hope to gradually readjust itself to changed conditions of supply and demand without the imperilment which would have followed a speculative crash such as has been freely predicted would close the present period of prosperity. Among the causes leading to unsettlement in stock speculation and later in important industries, the report gives "the injury to sentiment growing out of disclosures of overdoing, to put it mildly, in industrial stock fluctuations." Scarcity in money supplies due to absorption by these fluctations and to heavy borrowings by railroads, the feeling that a subsidence of the rampant activity of preceding years was inevitable, but chiefly the effects of enhanced cost at which business was done. High-priced raw materials, increased transportation rates, enlarged cost of manufacture, and last, but not least, the manifest determination of labor to get all that the traffic would bear, the review states, were all elements tending to check consumption.

Refers to Labor Troubles.

Summarizing the year's developments, the review calls attention to the excellent condition of trade and industry during the first quarters, and the multiplication of labor troubles during the second quarter, June 1 seeing the largest number of men out of employment in many years. Building construction at many large cities was checked, and it was practically at a standstill at New York throughout the summer. The high price of cotton caused the more or less constant idleness of 2,000,000 spindles and 100,000 operatives in the middle of the year, while reductions in wages of many thousands of workers in the last months impaired the purchasing ability of the industrial element. The crop situation was less favorable than earlier anticipated, but better prospects later helped out fall trade. Stock market liquidation and numerous suspensions caused some tension in October and November, but ordinary failures continued smaller in number, though liabilities were larger than a year ago. Clearings reflected dullness in stock speculation and showed decreases from 1902 and 1901. November and December showed a more optimistic tone in general business, though trade in dry goods was unsettled by the enormous advance in cotton. Trade as a whole was probably in excess of 1902. The wheat crop was slightly less than that of 1902, and corn and cotton were affected by the late spring floods, and early frosts, the yields of the country's crops as a whole falling behind 1902.

The price of corn has been below that of 1902, but high prices of cotton, coupled with the improved quality of most crops, insure a financial return to the farmers above that of 1902.

Condition of Manufactures.

Manufacturing industry was feverishly active early in the year, iron and steel leading. Curtailment following reduction in prices, cut-down of output and liberal export movement started. Lumber and building material felt the decline in activity. The cut probably will run 10 per cent below 1902. Shoe manufacturing was active and shipments from eastern centers exceeded 1902 by 15 per cent, and 1901, the best on record, by 4 per cent. The wool clip was 10 per cent less than 1902, but sold at an advance over 1902. Cotton manufacturing struggled against advances of 45 to 50 per cent in raw material, compared with increases of 10 to 25 per cent in goods—and the silk industry also was affected by high raw material. Anthracite coal was active, soft coal was strong and brisk early, weakening later and coke showed great extremes in prices. Export trade amounting to $1,455,000,000 showed a 7 per cent increase over 1902 and imports of $1,000,000,000 make the aggregate of foreign trade the best on record.

Reduced stock speculation at the metropolis cut down the bank clearings at New York 13 per cent from 1902, but the country as a whole showed a 4 per cent gain over 1902. Prices early in the year evidenced the strength of demand, reaching on March 10 the highest level for three years past. Metals, live stock, meats, hides and leather, coal and coke reacted, but breadstuffs, textiles, mineral oils, building materials, coffee and miscellaneous products finished higher. Car congestion was complained of early, but facilities were greatly expanded later and continuing heavy business was economically handled. Gross railroad earnings and net receipts gained 10 per cent over 1902. A disquieting feature in the business mortality was the larger number of heavy manufacturing suspensions. Immigration was the largest ever known.

Some Doubt for New Year.

It is with a chastened spirit, coupled with some doubt, the Review continues, that the business community awaits the developments of 1904. Unsatisfactory conditions are sufficiently widespread to take away some of the buoyant feeling with which the advent of recently preceding years has been contemplated. Efforts to revise costs of production and readjustments to meet changed demand and supply condition have made good progress, notably in iron and steel. Some important lines, particularly cotton goods, are unsettled.

Producers' ability to take lower prices is, of course, predicted upon the acceptance of decreased wages by employes. Expenditures for engineering purposes, while helpful to demand, may restrict supplies of money for ordinary business. The presidential campaign may also be unsettling, though not, as in previous years, a source of financial disquiet. The strength of the agricultural interest makes for confidence in good trade in the country's basic industry. Building operations bear a better appearance. Free exports of excess manufactures and minerals are to be expected, but as yet no evidences exist of overproduction. Up to the middle of 1903 the country had been traveling at a swift pace, but no marked signs of over-extension are visible. Moreover, the United States of today is in a far stronger position than it was ten or even five years ago and we owe less abroad than ever before. There are still some cloud shadows, but the barometer has begun to rise and the commercial world may expect a fairly satisfactory business along lines of confident conservatism, governed as the year advances by crop and industrial developments of 1904.

SPECULATION IS UNCHECKED

Cotton Market Resumes Excited Proceedings the Moment of Its Opening.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Speculation in cotton was resumed on an exceedingly active scale today and trade sentiment seemed no less nervous and unsettled than on yesterday. From the very clang of the gong fluctuations were wildly erratic. Cables were perhaps a shade better than looked for just before the local opening, but afterward weakened and the outlook was for heavy receipts.

First prices here were 7 points higher to 8 points lower, and following the call ruled very erratic. May, for instance, opened at 13.75 cents, a net loss of 5 points, sold up to 13.80 cents on call, then broke to 13.69 cents, recovered slightly, but within the first half hour sold back to 13.56 cents, a net loss of 24 points, while the other months showed equally wide changes, with the general tendency downward, and as a result of heavy liquidation and rumors that the bulls were unloading.

At the lowest level of the morning March sold at 13.29 cents, May at 13.40 cents and July at 13.44 cents, this being a net loss of 35 to 40 points and a decline of about 14.85 a bale from the best prices of yesterday. Just about midday the bulls quickly renewed their tactics and began bidding aggressively, while the room crowd that had been helping to sell the market down turned to cover and a perfect torrent of buying came in, with prices rallying to about the best price of the morning, or just about even with last night. This was succeeded by another down turn of several points and early afternoon showed losses of 9 points on the active months.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Liquidation still continued in the cotton market today and forced prices down from 24 to 29 points lower than the close of yesterday. Selling orders and heavy support was given the market by the bull leader. Prices would probably have gone much lower but for buying by the bull leader.

More mis-spelled words this week in the want ads.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Promise of Partly Cloudy Thursday with Snow for Nebraska Friday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Forecast:

For Nebraska—Partly cloudy Thursday, snow at night or Friday, except fair in the southwest portion; colder Friday in northwest portion.

For Iowa—Partly cloudy, rain at night, snow at night or Friday.

For Missouri—Fair Thursday, warmer in east portion; Friday partly cloudy, probably rain or snow in north portion.

For Colorado and Wyoming—Fair Thursday and Friday.

For Montana—Fair Thursday, colder in northeast portion; Friday probably fair.

For North Dakota—Snow Thursday, warmer in south and east portions; Friday fair and colder.

For South Dakota—Fair Thursday and warmer in east portion, snow and colder at night or Friday.

For Kansas—Fair Friday, snow at night or Friday in northeast portion, fair and colder in northwest portion.

For Illinois—Fair Thursday; warmer in north and central portions Friday, snow or rain, fresh to brisk south winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Dec. 30.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Maximum temperature	44	38	49	30
Minimum temperature	13	10	31	6
Mean temperature	28	24	40	18
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	.04

Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for this day since March 1, 1903:

Normal temperature	21
Excess for the day	7
Total excess since March 1	61
Normal precipitation	.08 inch
Deficiency for the day	.08 inch
Precipitation since March 1	22.34 inches
Excess since March 1	2.06 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1902	.54 inch
Deficiency for cor. period, 1901	6.07 inches

Report from Stations at 7 P. M.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER.

	Temperature at 7 p. m.	Maximum temperature	Precipitation
Omaha, part cloudy	45	43	.00
Valentine, clear	36	46	.00
North Platte, clear	44	60	.00
Cheyenne, clear	32	54	.00
Salt Lake City, clear	26	34	.00
Rapid City, clear	34	46	.00
Huron, part cloudy	22	30	.00
Williston, cloudy	28	30	.00
Chicago, snowing	14	14	.02
St. Louis, clear	22	38	.00
St. Paul, clear	20	22	.02
Davenport, cloudy	22	34	.00
Kansas City, clear	44	48	.00
Havre, cloudy	46	54	.00
Helena, clear	32	38	.00
Bismarck, cloudy	18	28	.00
Galveston, clear	56	58	.00

"T" indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Forecaster.

January's Averages.

The following data for the month of January, covering a period of thirty-two years, have been compiled from the weather bureau records at Omaha:

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 21°; the warmest month was that of 1880, with an average of 35°; the coldest month was that of 1888, with an average of 8°; the highest temperature was 63° on January 20, 1896; the lowest temperature was —27° on January 5, 1884; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, October 7; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, April 15.

Precipitation (rain and melted snow)—Average for the month, 0.82 inch; average number of days with 0.01 of an inch or more, 7; the greatest monthly precipitation was 2.11 inches in 1895; the least monthly precipitation was 0.07 inch in 1879, 1888 and 1906; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 0.95 inch on January 27 and 28, 1897; the greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-85 only) was 6 inches on January 12, 1896.

Clouds and Weather—Average number of clear days, 13; partly cloudy days, 9; cloudy days, 9.

Wind—The prevailing winds have been from the northwest; the highest velocity of the wind was 63 miles from the northwest on January 7, 1893.

—Indicates below zero.

L. A. WELSH,
Local Forecaster Weather Bureau.

Dr. Searles & Searles
SPECIALISTS
Cure All Special
DISEASES OF MEN
BLOOD POISON
WEAK, NERVOUS MEN
KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES
Treatment and Medicine
$5.00 PER MONTH
Examinations and advice free at office or by mail. Written contracts given in all curable diseases or refund money paid for treatment. Treatment by mail. 14 years in Omaha.
Cor. 14th and Douglas, OMAHA, NEB.

BIG G. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE ERNS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

MEN AND WOMEN.
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.

INVESTIGATES RED CROSS

Richard Olney Appoints Committee to Consider Complaints of Members.

WILL LOOK INTO ITS MANAGEMENT

Will Report Upon the Differences Existing Between Miss Clara Barton and Other Incorporators of Society.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—At the last annual meeting of the National Red Cross association at Washington, presided over by Hon. Richard Olney, a message was read authorizing Mr. Olney to appoint a committee to investigate affairs between the majority and minority parties, represented by John Foster and Hilary A. Herbert, ex-secretary of the navy, and also to inquire into the management of the National Red Cross, of which Miss Clara Barton is president. Mr. Olney has appointed as such committee United States Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, and Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan. This committee is given authority to inquire into the management and differences now existing between the incorporators of the society, and probably will hold its session in Washington, beginning early in January.

May Use Turbines.

The special board of naval engineer officers, which for the past six months has been engaged in the preparation of plans for the application to one of the United States warships of the turbine system of propulsion, has practically completed its work. A long series of experiments, conducted by some of the great private corporations using turbines for electrical purposes, the conditions being laid down by the naval experts, has resulted in the design of a turbine of reasonable proportions that seems admirably adapted to naval needs. It is only about twelve feet over all in height, and about the same in length, and the rapidity of revolution has been brought down to 250 per minute, an object toward which all designers for the past few years have been striving. It is intended to place two or three of these turbines, aggregating 10,000 horse-power, on one or perhaps both of the two new scout ships of 12,000 tons displacement which congress is to be asked to authorize during the present session. It is estimated that the new boats will make at least twenty-three knots an hour, though the naval engineers are hopeful they will reach twenty-five.

ASSIMILATION OF LIGHTHOUSES

Cortelyou's Department Takes Those of Hawaii by Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—By proclamation, dated December 28, 1903, President Roosevelt directed that all public property of the former government of Hawaii ceded heretofore to the United States and consisting of lighthouses and public lands used in connection therewith, light vessels, lighthouse tenders, beacons, buoys, sea marks and their appendages and supplies and materials of all kinds provided therefor, be taken for the use of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, through the lighthouse board, which will be charged with all administrative duties relating to the Hawaiian lighthouse establishment.

Secretary Cortelyou at once cabled the president's proclamation to the governor of Hawaii and informed him that the federal government would assume charge of the Hawaiian lighthouse establishment on January 1, 1904.

As a modus vivendi the secretary of commerce and labor authorized the governor to maintain the Hawaiian lighthouse service at the expense of the federal government, promising to reimburse him immediately therefor through the lighthouse board.

The present Hawaiian lighthouse keepers are all taken over into the United States lighthouse service, which will pay them for their services from and after January 1. The lighthouse board will at its session of January 4, 1904, by formal action, make the territory of Hawaii a part of the twelfth lighthouse district. An officer of the United States navy will be detailed as assistant to the inspector of the twelfth lighthouse district, to reside at Honolulu and to act under the orders of the inspector of the twelfth district. The secretary of war has been requested to detail an officer of the corps of engineers, United States army, for assignment to duty as assistant to the engineer of the twelfth lighthouse district, whose headquarters are at San Francisco, with directions to take station at Honolulu and attend to the construction and repair of lighthouses and lighthouse buildings.

The territorial government was without funds to continue the lighthouse service of the islands after January 1, 1904, and the interests of commerce and navigation required that the federal government should provide for their maintenance from and after that date.

The president, by executive order of December 29, also directed that the Department of Commerce and Labor take charge of the lighthouse and buoyage within the limits of the naval reservation at Guantanamo bay, Cuba.

MAY REORGANIZE DIVISION

Postmaster General Makes Some Changes in Salary and Allowance Branch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The postmaster general has appointed Edward E. Kimball of Massachusetts superintendent of the money order system of the department. Mr. Kimball has had charge of this branch of the service since the removal of J. T. Metcalf, during the postoffice investigation.

John F. Sawyer of Minnesota, a veteran clerk in the salary and allowance division of the Postoffice department, has been appointed assistant superintendent of that office, with headquarters in the west, succeeding C. M. Waters, appointed superintendent of the division, to succeed George M. Beavers.

M. H. Flint, assistant superintendent of the division at San Francisco, has been selected as postmaster at Los Angeles.

Postmaster General Payne is considering the question of reorganizing the division of supplies of the Postoffice department, with a view to improving administrative methods generally.

Thousands will read your want ad. word for word, if run this week during the mis-spelled word contest.

Medicine Man Works Graft.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—It has been learned that a great many farmers living in the vicinity of Valley Springs, this county, are being victimized by a swindler who has adopted a new method of fleecing his victims. Recently the stranger visited the homes of a number of farmers and offered for sale different kinds of medicines and salves. Some purchased and others did not. Now all are receiving bills for various amounts from a Sioux Falls attorney, who evidently has been engaged to collect sums which are not due. Farmers who did not patronize the man as well as those who did are being called upon to pay various sums or be made defendants in threatened lawsuits. Rather than be dragged into court many of the farmers are said to be paying the amounts claimed to be due the swindler.

OUTPUT OF PACKING HOUSES

South Omaha Comes Up This Week on a Level with Kansas City.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Price Current says: Holiday conditions have occasioned a curtailment in the marketing of hogs, but the number has been practically equal to the corresponding week last year. Total western packing was 590,000 head, compared with 615,000 in the preceding week and 595,000 last year. Since November 1 the total is 4,196,000, against 4,355,000 a year ago. Prominent places compare as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Chicago	1,335,000	1,535,000
Kansas City	325,000	296,000
South Omaha	325,000	355,000
St. Louis	275,000	245,000
St. Joseph	240,000	246,000
Indianapolis	257,000	223,000
Milwaukee	214,000	168,000
Cincinnati	130,000	122,000
Ottumwa	112,000	102,000
Cedar Rapids	101,000	95,000
Sioux City	90,000	130,000
St. Paul	182,000	163,000

BOOM FOR WEBSTER

(Continued from First Page.)

claring that the time had come when it is entitled to ask recognition from the national party organization and assume its share in the handling of national affairs. Consistent and hearty support of republican principles for years assured the members of the party in the state the right, he said. He pointed out the interdependence of the east with the west and asserted that in his view the people of the two sections should shake hands with "New York on the one side and Nebraska on the other."

Governor Voices Sentiment.

Governor Mickey said that the republicans of Nebraska are in happy accord concerning the future interests of the party. Nebraska, he declared, had become an important factor in the nation, not alone in feeding it, but an important factor in political affairs.

"Nebraska and the nation," said the governor, "are irrevocably for Theodore Roosevelt for president and John L. Webster for vice president," and the utterance met with prolonged applause.

Charles J. Greene said:

"I was surprised to learn this morning by reading one of our state journals that I had had a row with Governor Mickey on the question of what the state should do about the candidacies for president and vice president. The reporter exercised a great deal of liberty in writing his version of the feeling supposed to exist, and I desire to announce here and now what my sentiments are.

"In the first place I recognize that at least in the west the sentiment is overwhelmingly for President Roosevelt (applause). I recognize another fact in that in all this broad land there is no other candidate for that office. The only other gentleman who has been mentioned is Mr. Hanna of Ohio, a stalwart republican and as close to the hearts of the people and representing the highest and best in the country as any of our statesmen (applause). He has in personal conversations, letters and interviews for the past two years declared that he would not be a candidate for the presidency and is for Roosevelt. I am not prepared to believe that Hanna does not mean what he says, and I don't see who else can even hope to measure strength with Roosevelt in the coming campaign.

No Man but Roosevelt.

"No interest can organize the people of the state against Roosevelt. I am a republican and believe in rule by the people and by majorities and not by any interest wherever located. If the early democratic ideals of this nation are to be preserved, let republicans see that the people dominate at conventions and direct their own affairs. Regardless of any opinion or judgment of Roosevelt, it is a fact that he represents the aspirations of the people of this country, and to discredit him is to discredit all we cheerish. The logical course makes it plain that Roosevelt will be nominated by a unanimous convention.

"Such a story that this movement is planned for the express purpose of being a cloak to screen an anti-Roosevelt movement in the west reflects upon the intelligence of this gathering and all concerned in it. We cannot hope or expect to make any headway against Roosevelt in the west and if we intend to make John L. Webster vice president it is foolish to suppose that it can be done in this manner."

Mr. Greene pointed to the influence and strength of Iowa, Kansas and other states, and said they were great because they believed in their own men and stood by them. Nebraska would make no threats at the convention, he asserted, but would insist that it represents the heart of the country, though the east may claim its share of the brains and commercial prowess.

Proof Against Bryanism.

A. W. Jefferis spoke of the glory of the nation and the part Nebraska should play in it. He said Mr. Webster should be nominated and elected to show the people of the country that Nebraska is not loaded down with Bryan and Bryanism.

E. M. Pollard of Nehawka said that the Webster vice presidential nomination is just the thing the state needs at present to enable it to take its proper place among the states of the republic. C. F. Reavis of Falls City declared that the movement was in the logical nature of events, and pointed to Mr. Webster, who, he said, was fully representative of the culture, refinement, ability and vigor of the west.

Senator Warner of Dakota county declared the Webster sentiment strong in every section of the state. George W. Dorsey of Fremont told how he had drawn Senator Quay's attention to Mr. Webster's candidacy, and that it had been favorably received by the Pennsylvanian, as well as in the states of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

The committee composed of John L. Kennedy, W. P. Miles, F. N. Prout, J. P. A. Black and W. H. Reynolds submitted the following names for an executive committee, and the report was approved and adopted by the meeting:

Personnel of Committee.

E. J. Burkett, Lincoln; J. J. McCarthy, Ponca; E. H. Hinshaw, Fairbury; M. P. Kinkaid, O'Neill; G. W. Norris, McCook; H. C. Lindsay, Pawnee City; F. N. Prout, Beatrice; N. D. Jackson, Neligh; E. J. Hainer, Aurora; E. Rosewater, Omaha; C. H. Gere, Lincoln; Ross Hammond, Fremont; Frank Helvey, Nebraska City; E. P. Heiser, Lincoln; Charles H. Sloan, Geneva; R. E. Moore, Lincoln; C. H. Morrill, Lincoln; C. J. Greene, Omaha; John L. Kennedy, Omaha; Robert Cowell, Omaha; John T. Bressler, Wayne; S. P. Davidson, Tecumseh; W. G. Whitmore, Valley; L. L. Lindsay, Lincoln; Byron Clark, Plattsmouth; C. F. Reavis, Falls City; George W. Holland, Falls City; E. M. Pollard, Nehawka; W. J. Cook, Blair; Herman Aye, Blair; W. F. Gurley, Omaha; A. W. Jefferis, Omaha; E. J. Cornish, Omaha; Arthur C. Smith, Omaha; E. M. Bartlett, Omaha; Mel Uhl, Omaha; G. W. Wattles, Omaha; A. E. Cady, St. Paul; R. S. Wilcox, Omaha; Captain H. E. Palmer, Omaha; T. W. Blackburn, Omaha; Rome Miller, Omaha; W. H. Harrison, Grand Island; W. J. Connell, Omaha; Joseph Koutsky, South Omaha; J. H. Van Dusen, South Omaha; John C. Trouton, South Omaha; John Steen, Wahoo; R. J. Kilpatrick, Beatrice; Gus Graff, Wymore; D. W. Cook, Beatrice; C. E. Adams, Superior; M. T. Garlow, Grand Island; James N. Cline, Minden; C. A. Miles, Hastings; J. G. Preston, Oxford; F. W. Barber, Franklin; J. L. McPheely Minden; Frank A. Dean, Holdrege; John Norberg, Omaha; J. H. Arends, Syracuse; Addison Waite, Syracuse; Thomas Matters, Howard; Dr. M. T. Zellers, Hooper; H. M. Waring, Omaha; J. B. Dinsmore, Sutton; S. W. Christy, Edgar; George A. Allen, Clay Center; W. W. Young, Stanton; John C. Wharton, Omaha; E. A. Wiltse, Pender; W. G. Sears, Tekamah; T. L. Mathews, Fremont; George A. Brooks, Bazile Mills; William Steuffer, West Point; Irving F. Baxter, Omaha; W. M. Robertson, Norfolk; W. T. Thompson, Central City; W. C. Dorsey, Beatrice; Charles Unitt, Omaha; F. I. Foss, Crete; T. E. Sedwick, York; H. H. Baldridge, Omaha; Aaron Wall, Loup City; Ben Goodell, Kearney; W. H. Reynolds, Chadron; F. M. Currie, Sargent; W. P. Warner, Dakota City; W. P. Miles, Sidney; G. A. Eckles, Chadron; W. H. Ketchum, Crawford; L. L. Raymond, Scott's Bluffs; J. J. McIntosh, Sidney; H. M. Grimes, North Platte; D. H. Cronin, O'Neill; John Burleigh, Ainsworth; E. L. Myer, Newport; John Skirving, O'Neill; J. N. Paul, St. Paul; J. A. Douglas, Bassett; K. O. Holmes, Kearney; C. A. Robinson, Kearney; J. L. McIntosh, Sidney; H. C. Valil, Albion.

Aftermath Meeting Held.

The fact that many delegates had to leave on afternoon trains prevented a large attendance of the executive committee, which was called immediately after the general meeting had adjourned, but some twenty-five members convened, and after electing Mr. Kennedy chairman and N. P. Dodge, jr., secretary, named January 7 as a time of meeting for the full committee. This was done because the lawyers convene here for the Nebraska State Bar association meeting on that day. A committee, composed of W. G. Whitmore of Valley, H. H. Baldrige, Robert A. Cowell, J. H. Van Dusen and W. J. Cook of Blair, was appointed to report on committees and their work.

WITH THE BOWLERS.

Three teams bowled their series in the two-men tournament at the Selleck & Marble alleys last evening. Fowler and Selleck rolled the highest single game for the night, also the lowest. None of the teams could reach a total which will figure in the prize money. Score:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Tot.
Ahmanson	139	168	205	182	164	858
Gjerde	182	145	201	216	133	879
Totals	321	313	406	400	297	1,737

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Tot.
Fowler	179	162	155	140	196	832
Selleck	147	206	166	137	236	892
Totals	326	368	321	277	432	1,724

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Tot.
Jones	152	155	164	185	164	860
Chandler	230	144	210	167	180	931
Totals	422	299	374	352	344	1,791

Last night on the Western alleys the following scores were made in the two-men tournament:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Tot
Cochran	199	191	167	166	168	891
Banks	142	166	169	200	170	847
Totals	341	357	336	366	338	1,738

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Tot
Bengele	181	180	160	186	146	853
Smythe	136	196	182	150	183	847
Totals	317	376	342	336	329	1,700

Nebraska City Defeats Auburn.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The Nebraska City bowlers last night defeated the Auburn team on the local alleys by a score of 2,056 to 1,816.

Niagara Falls in Winter.

Have you ever seen it? It is the experience of a lifetime. Read the December Booklovers, and then buy a ticket via Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," to New York or Boston, with ten days' stopover at Niagara Falls. Send 2 red stamps for souvenir Niagara book, and ask about the new Niagara picture. Address O. W. Ruggles, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.

MORE BAD SPELLING —IN— The Want Ads

ANOTHER "MIS-SPELLED-WORD CONTEST."

SO MANY requests have been received for another mis-spelled word contest that this week The Bee's proof readers will get a vacation as far as the Want Ad pages are concerned. The contest begins with Monday, December 28th, and ends with the issue of January 3rd.

You will find it interesting to see how much you know about spelling and there are good rewards for those who are best.

...THE CONDITIONS

The person finding the greatest number of mis-spelled words will be awarded the first prize. In case of a "tie," the person mailing answer first, according to the postmark, will be given the preference.

All answers must be sent by mail.

Cut out the advertisements and paste them on a sheet of paper. Underline the mis-spelled words with a pencil or ink, and write your name and address at the top of each sheet. At the top of the first sheet state the number of mis-spelled words you claim to have found.

No person connected with The Bee Publishing Company will be permitted to enter this contest.

No abbreviations will be counted as mis-spelled words.

The 1903 edition of Webster's dictionary will be taken as authority.

Cut out the ads each day, mark the mis-spelled words, paste them all on a SINGLE sheet of paper and send the whole thing in complete after you have studied the Sunday, January 3rd edition. Don't send in your answer until the end of the week or they won't be counted.

If a mis-spelled word occurs in an advertisement which appears more than once, put only one copy of the "ad" on your list.

200 PRIZES. You Ought To Get One.

...THE PRIZES

PRIZE.	VALUE.
1st—$10.00	$10.00
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