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Bee, August 10, 1904.

"False shame only is harmful."

OMAHA

CORSETS

KABO—Think of a corset that makes you more comfortable for having it on; that lets you breathe full and deep; that won't press the floating ribs out of place, or do any of the terrible things that old-time doctors charged to corsets. And the corset that cannot hurt you and which gives you better lungs for golf and all enjoyments of life is the very decidely stylish corset of them all—The straight front with long hips and hose supporters at $2.50. Kabo is best, costs little more than you planned to pay, it gives long wear and can be cleansed—each pair fitted—

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what they would do to us. They would take everything we had and then go back to their old vomit. What excuse had the people's party to come into line with the democrats? If either one of the old parties was right we had no business establishing a third party. It was only on the assumption that both the old parties were tarred with the same pitch that we had any right to establish a party at all.

"Coming up to 1904 it gets interesting," he remarked. "You ask me to support Roosevelt and the republican ticket and I say 'no.'" Amen in the gallery. "Mind you, I believe Mr. Roosevelt is a high-minded, brave, honorable man. I believe he means to do right. But I am against him because he stands for those principles which make toward concentrating the power and wealth of the government and establishing over the people the oppressive rule of a few of the people.

Hot Shot for Democracy.

"Now, a few words about the democrats. I have in my hand the democratic campaign book of 1896. The price of it at that time was 50 cents. I think that you might now get them at a considerable reduction. More than half of this large book is devoted to the money question. On the very first page I find these words: 'We, the national democratic party, are unalterably opposed to mono-metallism.' Not opposed to it for four years, not opposed to it for eight years or for two presidential campaigns, but 'unalterably' opposed to it."

He satirized with sharp thrusts the changed position of the democratic party. He joked over Arthur Sewall and his unexpected political prominence in 1896 as "one of the tails of the democratic kite" of that year. He cited also Bryan's "cross of gold" speech.

"For eight years the democratic party has been saying these things; it went through this land predicting all the calamities and terrors from the establishment of the single gold standard. Where are the democrats today? They met in St. Louis. They sent their prayers by megaphone and they got their platform by telegraph. During all these eight years were they in ignorance of the principles, were they honestly wrong or were they dishonestly trying to mislead the American people? Take your choice. All the American people are not fools. They remember what you said. Did they know what they were talking about; how can we tell that they know what they are talking about now? If they were dishonest, how can we tell that they are any more honest now? How can they say now that the republicans were right and they were wrong and they want the people to turn out the men who were right and put in the men who were wrong? As far as I can see, the democratic party represents nothing but a hook and line, a can of bait and a boundless appetite for fish. Where is the principle that the democratic party has got that will stand the test of adversity?

Whose Candidate is He?

"I want to say about Judge Parker that I believe him to be a high type of American manhood. I haven't a word to say against him as a man. But if you ask me to vote for him I want to know whose candidate is he? Who financed his campaign? Who got all these democratic papers to turn as soon as Wall street took snuff? Judge him by his environment and his friends and his managers."

He took up the advisers of Parker and excoriated in succession Richard Olney as a railroad lawyer, who stayed on the corporation payroll while drawing salary as attorney general; John G. Carlisle as the Whisky trust's agent in congress and the Sugar trust's agent in the Treasury department; Arthur Pue Gorman as cousin of Henry G. Davis, trust protector on the democratic side of the senate; August Belmont as the American agent of the Rothschilds and midnight bond deal promoter. He went on:

What Are Pledges Worth?

"They say we are going to pledge the democratic party to reforms within the party. Can they pledge it any more solemnly than they did in 1892? Can they pledge it any more solemnly than they did in 1896? Will their pledges be any better now than they were then? If you want to follow that delusion again, yours is the privilege, but if your feet are to be guided by the lessons of experience I beg you to remember that the men who broke their pledges then are the men who want to make new pledges now. I say if you are right you ought to stay by your principles till you win or stay by them till you are whipped."

OLD FASHIONED

But Still in the Fashion.

It is an ever new and interesting story to hear how one can be entirely made over by change of food.

"For two years I was troubled with what my physician said was the old fashioned dyspepsia.

"There was nothing I could eat but 20 or 30 minutes later I would be spitting my food up in quantities until I would be very faint and weak. This went on from day to day until I was terribly wasted away and without any prospects of being helped.

"One day I was advised by an old lady to try Grape-Nuts and cream, leaving off all fatty food. I had no confidence that Grape-Nuts would do all she said for me, as I had tried so many things without any help. But it was so simple I thought I would give it a trial, she insisted so.

"Well, I ate some for breakfast and pretty soon the lady called to see her 'patient,' as she called me, and asked if I had tried her advice.

"'Glad you did, child; do you feel some better?'

"'No,' I said, 'I do not know as I do, the only difference I can see is I have no sour stomach, and come to think of it I haven't spit up your four teaspoons of Grape-Nuts yet.'

"Nor did I ever have any trouble with Grape-Nuts then or any other time, for this food always stays down and my stomach digests it perfectly; I soon got strong and well again and bless that old lady every time I see her.

"Once an invalid of 95 pounds I now weigh [illegible] pounds and feel strong and well and it is due entirely and only to having found the proper food in Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

Watson recited the demands of the populist platform, explaining them and justifying them.

"In nothing that I have said today," he concluded, "have I sought to stir up ill feeling. I believe the great masses of the people on both republican and democratic sides mean to do right. If I were looking only to immediate results I would not be here today. It seems to me that this campaign is only paving the way for 1908. It seems to me that this country does not need two plutocratic parties; if we are to keep this government true to the principles of its founders, we must be up and doing. We have commenced the campaign, not because we expect to win, but because we want to establish a recruiting station for the fight to come. Somebody has got to do the work, Brother Tibbles, and I can stand it as well as any. One brave man may catch up the fallen colors and thus become the nucleus of an invincible army. It's a dying effort on my part to arouse the old army that once followed me (he had had to sit down from exhaustion and was speaking from his chair) but I believe that when the populists of the south see that Nebraska means business, they will rally and follow us again.

Pleads with Populists.

"Populists come back! Back to your old platform!"

"We will!" came the shouts.

"I believe that we are right, and believing that, I would be a coward if I didn't try to help you all I could in this fight. There must be honor for the man who will stand by his convictions and fight the battle of right with his dying breath."

Rising to his feet he uttered his peroration—"Oh, spirit of human brotherhood, be thou the eagle to rise above the storm and bathe your plumage in the radiance that is sure to come when the tempest is past and gone."

Watson's two hour organization of convention speech consumed most of the afternoon for both democratic and populist conventions. Organization was effected by the populists with B. R. B. Weber of Lancaster as temporary chairman, P. J. R. Farris of Dodge as temporary secretary. There were no contests. J. H. Edmisten, R. D. Sutherland and P. W. O. Allen were suggested for permanent chairman. Sutherland and Edmisten withdrew and Allen was put in the chair by acclamation. Allen had left the hall and a committee had to be sent to find him. In the interival the temporary secretary was made permanent secretary. The keynote of his brief remarks was that the convention should be made a business meeting.

An effort at this stage to get a conference committee to consult with the democrats as to a state ticket precipitated the first brisk debate. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Gilbert made a plea for fusion. Ex-Secretary of State Porter answered him by saying his motion to dispense with a conference committee was designed to expediate fusion without frittering away the whole night. Chairman Allen cut the knot by ruling the motion out of order.

Committees were appointed as follows:

Order of business—E. O. Garrett, P. H. Brown, Geo. Horst, Arthur Mullen, Geo. L. Burr.

Resolutions—J. H. Edmisten, E. A. Gilbert, Guy Lavert, G. W. Berge, R. D. Kelly, R. D. Sutherland, J. J. Points. Recess was then taken to 7:30 o'clock.

Evening Session.

On reconvening the report of the committee on order of business, read by General Barry, was adopted. It was wonderfully made up, reversing all previous practice, putting all minor matters ahead and following that with consideration of the question of fusion and then the nomination of candidates for the various state offices.

It was not adopted, however, but a protest was made by Quinby of Douglas against postponing the vital questions to so late in the session. The convention immediately voted to change the order of business by passing the item for the resolutions and taking up the announcement of members of the state committee. This was the first roll call and disclosed twenty-five out of ninety counties unrepresented.

The electoral ticket was then nominated, two at large and one from each congressional district.

The electors chosen are: Eric Johnson of Saunders, J. D. Hatfield of Antelope, E. D. Quackenbush of Nemaha, J. J. Points of Douglas, T. F. Farrell of Merrick, W. S. Beebe of Seward, Robert Damerell of Webster and W. L. Hand of Buffalo. Damerell said he would rather not serve, whereupon a delegate yelled: "You won't have to."

Starts the Oratory.

At this point the question of fusion or no fusion was sprung. Eric Johnson offered a resolution against fusion, but not barring the nomination of one or more democrats willing to stand on the populist platform and support the populist national ticket. The flood of oratory was then turned loose. Eric Johnson started the downpour. He insisted the democratic party was tied more effectively to Wall street than the republican party and he denied that fusion would give promise of success.

Bennett Travis of Franklin accused Bryan of turning his back on the populists and wanted to know how they could support Bryan with his cross of gold pressed on his own breast.

W. F. Porter of Merrick offered a substitute to go ahead with a fusion program, taking the governor and dividing the rest of the ticket with the democrats, but requiring acceptance by both conventions to give a nomination.

W. L. Hand favored the Eric Johnson resolution. He wanted to settle now and forever the question of fusion with a view of the future. "In the light of past defeats we cannot," he declared, "get as large a fusion vote now as we did in 1900, and the reason is because our leader of 1900 is now supporting Parker."

L. J. Quimby of Douglas followed along the same line. "When it comes to a choice between Roosevelt and Parker I am for Roosevelt," which brought applause to him. "Bryan's interest is not with Parker," he said, "he ought to be with us. How can he get his reforms if Parker wins?"

At this point the resolutions committee reported through Edmiston. It was well received and unanimously adopted.

Populist Platform.

We endorse the national platform as adopted at Springfield, Ill., July 4, 1904, and pledge our allegiance to the candidates there nominated.

We demand the repeal of the present revenue law passed by the last republican legislature and the enactment of a law that will place the burden of taxation where it belongs, so that corporations as well as individuals, and rich as well as poor, shall each pay taxes according to the amount of property owned, and we pledge our candidates to work for such a law.

We arraign the republican party of this state for its extravagance and for the increase of public expenditures since it came into power, and point to the fact that the republican administration has greatly increased the burden of taxation, as shown by the officials, as follows: The last fusion legislature appropriated $2,335,842 and the last republican legislature appropriated $3,704,280. The late fusion administration reduced the state debt $677,093 in four years, while in three years of republican administration the state debt has been increased $535,729. We hereby pledge our candidates to a policy of strict economy in public expenditures.

We demand that the next legislature shall enact a law which shall effectually insure to all persons, associations and corporations equal shipping and elevator site privileges on all railroads in this state.

We demand that steps shall be taken to revise the operation of the maximum freight law by suitable proceedings in court if that can be done, or in lieu thereof that legislation shall be enacted to regulate and reduce the prevailing high freight rates.

A motion to make the last clause include passenger rates failed.

On resumption of the discussion of fusion a Thayer county man described the depths to which fusion had brought the party there down to a delegation of ten, all present in the person of two men. Freeman of Colfax added his plea for an independent ticket.

Mullen of Holt said the opposition to fusion came from counties that gave republican majorities. "We are not afraid of the republicans so much as the mid-road pops," he said. He took a shot at D. Clem Deaver and reviewed fusion history.

Sees a New Light.

Sundeen of Saunders made a confession that he had been converted to fusion since he came to the convention. He advised concessions to the democrats to get democratic votes for the populist electoral ticket.

Mike Harrington asked and got unlimited time to unburden himself. He made a characteristic fusion speech.

"Fusion has not been a failure. It has given us much for which we must be thankful," he asserted and recited a long list of alleged benefits. "There is a chance to defeat Mickey and Mickeyism if we will only get out and work and stop kicking," he continued, "but if we divide here, we will go home feeling that the fight is over and it is no use to go further." He added: "If I had to choose between Roosevelt and Parker, I rather think I'd go fishing. Alton B. Parker has no more chance of being elected than I have. As to Roosevelt's election, it's all over but the shouting. Parker cannot be elected without Indiana and thousands of Indiana democrats will never vote for August Belmont Parker. When Parker is defeated, as he will be defeated at 12 o'clock election night, William J. Bryan will again be the undisputed leader of the democratic party."

Ex-Senator Dale of Phelps combatted the remarks of Harrington. He wanted the party to be independent in fact as well as in name.

Anti-Fusionists Walk Out.

When roll call reached Saunders county a rumpus occurred over the breaking of anti-fusion instructions by several delegates and criminations of Wall street influence were made on both sides. Chairman Allen ruled in favor of individual responsibility. The vote resulted 410 for and 284 against the fusion resolution.

Porter's resolution gave the democrats the lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general.

Right here a half dozen anti-fusion delegates got up and walked out of the convention, one of them, Bennet Travis, proclaiming his intention of calling another convention for real populists.

Amid confusion roll call began to nominate a candidate for governor. Adams county lead off for Berge. Box Butte brought out Westover. Butler county, Stark; Cedar county, Allen; Custer county, Holcomb; Dundy county, Harrington; Fillmore county, Sutherland; Harlan county, Shellenbarger. Result of the informal ballot:

Allen	272	Shellenbarger	21
Berge	152	Stark	104
Harrington	25	Sutherland	33
Holcomb	44	Westover	56

Berge Gets It.

At the close of the informal ballot Sutherland asked his friends not to vote for him. Allen followed suit. Harrington did likewise. Before the first ballot was announced the changes came thick to Berge, who was plainly far in the lead. It gave Berg the provision nomination, which was made unanimous by a rising vote, and a committee sent to notify the democrats.

BRYAN ADDRESSES DEMOCRATS

Urges Fusion on State and Legislative Tickets.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Nebraska democrats were unable to resist Thomas E. Watson this afternoon, consequently Chairman Hall of the democratic state committee, and W. H. Thompson foamed around the almost vacant Auditorium for an hour and a half before a sufficient number of delegates arrived to make a convention. At 4 o'clock he mounted the platform and knocked for order, two hours after the time fixed for the meeting, and even then only a corporal's guard was present.

It was 5 o'clock before the democratic leaders found they could hold no convention while Mr. Watson was talking, and changed the date for an hour later.

Dr. Hall announced that a new state committee would be selected at this convention and asked that the delegations have the names of the committeemen ready to report at the conclusion of the nominations of state officers.

After the call had been read by Secretary Phillips, Chairman Hall introduced George L. Loomis, the temporary chairman. Dr. Hall's reference to Judge Loomis as an old "war horse" brought forth some little applause. Judge Loomis spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: As representatives of the great party to which you belong, you are here for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the executive state offices, to be voted for, and, we hope, elected in November next. It remains for you to do your work so well as to inspire the democracy of Nebraska with new zeal and enthusiasm, so that they will go into the campaign now before us with a full determination to rescue the government of this state from the party that now holds and dishonors it.

We are here as democrats, in the broadest and truest sense of the word. Not as representatives of any particular brand of democracy, or shade of democratic belief; not as so-called gold democrats or silver democrats; not as high tariff or low tariff or free trade democrats; not as labor union or scab democrats, but simply and only as democrats, without any words of classification, separation or limitaiton.

We are here because we believe in those axioms of free, popular government, which may fairly be called the political bill of rights, so forcibly stated by Jefferson a

century ago, to defend and perpetuate which our party was organized, and which have ever since remained the cardinal principles of democratic faith. They are the essentials of democracy. We expect all democrats to believe in them, but we don't expect them all to think alike on all questions of public policy or party expediency.

We concede to every democrat the right, always and everywhere, to do his own thinking and form his own conclusions, and we ask only that he think intelligently and ask honestly. We do not require our members to take their political opinions ready made or second-hand. Democratic convictions are not bargain counter goods. We prefer that our members be intelligent, independent voters, casting an honest ballot, rather than mere voting machines operated by someone else.

And so we say to all men who believe in those cardinal principles of democracy, so essential to the stability of our government, the perpetuity of her free institutions, and the protection of individual rights, come with us. There is room in the old party for us all. We'll not quarrel over the past; we'll not ask whether you believe in a gold standard or a silver standard, or in bimetalism, in greenbacks or national currency, or both; in high tariff or low tariff, free trade or protection, or just what shade of tariff duty or percentage of protection you think is right. We'll not ask whether you mix your drinks or take them straight or don't take them at all; so long as you believe in the essentials of democracy, you have a democratic right to think as you please on the non-essentials. We've no time to quarrel among ourselves. We can use all our fighting energy to better advantage on the common enemy, and after we have disposed of him we will have no trouble in settling our own little difficulties among ourselves.

Tribute to Bryan.

Since you last met in state convention the democratic party has held its national convention. There our representatives came together to discuss matters of great party interest and public concern; and they did discuss them. There were the great men of the east, and the south and the west. There, too, was that man of matchless courage, that intellectual giant, that moral Gibraltar, that Niagara of eloquence, that greatest of all gladiators that ever entered the political arena, the unconquered and unconquerable Bryan of Nebraska. All the world knows that he was there. A great convention! Yes, the greatest in the history of our country. A stormy one? Yes, for democrats think, and they don't always think alike, and when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war; when flint strikes flint the fire flies; but when the majority has once spoken their word becomes, for the time being, democratic law.

Our convention adopted a platform on which all who profess to be democrats can unite; and it nominated as our candidate for president one of the brainiest and best men of our country. Because the years of his active life have mostly been passed in the halls of justice the general public has not known him for half what he is worth, but the legal profession has long recognized him as one of the ablest judges on any bench, and he will grow mightily in public esteem as the campaign progresses and the people come to know him better. On his private and public life there is not a stain and his judicial career commands the admiration of all men. With a democratic reverence for the constitution of his country he will never be a party to its violation either in letter or in spirit. With a sincere love for our form of government and understanding clearly the rights and limitations of all of its branches, he will never, as president, invade the domain of congress and attempt to enact legislation by executive order. Believing that honor and justice should characterize our national intercourse with other countries, he will not deem it necessary in our foreign relations to tread lightly and carry a club. Loving justice as the guiding star of national action and believing that the principles of common honesty are as binding on nations as on individuals, he will not make a treaty intended for the protection of a weaker country an excuse for disrupting and despoiling it. Believing in the Jeffersonian doctrine of friendships for all nations, entangling alliance with none, he will not welcome occasions to become embroiled in the disputes of other countries whereby we may possibly be drawn into foreign war. Having a higher conception of national morality than that might makes right, he would not have his country act the part of an international freebooter, nor conduct herself towards the sister republics of the south so as to lose their respect and incur their enmity. He would have his country command the respect and admiration of the world by force of example, rather than by force of arms; he would have it loved for its justice, rather than feared for its power.

Applause All for Bryan.

Mr. Loomis' reference to Mr. Bryan was received with wild applause, while his assertion that Judge Parker would grow in the estimation of the people as the campaign progressed was hardly noticed. Even when Judge Loomis rose to heights of oratory in his denunciation of the republican party, which he charged was responsible for the state debt, and later when he said Governor Peabody of Colorado had exercised the authority of the czar of Russia there was nothing doing.

W. H. Thompson moved that a committee of seven be appointed on resolutions, and these were appointed:

W. H. Thompson of Hall, R. L. Metcalf of Douglas, J. J. Sullivan of Platte, T. J. Doyle of Lancaster, L. J. Ludi of Saunders, R. S. Oberfelder of Cheyenne, Henry Gering of Cass.

This committee of five was appointed on order of business and to confer with the populists, with Dr. Hall as chairman:

H. H. Hanks of Otoe, M. U. Hollond of Harlan, J. S. Harrington of Holt, M. J. Boosy of Butler.

When this motion was made one irate delegate wanted to know if the committee had the power to trade off offices with the populists.

The mover explained that he desired only that the two conventions agree on an order of business, and the fuss stopped. Just as Chairman Hall concluded the naming of the committees W. J. Bryan entered the hall and was greeted with tremendous applause.

Bryan Makes a Speech.

Warren Switzler of Douglas secured recognition and moved that Mr. Bryan address the convention.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Charles Loomis as "the man who never struck his colors."

He said there was a time when speeches were in order, but that at this time democrats were so harmonious a long speech would not be necessary. He thanked the democrats of Nebraska for the delegation they sent to St. Louis. "We came back feeling that we had done fairly well," he said. "The delegation failed to get what it wanted, but it got more than we expected." He said the platform didn't have anything in it the democrats could not endorse.

The candidate, he said, was not one whom the delegation enthusiastically endorsed.

He told the democrats his part was clean and he had no doubt of his course. "While the candidate falls short of the Nebraska standard," he said, "the republican candidate falls far shorter. The platform deserves the support of democrats if for no other reason than the reason that it opposed imperialism."

"The election of Judge Parker," he said, would remove the menace of military domination. He believed the fight of 1896 was still on and this belief he got at St. Louis from the expression of delegates. If Judge Parker was elected he believed the race question would be settled without strife. He said the election of Judge Parker and the success of his sponsors would not prevent the triumphs "pelf over principles."

In Fight for Parker.

"Because I believe my principles are right I am willing to contribute all I can to the election of a man whom I fought to defeat, because I believe he will fight the questions of the future," he said.

While populists were opposed to the democratic national ticket, he said, there was no reason why they should not unite on state issues against a common enemy. "There is no difference on state issues," he said, "and I shall be very much disappointed if the two conventions do not go before the people with a united state and legislative ticket."

The convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock.

Otto Bauman of Douglas, George T. Corcoran of York and H. W. Risley of Hall were chosen senators.

The delegates as reported to the secretary were seated and no credentials committee was appointed.

Democrats Endorse Parker.

The democrats were late in getting together tonight in order to give the resolutions committee time to formulate it's report. It was nearly 10 o'clock when Chairman Loomis called the convention to order and the committee reported.

The platform reaffirms the principles of democracy as asserted and defended by Jefferson, Jackson and Bryan, and approved the St. Louis platform. It endorsed the candidacy of Parker and Davis.

It denounced the republican state administration for its subserviency to railroads and corporation influences.

It promised that no nominee of the party would accept a favor from a corporation, and that for an employe of the nominee elected to accept a corporation favor would be a cause for dismissal.

It favors the enactment of a law to prohibit lobbying in the legislature by making it a penitentiary offense.

It favored the repeal of the Ramsey elevator law and the enactment of the Brady bill. Continuing, the resolutions said:

We favor the enactment of a statute abolishing the fellow servant law. We believe in the dignity of human labor and cordially commend labor's efforts to benefit itself by wise and conservative organization. We approve of labor's efforts to enact into law the eight-hour and anti-injunction bill throttled by the republican congress.

The prompt repeal of the present iniquitous revenue laws is demanded and the enactment in lieu thereof of a law in strict accordance with our constitution, levying a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property and franchises. In determining the value of railroads and all other public franchised corporations, whether state or municipal, the rules of the supreme court should be adopted, namely, the sum of their debts represented by bonds and floating indebtedness should be added to the market value of their stocks.

We charge the present revenue law was enacted to distract public attention from the ruthless extravagance resulting in more than $2,000,000 state indebtedness contracted in violation of the constitution and by subterfuge removing the limit of levy that the people might be further plundered.

We assert that an economic and honest administration of state government would leave our state free from debt and a decrease in taxation.

We recognize in the life and works of the immortal Lincoln an exemplification of the true spirit and lofty purpose of the republic and believe there should be erected to his memory in our capital city, honored by his name, a monument to him, and denounce as unpatriotic the efforts of our present chief executive to thwart this laudable purpose.

We invite all voters, regardless of party affiliation, to aid us in rescuing our state from the blighting effect of republican misrule.

The convention cheered the endorsement of the St. Louis platform with as much enthusiasm as it did the endorsement of the Jeffersonian principles. F. H. Thompson, chairman of the committee, read the resolutions and they were unanimously adopted.

T. S. Allen of Lincoln and P. L. Hall were placed in nomination for chairman of the state committee. Dr. Hall withdrew his name and Allen was unanimously chosen. On motion of Mr. Bryan a rising vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Hall for the work he has done for the party.

Phil Kohl of Wayne was chosen secretary of the committee by acclamation.

Chairman Hall of the conference committee asked for more time in which to report and a motion to that effect was made.

Flynn Starts Something.

It was Tom Flynn of Douglas, then, that started the fun, and demonstrated that the democrats were afraid of the populists. Tom moved to proceed with the nomination of a governor. When the convention recovered from its surprise, a dozen voices cried "no" in quick succession. Tom moved that the democrats cut loose and go it alone and other anarchistic suggestions. As he warmed up the convention became fearful and the first motion granting the committee thirty minutes' time in which to report was unanimously carried.

To quiet the convention the rules were suspended and the election of two electors-at-large was started. These were chosen: John A. Lynch of Boyd and R. O. Adams of Hall.

The district electors were chosen, representing congressional districts in the order named: R. H. Frause, Cass; Joseph A. Connor, Douglas; Thomas Ashford, jr., Dakota; S. M. Bailey, Fairbury; Patrick Walsh, Red Willow, and J. M. Tufts of Dawson.

As there was nothing else to do then, a resolution was adopted empowering the state committee to fill all vacancies on the ticket which had not then been named.

These were the central committeemen chosen from the several senatorial districts by the democratic convention:

District.	Name and Residence.
First	J. F. Bennett, Humboldt
Second	H. T. Ward, Tecumseh
Third	S. H. Buck, Berlin
Fourth	John M. Leida, Plattsmouth
Fifth	U. J. Ludi, Wahoo
Sixth	W. P. Russell, Omaha
	I. J. Piatta, Omaha
	Alma Jackson, Omaha
Seventh	William Miller, Oakland
Eighth	E. W. Ferguson and J. Hartigan
Ninth	James R. Swain, Greeley
Tenth	Clark O. Hanlon, Blair
Eleventh	Phil Kohl, Wayne
Twelfth	John C. Van Housen, Schuyler
Thirteenth	J. M. Harrington, O'Neill
Fourteenth	J. D. Scott, Rushville
Fifteenth	W. B. Eastman, Broken Bow
Sixteenth	Porter Donald, Kearney
Seventeenth	X. Piasecki, St. Paul
Eighteenth	Charles Krumbach, Shelby
Nineteenth	H. D. Landis, Seward
Twentieth	James Manahan, Lincoln
	T. D. Worrall, Lincoln
Twenty-first	George Campbell, Wymore
Twenty-second	C. J. Bowlby, Crete
Twenty-third	M. H. Weiss, Hebron
Twenty-fourth	George F. Corcoran, York
Twenty-fifth	William Glover, Aurora
Twenty-sixth	E. H. Cox, Bladen
Twenty-seventh	R. B. Wahlquist, Hastings
Twenty-eighth	W. H. Cowgill, Holdrege
Twenty-ninth	John H. Bennett, McCook
Thirtieth	R. S. Oberfelder, Sidney

At 11 o'clock time dragged so that Edgar Howard secured a recess of thirty minutes, though these was only a half convention present to participate.

About half the delegates were able to show up when Chairman Loomis called the convention to order after recess.

Howard Has a Scheme.

Chairman Hall of the committee on order of business reported the populist order of business and Edgar Howard moved that this proposition be made to the populists:

First, That the democrats name the governor and secretary of state and the populists all other officers.

Second, That the populists name the governor and auditor and the democrats the others.

The populists had offered to donate to the democrats the offices of lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general. A number of delegates spoke of running a bluff on the populists and not make them two propositions at once. Howard then withdrew his latter proposition.

A motion was then made to table the Howard resolution.

A delegate from Hitchcock county made a plea for the populists' proposition and George West of York wanted to stay a week if necessary to name a democratic candidate for governor.

Mr. Bryan poured oil on the waters by saying it made little difference what was done with the preliminary motions if it brought around fusion. Mr. Bryan straddled well and spoke a good word for each party. He thought it would do no harm to try to get a democrat upon whom the populists would fuse. Then he called attention to the fact that five of the democratic congressional nominees had been endorsed by the populists. While not willing to give up Parker for Watson, he was perfectly willing to give up the democratic candidate for governor.

M. F. Harrington of the populist convention headed a delegation that came in during the lull following Bryan's remarks

Comfort to Children *The methods of our savings bank give comfort to the children. They encourage the young folks to save money; they give them certain ideas of business; they also stimulate in them habits of thrift and economy.*

CITY SAVINGS BANK, 16th & Douglas Sts.

Harrington announced with a few preliminaries that the populists had agreed to give the democrats the lieutenant governor, attorney general and secretary of state. He then modestly claimed some of the credit for the democrats getting such a bargain.

He then announced that the populists had nominated for governor George W. Berge of Lancaster, to be in force and effect when ratified by the democrats. Following this came a story of the debts the democrats owed the populists and a plea for Berge. During his remarks Harrington said Berge stood with Jefferson for a graduated income tax and stood as Jefferson would have stood on federal ownership of railroads.

Adopt Conference Report.

Following the Harrington plea, the proposition to table the Howard resolution was again taken up. Howard explained he had introduced his resolution with good motives and he said he spoke for the strong democratic communities as Harrington spoke for the populists. He explained that he was afraid to go home without having made an effort to secure a democratic governor, and "were it not for the boys at home," he said, "I would withdraw my motion." And he did withdraw it with the applause raising announcement that he thought more of Nebraska than he did of Mickey.

Immediately on motion of W. H. Thompson a vote of thanks was tendered Howard. Howard moved that the decree of the populists be accepted and that the nomination of Berge be ratified. Thompson seconded the nomination.

A. C. Shallenberger, heretofre a candidate for governor, though not a delegate, asked permission to speak. He made a plea for fusion, denounced the republican state administration and national administration. He disavowed any ambition to be governor and withdrew his name.

After several amendments were offered and withdrawn and it looked like the democrats would take their medicine gracefully Howard himself withdrew his motion to endorse Berge. The report of the conference committee was then carried with a number yelling "No."

FUSION IN FIRST DISTRICT

Lamaster of Johnson County Will Run for Congress on Joint Ticket.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Democrats and populists of the First district this morning nominated Hugh Lamaster of Johnson county for congress. W. B. Price of Lincoln was the choice of the democrats, but had his name withdrawn when it became known the populists would not stand for him. Lamaster is a democrat with populist tendencies.

Much speaking was indulged in by the two conventions over the stand Lamasters should take on the national tickets. A motion was made in the populist convention that he go on record as opposed to Parker and Davis. When the democrats learned that a resolution was introduced that Lamaster be repudiated unless he commit himself to Parker and Davis. After much wrangling both resolutions were dropped, though not until Delegate Clark of Cass county left the populist convention in disgust.

The democratis platform fails to mention Parker, but endorses the principles of the party as formulated at Chicago in 1896, Kansas City in 1900 and St. Louis in 1904.

Giffen Renominated for Senate.

SIDNEY, Neb., Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—In the republican senatorial convention of this the Thirtieth district held here this afternoon W. P. Miles of Cheyenne was made chairman and S. P. Krier of Dawson secretary. Upon motion of Hoagland of Lincoln the committee on credentials was disposed of and the names as presented by the chairman of delegations were made the accredited list after making temporary organization.

Judge Turton of Dawson, an old time gold democrat, delivered a rattling speech full of sound republican doctrine and renewed his allegiance to Roosevelt and the republican standard.

Beaumont presented a report of committee on resolutions which were adopted. They endorsed the republican national and state administrations and Congressman Kinkaid for his efforts in the passage of the 640-acre law and the hearty endorsement of Hon. Elmer K. Burkett for the United States senate. May of Dawson then presented the name of Hon. William D. Giffen of Dawson for renomination for state senator and moved the nomination be made by acclamation. The rules were suspended and the motion was adopted. Giffen was escorted to the platform and accepted the nomination in a strong speech. James L. McIntosh of Cheyenne and Judge Grimes of Lincoln were called for and both gentlemen made excellent speeches. A senatorial committee was selected from each county and the chairman and secretary will be appointed later by the candidate.

NEW YORK LIFE GOOD SHOWING

State Insurance Department Makes Report on Affairs of Big Company.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—The superintendent of the Insurance department reports that he has had a force of twenty-five examiners engaged for seven months in an examination of the affairs of the New York Life Insurance company, John A. McCall, president.

The company has no investments in stocks of any kind. Its investments, $352,000,000, are confined to state, government, municipal, railroad and other bonds, and bonds and mortgages on improved real estate. The company's annual statement is verified as correct in every particular.

The New York Life, from the last annual report of the superintendent, has the largest number of policy holders, 812,711; the largest amount of new business, $326,000,000; the most insurance in force, $1,745,000,000 and the largest premium income, $73,800,000, and total income, $88,270,000, of any regular life insurance company reporting to the state insurance departments.

It was announced yesterday in New York that the New York Life had received its concession to transact business everywhere in the German empire. The New York Life is the only one of the great American life companies now authorized to do business in Germany.

Asthma and Hay Fever Cured

The truly marvelous cures of Asthma, which are being affected by Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure certainly call for notice.

Rev. G. L. Taylor, of Washburn, Ill., says: "Some seven years ago my wife used several packages of your Asthma Cure which resulted in a permanent cure."

A Hay Fever sufferer writes: "I have been a sufferer from Hay Fever for over 20 years, and it seemed harder every year. The first night I used your Asthma Cure I was greatly relieved. It cured my cough after using a few times. I shall recommend it to all sufferers of Hay Fever." Mrs. Martha Simerson, Laingsburg, Mich.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00. Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 890, St. Paul, M[illegible] trial package.

Accidents at Huron.

HURON, S. D., Aug. 10.—(Special.)—In removing a loaded shotgun from a wagon Monday afternoon, Edgar Bedell lost most of the fingers of his left hand; the trigger of the gun caught and the contents of the gun tore away the young man's fingers. E. J. Wiggin, while at work upon a scaffolding on the Elks' building, fell and struck in a pile of lumber; his nose was split and he received several other severe cuts and bruises. Florence, the 7-year-old daughter of Harry Ward and wife, was seriously injured by falling on a cement sidewalk, rendering her unconscious for several hours; she will recover.

NOT A PATENT MEDICINE

Hyomei, the Guaranteed Catarrh Cure, Prescribed by Physicians.

No one should confound Hyomei with patent medicines that are advertised to cure catarrh. It is as far superior to them all as the diamond is more valuable than cheap glass. Their composition is secret, but Hyomei gives its formula to all reputable physicians.

Is it not foolish to try and cure catarrh by swallowing tablets or liquids? The only natural way to cure this disease and all other diseases of the respiratory organs is to breathe Hyomei.

This treatment has been so successful, curing 99 per cent of all who have used it, that Hyomei is now sold by the Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., under an absolute guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. You run no risk whatever in buying Hyomei. If it did not possess unusual powers to cure, it could not be sold upon this plan.

CURE FOR HAY FEVER

Hyomei is a positive cure for the sneezing, watering of the eyes, excessive running at the nose, and intense burning of hay fever. It soothes and heals the irritated mucous membrane and gives quick and lasting relief.

DON'T INFER that the patient ate a horse because you saw a saddle under the bed. Hand Sapolio is related to Sapolio only because it is made by the same company, but it is delicate, smooth, dainty, soothing, and healing to the most tender skin. Don't argue, Don't infer, Try it!

BEAUTY

TO look well take care of your complexion. Do not allow unsightly pimples, blackheads, tan, or freckles to blemish your skin.

Derma-Royale

will remove these like magic. Cures Eczema and Tetter. Used with DERMA-ROYALE SOAP, a perfect skin is insured.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or may be ordered direct.

Derma-Royale, $1 per bottle, express paid.
Derma-Royale Soap, 25 Cents, by mail.
Both in one package, $1.25, express paid.
Portraits and testimonials sent on request.

THE DERMA-ROYALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

Schaefer's Cut Price Drug Store.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 56 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas, and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

Krug Theater...

OPENS FOR THE SEASON

Sunday Matinee, Aug. 14, Four Nights and Wednesday Matinee, with

LINCOLN J. CARTER'S PICTURESQUE WESTERN PLAY,

The Flaming Arrow

The Exciting Horse Race, the Attack on Fort Reno, the Wonderful Horses, Arrow and Buckskin.

40 Big Special Cast 40

Genuine Indian Brass Band.

NIGHT PRICES—15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.
SUNDAY MATINEE—25c and 50c.
WEDNESDAY BARGAIN MATINEE—25c. Seats on sale.

MANAWA Friday Night Aug. 12

"OLD VENICE." the Beautiful WATER CARNIVAL AND FIREWORKS.

Last Week

BOYD'S Woodward & Burgess, Mgrs.

The Ferris Stock Co.
Tonight, Balance of Week—
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN
Prices—10c, 15c, 25c.
Matinees—Any Seat 10c.
Next Week—
—WOODWARD STOCK CO.—
Prices—10c, 15c, 25c. Mats., 10c.