thusiasm by saying: "In fact, I have not sense enough to write an anti-pass plank for a republican platform."

Then the ex-congressman fell back on the old, tried and true proposition, the tariff—that and the fact that the United States was branching out into a world power. This latter he thought was the one dark cloud that threatened the country. He deplored the fact that the United States had interfered in he war of the orient, and spoke long and earnestly for the country to attend strictly to the affairs of the home country. On the tariff question he brought to bear one of his old-time speeches and predicted that the democratic party would eventually win a victory.

While Shallenberger was talking, W. J. Bryan came into the hall and sat down in the rear without creating a ruffle, but when the speaker had concluded his address, Bryan walked to the front of the house and took his seat amid the Lancaster delegation. At this the convention sat up and took notice and even Tax Commissioner Fleming of the Douglas delegation who was quietly slumbering on a front seat, waked up and joined in the applause.

The temporary organization was made permanent and then this committee on resolutions was appointed: C. J. Smthe, R. L. Metcalf, C. J. Bowley, W. H. Thompson, Edgar Howard and Judge Crites.

W. D. Oldham then announced that a train load of delegates was somewhere on the road and he asked that a recess be taken until 5 o'clock. Instead of voting on this at the time, some one called for Bryan and the calls kept up until Mr. Bryan asked the convention to allow him to keep with the Lancaster delegation for awhile and then he would make a talk. Oldham resumed his motion and the recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

Platform is Adopted.

The convention reconvened at 4 o'clock, at which time C. J. Smythe read the platform as follows:

We, the democrats of Nebraska, in state convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in democratic principles as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and defended by William J. Bryan.

As touching the attitude of the democratic party of Nebraska toward the general railroad question we declare specifically as follows:

1. In favor of a law making the giving of a free railroad pass to a public official a criminal offense and the acceptance thereof a forfeiture of office. This convention emphatically condemns the issuance of free transportation for any purpose other than in the genuine cases of charity or to bona fide employes actually under pay of the issuing corporation, and demands the adoption by the next Nebraska legislature of a law making the intentional acceptance of free transportation a criminal offense, as a violation of the principles of justce by a common carrier.

2. In favor of placing a valuation upon railroad property for purposes of taxation, based on the market value of the stock of the road plus its outstanding bonds.

3. In favor of an immediate and substantial reduction of railroad freight rates and to that end we demand that the attorney general shall apply to the federal court for an enforcement of the provisions of the Nebraska maximum freight rate law. We make this demand in harmony with the right reserved to the state of Nebraska by the court to apply for a reopening of the maximum freight rate case whenever business conditions might warrant.

We demand that every executive and judicial officer and every member of the legislature immediately surrender whatever corporation favors he may have accepted and adhere in the future, to his sworn obligation.

Hits at Judges.

The people cannot expect just laws for the regulation of corporations at the hands of a legislature whose members accept favors from corporations. They cannot expect equitable taxation of corporations from a board whose members are under obligations to the powers seeking to avoid taxation. The rule—now thoroughly established in our courts—that a man is disqualified from serving as a juror if he has accepted a pass from a corporation that is party to the case, should be as strictly applied to the bench as it is to the jury box. We denounce the acceptance of these corporation favors by the judiciary as particularly offensive; and we pledge to the people of Nebraska that the nominee of this convention will not accept favors—in the form of free transportation or otherwise—from any corporation.

We demand the strict and prompt enforcement of the law passed by the Nebraska legislature of 1897 providing a fine of $1,000 for any corporation which, in the language of the law, "contributes money, property, transportation, help or assistance in any manner or form to any political party, or to any candidate for any civil office, or to any political organization, or committee, or to any individual to be used or expended for political purposes."

We condemn the republican party of Nebraska for its general and continued subserviency to great corporations and for the hypocrisy of its present day attitude. For more than five years that party has been in control of the executive and legislative power, yet it has failed to provide the people with relief from corporate imposition. It has had it within its power to protect the people, but it has piled higher and higher the burdens upon them and has permitted the representatives of special interests to wage unrestrained war upon the public welfare. It has permitted the corporations to name its United States senators; to frame the laws enacted by its legislatures, and to make ineffective the petitions of the people. When republican extravagance in the administration of state affairs has made it necessary to increase taxation republican officials have seen to it that the increased burden rested heaviest upon the people and lightest upon the corporations. Now that the popular protest against this reign of corporation power, through the medium of the republican party, has become so strong that attention must be given that protest the republican party asks for a vote of confidence and expects the people to be satisfied with a republican convention's "recommendation" that a law be enacted by some future legislature to prohibit free railroad transportation.

Legislature is Denounced.

We denounce the republican legislature for its subserviency to the Elevator trust and for its failure to heed the request made on behalf of the farmers of the state that adequate laws be passed for the protection of the grain growers from the impositions made possible by the conspiracy between the elevator combine and the railroads. We demand the arrest and prosecution under Nebraska's criminal laws of every member and officer of the Elevator trust and of all their co-conspirators amenable to that law.

We urge an immediate and vigorous prosecution by the Nebraska officials of the obnoxious coal, lumber and other criminal combines in the restraint of trade.

We favor the passage at the next session of Nebraska's legislature of a law providing for the nomination of candidates for public office by the direct primary system.

We favor the initiative and referendum in order that the government may be kept close to the people.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people as the only means of bringing that body into harmony with the voters.

We express our gratification over the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan, and cordially commend the president of the United States for his efforts toward that end.

Quotes Harmon and Judson.

Believing in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand the enforcement of all anti-trust laws, and particularly the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law. "Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable," and we believe the law should be as strictly enforced against the powerful monopolists who prey upon the necessities of the people and conspire against the lives of human beings as it is against the commonest criminal in the land.

We believe with Messrs. Harmon and Judson that "the evils with which we are now confronted are corporate in name but individual in fact;" that "guilt is always personal;" that "so long as officers can hide behind their corporations no remedy can be effected," and that "when the government searches out the guilty man and makes corporate wrongdoing mean personal punishment and dishonor, the laws will be obeyed." We demand the enforcement of existing laws against rebates and the enactment of new laws providing for the imprisonment as well as the fine of corporation officials who violate the law.

We favor a law giving to the Interstate Commerce commission the power to fix railroad rates. The right of appeal should not, of course, be denied; but when the commission has fixed the rate it should go in force immediately and remain in force until rejected by a court of competent jurisdiction.

The enormous increase in the number of trusts and the enlargement of the power wielded by those great concerns in every phase of our life; the manifestations of the influence wielded by special interests over the United States senate; the exactions of extortionate prices by the beef trust, and the continued impositions of other combines, in the face of the public demand for enforcement of law; the revelations concerning the great insurance companies showing that policy holders have been defrauded in order that money might be put in the purse of the insurance official, and showing, also, that these officials have contributed to the republican campaign fund large sums of their policy holders' money; the surrender of the treasury department into the piratical hands of Wall street; the exposures concerning the lawlessness of United States senators, the corruption among high public officials in nearly every department of government, and the peculation of corporation chiefs who, pleading for republican victory, posed as the champions of "national honor" and the defenders of "the business interests of the country"—these things give but a faint idea of the sacrifices the people were asked to make when they were urged to "let well enough alone."

If popular government is to be preserved, national authority must be taken from the control of the political party that depends for success upon campaign funds provided by great corporations whose pretense is patriotism but whose purpose is plunder.

Confidently believing that at the first opportunity the people will require the republican party to surrender its control over the national government, we submit to the intelligent men of all political parties in Nebraska that the contempt shown by the republican party for the public interests of this state requires the defeat of that political organization at the November election.

Hastings Wants to Talk.

After the platform had been adopted Edgar Howard called the attention of the chair to the fact that Judge Hastings wanted to talk. Judge Hastings introduced a resolution which provided that no pass be issued except to employes actually employed by a railroad or in acts of charity, the issuance of passes to others to be a criminal offense. This was made part of the platform.

Another resolution was adopted condemning the Rockefeller gift to the university and demanding that the money be returned to him.

Another resolution expressed the sympathy of the convention at the ill health of Judge Holcomb and expressing confidence in him.

Nominations by Acclamation.

Bowlby of Saline moved to nominate a supreme judge, which was adopted amid calls for Bryan. Bowlby placed in nomination Judge W. E. Hastings of Wilber.

P. L. Hall of Lancaster moved that Hastings be nominated by acclamation and that was done amid great applause.

Judge Hastings made a speech of acceptance, in which he thanked the convention for the honor. The democratic party, he said, should not be discouraged because the republican party was now occupying the position the democrats occupied fifteen years ago. He made a bid for railroad support by saying the democratic party should not go further than to say that all corporations and all people should be equal before the law. He said he had ridden on passes, but had none at this time to return. He would not refuse a retainer from a railroad, he said, were he practicing law, and if the convention didn't like that kind of a platform, then it could nominate some one else. He then touched on the tariff and finally quit.

Equal cries were heard for Bryan and to finish the nominations. Bryan started for the platform and Shallenberger tried to introduce him, but the convention had become enthusiastic and Bryan spoke.

Mr. Bryan expressed his pleasure at being able to say a word to the democrats of Nebraska before leaving for a trip around the world. There was never a better time, he said, for him to leave than now, as it would take the president and senate about a year to get together. The democratic party is in better shape now, he said, than ever before. The defeat of Parker, he claimed, was not a victory for the republican party, but a rebuke to the democratic party. The republican party, he said, was now going through the same fights which the democrats had already settled in their party. No republican leader today, he said, was gaining popularity except the man who was advocating democratic doctrines. La Follette, he said, was the greatest reformer in the republican party and he gained his popularity by advocating democratic doctrines, especially the primary system, which is a democratic principle. La Follette's advocacy of the regulation of railroads, he said, was another democratic principle. The popularity of Governor Cummins of Iowa, he said, was gained through his advocacy of democratic doctrines. The president of the United States, he said, who today is enjoying popularity, has never done a thing to make him popular except his advocacy of democratic doctrines. He called upon the democrats to stand by President Roosevelt in his fight to give more power to the Interstate Commerce commission just as far as he wanted to go and to keep in private life all men who were under the influence of the railroads. He believed the pass system is evil and he urged the people to keep up the fight against the pass until it was abolished in the nation.

After the address of Mr. Bryan most of the delegates and all of the visitors left the hall, but some one yelled the name of D. C. Cole of Polk county for regent, and in the confusion some one called out Louis Lightner of Platte county, the home of Fred Abbott. Both were nominated by acclamation and it was all over.

FEW POPULISTS IN EVIDENCE

Small Room Sufficient to Accommodate Convention.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Chairman Weber called the populist state convention to order at 2:20. Frank Eager, the treasurer, read the call. Mr. Freeman of Platte county was elected temporary chairman, E. Walworth temporary secretary and Mr. Lundean of Saunders county assistant secretary. The temporary organization was made permanent.

The meeting comprised about fifty delegates and was held in the Young block at Fifteenth and O streets. There was no opposition to the credentials offered and the business proceeded smoothly.

M. F. Harrington moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions. The committee of five members was as follows: M. F. Harrington, Jacob Wolfe, ex-Lieutenant Governor Gilbert, G. W. Berge and L. D. Beltzer.

Frank D. Eager moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of two regents and a supreme judge and then hear Bryan at the Auditorium, where he was billed to address the democrats.

The motion aroused a flurry of protests, but eventually carried. Mr. Erick of Lancaster county was especially vehement. He said it was merely a scheme to get the delegates under the siren influence of the orator who many times had brought about fusion and had practically swallowed the party. Others said that if the convention disbanded without naming a full ticket it might as well abandon the campaign, as the members would not return.

The motion carried. The next order was the nomination of a regent. The name of D. C. Cole, superintendent of schools of Polk county, was greeted effusively and he was selected by acclamation. A recess until 4:30 was then taken, many members exclaiming as they left that they would not only avoid hearing Bryan, but would go home on the first train. The others flocked to the Auditorium.

When the convention resumed business after listening to the speech of Bryan, George W. Berge, chairman of the resolutions committee, read the platform, which was adopted. The platform is of the usual populistic mould, but went further than the democratic platform in that it denounced Judge Letton for running for office on an anti-pass platform.

The convention nominated Louis Lightner of Platte county for regent after it had been announced that he had been selected by the democrats. Judge Hastings was then nominated judge, though if a division had been called for he would have lost out.

A half hour was then devoted to trying to get some one to act as chairman of the state committee and it was finally saddled onto Otto Meyer of Lincoln, who was not present. Frank Eager was chosen treasurer for the same reason and the chairman will select his secretary.

No Race Suicide in Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—The August report of the bureau of vital statistics shows for the month 730 births, 246 deaths, 200 marriages, 25 divorces and 48 naturalizations.

FATAL WRECK IN NEVADA

Two Men Killed and Forty-Three Injured Near Harney.

FREIGHT WRECK STOPS PASSENGER

Second Section Crashes Into It Before It Could Be Flagged—Eastern People Among the Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 20.—Two passengers were killed and forty-three injured by a train wreck on the Southern Pacific near Harney, Nev., last night.

There as a head-on collision between two freight trains. Flagmen were at once sent out and stopped the first section of passenger train No. 3, which was bound west and contained the Pullman coaches.

Train No. 3 was run in two sections, and before the flagman could get out and give a warning the second section came thundering down the track and crashed into the first section, which was standing on the track.

Engineer Rose and Freman Linville were injured and four or five cars were smashed and the occupants hurled about the cars. The dead:

W. WERNER, a traveling man of San Francisco.

THOMAS MASON of Pausboro, N. J.

Among the injured are the following eastern people:

Mrs. Fannie Droyner of Manley, Ia.; face bruised and injuries on side.

R. C. Davis of Taylorsville, Ill.; bruised about the head.

Mrs. W. C. Hasley of Eagle Grove, Ia.; injured about abdomen.

W. A. Rice, injured on side, bruises; express messenger for Wells Fargo & Co.

Mrs. Thomas Mason of Paulsborough, N. J.; bruised about the head.

Mrs. Isabella Phillips, Stony Point, Texas; head injured, left breast bruised.

H. C. Brown, 505 Jackson boulevard, Chicago; cheek cut.

Mrs. K. P. Arnolds of Belle Fourche, S. D.; leg fractured.

William Knox, 2703 Dearborn avenue, Chicago; back and side injured.

George Ashman of Dubois, Pa.; lips cut, head bruised, cuts on shoulder.

Mrs. Anna Riggs, St. Louis; bruises.

Miss Adele Davis of Taylorville, Ill.; left shoulder, breast and ankle bruised.

Mrs. Thomas Muhill of Bath, Maine, en route to San Francisco; slightly injured.

Sarah Nelson of Talbot avenue, Indianapolis; slightly bruised.

G. M. Eckels of Indianola, Ia.; slight bruises.

E. M. Granger of Buelah, Mo.; eye injured.

M'CALL ON STAND

(Continued from First Page.)

where he represented the company in the defense of that case. He continued as adviser and counsel on a retainer, not a salary. The first two years this was $2,000. This was about 1886 or 1887. He continued in that capacity except that his duties were extended. He was given entire charge in the United States in the matter of taxation. He employed all his own attorneys and did all his own work in regard to the various matters.

"Representing the New York Life Insurance company before legislative committees?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"I think he did."

"Do you know precisely what he did do?"

"No."

"What was his retainer at that time?"

"Thirty-five hundred dollars quarterly."

"How long did it continue?"

"Down to the present time."

Taking up the $100,000 in checks sent to Albany Mr. McCall said, in answer to Mr. Hughes, that he gave them to Hamilton. He said in 1903 the company determined to buy the block in the rear of the home office in this city.

Money Spent for Land.

He sent for a real estate agent to take up the subject quietly; the New York Life Insurance company was not to be known in the transaction. In December, 1903, the real estate man reported he thought the block could be procured for $1,100,000 and that 15 per cent of this should be available quickly.

"I told him," said Mr. McCall, "that I would put him in touch with Judge Hamilton and pursuant to that I ordered the two checks in question drawn. The vouchers will show what they were drawn for."

He procured the vouchers and identified them. One was the comptroller's warrant and the other Mr. Hamilton's receipt. The words "for temporary use," on one of the vouchers, Mr. McCall said, meant that the money was to be used for the purpose directed and to be reported back to the board. He said the $100,000 had been accounted for by Mr. Hamilton. Mr. McCall here wanted to make an explanation, but Mr. Hughes, counsel to the investigating committee, wanted the account as presented. The account, the witness said, was rendered orally to Mr. McCall at his office. He said Mr. Hamilton had paid out $700 on the Elm street property and that there is still $235,000 unexpended. The checks were produced. They were nine in number, four to the order of John N. Golding, the real estate broker, and five to the order of Andrew A. Hamilton These Mr. McCall said were checks that had been paid on the property bounded by Elm, Worth, Leonard and Center streets, New York, in 1903.

Mr. Hughes was insistent that the report made by Hamilton as to the disposition of the $100,000 should be produced.

"Has this money been accounted for?" he asked Mr. McCall.

"It has, Mr. Hughes."

"Please produce the account."

"It was given me personally in my office."

"Please produce this account," repeated Mr. Hughes.

"It was given me personally in my office," again said Mr. McCall.

Senator Armstrong broke in: "You mean verbally?"

"Yes, verbally. The $100,000 has not all been expended."

Just before the committee adojurned for the day Mr. McCall asked and was granted permission to make a statement denying that he was a man of great wealth. He said: "Various publications have stated that I have amassed great wealth in a few years, and I want to say under oath that I am not a millionaire nor a part-millionaire. If I should die tomorrow the greatest part of my fortune would be my life insurance."

"Do you pay the premium on that?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"I pay my company $25,000 a year," replied Mr. McCall. "And another thing, of the seventy-three syndicates in which the New York Life has been making $2,400,000 for the company I have never been in one that sold bonds to the company."

"That will be gone into later," said Mr. Hughes.

The committee then adjourned until tomorrow.

"Did you really think that in 1904 the interests of the policy holders were so seriously endangered that the company ought to contribute?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"I did think so when the man who had twice voted for Bryan was a candidate on a platform framed by a committee that had by a majority of two to one rejected the gold standard."

Mr. McCall then made the statement referred to above.

Aside from the $2,500 quarterly retainer to Mr. Hamilton Mr. McCall said the company paid about $100,000 a year to Mr. Hamilton for legal services. He denied that he ever gave Mr. Hamilton money to influence any member of the legislature or that he advised any such course.

Of the campaign contribution made by Mr. McCall and George W. Perkins for the New York Life Insurance company in 1904 Mr. McCall said he didn't care how many of his policy holders agreed with his action. He said he consulted no one but Mr. Perkins. "I did it on my own hook. I don't justify the use of campaign funds. I justify the use of this money for the benefit of the policy holders."

Replying to Mr. Hughes he said:

"I honestly believe in this instance it was justified. If you ask me if I approve of campaign contributions I say no, a thousand times no. No contribution to any state or municipal campaign funds had been made by the New York Life Insurance company since his connection with the company," said Mr. McCall. "Mr. Hamilton is at Carlsbad," he said, "but is expected home this month."

"Is it the usual thing to supply your agents with $100,000 in money for the purchase of property?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"No. Mr. Hamilton is the only one."

"Did you supply him?"

Hamilton Owes Company.

"I would supply Andrew Hamilton with millions."

"That is interesting—tell me about that."

"I supplied Andrew Hamilton with $2,000,000 within the last six months on mortgages."

"What understanding have you with Mr. Hamilton?"

"Before he went to Europe he told me that if he were to settle with me he would owe me about $60,000, and he asked me if he were good for it and I said: 'You are; you are all right, judge.'"

"Now, on December 2, 1903, a check for $25,000 was given to Mr. Hamilton and charged to law expenses. Is that right?"

"Yes."

"You carried the check as cash and yet you later charged it as law expenses. How could you do that?"

"We charged it as law expenses to be accounted for."

"Do you regard that as a proper entry?"

"I do."

"What kind of bookkeeping is that? You take it out of one account and place it in another. Why did you do it?"

"We did it to have the item appear as an asset."

"Just what I thought; to appear as an asset," replied Mr. Hughes.

At this point Mr. McCall made his statement to the effect that he was not a man of great wealth, after which the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

MARKEL COMPANY ORGANIZES

South Dakota Company Will Operate the Panama Concession.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—The Panama Hotel company, the concession for which was secured by J. E. Markel of Omaha, will operate under a charter from the state of South Dakota. For that purpose today articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state for the Panama Hotel company, with headquarters at Pierre and a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are Jacob E. Markel and Philip P. Partenheim of Omaha, Neb., and LeRoi B. Wadleigh of this city. Mr. Wadleigh is a wealthy ranchman near here and is father-in-law of Markel, and is heavily interested in the deal.

LEGAL FIGHT FOR INDIAN MONEY

Creditors Seek to Attach Funds Held by Bank.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 20.—(Special).—The United States authorities of South Dakota are preparing to wage an energetic fight in an important test case involving the legal status of funds arising from the sale of inherited Indian lands, which is now pending in the state circuit court of Roberts county, and which will be tried during a term of the court to be held next month.

The test case was instituted by Sheriff Minder, of Roberts county, the First National bank of Sisseton, being the defendant. The creditors of a Sisseton Sioux Indian, learning that the Indian had deposited in the bank funds derived from the sale of inherited land of which he was one of the heirs, levied on a sufficient amount of the money of liquidate their claims. The bank refused to recognize the levy in the absence of a decision of the courts defining the status of such funds. The federal authorities will defend the bank when the case comes up for trial on the ground that the money derived by Indian heirs from the sale of inherited land is trust funds, and not subject to levy by county or state authorities.

Boy Drowns in Dipping Tank.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—At Hayes, fifty miles west of here, yesterday, Roy, the 5-year-old son of George H. Walker, was drowned in the dipping tank at that place, having fallen in while playing and drowning before help could reach him.

Milwaukee Road is Active.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Parties who within the past day or two have traveled over the proposed route of the extension of the Milwaukee railroad from Madison to Sioux Falls declare that this sensational move on the part of the Milwaukee company is far from a bluff and that the company means business. Ten miles of the grade already is completed and the contract for the remaining distance to Renner, where the cut-off will connect with the main line to Sioux Falls, has been awarded.

Huron College Prospers.

HURON, S. D., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Tuesday was opening day at Huron college and it was one of the brightest in its history. The address was delivered by Dr. Duane Reifenbark of the local Methodist church. At the close of the address students were enrolled and classified, the total enrollment being 103, exceeding by 20 per cent the enrollment on the first day last year. To this number a large addition will be made during the next few days.

Referee in Disbarment Proceedings.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—In the hearing before the supreme court today, in the proceedings brought for the disbarment of Mayor S. A. Ramsey of Woonsocket, the court appointed Judge A. W. Campbell of Aberdeen as referee in the matter, with the questions of fact in the case to be heard in Sanborn county.

OUTPUT OF PACKING HOUSES

Practically No Change in Marketing of Hogs During the Week.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Price Current says: The supply of hogs in market channels is without much change in numbers for the aggregate. Total western packing was 375,000 compared with 375,000 for the preceeding week, and 330,000 last year. From March 1 the total is 12,395,000 against 11,240,000 a year ago. Prominent places compare as follows:

	1905	1904
Chicago	2,900,000	2,650,000
Kansas City	1,685,000	1,385,000
South Omaha	1,135,000	1,160,000
St. Louis	910,000	910,000
St. Joseph	956,000	750,000
Indianapolis	667,000	644,000
Milwaukee	378,000	401,000
Cincinnati	311,000	290,000
Ottumwa	286,000	336,000
Cedar Rapids	250,000	227,000
Sioux City	534,000	210,000
St. Paul	427,000	397,000
Cleveland	315,000	322,000

Decide to Keep Club Going.

The Eleventh Ward Republican club held a session in the hall at 4908 Hamilton street and decided not to disband there in favor of a larger club down town. It was the consensus of opinion that an organization there would be more effective in this campaign than the alternative. The officers were retained and committees on entertainment appointed. It was decided to retain the name Eleventh Ward Republican club since it was organized before any other in the ward. An initiation fee of 50 cents per member was provided, but it was not to be considered as an obligation to any whom it might inconvenience.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. and Mrs. F. de la Neigne, touring from Paris, are at the Paxton.

F. M. Coryell of Bloomfield, ex-sheriff of Knox county, and Attorney W. W. Young of Stanton are in the city on a business trip, registering at the Murray.

Among later state arrivals at the hotels were: J. J. Carey, Petersburg, at the Millard; E. F. Nuquist, Lincoln, at the Arcade; Mrs. Charles O. Norton, Kearney, at the Paxton; Geo. A. Schroeder, Columbus, H. H. Smith, David City, at the Murray; W. M. Brown, Friend, Ed. A. Fisher and wife, Beatrice, at the Iler-Grand and S. B. Sawyer, Madrid, at the Merchants.