

NASH CLAIMS THE VICTORY

Says Milwaukee Has Won Fight for Omaha in Grain Trade.

NEW MARKET AND BETTER RATES GAINED

General Western Agent Declares Company Has Not Injured, but Materially Improved Interests of This City.

A. Nash, general western agent of the Milwaukee, has returned from Chicago, where he spent the last few days of the Omaha grain rates. He brings the information that the Milwaukee has won out in a carefully laid plan to help the Omaha grain market. He said:

"The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has not and will not take any action injurious to the Omaha grain exchange. It is making an intelligent fight and has already accomplished more for the Omaha grain market than have all the other railroads combined during the last five years. Our methods should not be attacked, at least until some injury can be shown and with a full understanding of the entire situation.

"A conflict has been on for the last two years between the gulf ports and the eastern ports for the grain of the west and the gulf lines have won out as a general thing, so most of the corn from Nebraska has gone for shipment via the gulf ports. With the idea of giving Omaha a better price for any commodity if he has two markets for it, and of course to give the Milwaukee the haul on more of this grain, the Milwaukee entered into a systematic fight to put Omaha on a better basis for her grain and to lower the differential claim by the gulf route.

"A bluff has been made several times of reducing the rate to Baltimore, which is the chief grain market for this continent, but the rate has not yet been such that the bluff was actually hauled and to call that bluff and to get the grain actually in motion the Milwaukee entered this fight and has won it. The Milwaukee has two outlets for her corn with a smaller differential to go into effect the first of the year. The lines east of Chicago never have been willing to help in the effort to make this grain move to Baltimore rather than to the gulf, but the Milwaukee has forced them to go in on the rate.

No Such Cut Intended. "I never intended to make a three-cent differential in favor of Kansas City. We made the fight for Omaha City and to actually move the grain had to put in the 15-cent rate, which did the business. In making this fight we did not have to make a rate from Omaha as there was no necessity for tearing down the Omaha rate, but simply did it as a matter of form. Our fight was made from Kansas City and we have won it. So that now Omaha has more than is appreciated for it. Now has two established markets for its corn. Baltimore buyers now know that they can come to Omaha to buy their grain instead of Chicago.

"Grain men will say that not a pound of grain was diverted from Omaha by this fight on the part of the Milwaukee, but on the other hand an immense amount of good has been accomplished. The Milwaukee, alone and single-handed, has won this fight for the west and has forced the lines east of Chicago to accept a reduction in their revenues for hauling this grain, which will mean the equal chance via Baltimore as via the gulf ports. The fight was moving when the Milwaukee made the first cut via Baltimore, but when 1,600 car load had been delivered to the eastern roads they could see that the grain would come to the east if the proper rates were established and they were forced to make the reduction. The Milwaukee has the ability to haul the stuff, and had to make that rate from Kansas City to get the business but Omaha has not been hurt in the least."

THIRTY PER CENT DIVIDEND

Amount Sears Orders Receiver of Trust Company to Pay to Certificate Holders.

In the matter of the receivership of the Omaha Loan and Trust company Judge Sears of the district court has made the following order, on application and showing made by the receiver, William K. Potter:

It is further ordered that said receiver shall, as soon as he can properly prepare his books and necessary papers in connection therewith, pay to the certificate holders of all outstanding receiver's certificates, issued by the Omaha Loan and Trust company, a dividend of 30 per cent, computed upon the unpaid balance of the principal of said certificates, after deducting from the original amount thereof payments from collateral as above provided, and all payments that may hereafter be received by the receiver or by payment of dividends hereafter ordered by this court.

The receiver's statement to the court shows that he now has cash on hand to the amount of \$77,899.42. Receiver's certificates have been issued to the amount of \$22,467.50, which payments have been made to the amount of \$10,918.73 and dividends declared for \$7,448.53. This, with \$11,961.24 collected from collateral for the trust fund, makes a total of \$22,467.50.

The balance of allowed claims unpaid is \$60,603.81. In addition to allowed claims paid as above other liabilities have been paid to the amount of \$2,743.87, making a total reduction of liabilities to date of \$2,666,043.52.

HOYE SCORES THE MAJORITY

Denounces "Some Members of Council" as Unfit to Hold Office—Not Candidate.

Councilman Hoyer of the Second ward branded some members of the city council as unfit to hold such positions and urged the members of the South Side Improvement club to see that they were not re-elected, in an impassioned speech delivered before the club at its meeting Friday night.

"Some members of the city council of Omaha," said Mr. Hoyer, "should never be returned to the city. As a citizen and a taxpayer I cannot tolerate any such work as they are doing. They are not working for the taxpayers. Councilmen who will not allow the people to vote on certain ordinances are dangerous men."

As a conclusion to his denunciation of the majority faction of the council Mr. Hoyer said he would not be a candidate for re-election, even at the present salary, which had been increased \$5 a month. Previous to expressing his opinion of the majority of the council, Mr. Hoyer had worked at all times for the best interests of the city and that he felt disappointed in the reduction in electric lights from \$14.50 five years ago to the present \$3 rate, with the 1 per cent royalty paid to the city by the company. The speaker

WORRALL HAS 'EM GUESSING

Trust Buster Flits from One Town to Another Getting Data.

NOT THROUGH WITH BIG GRAIN DEALERS

Will Present Case to Next Federal Grand Jury—Believed Field in Some Quarters Association is Playing Possum.

What is Tom Worrall doing? This is a question asked every day of some of the grain men of Omaha, each other by the name of Mr. Worrall. This is the last month of the trust buster has been in Omaha but one day each week, usually Monday. Inquiries at his office bring the information that Mr. Worrall is at Harvard, or Hastings, or Minden, or Seward. Sometimes he is one day at a place, sometimes two or three, but in the last four weeks he seems to have covered a large part of the central portion of the state.

Mr. Worrall is endeavoring to secure more information against the members of the defunct Nebraska Grain Dealers' association, who he used at the next session of the grand jury. This is the last month of the trust buster has been in Omaha but one day each week, usually Monday. Inquiries at his office bring the information that Mr. Worrall is at Harvard, or Hastings, or Minden, or Seward. Sometimes he is one day at a place, sometimes two or three, but in the last four weeks he seems to have covered a large part of the central portion of the state.

It is confidentially predicted by many that the members of the association, held some of the best of the grain men of Omaha, will be indicted by the next grand jury. The matter was mysteriously dropped at the last session of the grand jury, even after witnesses had been subpoenaed. Friends of Mr. Worrall say he agreed to drop the case for the time being, feeling he did not care to present his evidence to the grand jury who at the United States district attorney had not sufficiently interested himself in the matter to have an interview with Mr. Worrall. The new district attorney, whoever he is, undoubtedly will have at his disposal all of Mr. Worrall's information, if he wishes to investigate the alleged grain trust.

Thinks Price Combine Dead. A. W. Jeffers of Jeffers & Howell, attorneys for Worrall, thinks there is no understanding with regard to prices among the old "regular" dealers. He has information that the farmers are getting more for their grain, on the basis of Chicago prices, than they did several months ago. Also the independent dealers are receiving bids from Kansas City and Chicago, a thing which was forbidden by the trust.

A rumor is current that a large Omaha grain firm with many elevators in the state is seeking to be reorganized financially in the company, thereby creating local sentiment against independent companies. The capitalization of the company is to be increased and stock offered for sale to influential farmers. It is said an agent of the company is now out in the state soliciting the attention of farmers but first swearing them to secrecy.

LAST OF BILLY THE MINSTREL

Almost Forgotten in Life, but His Coffin Was Filled with Flowers.

"Billy" Black was buried in New York Thursday. Some people called him William Hart, but to most folks he was just Billy, the last of the old time black-face comedians.

The case of Antonio Terry and Sybil Sanderson is so familiar to the Pacific coast that it calls for no retelling here. A plain, hard-working man was James Street of New York, until a year ago. He lived with a devoted wife in Englewood, N. J. Then he fled to the coast, where he was granted a divorce from his wife. He was chosen president of the steamship company. With his first money there came into his life Edna Miller, a pretty stenographer. He deserted his long faithful wife and devoted himself to the young woman. The wife was left penniless; business and exposure came. The company's directors, depressed him, Street passed into obscurity.

Out of Pittsburg, the home of W. Ellis Corey, the newly-made iron and steel millionaire, there have come to New York many rich men to take up relations of various degrees with fascinating young women of the metropolis.

Alan A. Wood, an aged widower, is one of them. In Weber & Field's music hall he saw Goldie Mohr dancing in brilliant costume. The old man married her in secret a year ago. A few months ago he died, leaving his widow a large fortune. The widow, however, which has been much debated.

Henry W. Oliver, another Pittsburg Croesus, died before the secret of his life was made known by the demands of Mrs. Margaret Kinsley upon his estate for a large sum of money to support a child. The madness of new money extends even to the second generation. Harry Thayer's recent marriage to Evelyn Nesbit, once an actress and dancer, is an example of this.

BEDMATE TAKES THE COIN

Guest at Acton House Hides His Companion of Ninety-Five Dollars.

Daniel Conboy, who came to Omaha with \$5 for Christmas shopping, registered at the Acton house. He hid a small bag under the pillow of the bed. The silent watches (the house) during hours of Friday night the companion arose, picked up the \$5 and left without saying anything to Mr. Conboy, who maintained he would have raised objections if the companion would have spoken of the matter before leaving. Conboy believes the companion stole the money. The matter was recorded on the books at police headquarters.

MOST INOPPORTUNE QUESTION

Why Mr. Nagger Wished He Had Introduced Some Other Topic that Morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Nagger were at the breakfast table when Mr. Nagger said to his wife: "Did you hear Mrs. Flutter say last night when we were calling there that she made all of her own dresses and underwear?"

"There was fire in the eye of Mrs. Nagger, and the iron of sharp and keen sentiment seemed to have been driven into her soul when she said in reply: "And did you hear Mr. Flutter say that he always took care of his own furnace instead of paying a man \$10 a month to do it, as a certain man I know has told me?"

"And did you hear Mr. Flutter say that he always bought his own clothing ready made and saved a good half on every suit above what he would have to pay a tailor?" And I never knew you to buy a ready made suit in my life. "And Mrs. Flutter told me one day that her husband did every bit of the ordinary

BIG AND LITTLE ROMANOFFS

Men, Women and Babies Whose Fate Hangs on Result of Russian Disturbances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT SOVEREIGNS

Family by Inter-marriage Made More German Than Russian—Giddy Grand Dukes—The Czar's Children.

It used to be a favorite pastime of the poet Pushkin to walk into a glass of wine until so little wine remained that it hardly imparted the slightest taste or color to the public's contents. This was by way of showing how little Russian blood remained in the Romanoffs, who have since Peter the Great been the reigning family of Russia.

The Ruriks, when they were driven from power, were a pure blooded Russian line. But inter-marriage with German wives had made the imperial family of today almost wholly German, by blood if not by sympathy.

It was with Michael Feodorovich Romanoff, who succeeded by Alexis, that the Romanoffs in 1812 began to rule Russia. Older Russian descendants of the Rurik families naturally looked upon them as usurpers. Prince Peter Dolgorukid did not hesitate so late as the time of the Czar Nicholas I to make his opinion on that matter known.

The emperor had summoned him from Paris, where he was acting as secretary of the Russian embassy, because of a letter he had written which did not please the czar. The prince sent word that he would send his photograph to St. Petersburg instead. With this offer he reminded his majesty that the necessity of having grand dukes of Moscow when the emperor of the czar Nicholas was not even dukes of Holstein-Gottorp.

The Romanoffs are likely to have the distinction of being the last dynasty of absolute sovereigns that Russia will know. The house that preceded them was saved from the necessity of having its wings clipped by the people, even if it disappeared from view two centuries and a half earlier with its powers and rights unbridled.

CHILDREN OF THE CZAR

The children of the czar now number five. The youngest of these young Romanoffs is Alexis Nicolaevitch, which means, of course, the son of Nicholas. This young man, who is heir to the throne of the Russian empire, is now a year old. But he is already a lieutenant of the Cossack troops in Russia, commander of a regiment of the guard in Finland—if that honor still remains to him it is rather an empty one now—and he occupies the same post in three or four other regiments scattered over the vast domains of his father, from St. Petersburg to eastern Siberia.

It was at his birth that the nihilists declared the czarina had given to the czar another daughter and imposed on the people the child of a peasant. A revolt of some kind might have followed the birth of the little grand duchess, and the nihilists urged that it be prevented such a disaster that the child was taken from a peasant who had been smuggled into the palace. The story never gained credence and the devotion of the Russian people to the little heir has never faltered on account of it.

It was thought before his birth that the little Grand Duchess Olga, who is now 19 years old, might be declared the czar's heir in case no son was born. The tiny princess as a child showed unusual spirit and so imperious a will that the Russian people had come to expect that she would be declared the heir apparent to the throne.

The whole court and the devoted to the child, and it seemed a settled matter that Olga Nikolaevna might succeed her father when the coming of her three sisters made the appearance of a male heir more and more doubtful. The only opposition to this plan was expected from the Grand Duke Vladimir, who is now 19 years old, an older brother, Michael, is in poor health. Serge, the second brother, who died, was childless. The Grand Duke Vladimir, who retains his strong influence over the czar, is the father of these two admirable young men, the Grand Dukes Boris and Cyril.

The children are Olga, the Grand Duchess Maria, who is now 6, the 4-year-old Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Grand Duchess Tatiana, the second daughter of the czar, who has now reached the mature age of 8. She was born at Peterhof.

These young women have been brought up simply by English nurses, and they have been allowed to have only the healthy pleasures of ordinary children. Only a short time ago they could be seen driving through the streets of St. Petersburg in a large landau. They are difficult to keep in a dignified position in their imperial equipage, as an eye witness described them a little more than a year ago. He said: "The three elder ones seem to revel all over the landau. They stand up, and then are replaced in their seats. It scarcely lasts a minute, when you may see them on their knees, looking out of the front, bowing to the passerby and talking the keenest interest in all that meets the eye."

FOUNDED PARAGRAPHS

It takes a woman to get enjoyment out of her own misery. A silver dollar is so heavy that it's hard for some men to raise. No woman can hope to remain young forever—unless she is an actress. A wise man knows that his wife knows that he doesn't know so much.

It is true that the prodigal son won out, but it was tough on the fattened calf. If women were permitted to do the courting there would be fewer male egotists. If called an "intelligence office" instead of an "intelligence office" it would be much better described. But the thorns on the roses adorning a woman's hat are apparent to the man who pays the freight.

Did it ever occur to you that the winter hotels are invariably located in the land of perpetual summer? What a sociable world this would be if a man's neighbors were half as glad to see him on his return from a month's trip as he thinks they ought to be—Chicago News.

MADE FAITHLESS BY WEALTH

When Riches Come Through the Door Love Leaps Through the Window.

President William Ellis Corey of the Steel trust is the last to go on the roll of newly rich who have achieved national notoriety by forcing separation from their wives.

William B. Leeds, who flashed out of Richmond, Ind., and speedily became a multi-millionaire, was about first of the list. His home life had been ideal until he became rich, then he befell Mrs. Nonnie Stewart Worthington, wife of a gay young man of good family. Within two years Leeds and Mrs. Worthington each secured a divorce from their mates and were married.

Frank A. Magowan, mayor of Trenton, N. J., stands out well in the list as having married a poor girl who helped him become rich and powerful. Then Magowan became enamored of the wife of a man in named Barnes, employed in one of his factories. Magowan and the woman both obtained divorces after long fights in the courts, but it marked the downfall of Magowan.

One of the richest men in the United States Henry M. Flagler, sometimes called the "King of Florida," was an original partner in the Standard Oil company with John D. Rockefeller. In 1883, when he was a Croesus, he married a woman in Philadelphia, Ida Shrouds, the daughter of a clergyman. For a number of years she has been insane and still lives in a sanatorium near New York. It was Mr. Flagler who made the great winter resort of America. For his benefit the Florida legislature, in 1901, enacted a law providing that incurable insanity of four years' duration should be legal grounds for divorce. Ten days after the measure became a law Mr. Flagler applied for and was granted a divorce from Ida Shrouds. The divorce was granted on the ground that she was incurably insane. Two months after the decree was signed Mr. Flagler, then 72 years old, was married again in North Carolina to Mary Lily Kenan, aged 36, the daughter of a highly respected old family of the state. The bride's wedding gift was \$100,000.

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TRIALS OF THE YOUNGSTERS

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Once again the nurses with kindly hands place their valuable charges in more decorous positions. But half a minute later the whole arrangement is again upset. And so it goes on.

One of them asked lately, with much earnestness: "Who does St. Petersburg belong to?" To which he replied was given that it belonged to their papa.

"Yes," replied the little grand duchess, with surprise. "I did not know that. I did know that Peterhof belonged to us. Yes? The whole of it?"

The elder ones are fully alive to the exalted position they hold in the world. One day a certain person, whom I will generally term a court furnisher, being with the little grand duchesses, and thinking to say something pleasant, remarked: "I saw four very nice little girls out riding this morning."

"No," she replied the Grand Duchess Olga abruptly, and with dignity. "You saw four little grand duchesses."

At any rate, the four little grand duchesses have unlimited popularity, and to the poor folks, may be seen, of late, out almost any morning, their nurses seeing that they never miss a bit of sunshine if there is any to be found.

But they are always the busiest little grand duchesses imaginable. It is a sight to see them on a morning at Tsarsko-Selo, for instance, when they get off their ponies. They do not wait a moment, but are off at once picking flowers, running about and enjoying themselves with a zeal which shows that they are endowed with a max-

FIGHT FOR CARRYING MAIL

Railroads Framing Up for Contract for Next Four Years.

NEW ELEMENT OF COMPETITION APPEARS

Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe Said to Be Bucking the Roads Now Employed.

Time is approaching for the fight between the western railroads for the privilege of hauling the government mail and the railroads are marshaling their forces to try to secure this coveted prize. Conferences are being held by the Union Pacific and Burlington in reference to lowering the time of hauling these fast trains, for this is the essence of the contract with Uncle Sam. A new factor of competition is entering the field. It is said the Pennsylvania, the Missouri Pacific and the Santa Fe are uniting to strive to take the plum from the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Burlington, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific.

Every four years Uncle Sam has this mail weighed, the road is chosen for it to travel over and the compensation determined for the next four years. The pay is less than on regular mail business and an exaggerated idea of the compensation exacted in connection with the expensive character of the power and equipment and the constant need for its replacement is kept in the highest possible standing.

Four years ago the Northwestern made an effort to secure the contract from Chicago to Omaha, two trains west and one east, and for a month ran a train at lightning speed over its double-tracked road, but the experience of the Burlington in handling this train for twenty years evidently put it in a position to make the better showing.

History of the Contest. Twenty-five years ago the agents of the government tried to get Marvin Hughtitt, then, as now, the head of the Northwestern, to haul this train. After due consideration, Mr. Hughtitt concluded he did not want the business, which would have to be hauled at a loss. The agent then went to T. J. Potter, general manager of the Burlington, who thought for a minute and then said he would haul the train. This conversation with Mr. Potter has been of great benefit to the Burlington in keeping this contract, for some years at an actual loss; but now, when it takes two full trains daily from Chicago to Omaha, the other roads would like the business.

The Pennsylvania has established a fast train between New York and St. Louis, and the Missouri Pacific a fast train between St. Louis and Kansas City, and the Santa Fe has reduced the running time of its limited two hours. These reductions are said to make a faster mail route to the coast than the one now in use, so it is said to be up to the roads which now hold the contract to speed up a little. No action has been taken by the government in the matter, but the railroads are aware that if the other roads can make a better showing at the next weighing, which comes this spring, a change is liable to be made for the faster route.

POLITICIANS BADLY SHOCKED

Pathetic Features of the Order Abolishing Passes on Eastern Roads.

Pathetic beyond the power of words to express in the manner in which politicians shrink in size and shrivel when they blow into the offices of eastern railroads which have cut off free passes. This picture of one drawn by the New York Times is a type of all. One of the members of the upper house, with a length of service hardly equal to any, walked into the executive offices at Forty-second street and Vanderbilt avenue, and remarked: "Well, I guess I'll go home."

"The man behind the desk smiled and nodded and went on with his work. "I said I guess I'll go home," repeated the senator.

"That so?" replied the man behind the desk. A minute passed. "If you please, I'd like to catch that 6 o'clock train."

The man behind the desk didn't look up. The senator flocked the dust from the roof of his hat.

He repeated the remark that he "guessed he'd go home, and that he'd like to take that 6 o'clock train."

The man behind the desk remarked grimly: "You'll recall, Senator, that we don't issue passes any more."

"Come, now, don't joke. I really want to go home."

"Senator, I'm not joking; really, I have no authority to issue you a pass. Orders are orders."

"The — you haven't. Where's —?" mentioning a high official of the road. He was shown into the room of the high official.

"What's all this about? I want to go home tonight and I'm told I can't have a pass?"

"That's right, senator."

"That's right. The order holds good—"

"Do you mean to say that after all these years that I, —, can't have a pass?"

"Senator, it is unfortunate, but it is not I, it's the management that has issued the order."

"Am I to understand that this road turns me down?"

"Senator, there's nothing doing."

"This is the most monumental piece of ingratitude I ever heard of," he wailed.

"To think that me, after standing for everything this road has asked for for the past twenty years, should come to the point where I'm told 'there's no more'!"

If the legislator hadn't been hardened by the political strife of half a century, (almost), and the civil war in addition, he would have been moved to tears. He left the building a firm believer that not only republics were ungrateful.

NO MEETING NOW

The City Board of Equalization will not meet January 1, as advertised, but will be postponed for one month. This was brought about by the fact that the first notices of the meeting will appear in the paper of Christmas day, and as there is an official paper published on that day the notices of the meeting will not be legally advertised.

Dr. McGregor and Wife Remembered. Rev. D. W. McGregor and wife of the South Tenth Street Methodist church were the recipients of this Saturday afternoon service. The pastor was the Rev. Dr. Seymour H. Smith, chorister and organist on behalf of the choir, presented the pastor with an Irish frize green. The ladies of the congregation placed in the hands of Mrs. McGregor a well filled purse as a token of esteem for her devoted labor.

UNION LABEL NOT NECESSARY

Decision of Judge Sears in Case of City Printing Contract Provision.

After hearing argument by Attorneys Conell, for the Typographical union, and T. J. Mahoney, for the Omaha Employers' association, Judge Sears held that the requirement of the union label on city printing is not to be regarded as binding.

Mrs. Kennedy Funeral Plans. The funeral of Mrs. Mary Kennedy, wife of the late Howard Kennedy, will be Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home, 224 Lodge street. Rev. Edwin Hart Jenks, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will conduct the service. The burial will be at Forest Lawn. The pallbearers will be: Gilbert M. Hitchcock, C. N. Wilkins, H. A. Doud, A. D. Schermerhorn, James H. Adams and Dr. Paul Ludington.

Foundation Feast. Prezer, 15th and Dodge.