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the Hitchcock republicans to Saunders on the first ballot.

The sixth senatorial conflict, which resulted in the election of Charles H. Van Wyck, took place in 1881. In this contest, as in the previous campaign, the force of public sentiment was with the field, and opposed to the re-election of Senator Paddock. The difficulty of uniting the field seemed almost insurmountable, but on the fifth day after the balloting had begun and after a stampede had almost brought about Paddock's re-election, an anti-Paddock caucus was held, amid the most intense excitement, and centered upon Van Wyck, electing him thirty minutes later on the seventeenth ballot.

In the senatorial contest of 1883 the seventeenth ballot was again the talisman that decided the fateful struggle. Fifteen days were consumed in balloting and ten days elapsed before the necessary number could be secured to hold a caucus. Alvin Saunders was a candidate for re-election, but the republican vote was divided between him and John C. Cowin, Charles F. Manderson, Joseph H. Millard and John M. Thayer. Millard was regarded as the candidate who had the financial strength behind him, but he was unable to secure the votes necessary to his election. Charles F. Manderson, who from the start to the day previous to the end of the race mustered only eight votes, finally gave the caucus nomination to John C. Cowin, the highest competitor, and was elected the next day by the unanimous republican vote. J. Sterling Morton received the bulk of the democratic vote.

Paddock Reverses Result.

In 1887 came another hotly contested senatorial fight, Charles H. Van Wyck asking for re-election. He had taken advantage of the provision of the constitution allowing him to submit his name for an expression of popular preference, and was unquestionably the choice of a majority of the people. The opposition, however, had centered its efforts in procuring legislative nominations for men who could be depended upon to ignore the popular will. Although the organization of the house was effected by the Van Wyck forces in the election of their candidate for speaker, in the formal ballots the votes for senator were divided between Van Wyck, Paddock and a few others. After a few days' balloting the republicans were consolidated on Paddock by means of a caucus and he was elected for a second time. The democrats divided their votes between Dr. George L. Miller and John A. McShane.

The senatorial election of 1893 was again protracted. The legislature was divided between republicans, populists and democrats in such a way that no one of them had the necessary number to elect. The balance of power lay with the democrats, who, by throwing to republicans or populists, were able to decide the politics of the successful man. It took the democrats a long time to determin which course to pursue. In the interval the balloting continued from day to day, with the populists voting in succession for John H. Powers, the defeated candidate for governor; W. L. Greene, later congressman from the Sixth district, and William V. Allen, then a judge on the district bench. The republicans tried to break the deadlock by swinging back and forth from Paddock to Thurston, but in vain. Finally, upon the eighteenth ballot, the democrats, who had been holding out, swung in with the populists and gave seventy votes and the election to William V. Allen.

The senatorial contest of 1895 was devoid of excitement, the prize being tendered to John M. Thurston by a written agreement signed by all the republican members of the legislature before the session was under way.

Hayward Wins Long Contest.

The senatorial contest of 1899 precipitated a protracted deadlock. M. L. Hayward, finding himself defeated as the republican candidate for governor, responded to an unmistakable popular call to enter the race for the United States senate. His principal competitor was David E. Thompson of Lincoln, who, up to the time it became known that the legislature had gone republican, had scarcely been suspected of harboring senatorial aspirations. The field was large, including among the candidates John L. Webster of Omaha, G. M. Lambertson, M. B. Reese and Allen W. Field of Lincoln, E. H. Hinshaw of Fairbury, E. J. Hainer of Aurora, C. E. Adams of Superior, J. B. Weston of Beatrice and a number of others, but none of them mustered a formidable strength. Strange to say, the situation developed into an alignment with Hayward, the strong man, and the field combined on one side, against D. E. Thompson on the other. The policy pursued by Thompson of making mysterious claims of hidden strength kept the followers of Hayward out of a caucus until nearly two months of balloting had elapsed, the vote of the republicans in open session being scattered among the various candidates, while the fusionists continued to record themselves for William V. Allen. At last, after considerable contention over the terms, a caucus agreement was reached by the republicans, calling for a two-thirds vote by a peculiarly open-and-shut ballot which allowed certain members of the caucus to vote secretly at their option. Even then the caucus could arrive at no result for several days, until a break was made in the following of two or three of the smaller candidates, and the nomination was declared for Mr. Hayward. Stories were rife at the time of an attempt to repudiate the caucus decision, but when the ballot was taken in joint session all the republicans voted for Hayward, while the opposition died in the ditch with Allen. To elect Hayward it required forty-three joint ballots, extending over the forty-ninth day of the session, leaving a period of vacancy in the state's representation between March 4, when Senator Allen's term expired, and March 8, when his successor secured his credentials.

It was owing to the death of Hayward before he had an opportunity to fill his seat and the appointment by the governor of Senator Allen to fill the vacancy that the legislature of 1901 was called upon to choose two United States senators—a situation not presented since the original election of two United States senators by the first state legislature immediately after Nebraska was admitted to the union. With the doubling of the stake the excitement and persistence was more than doubled. A long list of candidates presented themselves to the legislature, divided in their aspirations between the short term and the long term, the first being conceded to the South Platte and the latter being claimed by the North Platte.

Memorable Fight in 1901.

The principal candidate for the short term was again David E. Thompson of Lincoln, the lesser lights in his firmament being E. H. Hinshaw of Fairbury, now congressman from the Fourth district; E. J. Hainer of Aurora, former congressman, and Francis Martin, state senator from Richardson county. Facing the other goal the leaders were Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee; George D. Meiklejohn of Fullerton, former assistant secretary of war; State Senator F. M. Currie of Custer county and Lorenzo Crounse, state senator and former governor, of Washington county. Through the fifty-four days of balloting other names appeared from time to time in the list, but never as serious candidates for the senatorship.

The balloting began before common ground was reached for a caucus, and when a caucus was finally secured the preponderance of Thompson strength precipitated a bolt of nine members, who proclaimed the ultimatum that they would enter no caucus from which Thompson was not barred. These nine men professed to be against Thompson on account of his affiliation with Burlington railroad interests, but as a matter of fact they were generally known to be representatives of the Union Pacific and Elkhorn combine, who were determined not only to beat Thompson because he was allied with the opposition railroad, but to beat Rosewater as well, because he was independent of all railroads. At several stages efforts were made to effect a compromise with the fusion minority in favor of Allen (fusionist) and Crounse (republican), but without success, because enough republican votes could not be mustered to consummate the election of a populist.

The deadlock was finally broken by the withdrawal of Thompson and Rosewater on the last regular day of the session, the caucus quickly agreeing on two dark horses in the persons of Governor Charles H. Dietrich for the South Platte senatorship and Joseph H. Millard, a banker of Omaha, for the North Platte senatorship. The ballot that determined that Nebraska's seats in the upper house of congress should be occupied rather than remain vacant abated the highstrung tension of all participants. The successful and unsuccessful candidates were called before the joint convention and expressed acquiescence in the result. As described at the time, "The election of Dietrich and Millard was hailed with joy and exultation; the deadlock had been broken; Nebraska was assured two republican senators; it brought a feeling of relief if not entirely of satisfaction."

Fight on Dietrich.

The contest over the Dietrich succession began long before the time for the election was in sight. The elements that compassed the defeat of Thompson accepted the substitution of Governor Dietrich with still less grace and set about early to make his re-election impossible. Their campaign of ridicule and detraction culminated in his indictment by the federal grand jury, which, notwithstanding his acquittal, marked him for retirement at the end of his term. To make sure that Thompson should not fall heir his opponents settled upon E. J. Burkett, congressman from the First district, and residing in the same city as Mr. Thompson, to make the race. Thompson, however, refused to compete and Burkett secured the support of his home county without contest. While this was being worked out the program was inaugurated for the nomination of a candidate for United States senator in the republican state convention, and the state committee was prevailed upon to include in its call a recommendation to that effect. No other avowed candidate appearing, the convention nominated Mr. Burkett without dissent and his name appeared on the official ballot as the republican nominee. In many districts candidates were pledged to his support and his election was a formal approval of the convention's nomination; but before this was done he was compelled to make an open declaration of his determination to support the railroad regulation policy of President Roosevelt.

Last in the List.

The present senatorial contest was really out in the republican state convention held last August. The candidacy of Attorney General Norris Brown had been projected early in the winter and his friends prevailed on the state committee to follow the precedent set two years before of including the nomination of a candidate for senator in the convention call. Senator Millard protested in saying that he was in the hands of his friends and in refusing to make any active effort in his own behalf. The admirers of the late Edward Rosewater, editor of The Bee, seeing in him the only Omaha candidate who could appeal to the support of the growing anti-corporation sentiment as against Brown, inaugurated a movement for him during his absence at the World's Postal congress at Rome and secured for him the solid home backing although not without a sharp skirmish over Senator Millard and former Governor Crounse. The corporations and federal brigade supporting Millard bent all their energies to preventing convention nomination but in vain. The lines were drawn so that Millard, Crounse and the others were in the pitiable plight of commanding but a handful of delegates altogether. Brown was admittedly in the lead but not until the fifth ballot was he able to muster the necessary majority to nominate over Rosewater who was a dangerously close second. Mr. Rosewater mounted the platform and pledged loyal support to his successful competitor but Millard who had sat on the stage through the balloting refused to be bound by it and continued to plot with the corporations and to secure repudiation of the convention decree. The overwhelming republican majorities returned to both houses of the legislature shattered their hopes of blocking the situation with a few votes as had been done before. The investigation resolution presented by a democratic member on the eve of the impending election is apparently their last desperate move. The democrats and populists in the meantime had nominated W. H. Tompson for senator in their conventions thus making the issue squarely before the people between the two candidates.

NOT SLAP AT GENERAL WOOD

(Continued from First Page.)

Moore of the weather service to the committee on agriculture. When he appeared before that body the other day Mr. Moore explained why it was that the weather stations authorized in the last session of congress had not been erected. He said that in one instance bids were invited for a building in Alabama which was an exact duplicate of one in Arkansas, the latter cost $5,700 a year ago while the Alabama bid was a little over $10,000. In another instance in the west $23,000 was the lowest price for which any contractor would agree to erect a building, a duplicate of which had been erected less than two years ago for $10,000. At Sandy Hook, N. J., the weather bureau found it impossible to obtain bids for a building in response to advertisements sent out, and even after they had sent personal requests to the principal contractors in the vicinity they were unable to obtain an offer at any figure.

It is not alone the increase in the cost of building material that has brought about this state of affairs, although lumber is nearly 40 per cent higher than it was two years ago, the rate of wages in all building trades is materially higher, but the difficulty is found in obtaining labor at any price. In nearly all government contracts a clause is inserted which provides for a heavy fine for delay in completing such contracts. This clause makes the contractor shy about entering into an agreement to complete government work within a given time. All the building trades in every section of the country are at work to the limit of their capacity, and the prosperity works to the disadvantage of the federal government, because contractors when they have plenty of other work to do take the precaution to protect themselves against fines consequent upon the scarcity of labor.

The weather bureau will attempt during the next fiscal year to erect a number of weather stations by day's labor. It will be interesting to watch results.

Williams Ready to Quit.

John Sharp Williams, for four years the minority leader on the floor of the house, has had enough of it. Mr. Williams is one of the ablest men on the democratic side. He was educated on both sides of the Atlantic. He speaks French as well as he does English and German as well as he does either. He is a remarkably read man and his head is full of apt information which stands him in good stead whenever an important debate is on. But physically John Sharp Williams is a frail man, and the leader of the minority, as well as the leader of the majority, must be a man of physical parts in addition to mental balance. Mr. Williams has worked hard for his party during the last four years and like every other leader has at times gone counter to the wishes of some of his party associates. Unlike other men who have occupied a similar position Mr. Williams has insisted on being leader in fact as well as leader in name during the period for which he was chosen. Naturally, there has been opposition to his leadership, and now this opposition has developed to such an extent that a successor for the next congress has already been agreed upon. Mr. Williams does not want the job. He will probably be chosen to represent his state in the senate in the Sixty-first congress, but whether he is or not, he will not be leader of the minority in the Sixtieth.

It is now practically certain it will go to Champ Clark of Missouri. Physically, Clark is the antithesis of Williams. He is a powerful speaker, a powerful man and a good all around fighter in a debate. Clark is better known to the country at large than Williams, because during the last three years he has lectured in nearly every state in the union. He will make a good floor leader, although, lacking the suavity of the gentleman from Mississippi, it is doubtful if he can hold the place in the esteem of his opponents which has always been accorded John Sharp Williams. However, his own party will be likely to follow his leadership with more willingness than they have evinced towards that of the Mississippian during the last two years at least.

HALFWITTED MAN ASSAULTS WOMAN

Assailant Has Been in Asylum Once for Similar Offense.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Jan. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Late Saturday afternoon as Mrs. W. D. Grant of this city was returning home from a visit to her son-in-law, William Parker, whose farm is five miles north of here, she was attacked by Birney Mohat, who tried to assault her. Mrs. Grant was walking across the field to the main road, when Mohat, whose brothers live a short distance from there, jumped from the stubble and pinioned her in his arms. She desperately fought her assailant and screamed for help. As she was about to succumb two brothers of Mohat, hearing her screams, rushed to the rescue. Mrs. Grant, in an exhausted condition, was brought to this city by Ira Glass. Mohat, who is a half-witted degenerate, has already been in the asylum for trying to assault a little girl several years ago. Deputy Thompson later located his prisoner in a haymow and brought him to the county jail.

Captain Koehler Courtmartialed.

BLUE HILL, Neb., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Captain Koehler, a brother of George Koehler, of this city, who is in the Philippines, has been court-martialed for alleged disrespect to superior officers. He asked for better quarters for his men and because no attention was paid to his request, had the matter reported. He was court-martialed and some of the disclosures made by fellow officers in his behalf have caused quite a sensation in army circles. The case has been referred to President Roosevelt.

VOTE ON SENATOR TUESDAY

Joint Session Wednesday Likely to Be All There is of the Contest.

DELAY BY INVESTIGATION NOT LIKELY

When This Matter is Out of the Way Both Houses Are Expected to Settle Down to a Busy Legislative Grind.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Members of the legislature will vot for candidates for United States senator Tuesday and on the day following at 12 o'clock, in joint session, providing one candidate has received a majority of the votes of both senate and house, a senator will be declared elected, after the reading of the journals of both houses. Inasmuch as both the republicans and the fusionists have indorsed candidates for the position, the vote to be taken Tuesday is likely to be a mere formality, and the republican members will go on record for Norris Brown, while the fusionists will vote for W. H. Thompson, unless the friends of Norris Brown conclude to ask that the senator not be chosen until the corporation demand for an investigation of his official acts as attorney general has been granted and the charges officially exploded. Should the majority conclude to do this, which, however, is not in the least probable, the republicans will have to scatter their votes among various persons, as it is necessary to vote each day, beginning Wednesday in joint session, until a senator is elected.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in regarding the real intent of the corporations in having Van Housen introduce his resolution, inasmuch as no one has been found who believes it possibly could result in the defeat of the republican nominee for senator. One member figured it out that the corporations hope by the resolution to force some kind of a compromise with the more radical Brown men and thus stave off or defeat some of the measures which have been introduced to give the people relief from corporation extortion. By making a big blow of the votes they can control on the resolution to investigate, one man figured the railroads may be able to scare some of the legislators into line to defeat the state primary bill or the bill to tax railroad terminals for municipal purposes. Another party figured it might be an attempt of the railroads to force Mr. Brown to pledge himself how he will vote in the senate on the contract to carry the mails, this being a matter over which the railroads are constantly at war.

Move Will Fail.

"But whatever the object, insofar as it relates to the pledges in the republican state platform," said a prominent republican, "it will fail of its purpose. No legislator will agree to sidestep any pledge in that platform to get the corporation to let up on Mr. Brown. It is not necessary. He is a part of the platform, and the legislator who compromises will find himself out in the cold. The platform is going to be carried out and Mr. Brown is going to be elected. If the railroads thought by casting a cloud on the name of Norris Brown it would stop the enactment of legislation in accordance with the pledges made to the people, they have again misjudged the members of the legislature and have again overshot their mark."

Statement by Ross Hammond.

Ross Hammond of Fremont came in tonight to remain until after the house acts upon the resolution to investigate the official acts of Mr. Brown and probably until after the election of a senator. Mr. Hammond was mentioned in the resolution as having withdrawn from the senatorial race, his reward to be immunity from criminal prosecution, it being reported he is a stockholder in the elevator combine. Mr. Hammond made the following statement regarding the meeting of Brown, Hammond and B. S. Schneider, head of the so-called Grain trust against which Mr. Brown instituted suit:

I talked with my friends regarding my candidacy for the senatorship and my brother and partner, Frank Hammond, said he did not want me to quit the paper. That settled it with me and I decided to withdraw from the race. I then telephoned to Mr. Brown to come to Fremont. I met him at the depot and we went together to my office. Inasmuch as Mr. Schneider had suggested to me to run for senator I thought it a courtesy due him to have him present when I withdrew. Therefore I invited him to the meeting to hear what I had to say and what Mr. Brown had to say. I asked Mr. Brown his ideas on national matters and he told me. After he had done so I told him I intended to withdraw from the race and support him. No pledge was made by any one and no pledge was asked. Mr. Schneider was merely present to hear what was said and at my invitation. As far as Mr. Bidwell, general manager of the Northwestern, is concerned, I understand his private car was in the railroad yards, but I am positive Mr. Brown does not even know him. He was not at the meeting. All of this has been gone over and I don't see that there is anything new that I could tell a committee but I am ready at any time for an investigation.

Mr. Hammond was asked if he was a stockholder in the elevator combine as reported in the resolution. He replied: "Inasmuch as no pledges were made at that meeting and the elevator matter was not considered I don't think that makes any difference to any one whether I am a stockholder or not."

Active Work in Sight.

The election of a senator will mark the turning point in the session, for to date this has been the all absorbing question, even though it has been a foregone conclusion who the man will be. With this matter disposed of, all joint committees selected and bills returned from the printers, the members will be in shape to get down to business and carry out the remainder of the pledges made to the people. Both the house and senate will be ready to go into committee of the whole for the discussion of bills which have already been referred to committees. From that time on there will be little or no excuse for delays or adjournments, even over Saturdays, because of nothing to do as an excuse. There will be plenty to do and it is the sentiment of the members that hard work and long hours will mark the remainder of the session.

Members are discussing various matters which they believe should be attended to at this session, and among the things is some way by which the powers of the courts can be curtailed. In a discussion of this question by some of the legislators yesterday it was found there is quite a sentiment against the courts declaring laws unconstitutional on technicalities; against courts enjoining or mandamusing other branches of the government, amounting, said one of those in the discussion, to the courts virtually running, not only the state, but local governments as well. No plan was proposed whereby those things complained of could be remedied, but there is a sentiment against the growing tendency of the courts to virtually run the government. Already there is a bill in providing courts cannot reverse a criminal judgment on a mere technicality which does not prevent the convicted person from having a fair trial.

Study of State Institutions.

Numerous members show a strong disposition to learn something about the various state institutions and to become more familiar with the way they are managed. In this connection a suggestion has been made that the board of trustees of the Omaha Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the board which controls the affairs of the Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City be abolished and these institutions be turned over to the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings with authority to conduct them as the other state institutions are managed. Under the present arrangement the trustees are paid no salaries, receiving only from the state their actual expenses while engaged in work pertaining to the institutions. The trustees send in their bills for the construction of buildings, let the contracts themselves and the warrant has to be drawn by the state auditor, who never sees the contract and knows nothing about its details; yet the state auditor is under heavy bonds to audit all state accounts.

Pullman Car Assessment.

Another matter which is not being overlooked by the legislators though it has not been discussed very much lately, is an amendment to the section of the statutes regarding the assessment of the Pullman Car company. Under the present laws, according to a verbal opinion given the State Board of Assessment by Attorney General Brown, the board has no right to include the value of the franchise of this company in making up its assessment. This leaves it up to the board to merely find that the Pullman company is worth what Pullman lobbyist Tom Benton says it is worth. State Treasurer Mortensen tried to get this property increased by 100 per cent at the session of the board last summer, and Governor Mickey sided with him, but the other three members of the board were opposed to the increase, giving as an excuse that the legal department said under the present law this could not be done.

In the house there probably will be quite a fight over the proposition to print the daily journals. One of Saunders wants the house to have the record printed daily just as it will appear in the journal at the end of the session, the contract calling for the printing daily of some 2,300 copies, all of which, with the exception of 300, to be bound when the session adjourns. The printing committee has this under advisement, but inasmuch as the work will have to be done in Lincoln the field of competition is said to be too narrow to permit of many bids being received. A bid has been filed with the committee for mimeograph copies of the daily journal for the entire session for a total cost of $600 the supplies to be furnished by the party making the bid.

Captain Samuel D. Davis Dead.

Captain Samuel D. Davis, assistant quartermaster in the adjutant general's office, died Sunday morning at 3:30 at his home in Wilbur from blood poisoning, caused from an injury to his amputated leg received at the Fort Riley encampment of the Nebraska National Guard last August, from which he had suffered since. The funeral will be held at 2 p. m. Monday, January 4, at Wilbur.

Captain Davis was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, August 13, 1845. He enlisted in Company D, Seventy-sixth Ohio infantry, on February 17, 1864. He served in the campaign of Atlanta and others participated in by his regiment. He was mustered out with his regiment at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1866 and homesteaded one-half mile south of Wilber in 1868, where he has since resided. He leaves a wife, one son and one daughter. He was an enthusiastic Grand Army man and has held many important offices in that organization.

COLUMBUS POSTOFFICE GAINS

Big Increase in Business Indicates City's Prosperity.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Statistics of the business of Columbus postoffice during the incumbency form a remarkable index to the prosperity and rapid growth of the city. Carl Kramer was appointed postmaster in the year 1889. The government then allowed him $200 for clerk hire. His wife, Mrs. Kramer, assisted in the office all she could without any pay, and Mr. Kramer employed a clerk at a salary of $600, so that with himself, wife and Alfred Griswold they managed to run the office with neatness and dispatch. The receipts of the office have grown from $5,100 in 1893 to $12,109 in 1906. The increase over 1905 amounts to $976.81. It takes the following force to run the office now: Carl Kramer, postmaster; J. C. Tiffany, jr., assistant postmaster; Miss Florence Kramer, money order and registry clerk; Louis A. Raney, mailing clerk; John T. Graf, general delivery and forwarding clerk, and Miss Jennie Wiseman, janitor, and the salary of the whole force is $3,184 annually. The city has four mail carriers that deliver mail at the homes, and, besides, there are six rural routes starting from the city every day, and outside farmers and residents have their mail delivered to them by these efficient carriers: W. D. Benson, Noah Marler, H. B. Reed, G. M. Hall, Fred L. Hahn and Charles Koenig.

WOMAN IS BURNED TO DEATH

Clothes Take Fire from Stove and She Dies in Great Agony.

SHELTON, Neb., Jan. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Herrick, a widow, living on the Meisner farm, a mile and a half north of Shelton, met a fearful death today about noon. She was fixing the fire in a heating stove and in some manner her apron caught fire from the stove and in an instant her whole wearing apparel was in flames and was entirely burned from her. Her body was so burned that she lived but four hours and died in much agony. She was the widow of a veteran of the civil war and was housekeeper for her son.

Nebraska News Notes.

YORK—Married, at the Congregational parsonage, Charles E. Wheeler and Mrs. Sarah C. Hollcok.

BEATRICE—The Union Pacific Railway company has nearly completed its new water plant at Cortland. The improvement will cost nearly $8,000.

BRAIDHAW—Miss Anna Linstrom of York and Mr. William A. Smith of Omaha were married at the home of the bride's parents near this place.

BEATRICE—The plant of the Queen City Creamery company, which has been closed down for the last few months, will resume operations next Wednesday.

M'COOL JUNCTION—William Galaway, one of McCool Junction's enterprising business men, was married this week to Miss Grace A. Small of this city.

YORK—At the York college oratorical contest W. O. Hall excelled and will be the representative of York college in the state contest, which will be held at Crete.

TECUMSEH—State Senator J. G. O'Connell, who has been sick at his home here for the last few days, expects to be able to resume his seat in the state senate Monday.

BEATRICE—Leonard Harkins, a former Beatrice boy who recently located in Detroit, Mich., has joined the "Isle of Spice" company now playing an engagement at St. Louis.

CAMBRIDGE—The funeral of Rev. Alcinous Easton was held from the Free Methodist church. The deceased was an old settler. He was born in Ohio July 25, 1842.

REPUBLICAN CITY—Rev. E. E. Haskins of Portis, Kan., will conduct a series of meetings in the Methodist Episcopal church this week, beginning Tuesday, January 15.

REPUBLICAN CITY—A Mr. Fisher, a horse buyer of Colorado Springs, was in this section and purchased several head of good horses for which he paid a good, round price.

WEST POINT—H. H. Howarth, part owner of the West Point bottling works, has purchased the interests of the Kerl brothers in that establishment and is now the sole owner.

WEST POINT—The fees received by the various county officers of Cuming county for the year 1906 are: County judge, $1,568.45; county clerk, $3,002.76; clerk of the district court, $1,598.55; sheriff, $931.57.

WEST POINT—After moderating considerably for the last two days, the weather changed yesterday and rain fell some hours, freezing as it fell. The streets are icy and locomotion very difficult.

WEST POINT—John Weisner, jr., who has been for some time conducting a meat market at Uehling, has sold out his interests at that place and will locate in the same line of business at Sioux City.

BLUE HILL—The Royal Neighbors held installation of officers at their regular meeting on Friday evening and the work was excellent, after which a fine supper was served to members and their families.

TABLE ROCK—Bruce Woods, a farmer living some three or four miles west of town, was severely hurt in a runaway accident on Friday evening, and as a result is confined to the house and will be for several days.

VALLEY—The Royal Highlanders installed the following officers: N. L. Thorp, I. P.; Bert Talcott, C. C.; Mrs. Evan Bronson, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. H. Hickson, evangel; Charles Hansen, warder; Irving Presby, S.

TECUMSEH—Hon. W. R. Barton of this city, for many years manager of the Neidhart marble yards, has bought the same of Charles Neidhart of Beatrice and will conduct the business in the future in his own interests.

WEST POINT—The will of the late Hon. D. C. Gifbert was admitted to probate on Thursday, Attorney P. M. Moody being named therein as executor. This estate is by far the largest ever administered in Cuming county.

VALLEY—At the regular meeting of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Valley lodge No. 292, the following officers were installed: F. F. Curtis, noble grand; S. S. Lutton, vice grand; J. G. Pollock, secretary; John Monahon, treasurer.

BLUE HILL—At the annual meeting of the Farmers' institute the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. C. Buschow; secretary, L. C. Peisiger; treasurer, A. D. Bauer; board of directors, Albert Kort, Hugo Schulz and Jacob Toll.

BEATRICE—Word was received here yesterday from Memphis, Tenn., stating that R. B. Nicholls, a former resident of Beatrice who has been employed with the Dempster branch house there for the last year, had been struck by a switch engine and killed. Mr. Nicholls was about 32 years of age and leaves a young wife.

VALLEY—The Methodist Sunday school held its annual election last Sunday and elected the following officers: F. M. Butts, superintendent; George Edmister, assistant; Fannie Lentell, secretary; Vera Curtis, assistant secretary; Julia Grover, treasurer; Clifford Edmister, librarian; Mrs. Grace Will, chorister; Miss Couffer, organist.

TABLE ROCK—The Table Rock Clay and Brick company, consolidated, has just held its annual meeting and the following board of directors has been elected: C. R. Smith, D. K. Miller, W. H. Wilson and George F. Cotton. The board of directors met and elected the following officers: C. R. Smith, president; George F. Cotton, secretary; D. K. Miller, treasurer.

TECUMSEH—Nothing is heard of the escaped convicts, J. Patterson and Arthur Allen, who were working on parole for Johnson county farmers and who skipped last week. It develops that Allen, who was employed by J. L. Jobes, south of the city, took a new suit of clothes, a new overcoat, the property of Mr. Jobes; the children's bank, in which was $3 in small change, and other articles of value.

YORK—County Supervisor-elect A. L. Sandall refused to qualify, saying that at the time of his nomination and during the election, owing to Mrs. Sandall's poor health, he was with her at Excelsior Springs, Mo., and that he had no idea of accepting the nomination. He handed his resignation to the county board on Saturday. E. W. Morrison of Bradshaw was appointed to fill the vacancy.

BEATRICE—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Jurgens, pioneer residents of Gage county, who reside in Hanover township northeast of Beatrice, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Saturday in the presence of a large company of relatives and friends. The family of this estimable couple comprises four sons and one daughter, thirty-five grandchildren and two great grandchildren. All are living in Gage county.

TECUMSEH—At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Citizens National bank of this city the following board of directors was chosen: Harry Phelps, Edwin Howorth, John R. Pierson and Q. J. McDougal of Tecumseh; Dr. W. L. Dayton and I. M. Raymond of Lincoln; H. N. Libby of Elk Creek. At the directors' meeting the following officers were chosen: President, John R. Pierson; vice president, I. M. Raymond; cashier, C. J. Canon.

YORK—County Judge Taylor has dismissed the case against A. Kasdorf, charged with giving away and selling whisky in a half-pint bottle. Jim McGowan and Charles Ilgenfritz, both under 21, went to the barn of O. M. Smith, where Kasdorf was employed, and there took seve al drinks from the half-pint bottle and became intoxicated. Pat McGowan, father of Jim McGowan, filed complaint against Kasdorf, but the evidence was not sufficient to warrant conviction.

VALLEY—Robert La Feber, a farmer who lived in the island district south of Valley, started for his home from Valley, having been hauling corn to the seed house all day, in an intoxicated condition. In the morning he was found in an unconscious condition in a field near his home road, the wagon being overturned and the team waiting near. He was taken to a farm house, but never regained consciousness, and died a few hours later. The funeral was held in Waterloo.

REPUBLICAN CITY—The Ancient Order of United Workmen and Degree of Honor held a joint installation of officers on Friday night. The Degree members were the first and the women performed their parts well. After the Degree of Honor had concluded its work the Workmen proceeded to install their officers. Deputy Grand Master Stump was present and, besides assisting in the installation, delivered a short and interesting lecture. A banquet was held in the hall at the conclusion of the program.

BEATRICE—The quarterly meeting of the Farmers' Elevator company was held at Pickrell Saturday and about seventy stockholders were present. The report of Manager J. D. White on the business of the company since the opening in November, 1905, showed that a half million bushels of grain have been handled and that over $300,000 has been paid to the members for the grain. These figures would have been much larger but for the shortage of cars, which has embarrassed the company for a long time. Very often members of the company have brought grain to town and have been unable to sell to their own elevator because the house was full and cars were not available to move the grain. The stockholders are well pleased with present management. The officers are: M. W. Terry, president; George Zimmerman, vice president; John Meints, secretary; C. H. Price, treasurer.

OAKDALE—The installation of officers for the ensuing year by the Rebekah lodge was the occasion for a large gathering at Odd Fellows' hall Saturday night. The following persons were installed: Noble grand, Mrs. R. M. Nesbit; vice grand, Mrs. Sadie Morgan; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Frody; treasurer, Mrs. Parker; warden, Miss Ida Bangs; conductor, Miss Jennie Mills. A number of out of town visitors were present, among whom were Mrs. De Witt and Mrs. Thompson of Neligh, district president and secretary, respectively, of the Rebekahs. The drill work by the local lodge was especially pleasing. Following the installation an oyster supper was served.

TABLE ROCK—A joint installation of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor was held at the Ancient Order of United Workmen hall Friday evening at which over 200 were present. Refreshments were served at the close of the installation exercises. The following officers were installed for lodge No. 255, Ancient Order of United Workmen, by E. C. Phillips, deputy grand master workman: Past master workman, James Tillotson; master workman, A. A. Widdifield; foreman, H. J. Brown; overseer, G. G. Layman; recorder, E. M. Smith; financier, A. D. Glse; receiver, C. H. Carmichael; guide, G. C. Freeman; inside watch, W. D. Myers; outside watch, C. W. Widdifield. The following officers were installed for the Degree of Honor, Mrs. Phebe Wilson acting as installing officer: P. C. of H., Mattie Griffing; C. of H., Mae S. Glenn; L. of H., Mary Layman; C. of C., Sophia Mallory; recorder, Grace Fellers; financier, Anna B. Fellers; receiver, Hattie Glse; usher, Viola Horton; I. W., Rosa Barrett; O. W., Emma Hack. After the installation the floor work was ably executed by the drill team.

TABLE ROCK—John N. Gere post, Grand Army of the Republic of this place, and the Woman's Relief Corps held a joint public installation at their hall yesterday, at the conclusion of which all seated themselves at tables for the repast which had been prepared for the occasion. The following are the officers of the post: Post commander, C. R. Smith; senior vice commander, G. W. Myers; junior vice commander, C. A. Groom; adjutant, J. D. Longwell; sergeant, O. T. Crisler; chaplain, Rev. A. C. Allinson; quartermaster, Peter Gold; officer of the day, John Hastings; sergeant major, F. W. Ault; officer of the guard, Allan Barnes; quartermaster sergeant, John Bush. Hon. William Sutton was the installing officer and speeches were made by Messrs. Sutton, Roberts and Captain Jennings. The officers of the Woman's Relief Corps are: President, Helen Smith; senior vice president, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts; junior vice president, Nettie Wilcox; treasurer, Fannie C. Norris; conductor, Julia Gold; guard, Martha Myers; secretary, Allie Fisher; patriotic instructor, Mary V. Fox; press correspondent, Lizzie C. Fellers; assistant guard, Syvilla Myers; assistant conductor, Rebecca Bush; C. B. No. 1, Alwilda Carmichael; C. B. No. 2, Mary E. Ault; C. B. No. 3, Emma Snyder; C. B. No. 4, Julia Minsinger. Mrs. Fox was the installing officer.

"A Casket of Jewels."

LINCOLN, Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Chancellor Andrews of the University of Nebraska has sent to Richard L. Metcalfe the following letter: "When I had read a chapter in 'Of Such Is the Kingdom' I said, 'Here is a jewel!' Reading on and on, I changed to: 'Here is a whole casket of jewels!' The book is rich with fine thought and tender and elevating sentiment. It will have a host of readers, none of whom will give it up till he has read it through."

DIAMONDS—Frenzer, 15th and Dodge.

ALCON

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Clupeco Shrunk Quarter Size Collar

15 cents each; 2 for 25 cents

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Always Remember the Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

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AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Woodward and Burgess, Mgrs.

Tonight and Tuesday—LAST SHASON'S SUCCESS—

The Gingerbread Man

SAME BIG CAST.

Wednesday Night—Farewell Tour—

MADAME MODJESKA

in MACBETH.

Friday, Saturday Matinee and Night

ARTHUR DUNN

in THE LITTLE JOKER

Coming—The Virginian

Burwood

TONIGHT

LORD AND LADY ALGY

Matinees,—Sun., Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Next week: The Unforeseen

CREIGHTON Orpheum

'Phone Douglas 494.

Every Night—Matinees—Thur., Sat., Sun.

MODERN VAUDEVILLE

Nick Long & Idaline Cotton; Eight Bedouin Arabs; Patrice; Four Rianos; Mr. & Mrs. Allison; Anna Chandler; Shields & Rogers and the Kinodrome.

Prices—10c, 25c, 50c.

KRUG THEATER 15c-25c-50c-75c

TONIGHT 8:15—The Great Metropolitan Melodrama—

LOST IN NEW YORK

Tues.—My Tomboy Girl

COUGH drops, throat lozenges, or cough syrups may relieve a cold, but they don't cure it. *Scott's Emulsion* not only immediately relieves your cough or cold, but cures it by giving you the strength to throw it off. Take *Scott's Emulsion* for coughs and colds.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

FOOD OF ACTRESS

Know How to Get Well.

A young lady, well known to the theatergoers of the land, gives an interesting experience. Writing from Chicago, she says:

"In December, 1902, I was laid up with a sick spell. At the expiration I was very weak, nervous and extremely delicate, so much so that when I attempted to resume rehersals such a faintness seized me that I was compelled to stop.

"My strength returned very slowly and I spent my time in lying down and worrying, till my mother persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts food for my breakfast. I confess I had but little hope that it would do me any good, but made up my mind to give it a good fair trial.

"I am more than glad that I did. It quickly brought back my lost strength, made my nerves strong and healthy again and gave me increased health and weight. I always carry it with me now, as I find that some hotels do not keep it. Grape-Nuts food has emphatically demonstrated itself a blessing for health, strength, brain and nerves in my case." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

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AT

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