## Little Prices Are Making Big Sales
### Boys', Girls' and Women's Low Shoes

Dozens of women familiar with the high grade of footwear sold here have been only too glad to be fitted while the prices are so decidedly low.

These reductions will induce many more to supply their shoe needs, now—the style, comfort and wearing qualities of the shoes will insist on many future purchases.

Genuine economy is forcibly expressed below.

Children's $2.00 Shoes, now..$1.55
Boys' $3 and $3.50 Shoes, now $2.35
Misses' $2.50 Shoes, now.....$1.90
Misses' $3.00 Shoes, now.....$2.35
Women's $4.00 Shoes, now....$2.90
Women's $5.00 Shoes, now....$3.50

"THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S OWN STORE"
BENSON AND THORNE CO.
1518-1520 FARNAM STREET


other state officers, we will do all that like good republicans, guided by our knowledge, our judgment, and for our love for this republic. In a measure, that primary next spring will be a test of our faith in the wisdom of the republican party, which for more than half a century has guided the affairs of this nation.

**Union of Republicans.**

"Now, gentlemen, we are met here to adopt a platform. It should be coextensive with the interests of the republican party. It should be true to the land marks of republicanism. It should be one upon which all republicans can unite and make a winning fight in November. This is the time, and now is the place, for the republicans of Nebraska to express their approval and approbation of the great triumphs and glorious achievements of the party from its inception to the present hour.

"Upon matters of detail relating to some question, some of us differ, but upon the fundamental principles of republicanism, we are united.

"May no one deceive himself or be led astray. The triumphs to be accomplished by the republican party as time rolls back the curtain of future years will shine with the splendor and brilliancy of achievement which has always marked its pathway. The varied interests of the many sections of this vast republic, stretching from ocean to ocean, and composed of more than ninety millions of people, will in the future, as in the past, bring forth some diversity of opinion among republicans concerning the details of the protective tariff system, but what of it?

**Party of Progress.**

"Let us remember that our party, since its organization, has solved correctly more questions during the succeeding days of our country's development, and with greater unanimity of purpose and belief, and with more foresight for its welfare, than has evere been accomplished by all of its opponents combined. Our party has evolved principles and ideas of government. It has appropriated others. It has led step by step, the United States from the plains of democratic disaster and despair and placed it in the lead of the nations of the world.

"Our country's progress has not been made at a single bound, but its course has always been forward. The republican party, during its whole history, has never sounded the signal of retreat, nor has it Macawber like stood around waiting for something to turn up. Its policy has ever been to assist in the building up, or in regulating that which had gotten too powerful for the welfare of the people. It believes in encouragement and assistance when and where the same are needed, and in curtailment and regulation when and where they are neded.

**Prophecy of Birth Realized.**

"At its first national convention in Philadelphia in June, 1856, Edward Morgan, in his speech, referred to the delegates then assembled as representatives of a party which was the heart and hope of the nation. Let us, here upon the plains of Nebraska, remember that that first republican national convention, in its wisdom and foresight, saw with prophetic eye the United States that was to be. It caught glimpses of our country's far-stretching splendor. It saw in the future the admission of new states into the union, among them our own. It saw the future agricultural possibilities of the vast inland empire, extending to the Rockies and onward to the Pacific ocean, and it resolved 'That a railroad to the Pacific by the most central practical route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction.'

"Today no republican advocates the giving to railroads anything more than a square deal. But in that early day it was necessary to do more, not alone for the interest of the western section of our country, but in the interests of the whole country. That was statesmanship, it was patriotism. When the time came to collect from the Union Pacific railroad, the government loan, even though it was immediately after the gaunt and ghastly spectacle of democratic soup-houses and despair had passed through our country in the early '90s, the republican party collected the loan faithfully and courageously.

**Control of Combinations.**

"When the railroads of the state and the nation became too powerful for the wellfare of the people, the republican party regulated them by abolishing rebates and passes, and by reducing their rates and by providing commissions to determine in the future the reasonableness of their charges. The republican party has done all of this, but in doing it, it has never burned or destroyed a single box car or twisted a railroad rail. Great indeed has been the genius, the patriotism, the statesmanship and achievements of the republican party. Under the Sherman anti-trust act the republican party has destroyed the monompoly of the Standard Oil company, and the Tobacco trust. They will be permitted to operate as monopolies no longer, but must operate along reasonable lines and without monopoly.

"The genius of the republican party to merge and harmonize, for the common good of all, has been and ever will be its source of greater power. Republican statesmanship should never be circumscribed by sectionalism that has been the leading doctrine of democracy. Since it failed to divide the nation, it has exerted its forces in an effort to divide the republican party. In its efforts in that direction, it attacked without success the administration of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, of McKinley and Roosevelt. Of late the democratic press and the democratic party have been hanging, as it were, medals of encomium upon the breasts of those of our party, who happened to differ upon some matters of mere detail with the president of the United States, only to thereafter turn their batteries upon the ones upon whom they had previously poured forth their encomiums and praise.

**Hypocrisy of Democrats.**

"When Cummins and La Follette announced their opposition to the Canadian reciprocity treaty, the democratic party and its press, transferred their batteries from encomiums and praise into denunciation and ridicule of them both. They then charged that Cummins had abandoned the cause of the common people, that La Follette was desirous of protecting the print paper and pulp manufacturers of Wisconsin, and then to demonstrate their further inconsistency the democratic party voted in favor of Canadian reciprocity. In favor of the policy of Taft, the very man whom they has previously denounced and tried to undermine and destroy in the estimation of his fellow countrymen. Sunday's World-Herald said "that with unruffled serenity, the senate sat upon La Follette, 64 to 10 and 60 to 10, and that then La Follette offered a strange and apparently propitiatory amendment making wood pulp and print paper free with all the world, but the time was not ripe for these tender concessions, and it won only eleven votes."

"Thus it is, that democracy rejoices that he whom they formerly eulogized had been sat upon by the senate, and the strange part of it is that our democratic senator from Nebraska voted with our republican senator in support of Canadian reciprocity. It would seem that our republican senator had captured a new republican to assist in the enactment of the Canadian reciprocity treaty proposed by President Taft.

**Triumph of Reciprocity.**

"During the time that all of these strange occurrences were transpiring at Washington, over the broad acres of Nebraska the corn tassels were waving, the grains of corn were forming and the corn husks were expanding as if in preparation to enter the markets of Canada, where the shortness of the season has prevented the raising of old King Corn, and convinced the people of that country of the real and substantial greatness of Nebraska, the land of sunshine and of corn. My fellow republicans, I for one, have not lost my interest in the republican party because of Canadian reciprocity. This is not the time to be carried off our feet by momentary ideas, nor is it the time to be carried from our feet by the reading of articles which have been hastily published by some editor to create a sensation. It is not the time for hasty judgment. It is the time to think calmly and reason soberly.

"The republican party must solve the relations that are to exist between the nations of the western hemisphere. There is no one else to do it, though they may help. International questions are big questions and call for statesmanship as broad as are the interests in this great nation. The statesmanship of our country in its relations with other nations of the world should never be measured by the interests of a precinct, a city, a state or a section, but by the interests of the nation as a whole, the union one and inseparable.

**Arbitration and Peace.**

"For centuries the nations of the world have looked at their neighbors through the eyes of warriors. Armies and navies have been the only arbiters of peace. Finally, in these early years of the twentieth century, the land of the Stars and Stripes, through its president, William H. Taft, has inaugurated among the nations of the world, a world-wide arbitration treaty for peace. England and France are about ready to sign it. Germany and Sweden are studying it. Japan has asked advice so that it can determine whether it will become a party to the farreaching compact.

"It may be that before many moons have passed the United States, through the efforts of its president, will have bound the civilized world together with chains of universal peace. Should that be accomplished, the pages of history will be searched in vain to find the name of any man, be he ruler or otherwise, who will have accomplished so much from the humanitarian standpoint for the good of the world, and for the brotherhood of man as will have been accomplished by the president of the United States, a member of the republican party.

"Fellow Republicans of Nebraska: Let us resolve once again to approach the future with malice toward none, but with charity for all, and with patriotic motive renew our allegiance and devotion to the cause of our country through the instrumentality of the grand old republican party."

**Old Soldiers in Charge.**

Though the delegates assembled at the convention hall in anticipation of a prompt call to order at 2:30 or thereabouts, not all of them were in their seats until forty-five minutes past that time. They were doomed to wait for a much longer time, as the resolutions committee gave no evidences of having reached an agreement at that time.

J. H. Presson of South Omaha, once commandant of the Soldiers' home at Milford, arose during the interim and called upon all of the men of '61 who were delegates to the convention to rise. This they did, but the irrepressible veteran was not satisfied and immediately asked them to march around the hall and in front of the platform and be counted. This they did with a will, the grizzled veterans swinging around the big hall, two by two, singing as they clambered in and around seats and benches, "While We Were Marching Through Georgia." As they swung in front of the big stage for the second time, one of the number proposed three cheers for Taft and these were given with a will. Louder and louder they grew, until many others of the delegates had taken up the cry and the grim old auditorium, which has never witnessed a more patriotic sight, fairly shook ass the president's name resounded from wall to wall. Tom Majors and Captain C. E. Adams of Superior were called upon for speeches and both gave brief talks. The former, when he mounted to the platform steps, was asked by an enthusiastic delegate from the back of the hall to "step up higher." To this the old war horse replied, "I have tried that before and failed."

The Nuckolls county man's address was along the lines of the history of the party and re-echoed the spirit of thousands of old soldiers of the state, who felt that the grand old party was still good enough for them and that William H. Taft, jurist, statesman and executive, was another of the party's honored presidents to have his name go upon the walls of fame.

**Resolution on Hopewell.**

Following the adoption of the resolutions as submitted by the committee and as read by Victor Rosewater, a resolution written by John L. Kennedy of Omaha, relating to the death of the late Lieutenant Governor Hopewell, was passed by an unanimous standing vote of the convention.

The Thayer county delegation here obtained recognition of Chairman Jefferies, and offered a resolution, which they asserted, as it was brought forward, was not a part of the platform, but mphatically a recommendation to the convention. In part it read as follows.

"We suggest and urge that the slogan of the republican party in this state be, 'Get Together, Get Together,' and keep on getting together from now on until the polls close on the evening of November 7, and until the sun sinks behind the mountains and all the stars, forget-me-nots of the angels, silently one by one twinkle in the infinite meadows of the heavens."

**Cheers Follow Thayer County.**

The suggestion of the Thayer county delegation was met with cheers from the fast dissolving factions that had earlier in the day been better defined than at that time.

The convention adjourned shortly after 4 o'clock, delegates who had come to the hall with touches of misgiving in their hearts, leaving with the thought of harmony uppermost in their minds. The attendance, which was slightly less than that expected a few hours before the gathering convened, was no less than 480 delegates, according to members of the state committee, though no official count was taken of the delegates present. No convention in years has been more harmonious, although early activities indicated that small factional differences threatened to instill themselves upon the convention though their supporters were manifestly so in the minority that they could hope to gain nothing thereby.

**New State Committee.**

The newly selected state central committee held a brief session following the adjournment and State Chairman William Hosenetter and Secretary R. G. Douglas were named as temporary officers thereof. It was agreed to leave the organization in that respect intact until after the primaries, when the committee will meet at the call of the chairman for purposes of reorganization. The new state committee as named for senatorial districts today is as follows, being composed of only ten of the former members of that body:

First, Ed. Ferneau, Auburn.
Second, M. T. Harrison, Dunbar.
Third, B. E. Hendricks, Wahoo.
Fourth, A. W. Jeffries, A. C. Pancoast, M. L. Learned, F. A. Shotwell and E. G. Brailey.
Fifth, E. R. Gurney, Fremont.
Sixth, E. D. Wigton, Lyons.
Seventh, J. C. McNish, Wisner.
Eighth, W. H. Needham.
Ninth, George Coupland, Elgin.
Tenth, George Wertz, Schuyler.
Eleventh, Carl Kramer, Columbus.
Twelfth, F. A. Marsh, Seward.
Thirteenth, S. W. Burnham, F. E. Edgerton, iLncoln.
Fourteenth, A. B. Spencer, Barneston.
Fifteenth, Dr. F. Wilcox, Hubbell.
Sixteenth, Anton Dredla, Crete.
Seventeenth, W. J. Farley, Aurora.
Eighteenth, C. R. Henninger, Grand Illand.
Nineteenth, H. G. Thomas, Harvard.
Twentieth, George Lyons, Nelson.
Twenty-first, C. W. McConoughey, Holdrege.
Twenty-second, N. P. McDonald, Kearney.
Twenty-third, T. T. Varney, Ainsley.
Twenty-fourth, D. C. Johns, Burwell.
Twenty-fifth, O. E. Elder, North Platte
Twenty-sixth, J. R.McCarl, McCook.
Twenty-seventh, J. M. Lynch, Bridgeport.
Twenty-eighth, E. H. Boyd, Alliance.

**New Hospital for Yankton.**

YANKTON, S. D., July 25.—(Special.)—The Mount Harty Hospital association has been incorporated in this city and the work of soliciting for the funds for the magnificent hospital planned for, for which $250,000 is needed, will be started at once. The officers chosen are: Bishop O'Gorman, honorary president; Father Placidus, president;; W. J. Fantle, vice president; E. M. Heaton, secretary; Sister M. Juliana, treasurer; J. A. Danforth, assistant treasurer.

# Platforms Adopted by Nebraska Political Parties July 25, 1911

## REPUBLICAN.

Rejoicing in the glorious record of the repuelican party which has given the nation thellustrious names of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt Taft, and reaffirming our devotion to republican principles, we, the republicans of Nebraska, congratulate the country on its continued peace, progress and prosperity under the wise guidance of our republican president.

The Arbitration treaties whose negotiation he has inspired, mark a notable step toward world peace and in only the lesser degree his tactfulness in maintaining neutrality and avoiding international complications during the revolution in Mexico. He is proving his devotion to the right policy of conservation of our natural resources. He is prosecuting the illegal trusts and combines without fear or favor. He is instituting reforms in the administration of the government which make for economy and efficiency. We have every confidence in the unselfish patriotism and conscientious devotion to public duty of William Howard Taft and we heartily endorse his statesmanlike administration.

We commend our republican representatives in both branches of congress for the conscientious and patriotic manner in which they have met the great issues confronting them.

Under our republican governor, Chester H. Aldrich, and his republican associates in the state house, the affairs of the state are being administered with sole regard to the public interest and the laws fearlessly and impartially enforced.

The state institutions are being reorganized and conducted on more businesslike basis, but with every due consideration for the wards of the state.

The railroad and public service corporations are being restrained from extor-

The railroads and public service corporations are bing restrained from extortion and unjust discrimination. The rights of the people are being safeguarded in every direction to make the Nebraska motto, "Equality before the law," a living reality.

For all this th rpublican party rightfully claims credit, as also for the progressive legislation whose enactment has been possible only by the co-operation of republican law makers and the approval of a republican executive, no less than for the blocking byl executive veto of vicious or purely partisan measures proposed solely for political effect.

Nebraska has always taken pride in its educational institutions, and we pledge liberal support to the state university in all of its branches and in view of the predominant agricultural interests of the state we specially commend the work being done by the agricultural college and schools.

## DEMOCRATIC.

The democracy of Nebraska in convention assembled, re-affirms its allegiance to the fundamental principles of the party as enunciated in the state and national platforms of 1908.

We point with pride to the leadership of thedemocracy of Nebraska has taken within the last quarter of a century in reforms already accomplished, as well as those that are in process of accomplishment. It was the voice of Nebraska democracy that pleaded persistently and in the face of great discouragement for the election of senators by the people, for the income tax, for tariff revision in the interests of the consumers, for the free listing of the products of the trusts, for the publicity of campaign fund receipts and expenditures, for guarantee of bank deposits, for the regulations of railroads, for the support of the rights of the states, and the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, for the prevention of the establishment of a twi-light zone between the nation and the state, in which exploiting interests might take refuge from both; for the preservation of our constitutional form, without impairment through legislation by courts or otherwise; for the vindication of the truth that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, and finally for the broad democratic doctring that the people may safely be entrusted with the control of their own government.

We congratulate the nation that democratic principles are rapidly winning favor in all sections of the country, and with fair-minded men of all parties. We rejoice in tht loyalty shown to these principles by the democratic members of the national senate and the house of representatives.

We view with pride the splendid qualities of faithful leadership displayed by patriotic and courageous democratic governors.

The record that has been made in congress and the states is proof that democracy is entitled to rule because of the high ideals of government it stands for, and that it can be trusted to guard the rights of the people because of the loyalty, experience and capacity shown by those whom it has entrusted with power. With confidence we ask for comparison of the record of democratic faithfulness, with that of republican unfaithfulness, the rising of democratic ideals with the lowering of republican standards of political morality, the popularity of democratic legislation with the growing odium attached to republican policies.

We point to the fact that democratic principles are triumphant in public opinion, and that the republican party is being forced gradually to abandon its attempt to hold the republican rank and file to longer support the so-called protective policy of that party. While we regret that there was not a dmocratic president and a dmocratic snate to make possible a beginning of tariff revision by striking a first blow at the protection now accorded all trust products in the present tariff bill. We point to the Taft reciprocity measure as proof that th republican party is now abandoning even the pretense that its protective policy is for th bnfit of th Amrican farmr. Th democratic free list tariff bill is proof that our party has taken a first step in the direction, and can be trusted when it is given powr to rduce the tariff which feeds th trusts and fattns them at the expens of th farmrs of th nation.

We favor the early passage of a service pension bill. We commend the democratic representatives of this state for their support of such a measure in the last congress, and urge our senators and representatives in the present congress to earnest effort along that line to the end that this long deferred act of justice to the old veterans will speedily become a law.

This convention commends and endorses the record of the late democratic legislature and congratulttes it uop its fidelity to the platform pledges upon which its members were elected. We endorse the law which the legisalture enacted for the election by the people of delegates to the national conventions, and for the instruction of those delegates, by the people, as to whom they shall support for president and vice president, and the constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum, whereby the people themselves are given the power to finally settle local questions of government or political differences by a direct vote, to which amendment we pledge our support.

We submit that the issue presented in the approaching campaign is whether any but republican citizens are entitled to representation i nthe supreme court, on the railway commission or board of regents o fthe tSate university. We further urge upon the people of this state the great importance of settling these questions aright.

What democratic representation in congress has done for the people may be seen by contrasting th epresent congress with the last republican congress. What democratic representation in the various legislatures has done is shown by the long list of progressive laws which such legislatures have passed. Because of the record made by the last two democratic legislatures, and the leadership of Nebraska democracy, Nebraska has the foremost place among the states of the nation as a leader in all matters of progressive legislation, which tend to promote th ebest interests of the commonwealth and keep the powers of government closest to the people. We submit that a congress or a legislature composed exclusively of members of one party would not be for the best interests of the public.

We further declare that it is as important to have both schools of political thought represented in the supreme court, which interprets the laws, as in the legislature, which makes them.

There are scores of thousands of Nebraskans who are not republicans, who contribute their full share of taxes to the support of the university, and who have a pride and interest in its welfare. It should be their right, as well as to the best interests of the university itself, to have them represented in its management.

The railway commission is one of the most important under our constitution. Its purpose is to guard the interests of the general public in dealing with the great transportation companies. It is of the greatest importance that the commission shall not become a partisan institution, and, therefore, we ask that the rest of the electorate of the state that does not align iself with the republican party be accorded representation upon this board.

We deplore the veto of the non-partisan judiciary act by a republican governor, and we invite fair-minded republicans to join with us in the coming election to help us acquire representation for our party on the supreme bench and on a board of regents of the state university, and a democratic railway commission, so that the democratic citizens of this state may be accorded at least a minority representation in these various bodies. We submit that this will be as much to the interest of republicans who desire good government as to the interest of the democratic party.

# DEMOS THROTTLE THE DOGS OF WAR

(Continued from Page One.)

capable of legislating or governing. The democratic house of representatives has met and disproved that accusation.

"For forty years republican farmers had been deluded by the notion that the protective tariff was of benefit to them. Those who studied the question from an economic and not a political standpoint knew that this so-called protection was a mere means of deceiving the republican farmer and getting his vote for these industries that robbed the many for the benefit of the few.

"The fraud became so transparent that even a republican president of the most standpat character refused to stand for it longer. He well knew that if the American farmer had any competitor it was the Canadian farmer, and with knowledge of this fact the president proposed a law admitting the principal agricultural products of Canada to our markets on a free trade basis. By this measure the American farmer is subjected to competition with his only real competitor.

"Instantly the republican politicians began to clamor against the action of their own president. They present no legitimate arguments against the reciprocity bill, but the shrewd ones among them realize that as soon as the farmer has the wool pulled from over his eyes, as soon as he can see that he has to sell all his products on a free trade basis, that he will help tear down the entire tariff wall.

"And in this the wily republican politicians are making no mistake. As soon as the delusion is removed from the eyes of the farmers of the northwest, the protective tariff is doomed. The moment that the reciprocity bill becomes a law it is safe to predict that 99 per cent of the farmers of these prairie states will be in favor of that splendid democratic measure known as the farmers' free list.

**Brags About Nebraska.**

"Leaving the domain of national politics, we find in Nebraska much to congratulate ourselves upon. The democratic platform adopted a year ago at Grand Island, pledged our legislative candidates to submit to the people certain vital and valuable amendments to the state constitution.

"We promised to submit an amendment providing for the initiative and referendum, and we faithfully kept that pledge. We promised an amendment providing that elections should be held only once in two years instead of annually, as now, thereby saving the people from political turmoil and the taxpayers from a large expense. That platform pledge has been faithfully kept by our democratic legislature.

"We promised to submit an amendment giving to the larger cities of the state the right of local control of their affairs. That amendment has also gone to the people for ratification.

"The only national politics of any significance in this year's election in Nebraska is the fight between Taft and La Follette. No matter which of the republican candidates for supreme judges shall be successful at the primaries, all three will be supporters of Taft. All three will be opposed to La Follette.

"I am sure that if all the republicans of Nebraska could be got out at the primaries to express their preference between Taft and La Follette, that La Follette would win by an overwhelming majority. But the friends of La Follette are mostly among the plain people, while Taft's supporters are among the corporations and politicians. These latter classes are always out on primary day, while, unfortunately, too many of the plain people remain at home.

**Pleads for Insurgent Help.**

"But the thing I want to make clear to the La Follette republicans is this: That if the republican candidates for judges of the supreme court are elected in November, the standpatters in Nebraska and elsewhere will claim their election as a Taft victory. If the La Follette republicans want to secure a La Follette delegation from Nebraska next year, then the thing for them to do is to defeat these Taft republicans for judges of the supreme court and help us elect the democrat ticket.

"One thing further I wish to suggest to the convention. It relates not in reality to this year, but to next and I suggest it at this time that there may be abundant time for discussion and consideration. I refer to the water power of the state. The grabbing of water power by favorites has been one of the disgraces of Taft's administration. It has blackened more than one reputation. Covetous men of wealth are reaching out for the control of our water power for water power in the end, is the cheapest of all power.

"This is the electric age and nothing enables us to use electricity so cheaply as the use of water power. Nebraska has many streams which are capable of producing valuable water power. All should be conserved to the state and not farmed out to private corporations.

"Let us not be as the republicans, afraid to trust the people to manage their own business; to control and operate their own water powers. Let us not be afraid, as republicans are, that the people in their business undertakings will be a failure. Let us stand with our face to the rising and not the setting sun; let us be a party of courage and good cheer."

**No Contest on Committee.**

At the conclusion of Mr. Harrington's address the temporary organization was made permanent. The naming of a committee on resolutions was disposed of without a contest, all factions being given representation. The convention then, at 3:20 p. m., recessed to await the report of the resolutions committee.

When the delegates were called to order the selection of state committeemen engaged the convention pending the report of the resolutions committee. John C. Byrnes of Columbus was selected as chairman of the state committee.

Charles Wooster of Merrick county was recognized during a lull and brought the convention to an uproar by offering a motion, which was seconded, that a ballot be taken by the convention for the choice of a candidate for the presidential nomination.

**Wooster Stirs Animals.**

The motion offered by Mr. Wooster was as follows: "I move that we now take a straw ballot as to candidates for the democratic nomination for president. Each delegate to write on his ballot the name of the man of his choice."

The motion was a signal for a burst of "Noes" from the delegates, but someone in the audience seconded it. The chairman had considerable difficulty in securing ordr, but finally the delegates were quited.

Chairman Harrington thn ruled the motion out of ordr, saying that under the Nebraska primary law the voters had an opportunity to express their individual preferences for presidential candidates at proper time and that it was not the business of the convention to take up such matters.

He offered in th same brath, howvr, to take a vote on an appeal from his decision. The convention yelled "No," and even refused to hear Woostr until Chairman Harrington appld for quiet and a hearing for the Merrick county delegate. Wooster, when permitted to spak, rfusd to appal from th decision, remarking that such an appeal would be useless.

**Demands Chance to Talk.**

He declared, however, that th federal constitution provided for fre spch and paceful assembly. Th convention was in an uproar of opposition, but the chairman insisted on Wooster having a hearing:

"Because we want no charges of gag rule made against this convention," he said.

Wooster spoke for about two minutes, declaring himself for no particular candidate. His address was listened to in a spirit of good nature and he was permitted to continue without further interruption.

The committee reported at 5:30 o'clock and the convention acted of its report at once.

Two revisions had ben made of the platform before its final adoption. There was

**Platform Carefully Revised.**

doubt until the last minute as to who would represent the different factions, who sought representation on the committee, and its final makeup resulted in the wording of the final draft of the platform being materially changed from what had been earlier presented as a tentative draft of the document.

The committee was satisfactory to the convention, so far as outward appearance indicated and whenthe report was presented it was quickly adopted without a dissenting voice.

The convention adjourned sine die at 6:10 p. m.

**Democratic State Committee.**

First District—J. S. McCardy, Auburn.
Second District—J. S. Livingston, Cass.
Third District—W. D. Shall, Springfield
Fourth District—C. E. Fanning, George Rogers, John A. Rine, Omaha; Charles A. Tracy, Benson; Fred Heffienger, South Omaha.
Fifth District—Waldo Wintersteen, Fremont.
Sixth District—M. W. Murray, Pender.
Seventh District—Fred P. Hunker, West Point.
Eighth District—F. P. O'Gara, Hartington.
Ninth District—James T. Brady, Albion.
Tenth Disctrict—Harry Miller, Stanton.
Eleventh District—C. M. Gruenther, Columbus.
Twelfth District—V. E. Bernicker, Seward.
Thirteenth District—Dr. P. L. Hall, A. S. Tibbitts, Lincoln.
Fourteenth District—J. R. McCrann, Beatrice.
Fifteenth District—Dan Kavanagh, Fairbury.
Sixteenth District—W. S. Collett, Crete.
Seventeenth District—A. P. Sprague, Aurora.
Eighteenth District—Frank J. Taylor, St. Paul.
Nineteenth District—R. B. Wahlquist, Hastings.
Twentieth District—George E. Hall, Franklin.
Twenty-first District—J. H. Mooney, Arapahoe.
Twenty-second District—W. F. Bailey, Kearney.
Twenty-third District—Horace M. Davis, Ord.
Twenty-fourth District—James F. O'Donnell, O'Neill.
Twenty-fifth District—George C. Gillan, Lexington.
Twenty-sixth District—N. J. Uehling, Indianola.
Twenty-seventh District—Robert Graham, Cleman.
Twenty-eighth District—C. A. Ruby, Valentine.

# ANOTHER SMASH IN COTTON

**New Orleans Bears Beat Down the Price Two Dollars a Bale.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—The worst smash of the season in the cotton market came today without warning. The loss on the new crop months, the principal object of the attack by the bear side amount to exactly 40 points, or $2 a bale. August, in which all that is left of the old crop interest, is centered lost 20 points, or $1.50 a bale.

Dr. Clark on Thursday the 20th, extracted 21 teeth with his local anaesthetic. The lady says he did not hurt her, but with one tooth. The name of this lady may be had by calling up the office.

| | |
|---|---|
| Set of Teeth | $5.00 |
| Very Best Set of Teeth | $8.00 |
| Aluminum Plates, very best made | $10.00 |
| Gold Plates | $25.00 and up |
| Gold Crowns | $4.00 and up |
| Porcelain Crowns, like your own teeth | $3.00 |
| Gold Fillings | $1.00 and up |
| Silver Fillings | 50c |
| Porcelain Fillings | $1.00 |
| Bridge Work, per tooth | $4.00 |

Dr. Clark
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ANY STRAW HAT....98c
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$3.50, $4, $5 KING QUALITY OXFORDS ....$2.69
WORSTED PANTS at 79c
$1.75 PANTS at.....98c
$1.50, $2 CLUETT and MANHATTAN SHIRTS at.....59c
75c UNION SUITS.....49c
35c FANCY HOSE.....15c
$2.50 SOFT HATS...$1.33
25c NECKWEAR...12½c
50c OVERALLS at....35c
35c SUSPENDERS at..17c
$3 SUIT CASES.....$1.69
$1 SOFT SHIRTS.....49c
$2.25 SHOES at.....$1.48

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