

PRIMARY OVERSHADOWS ALL

State House on Anxious Seat to Ascertain the Result.

CANDIDATES FILE EXPENSES

Make Official Declaration What They Have Expended in Making the Race for Nomination in Nebraska.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—There was great interest today among capital employes in the result of the primary. While the interest was greatest beforehand in the presidential situation, the returns this morning were ample to satisfy in this respect. The personnel of the republican nominees for state offices was the main topic today. Especially was this true with employes in the office of land commissioner and auditor in which there is certain to be a change in the head as the present incumbents are not candidates for re-election. Naturally, these employes who desire to hold over, would like to know who the party candidate is. Neither the returns in the morning papers nor those which came in during the day shed any light which was satisfying on this question. Some of the officials who went home to vote arrived back at the capitol in the morning and others in the afternoon. The primary was so absorbing that little business was attempted and in fact there were few who came to the capitol on business here.

Expense Accounts Come In. Candidates are beginning to file their expense accounts. Grant Martin, republican candidate for attorney general, was low man, his certificate showing that he expended absolutely nothing except the official filing fee of \$10. Ben Hayden, for railroad commissioner, was a close second, expending \$10 as filing fee and \$1 for other purposes. J. E. Deltzell, republican candidate for state superintendent, certified to expending \$67.65, and Addison Wait, republican candidate for secretary of state, expended \$50. Of this \$19 was for filing fee and the remainder for postal cards containing information for voters at the primary.

Monday has been set for the hearing on the physical valuation of the Burlington railroad. The differences between that state and the company on this point are great and considerable testimony is likely to be taken.

Eustis Files Complaint.

The town of Eustis has filed complaint against the Burlington road and asks the railway commission for relief. The complaint sets out that the branch on which the town is located has inadequate service and that it requires from a week to ten days to get freight from Missouri river points and five days to get it from points on the same line. Freight trains, they allege, are run irregularly and no one knows when to expect them. They ask for relief from the commission. The company will be given time to reply and then a date set for a hearing.

In digging up the roadway on the west front of the capitol building for the foundation of the Lincoln monument it developed that the roadway is not only macadamized, but that the broken stone extends down to a depth of about three feet. The most of this stone is in large pieces and there has been considerable speculation how it came to be there. One of the old-timers reports that this stone is out of the old capitol building and when that structure was torn down to make room for the present one it was also decided to grade up the grounds around the capitol. The stone from the old building was dumped in here partly to get rid of it and partly to help fill up as it was not considered to be of value for building purposes.

Sprague Man Ends Life.

Fred Frattourer of Sprague, Lancaster county, was found dead this morning back of his house, hanging by a rope. He had undoubtedly committed suicide. Neighbors have noted for several days that he was acting strangely and he had told several parties that neighbors were "after" him. So far as they know there was no truth in the belief he entertained. He had not been seen since early the day before and it is not known when he hung himself. He had carefully packed his personal belongings and left his pocketbook on the sill of the door. He was unmarried, his father and mother both dead and the only surviving relative is a sister, Mrs. Fred Grage of Sprague.

John Rothmann, a hired man on the farm of Arthur Dienert, near this city, undoubtedly owes his life to a faithful shepherd dog. Rothmann was attacked by a bull, thrown to the ground and the animal was proceeding to gore him to death when the dog attacked the bull and drove him off. Rothmann has a broken collar bone, a dislocated shoulder, several broken ribs and many bruises, but at the hospital in this city, to which he was taken, it was said that he would live in all probability.

Two Weddings at Republican City.

REPUBLICAN CITY, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—Bud Waggoner of Republican City and Miss Bertha Godken of Napoleon, Neb., were united in marriage on Thursday at Alma by the county judge, J. L. Beebe.

Walter Hickman and Miss Helen Schworer of this place were united in marriage at the Immaculate Conception church at Napoleon by Father Downing Wednesday, April 17.

Mrs. Horn Dies from Injuries Received in an Auto Wreck

Mrs. Helen Near Higby Horn, wife of W. H. C. Horn, head of the Horn Automobile Supply company, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher Higby, died at the Clarkson hospital at 9 o'clock last night from injuries received in an automobile accident last Friday night. She was a bride of less than three months, having been married here January 29 last.

Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of her parents, 346 South Twenty-sixth street, the Rev. Hugh B. Speer of the Central United Presbyterian church officiating. Interment will be private at the Forest Lawn cemetery.

Mrs. Horn's condition, which improved steadily for four days following the accident, took a turn for the worse Thursday night. She was unconscious all day yesterday and sank rapidly after 2 o'clock last night. She died without regaining consciousness. Internal hemorrhages, resulting from a rupture of the liver, are believed to have been the immediate cause of Mrs. Horn's death.

All members of her immediate family, except a brother, Beecher Higby, Jr., were present when the end came. Beecher Higby, Jr., is now in Basin, Wyo. He will start for Omaha today. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made. Following a brief honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Horn took up their residence at 195 Underwood avenue, Dundee. Born in this city May 15, 1880, Mrs. Horn was educated in the public schools of Omaha, with the exception of one winter spent with relatives in Washington. She was widely known and popular with the younger set of Omaha, particularly in musical circles. Possessed of a rich contralto voice, trained under Prof. Thomas Kelly, she belonged to the First Methodist and the Mendelssohn choirs. She was to have participated with the latter organization in its annual concert next Monday. She was a member of the Central United Presbyterian church.

TECUMSEH MAN BECOMES DAUGHTER'S FATHER-IN-LAW

TECUMSEH, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—Charles B. Morrison and Miss Bernice Lewis, well known people of Sterling, secured a license to wed Tuesday and have since been married. In the marriage of these young people conditions are peculiarly mixed. Miss Lewis is the daughter by his first wife of Rev. John Lewis, Methodist minister at Sterling. Miss Lewis' mother is dead. Mr. Morrison is the son of the present Mrs. Lewis, wife of the preacher named. His father is dead and Rev. Mr. Lewis and his present wife have been married for some twelve years. There is no relationship between the bride and groom, and yet they have been members of the same family. Rev. Mr. Lewis by marriage is his own daughter's father-in-law. He is also her stepfather.

New Officers at West Point.

WEST POINT, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—The new city administration has been inducted into office. Mayor William Dill has made appointments as follows: City attorney, M. McLaughlin; marshal, Fred Jacobs; night watch, George Shaw; city physician, Dr. H. S. Summers. No appointment has yet been made for water commissioner, it being the intention of the mayor to consolidate that office with the office of water works engineer. Councilman Henry Ickman was chosen president of the council.

Chadron Elects Teachers.

CHADRON, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—The following teachers have been selected for the ensuing year: Superintendent, S. E. Mills; principal high school, H. Claire Welker; high school teacher, Blanche Sperling and Minnie Tuchenbaugen; grades, Ruth Cookrell, Clair Moorman, Jennie Vaughn and Bertha Vaughn; kindergarten, Rose Armstrong and Alberta Munkres.

Prof. Adams Goes to Wymore.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—Prof. Percy Adams, head master of the Nebraska Military academy, has been elected superintendent of the Wymore schools to succeed Prof. Graham, resigned. Mr. Graham expects to travel next year on the road for a wholesale book concern.

Mrs. Jacob Leuning.

TECUMSEH, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—Mrs. Jacob Leuning, a pioneer woman of Cuming county, who was the wife of Jacob Leuning and had resided with her husband on the farm here for nearly forty years. She was 75 years of age. Interment was at Creighton under Catholic auspices.

Seven Young Wolves Captured.

TECUMSEH, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—William Glasson and Fred Jacks captured seven young wolves in a galvanized iron drainage tube under a road east of the city yesterday. The animals were driven into the tube and the men stopped one end of the cylinder and crawled into the other and captured the game.

Key to the Situation—See Advertising.

REGION OF MANY STRIKES

Long Series of Labor Troubles in Anthracite Coal Fields.

SIXTY YEARS OF MINING STRIFE

Brief Review of Succession of Industrial Wars Between the Workmen and Coal Barons.

The first organized strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania occurred just sixty-three years ago. Before that time there had been unnumbered differences between miners and operators, resulting in local suspensions of work, but of these no record has been kept; and the Schuylkill county strike of 1851 stands out as the opening battle of a long-drawn-out warfare which has kept the hardcoal regions in a state of unrest ever since then, barring the last ten years.

There were occasional years between 1850 and 1860 when quiet prevailed for the most part throughout the region, but as a general thing disputes, threats and strikes occurred in one locality or another. How many hundreds or thousands of such strikes took place will never be known, for until comparatively recent times no adequate data has been preserved. The bureau of mines now supplies information of strikes since the time when it was organized; the coal companies have data, scattered through their voluminous records; the weekly and daily newspapers published in the anthracite fields have preserved in their files such brief references to labor troubles as they have been in the habit of printing. But it was left for a clergyman, the Rev. Peter Roberts of Mahanoy City, in the lower anthracite fields, to make exhaustive research and to collate as fully as possible a record of strikes, which were published years ago in an elaborate treatise entitled, "The Anthracite Coal Industry." This book is out of print.

It is interesting to note, in the strike of 1850, the first recorded conflict between capital and organized labor in the anthracite industry, that the issues involved were just about the same as those involved in every great strike since then.

The First Strike.

Away back then, in '50, a year before the California gold excitement, a labor organization of anthracite miners was formed down in Schuylkill county by John Bates, after whom it was named. The organizer of the Bates union worked indefatigably for a year to enlist members in the organization, just as John Mitchell, more than half a century later, did missionary work for a year to increase membership in the United Mine Workers before pulling off his first disastrous strike.

The Bates union held a meeting on May 2, 1850, in the village of Minersville, and another meeting on May 3 in the adjoining township, at which resolutions were adopted stating that "We have learned from Divine Providence that the laborer is worthy of his hire," adding significantly that if any man was prevented from working because of his membership in the union they would all strike.

The same tactics were employed in that strike in 1850 that have been employed ever since then, including the strike directed by John Mitchell in 1892, when the entire national guard of Pennsylvania, numbering 8,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, were wholly unable to cope with rioters and dynamiters, or to quell the insurrection.

The men in the Bates union armed themselves with cudgels, formed themselves into bands, and marched through the Black valley, and by the usual methods of threat, intimidation and assault when deemed necessary compelled men to quit work and join their ranks.

After several weeks of struggle the operators and the workmen got together and effected a compromise, the strike was declared off and the men went back to work.

Troubles After the War.

Small labor troubles of local importance only continued to crop out in various parts of the region until the civil war was in progress, when the price of coal jumped from \$2.75 per ton at Philadelphia in 1862 until it brought ready sale two years later at \$9.75.

So many men were needed in military and naval operations that labor became scarce and wages correspondingly higher; but when the war ended labor again rushed into the coal fields, and the oversupply brought wages down from their high water level.

In 1865-66 miners organized to resist this natural reduction due to the law of supply and demand, but they failed, although several strikes were declared. It was in the latter part of 1867 that labor leaders in all the three anthracite fields realized the necessity of having the workmen knitted together in one strong union, and after much careful discussion, in July, 1868, the first comprehensive anthracite coal union was formed—the Workmen's Benevolent association, whose first president and controlling spirit was John Siney.

Before many months the "W. B. A." as old miners still call it, was strongly entrenched in the lower and middle fields. So large a proportion of mine workers became members that it virtually controlled the situation there. This strengthening of membership was accomplished, however, by a constant succession of local strikes, paralyzing with operators, temporary resumption of work and then more strikes.

While the middle and lower fields were tied up hard and fast, however, the mines in the upper field, the Wilkesbarré region, continued to work day and night, and supplied the public demand for anthracite. So Siney's men started on a march across country to Wilkesbarré to persuade the miners there to go on strike. In this they were so far successful that the operators in the upper field agreed to an eight-hour working day, although the men failed to get an advance in wages.

The strike lasted nearly all summer in the lower or Schuylkill region, when an agreement was reached whereby the men gained a 10 per cent advance, but lost their demand for an eight-hour day. Big Operators Come In. Everybody now hoped for a year of peace and work and wages, but early in 1870 the Schuylkill operators announced a reduction of wages; the union resisted and ordered another strike, which was not generally obeyed. The operators offered to compromise, as usual, but the union declined, until in July it effected an agreement with Franklin B. Gowen, newly elected president of the Reading railroad. In agreement with this "Gowen compromise," the strike was resumed, and the union was supreme. The leaders of the W. B. A. were able literally to dictate all sorts of terms to operators as well as wage rates; to regu-

Good Furniture

Can be purchased at popular prices. The items here described are worthy of consideration. They are substantially made and finished. Good serviceable goods such as we can recommend and guarantee.

Brass Bed (Like cut) This bed is finished in a satin finish in the same manner as our expensive beds. Continuous posts 2 inches thick with heavy filling. Price, \$15.75.



Brass Bed (Like cut)

Our own brand. Clean, sanitary, comfortable. Extra quality. Low in price.

Our Special Felt

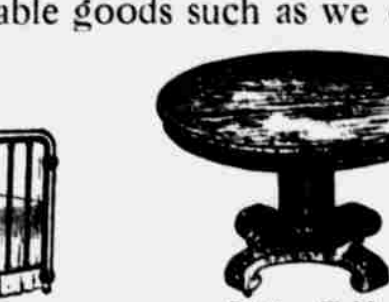
A mattress made of layer felt, covered with art ticking. Mattress weighs 48 pounds. Price \$8.00.

Sunshine Felt

A thoroughly well made mattress which we highly recommend. 48 lbs. made of layer felt. Price \$10.00.

Imperial Felt

A high quality felt mattress. Selected white stock covered in art ticking. Price \$12.00.



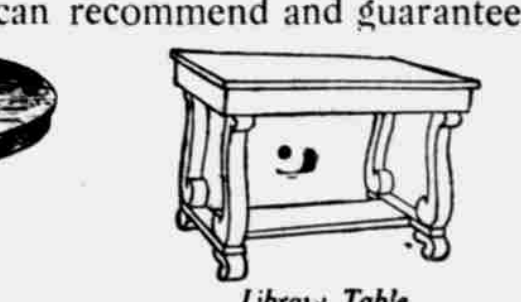
Dining Table (Like cut)

54-inch round top, 8-ft. extension with pedestal locking device; beautifully figured; quartered oak; heavy Colonial scroll base. Price \$36.50



Dining Chair (Like cut)

Quartered oak, golden finish, full box frame; slip leather seat; plain rich design. Price \$2.50.



Library Table

Solid mahogany, scroll design, dull finish; top is 30 ins. wide by 48 ins. long. A high grade table at a very reasonable price—\$33.50.

Fumed Oak Rocker

Stickley Bros. make, full size, comfortable with loose Spanish leather seat. Each, \$6.75.

Rocker

Large arm rocker, solid mahogany with Spanish leather upholstered seat and back. Value \$30. Special, each, \$20.00.

Refrigerators

Our new line of the famous Herrick Refrigerators now ready for inspection. The Herrick is a most perfect dry cold air circulating refrigerator. Price \$14 and up.

Lace Curtains

New, beautiful patterns. Prices as low as well made, high quality curtains can be sold for.

Serim curtains, cluny edge. Cluny curtains on double thread net. Filet curtains, machine woven. Price \$2.95 per pair.

Hand hemmed Cluny curtains. Extra fine Serim curtains. Duchess lace curtains. Price, per pair \$4.75.

Cluny with insertion and edge. Serim with embroidered band.



Matting Covered Shirt Waist Boxes

In all sizes. Used for storing winter clothing.

26-inch box, each \$2.95

30-inch box, each \$4.50

42-inch box, each \$6.75

On display in our basement.

Spec'Demonstration

In Kitchenware Department

Wagoner Cast Aluminum Tea Kettle

Note the lid, which is opened and closed by pressing the ball, making it almost impossible to burn or scald the hands.



Tea Kettle, sells regularly at \$3.25—Special during demonstration \$2.50

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.

late hours and conditions of work; to increase the production of an individual colliery, or to cut it down to practically nothing.

So unreasonable were the demands insisted upon by the union that scores of independent operators were crushed, and to save themselves from utter ruin were forced to turn their properties over to the control of a few great coal corporations, which thereby grew in strength and power. It is strange that men able to build up and manage a labor union like the W. B. A. failed utterly to see that every time they crushed a small operator they automatically strengthened a group of great corporations which they would fight some day.

Shattered Union.

This day came in November, 1870, when three of the great companies announced a reduction of 20 per cent. The men employed by these companies went on strike within a few days, and on Jan. 18, 1871, a general strike was ordered, which shut down practically every anthracite mine. After several months of idleness, rioting and terrorism the troops were called out, and in conflict with them several strikers were killed. Work was resumed immediately, as has been ever the case when troops were able to put down coal-region riots. The union was utterly defeated, and the men gladly went to work on terms laid down by their employers. The W. B. A. was crushed everywhere but in the Schuylkill region, where it hung along in name at least for several years.

Between this strike of 1871 and the "long strike" of 1877 there was no general organized suspension of work, although local troubles here and there were constantly coming up to be discussed and settled somehow. The

"long strike" lasted for five months, and was confined largely to the Schuylkill region, where operators announced a 10 per cent reduction in pay. While the Schuylkill region men were suffering the poverty, misery and hardship of a strike, the mines in the upper and middle regions were working overtime, to the prosperity of their employes. After five months the Schuylkill miners gave in and went back to work at a 20 per cent reduction, instead of the 10 per cent which had been offered them before they declared the long strike.

Utmost Everywhere.

The widespread railroad strikes of 1877 made it impossible to ship coal away from the mines, so there was a general suspension of work throughout the whole region, until anthracite could be moved to market. Then it was that the miners of the two greatest corporations in the advanced district demanded 25 per cent advance in wages. This was refused and a strike was ordered which lasted three months.

Half a dozen years followed the strikes of 1877 with nothing more than local disturbances, demands, strikes, resumption of work, etc. It was in 1884 that the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated association was organized, and three years later it included some 20,000 members. During these years, also, the Knights of Labor were actively at work in the anthracite region, and in 1887 the two organizations became one in membership. A few months afterward the knights indorsed a strike which tied up the mines of the middle and lower fields. After months of idleness and hunger the poor fellows who had been induced to strike insisted that the Knights of Labor officials find some means of ending the terrible struggle. So an offer to arbitrate the situation was made, but the operators said the president of the Knights of Labor was wholly ignorant of anthracite coal mining, and refused to treat with him as being competent to judge the many questions involved. This strike ended in March, 1888, in a defeat for the men so complete that the Knights of Labor went utterly to pieces in that part of the country.

Two States Visited

By Damaging Winds

DENVER, April 20.—Several persons are reported to have been killed and others injured in a tornado which struck Bison, in Rusk county, Kansas, about 2 o'clock today, according to advices received here. Much property damage is reported also. Bison is on the Missouri Pacific railroad and advices from Pueblo, Colo., state that all Missouri Pacific wires are down.

Death Record.

Mrs. Wiley Stone. REPUBLICAN CITY, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—Mrs. Wiley Stone, aged 75 years, died at her home, eight miles south of this city, Wednesday. Deceased leaves

Lewis R. Cornish.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—Lewis R. Cornish, aged 73, died at his home in Fairfield April 17. Funeral to be held at the Christian church Sunday at 2 o'clock. Burial in the Fairfield cemetery.

George Roos.

LORTON, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—George Roos, aged 62 years, passed away at his home three miles northwest of Lorton Friday. He received a stroke of paralysis Sunday and did not recover. He is survived by a widow, six sons and three daughters.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

Could Hardly Eat. Gradually Grew Worse. Relieved by Peruna.

Mr. A. M. Ikerd, Box 21, West Burlington, Ia., writes:



"I had catarrh of the stomach and small intestine for a number of years. I went to a number of doctors and got no relief, and finally one of my sons sent me to Chicago, and I met the same fate. They said they could do nothing for me, said I had cancer of the stomach and there was no cure. I almost thought the same, for my breath was offensive and I could not eat anything without great misery, and I gradually grew worse. Finally I concluded to try Peruna, and I found relief and a cure for that dreadful disease, catarrh. I took five bottles of Peruna and two of Mannell's Tonic and I now feel like a new man. There is nothing better than Peruna, and I keep a bottle of it in my house all the time."

Advertisement for A. Mandelberg jewelry store. Text: 'Come! Make a Bid! Must Raise \$15,000 in 10 Days --- A \$50,000 Stock of Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds and Silverware is Yours At Auction! Two Sales Daily--2:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. A. MANDELBERG 1522 Farnam St. Omaha'

Advertisement for Skin Peeling Nature's Aid to New Complexion. Text: 'Skin Peeling Nature's Aid to New Complexion (From Woman's Tribune) Merciolized wax is a natural beautifier. By flaking off the devitalized surface skin, it merely restores Nature's work. The second skin layer, brought gradually to view, exhibits the healthy youthful color produced by capillary circulation. This because the capillaries are thus brought nearer the surface; also because the new skin is unsoiled by dust and dirt. This wax, to be had at any drug store (as ounce will do) is put on nightly like cold cream, washed off mornings with warm water. Its work usually is completed in from seven to ten days, long enough not to show too marked results from day to day, or cause pain or detention indoors. A face bath to remove wrinkles, made by dissolving an ounce of salicote in a half pint witch hazel, is another natural beautifier, since its astringent and tonic effects smooth out the wrinkles in accordance with Nature's own process.'

Advertisement for Mrs. Wiley Stone. Text: 'Mrs. Wiley Stone. REPUBLICAN CITY, Neb., April 20.—(Special.)—Mrs. Wiley Stone, aged 75 years, died at her home, eight miles south of this city, Wednesday. Deceased leaves'