ISSUE ORDERLY GOVERNMENT

Governor Roosevelt Arraigns Democracy for Inciting Lawlessness.

PREVIOUS RESULTS OF SUCH ADVICE

Dupes Pay the Penalty for Violating the Law, While Advisers in High Places Go Free—Hits Croker Hard.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The Roosevelt special pulled out of the Buffalo depot at 8:40 this morning, bound for Jamestown, where it will remain tonight and is scheduled to stop at many places along the route. The governor felt very well, his voice not appearing to have felt the strain of last night's three meetings. For the first time since the trip began the governor last night attended a dinner after he was all through with the meetings. Former Senator John Laughlin of this city gave a dinner to the orators and newspaper men of the train and the governor asked to be included in the party. He made a few remarks about the pleasant features of the trip and the great assistance that had been rendered them by those who have accompanied him.

ATTICA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The first stop of the Roosevelt train was made at Batavia, at which place the train was a little behind time. The governor said:

There are many great issues at stake in this campaign. It is of vital consequence to the country that we should have a sound currency, it is also of the utmost importance that the economic policies under which we exist should be maintained. It is of the utmost importance that our honor should be kept unstained, either by partial repudiation at home or by the ignominious neglect of our duty to the flag in the eyes of the nations of mankind. But there are issues which surpass even these because they concern the durability of the republic itself. Beyond all other issues are the issues of orderly liberty under the law and civic honor. Mr. Bryan's lieutenant, Mr. Croker, represents the forces which stand for civic dishonesty, and now they openly champion the cause of riot, of mob violence, of upsetting by force or fraud the verdict rendered by the people at the polls. Without any rebuke or repudiation from Mr. Bryan, and with the openly expressed encouragement and approval of Senator Jones, who is running Mr. Bryan's national canvass, Mr. Croker has now twice in open statement incited the ignorant, the violent and the lawless to open riot on election day, next Tuesday. He has done this in so many words, with the approval, tacitly expressed, of the national leaders of his party.

Legitimate Consequence.

Such advice is a fitting sequence to the way in which the members of his party have for the last six weeks been conducting their campaign. It is fitting and natural when mobs are encouraged to break up peaceable political meetings, to interfere with the right of free speech and of free discussion on the platform of the issues before the people that there should follow advice from the recognized leaders of the party guilty of such conduct calculated to overthrow the verdict of the people where it shall be given. Let us recall to you that our present election law, which provides for equal representation of the two parties through their inspector at the count of the vote, was passed by a republican legislature and signed by Roswell P. Flower, a democrat of the old school, a democrat who repudiated Mr. Bryan and stood staunchly on the side of honesty. Mr. Jones and Mr. Croker knew well that under the present election law in this state absolute justice will be done unless they or their friends are able to prevent it being done. Have these men forgotten the events of 1886 and 1894 in this state? Have they forgotten that precisely such inflammatory statements as theirs led to riot and disorder of which they are guilty, then led in Troy to the murder of one man at the polls, and to the execution of his murderers? Those who incite ignorant and violent men to such deeds of violence as in the past have culminated in murder and are liable at any time to culminate in murder are normally guilty. They themselves, however, no matter how morally guilty, would go free, while their ignorant and lawless dupes would pay the full penalty of the law. Have those men forgotten that scores of election officers in 1894 paid in prison the penalty of doing just the kind of thing which they try to incite others to attempt? Let there be no misunderstanding. Every power of the state will be used to see that on next Tuesday each man in this state shall cast his vote as he pleases and shall have it counted as cast. I should regret the election of Mr. Bryan as the greatest possible calamity that could befall this nation, but if Mr. Bryan has a plurality of but one vote in this state its count will be protected by every force at the command of the executive.

Talks to Dunkirk Engine Builders.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Governor Roosevelt finished the next to the last day of his tour in New York state in this city, traveling through five counties and making fifteen speeches.

The stops where the most considerable time was spent were at Dunkirk and Jamestown. His speeches during the day and at both of these cities were flavored with vigorous attacks on Richard Croker and National Chairman Jones for their alleged attitude on the counting of the ballots, which Governor Roosevelt diagnosed as an incitement to violence. At both Dunkirk and Jamestown, and especially in Jamestown tonight, there were immense audiences. At Dunkirk, where three meetings were held, the governor in addressing the first open air meeting in front of the Brooks Locomotive works, which suspended work in order to give the employes an opportunity to hear him, replied to Mr. Bryan, and said among other things:

I want to take up one or two statements made last Saturday by Mr. Bryan when he was here. In the first place, Mr. Bryan said the argument of the dinner pail was bad because it was not full. Now I don't know exactly how full it is, but I do know it is four times fuller than it was four years ago. Here are the figures for the present year for these works as compared with 1896: The average monthly wages paid out now are a little over $100,000, as against $28,000 four years ago; that is an increase of 257 per cent. The average number of locomotives turned out is twenty-eight a month, as against eight in 1896, and the number of men at work is 2,100, as against 800. Mr. Bryan said if we were prosperous it was not due to us. Well, I tell you one thing, Mr. Bryan is not responsible for it.

"You bet your life he isn't," shouted one of the grimy-faced workingmen. The governor smiled and continued.

He said it was due to Providence. Well, Providence helped us, because it helped to keep Mr. Bryan out. Mr. Bryan denounced imperialism. One of the locomotives you have here for exportation is to go to Japan. If we give up any effort to hold our own in the east, then say goodby to any chance of extending our commerce. We are able to export our locomotives and our goods because we are taking up our position in the forefront of the nations of the world. Let me give you an example. Eight years ago expansion was not in our line and the French took the island of Madagascar. You say that was no concern of ours. Well, it was, for the first thing that happened was that the market we had there for 11,000,000 yards of American cloth was closed immediately. If Mr. Bryan had his way and we retired from our possessions in the Philippines we would find our market for locomotives and everything in Asia would be closed. If you vote for Mr. Bryan's policy we will have such conditions as we had four years ago. These works will feel them; it will hurt every man concerned in any way as an employe of these works. The truth is, gentlemen, that we all of us go up or down together. When hard times come they come to all, and when prosperity comes something of prosperity comes to each of us.

"I agree with Mr. Bryan that there are other things besides the full dinner pail involved. He is quite right and they can be comprehended by the word "patriotism," the honor of the flag, the honor of the nation.

Bryan Short on History.

At Jamestown the governor confined himself principally to answering Bryan's argument on imperialism, saying:

Mr. Bryan does not confine himself very rigidly to facts. He stated he believed in the expansion of Jefferson, which did not acquire human beings, but not in the expansion which acquired beings in the Philippines. Now I don't know how much Mr. Bryan knows of our history, but I supposed he must at least have looked at the matter of acquisition of what was called the Louisiana territory under President Jefferson, the founder of democracy. The trans-Mississippi country from the Gulf to the Pacific was acquired by purchase just as the Philippines have been acquired. Leaving out the Indians, there were in the territory of Louisiana several thousands of civilized beings, Frenchmen and Spaniards, who were much more civilized than any people to be found in the Philippines, yet President Jefferson did not even ask their consent, and when they threatened revolt he sent an armed force into that territory, just as did President McKinley send MacArthur and Wheaton and their troops into the Philippines.

Mr. Bryan says the Declaration of Independence applies in these cases, but Jefferson said it did not, and Mr. Jefferson ought to know because he drew up the Declaration of Independence, and when the expansionists of that day attacked him and criticized him he said in a letter written over his own signature that it was mere idle folly to twist the Declaration of Independence so as to apply to such cases. These are his very words to a people as unfit to exercise political rights as if they were children—in other words, when he came to deal with the Louisiana purchase President Jefferson approached the subject in a spirit of common sense and that is the way we have got to approach the Philippine problem.

The governor then took up the subject of the regular army, using the same arguments to his audience as he has used at other places.

Tonight Ends Tour.

Governor Roosevelt, when he had finished his work this evening, was in the best of condition. His voice is still good, the temporary soreness in his chest has left him and his physical condition is perfect. With the exception of a speech at Oyster bay on Monday night he will finish his speech-making tour at Owego tomorrow night.

NO DISRESPECT TO QUAKERS

Governor Roosevelt Briefly Refers to Passage in His Earlier Writings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—In response to many leters received by Governor Roosevelt from members of the Society of Friends, relative to a circular issued several weeks ago from Philadelphia, quoting the governor's opinion regarding Friends and non-resistance people in his "Life of Thomas H. Benton," the governor today made public his answer. The aforesaid circular was distributed among the members of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio and New York. The sentence quoted in the circulas is as follows:

A class of professional noncombatants is as hurtful to the real growth of a nation as is a class of fire-eaters, for a weakness or a folly is nationally as bad as a vice or worse, and in the long run a Quaker may be quite as undesirable a citizen as a duelist. No man who is not willing to bear arms and fight for his rights can give a good reason why he should be entitled to the privilege of living in a free community.

The answer is addressed to William E. Walton of Baltimore and in it Governor Roosevelt says:

The sentence of mine which is complained of and which was written fifteen years ago was intended to express my disagreement both with the man who acts on inadequate provocation and of the man who on adequate provocation fails to act. It would be untrue to say that I have altered my convictions in the matter, but were I to now rewrite the sentence I would certainly phrase it that it would not be construed as a reflection on the Society of Friends, a body whose social virtues and civic righteousness justly command universal respect.

JONES IS GETTING NERVOUS

Democratic Campaign Manager Saying Things to Keep Up His Courage.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Chairman James K. Jones of the democratic national committee today issued the following, addressed "To all who favor the republic and oppose the empire:"

The election is already won. We now have only to maintain our present position. I urge that every man interested in preserving the principles of government which have come down to us from the fathers shall devote the entire day on Tuesday next to the great cause. Let each go to the polls early either singly or as a member of a club, vote promptly and then give the remainder of the day to whatever may be necessary to be done.

Let those who can do so place teams and vehicles at the disposal of the committee to bring the old and infirm to the polls. See that every one is reminded of the day and urged to vote.

Let those whose duty it is to watch the polling and counting do so, for every instant of time from the beginning to end, from the opening of the ballot box in the morning until the returns are signed and closed at night and all will be well.

JAMES K. JONES,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

BRYAN OVERRUNS CHICAGO

Crosses Indiana and Takes Up His Work on Windy City Streets.

SAYS HE IS CONFIDENT OF ELECTION

Bases Rosy Hopes on Pipe Dreams Displayed Before Him by the Lightning Calculators of the Jones Staff.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—William Jennings Bryan this afternoon began his three days' itinerary of this city, addressing a vast concourse at Randolph street and Michigan avenue. The speakers' stand was at the side of the public library and so dense was the throng around it that the presidential candidate was literally dragged to the platform by a squad of policemen acting under the personal supervision of Mayor Harrison, who had ridden with Colonel Bryan from the railway station. Colonel Bryan was escorted from the Dearborn street station by the Cook County democracy, through Dearborn street, Jackson boulevard, Clark street, Madison, LaSalle and Randolph streets, which were lined with humanity. The hour was especially auspicious, as thousands of workingmen and office employes had just completed their day's tasks and awaited the coming of the democratic champion.

Colonel Bryan was introduced by Michael Shields, vice president of the county committee. His speech was applauded almost incessantly and at its conclusion he was driven to the Auditorium, where he took dinner, after which he proceeded on his tour of the northwest side of the city, where he made eight speeches.

Hoodlums Hurl Bad Eggs.

Four eggs were thrown at W. J. Bryan tonight, just as he left the Central Turner hall, Milwaukee avenue, where he had concluded his address. The eggs were thrown by three or four young men, one of whom, John R. Myers, a sign painter, was placed under arrest. The other men escaped. Mr. Bryan had just passed through the door of the building and was walking toward his carriage when four eggs whizzed at almost the same moment over his head and struck in the crowd beyond, which lacked a good deal of being fresh, struck Policeman Culkins squarely on the forehead and streamed down his face. Culkins saw the men who threw the eggs and made a rush for them. Myers was the only one he could catch, the others slipping away in the crowd. The hall was surrounded by a large crowd, and as soon as it became known that eggs had been thrown at Mr. Bryan the excitement was intense. A hundred men made a rush for the prisoner and it was only by a desperate effort that Culkins managed to hold on to his prisoner until several officers came to his assistance and all the officers were compelled to use their clubs before the crowd would give ground and allow Myers to be placed in the patrol wagon.

When locked up at West North avenue police station Myers said positively that he had thrown no eggs at Mr. Bryan personally, and had no intention whatever of hitting him. He declared that in his anxiety to obtain a good view of the candidate as he left the hall, he had crowded close to the carriage and the driver had struck him with the whip in order to make him stand back. He returned to where his friends were standing and they promptly hurled the eggs at the driver and that just as they did so Mr. Bryan came through the doorway. Myers declared that he was a democrat and would never have thought of throwing eggs at the candidate of his party. He declined to give the names of his companions, and could give no explanation of why they had come to the meeting carrying bad eggs in their pockets.

Sure of Indiana.

"From reports which have come to me and from my own observation I am satisfied that Indiana is as safely democratic as is Missouri."

Thus spoke Mr. Bryan as he alighted from a Monon train at the Dearborn street station this afternoon at 4:40. He added that the general outlook was encouraging, but did not go into details. Mr. Bryan's itinerary today covered a number of points between Indianapolis and this city, all of them being in the state of Indiana. He made no speeches at the state capital, but was joined there by National Committeeman Taggart and other prominent Indiana democrats, who composed his escort for the day. The stopping points were: Jamestown, Crawfordsville, Darlington, Frankfort, Delphi, Monticello, Monon, Rensselaer, Lowell and Hammond. Mr. Bryan left the private car Rambler for good upon his arrival here. He had occupied it for just five weeks and had traveled 7,000 or 8,000 miles in it.

Mr. Bryan ran into a republican meeting at Rensselaer. When he arrived at the meeting place there was a large crowd there to greet him and on the outskirts of the crowd were a number of men on horseback and in rough rider uniforms. There were also many yellow badges scattered through the crowd and it was evident that there was a good deal of McKinley sentiment there.

In his speech Mr. Bryan referred briefly to the financial question by way of attack upon the republican position. The following was his language on that point:

I want the republicans to explain why they ask for the substitution of a bank note for a greenback. In their financial bill they put section 14, which revives the hope of international bimetallism. Why revive the hope of international bimetallism if the gold standard is a good thing? Why not defend a perpetual debt, for you cannot have a bank note system resting on bonds a permanent system without having permanent bonds.

There was a brief stop at the town of Lowell, which was not originally on the program. There Mr. Bryan said that he did not believe that the people were willing to endorse the idea that a private monopoly is a good thing. He said that the republicans seemed to have the idea, but that the democrats differed from them and would, if given the authority, shut up all private corporations in the state of their origin, until they were prepared to meet the conditions which might be imposed upon them.

Mr. Bryan was listened to by a large and attentive crowd in the city of Hammond, which was his last stopping place in the state of Indiana. In his speech at that point he gave considerable attention to the question of government by injunction, saying among other things:

Since the last election men have been shot down on the highway by government by injunction, and the laboring man realizes that government by injunction is merely a process by which a laboring man is deprived of trial by jury when he comes into conflict with a great corporation. The meanest thief is entitled to trial by jury, the blackest murderer is entitled to trial by jury, and we insist that a laboring man who is neither thief nor murderer is also entitled to trial by jury. We want to abolish government by injunction. The republicans have not tried to do it, and not one of them in this campaign has uttered a word on the subject, but the republican candidate for vice president wrote something about it four years ago. During the campaign he had occasion to express himself on this subject and he said that the laboring men who were opposed to government by injunction were like their remote skin-clad ancestors who ate the mammoth and the woolly rhinoceros.

If you think with them, go into the sweatshops and I think you will be convinced to the contrary.

Closing, he touched upon the race situation, and appealed to the black man not to vote to fasten a servitude on brown men in the Pacific islands from which they had been relieved in this country.

In a Prophetic Mood.

Discussing the question of imperialism at Monticello, Mr. Bryan said:

A republican said not long ago that nations might die whether they expanded or not, but that only expanding nations left a glorious history. It is not necessary that a republic should die. The empire based on force will fall when a superior force arises, but a republic, resting on the Declaration of Independence and administered according to the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, need never die, will never die, can never die, and such a republic we want this to be. If you love liberty, then remember that the Filipino loves it in the Orient. If you are entitled to self-government here, remember that he is entitled to it there. But when you get off the doctrine that all men are created equal, upon what will you stand when you demand a right to a voice in your own government?

Mr. Bryan's speech at Monon was an appeal to republicans to lay aside party prejudice and act upon the basis of patriotism. He said that while many republicans disapproved the position of their party on many questions, they would try to silence their consciences and avoid leaving their party.

Referring to the standing army, he said it was strange that republicans who had in the past boasted that we do not need a large organized force now declare, as the president has officially done, that we need an army of 100,000 men. He announced himself as favorable to a citizen soldiery and said he would have the Filipinos given immediate assurance of their independence.

QUOTES ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Bryan Suggests Democrats Are Following in the Footsteps of the Great Republican.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 1.—Mr. Bryan's private car, the Rambler, was attached to the newspaper train, which left Cincinnati at 3:30 this morning, and the first stop for speaking was at Jamestown, Ind., at 8 o'clock. Mr. Bryan spoke for ten minutes to a good crowd at the station, dealing with the general issues of the campaign. He addressed himself especially to the farmers, declaring that none of them had any stock in the trusts and saying that the republican party had no policy calculated to in any way improve the condition of the agricultural interests of the community.

Mr. Bryan was received at Crawfordsville by another fair-sized crowd. He then charged the republican party with a departure from the principles of the fathers, quoted Abraham Lincoln on the Declaration of Independence and paid a tribute to that instrument, saying:

"Let us stand by the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence. That immortal document was written by Thomas Jefferson and to its maintenance he and his compatriots pledged their lives, their fortunes and sacred honor. And yet, in a higher and broader sense, it was not the work of human hands. It was rather a bow of promise with the sunlight of truth shining through tears cast upon the clouds. It assured the world that the waters of despotism had reached their flood and were receding. God grant that they may never rise again."

A stop of less than five minutes was made at the small town of Darlington and Mr. Bryan contented himself with suggesting questions to be propounded to republicans. Among those questions were inquiries as to whether the people want the trusts and whether they can depend upon the republican party to destroy them. He also wanted to ask why we need 75,000 more soldiers now than we did four years ago; also what we were going to do with the Filipinos when we get them. In conclusion he told his hearers that they should make their votes represent what they want in the form of government and laws.

DELPHI, Ind., Nov. 1.—At Frankfort Mr. Bryan devoted a portion of his speech to the advocacy of the candidacy of Captain Allen for congress. Mr. Allen is in command of a company of American soldiers in the Philippines and Mr. Bryan made this fact the basis of his remarks. He said in part:

"In this district you have as candidate for congress Captain Allen of your own town. I suppose the republicans call him a copperhead and say that he is against the administration. He is doing his duty as a soldier and is obeying the commands of the president. We ought not to have a president who would command an army to go 7,000 miles away from home to destroy the right of people to govern themselves. If we win our fight the world will be notified that we intend to recognize the right of other people as we defend our own, and Captain Allen will have a chance to come home and bring back those boys whom the republican party is willing to exchange for trade in the Philippine islands."

Mr. Bryan repeated the promise made in the Indianapolis notification speech to call congress in extraordinary session in case of his election to consider the Philippine question.

"God," he said, "never made a race of people so low in the scale of intelligence and civilization that that nation was incapable of self-government, and if a republican tells you that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government you tell him that he insults God when he says that God made the Filipinos and then left them thousands of years helpless and incapable of self-government until Mr. Hanna found them and threw the arms of his protecting love around them. The Filipinos can govern themselves better than we will govern them with carpet-baggers held in place by a standing army. The republicans and you republicans of this state know something about it. The republicans have tried the carpet-bag theory in Cuba and one of your own citizens sent down there with a fulsome recommendation by Mr. Heath, who is connected with the national committee, has already robbed the Cubans, and if an Indianan will do that within 200 miles of the United States, what would a citizen of another do 7,000 miles away from home?"

GREAT RALLY AT GOTHENBURG

Thurston, Dietrich and Prout Address Two Large Gatherings at That Place.

GOTHENBURG, Neb., Nov. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. John M. Thurston spoke this afternoon to the largest political gathering ever held in this city. The opera house was packed and the audience made up principally of farmers. His voice was good and he spoke for two hours, defending the administration. He discussed in detail the questions of imperialism, protection, trusts and our Philippine possessions and in his peroration he paid a splendid tribute to our soldiers and the honor of our flag. The crowd was enthusiastic and throughout his discourse he was frequently applauded. He was followed in a half hour's speech by our next governor, Charles H. Dietrich, who made a good impression upon his hearers. The meeting tonight was fully as large as the one this afternoon. Attorney Frank N. Prout, candidate for attorney general, opened the meeting and was followed by Senator Thurston and Charles H. Dietrich. Mr. Dietrich made a very able talk on American politics and violently denounced the anarchist spirit prevailing, which he claimed was brought by appealing to the prejudices and discontent of our people by demogogue politicians, which he claimed finally led to the assassination of great men like Lincoln and Garfield. The meetings were the largest ever held in our city and will result in the election of all the candidates on our county ticket and a large republican gain over four years ago.

USING TELLING ARGUMENTS

Republicans at McCook Give Ample and Convincing Illustration of Prosperity.

M'COOK, Neb., Nov. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. G. L. Dobson, secretary of state of Iowa, addressed an overflowing and wildly enthusiastic audience in the opera house here tonight under the auspices of the Railway Men's club of McCook. This city has had more eloquent speeches, perhaps, delivered within its borders, but never a more earnest, frank and able presentation of political facts of the past and the hope of the future as found in the success of the republican party as came from his lips amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the crowded house, made up largely of laboringmen. It was a masterful, compelling speech, logical, argumentative, full of history, replete with facts and powerfully convincing, covering the entire gamut of the political situation in this campaign. The Nebraska Brigade band gave a concert before the speech and whosoever would enjoyed the hospitality of the Railway Men's club after the speech, cake, apples and other good things being distributed from full dinner pails piled upon the stage with a liberality and willingness characteristic of railroad men of this city, who are drawing good wages and are well satisfied with the administration of President McKinley and prosperous times enjoyed under his policies.

DECIDES TO STAY AT CANTON

President McKinley Will Receive the Election Returns at His Home.

CANTON, O., Nov. 1.—President McKinley has decided to remain in Canton to receive the news of the election next Tuesday night and return to Washington Wednesday. Heretofore, since he has been president, it has been his plan to leave for Washington either immediately after voting or else during the evening of election day. Telegraph wires are being run into the house for furnishing the president with prompt and complete reports of the election returns.

There will also be increased long distance telephone service provided at the house, furnishing him direct communication between the president's Canton home, the home of Governor Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, the White House at Washington, the republican headquarters at Chicago and New York.

To provide all the facilities workmen have already begun stringing wires.

Inclement weather today interfered with the usual drives of the president and Mrs. McKinley. There were, however, a great number of callers.

Last Kick at Clarks.

CLARKS, Neb., Nov. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—The final rally of the fusionists was held here tonight. Great preparations were made and a band was secured and torches from Osceola and Stromsburg. The parade consisted of seventy voters, about the same number of boys and girls of all ages. After the parade Edward P. Smith of Omaha delivered an address at the opera house to a large audience on imperialism, devoting his entire time to Porto Rico and the Philippines, also a eulogy to the present state officials. The Central City Democratic Glee club was in attendance. Clarks and Merrick county will give a good majority for McKinley and the entire ticket on Tuesday next.

Summers Speaks at Creighton.

CREIGHTON, Neb., Nov. 1.—(Special.)—Hon. W. S. Summers of Omaha made one of the most clear and comprehensive addresses which has been listened to during the campaign at the opera house on Monday evening. He was greeted by a very large audience and all spoke well of the address who heard it.

The chances favor large republican gains in Knox county this fall. Many populists and some democrats have announced their intention to support McKinley and his policy.

This Year is for McKinley.

WYMORE, Neb., Nov. 1.—(Special.)—Lake Bridenthal, a prominent and successful business man of this city, being at the head of the Bridenthal Lumber company and a nephew of John W. Bridenthal, the populist nominee for governor of Kansas, is out for McKinley this year. He was for Bryan four years ago. Mr. Bridenthal is well known throughout Nebraska and Kansas, and since the announcement of his intention to support McKinley he is receiving letters from many prominent men in both states congratulating him.

Blair Republicans Awake.

BLAIR, Neb., Nov. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge W. R. Green of Iowa spoke to a large crowd at the opera house here tonight and expounded republican principles in a very satisfactory manner to his audience. Judge Crounse will speak at the McKinley and Roosevelt headquarters Friday evening, November 2. The republican club has a special press wire run into the room used as headquarters and will receive election returns at that place during Tuesday night.

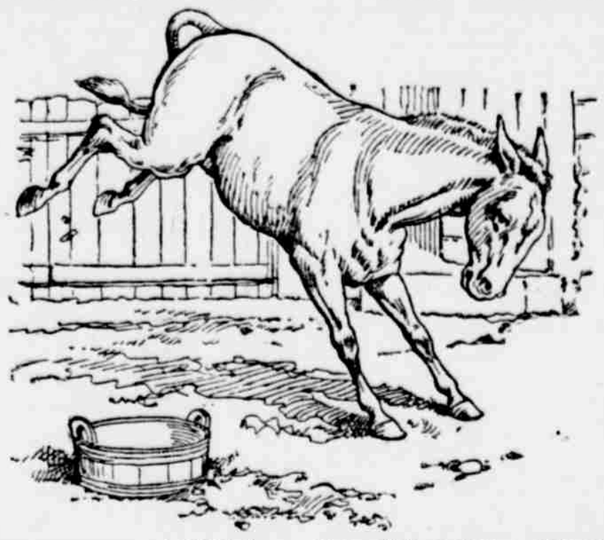
Adlai Attends Barbecue.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 1.—Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson made four speeches here today. The occasion was the democratic barbecue for northern Indiana. About 20,000 persons were in attendance. Mr. Stevenson was in excellent trim and at all of his speeches dealt with great emphasis on the questions of trusts, imperialism and the army. His first speech tomorrow will be at Auburn, Ind.

THE KICKER.

A Theory of His Rise and Progress.

The word "kicker" is no more slang, but an honorable term admitted by the lexicographer to the round table of English speech. This acceptance of the word proves that there was a real need for it; that a certain class of people had no word in the English language to fitly designate them. As a class these kickers must be as modern as the word which describes them. They are in effect a new product of our latest civilization. The word which describes the kicker is picturesque. It suggests the mule whose kicking is usually done out



of pure wantonness; which kicks in season and out of season, at everything or at nothing as the case may be. The term kicker scarcely needs definition. We know exactly what it means, as well as we know the chronic fault-finder it designates.

THE RISE OF THE KICKER.

Any one who cares to trace the rise of the kicker will find that he keeps pace with the prevalent American disease, dyspepsia. All kickers may not be dyspeptics, but all dyspeptics are surely kickers. They are everlasting fault-finders. Nothing goes right for them in the family or in business. There is always a dead fly in their ointment. It is a miserable condition for the dyspeptic and his friends. He really can't help himself. His nerves are strained to the limit of endurance. His ears are like megaphones magnifying every little sound to the shock of thunder. His eyes lose sense of perspective and he sees mole-hills as mountains. He is suspicious, jealous, unreasonable and obstinate; and all these things are only symptoms of the disease which is starving and weakening the entire nervous system and reaching out toward heart, liver, lungs, kidneys and other organs.

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR HIM?

What can be done for the victim of dyspepsia?

He can be cured. He can be given a new start in life. He can be made the amiable, companionable man he was of old. He can once more eat with appetite and enjoyment, work with energy, and sleep the night through in sound, dreamless slumber.

This is not a mere empty claim unsupported by facts. The statement that the dyspeptic can be cured is made on the authority of thousands of men and women, who have been entirely cured of dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It always helps. It almost always cures.

O. S. Copenhaver, Esq., of Mount Union, Huntingdon Co., Pa. (Box 222), writes: "About twelve years ago I was suddenly taken with a pain in the pit of the stomach which was so violent I could not walk straight. It would grow more severe until it caused waterbrash and vomiting of a slimy, yellow water. I consulted a physician and he told me I had a form of dyspepsia and treated me for about six months with but little benefit. I still kept getting so weak I could scarcely walk. I then tried another physician and he told me my liver was out of order and that I had indigestion. He gave me a treatment and I got some better, but only for a short time. I then tried another one who said I had chronic indigestion, ulceration of the lining of the stomach, torpid liver and kidney affection. He treated me for more than a year and I felt much better but it did not last. I then took to using several widely advertised patent medicines, but received no more than temporary relief while using. I then tried Dr. Pierce's medicines, using his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Favorite Prescription' and the 'Pleasant Pellets' and in two months' time I was feeling better than I had for years before. I can truthfully say Dr. Pierce's medicines did me more good than any I had ever taken."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores bodily strength by enabling the assimilation of food which is the source of all physical strength. It acts directly on the blood-making glands, increasing their activity and so increasing the supply of blood which is enriched and purified by the "Discovery."

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics and injurious drugs.

Do not accept any substitute for the "Discovery" though claimed to be "just as good." "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured when all other medicines have failed. There is nothing else "just as good."

$25,000.00 GIVEN AWAY.

The cost of the copies of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser (exclusive of expense of mailing), given away last year was over $25,000.00. This great work, containing 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations, will be sent you *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in durable cloth-binding, or only 21 stamps for it in paper-covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CULLED from the Field of POLITICS

The liveliest kind of a campaign is nearing the finish in Hawaii. This is the first time the residents have had a chance to do the great sovereign act and most of them, being novices, are as pleased as children with new toys. They show keen interest in the contest and attend rallies as diligently as veteran partisans on the mainland. The Honolulu Republican declares: "McKinley will carry the island." This shows that Hawaii intends starting in its territorial career in the band wagon.

There are three political parties on the islands—republicans, democrats and independents. Each party has put in the field full local and territorial tickets. Late in September the democrats and independents were talking of fusion. If fusion is accomplished the united party will give the republicans a close run. If not, the republicans will have a walkover.

The republican candidate for territorial delegate is Samuel Parker, a millionaire cattle and sugar man, and a delegate to the Philadelphia convention. Parker is also descended from the most aristocratic stock. He speaks English perfectly and is a philanthropist. "I shall surely be elected," he says. "I know the temper of the people. They believe the republican party in America is the true friend of the natives. Up to the present the McKinley administration has managed affairs in Hawaii so well that the voters cannot be persuaded that a change will occur if he be re-elected. Our people are largely interested in sugar and they can hope for more from a republican congress than a democratic. Our greatest good now lies in the direction of obedience to the laws of the United States, and those so-called home rulers are not always the best friends of our own home."

The republicans have a fine club house in Honolulu and republican banners and buttons are quite common.

Prince David Kauanaukoa is the democratic nominee for territorial representative. He is a nephew of ex-Queen Lil and is about 24. He inherited a royal title and about a quarter of a million dollars. He is known generally as David. The prince was a delegate to the national democratic convention at Kansas City. His reasons for being a democrat are apparently found in the fact that the monarchy ceased to exist here during the republican administration. It is admitted by all that the democrats cannot hope to win the election in November unless they form a fusion with the independents. The leaders of the latter party say that they control more votes than the democrats.

The independent nominee for territorial representative is Robert W. Wilcox, who was a leader in the revolution of 1889. He is not popular with his own party leaders, but he is selected because he was probably the most intense hater not only of the last ruling monarch but of the present civil authorities of the United States as well. So intense is the dislike of a few of his followers to the idea of being under foreign authority, that they are a source of much weakness to their own party. For while som natives would prefer absolute independence, they are not so blind as Mr. Wilcox and others try to make them. One of the planks in the independent home rule party platform which was adopted in the convention on June 7, is the following:

"We further pledge ourselves to support that political party in the United States that will work to make Hawaii a state."

The leaders of the independent party say that they represent the common people and that their strength lies in the support they get from the native voters. They point to the rather gorgeous republican headquarters in comparison with their own plain rooms as a proof of their assertion. They say the republican represents the wealth of the islands and also a large share of the American element.

Besides the representative in congress the people of Hawaii will elect their first legislature. This body will comprise fifteen senators and thirty representatives. The republicans and democrats have nominated their candidates, but the independents had not completed their ticket at last accounts. The democrats hoped to fuse on many of these legislative candidates and thereby form combinations that might help their national ticket.

The island of Oahu, on which is the city of Honolulu, is entitled to six senators and a proportionate number of the members of the lower house. Hawaii island will name four senators. Maui will select three and Kauai two.

The world says it is not polite to talk about your ailments.

Dr. Ayer says: "Talk to me all you like about your aches and pains, your good feelings and ill feelings."

And it costs you only the effort of sending a letter to Lowell.

J. C. AYER COMPANY
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Comstock

Eyes are Accommodating

They'll see—maybe quite well, through a pair of glasses you pick from a basket—but nature beats a sheriff in forcing a collection of her debts—and fitting one's self to glasses is risky—terribly risky—the assurance that we give you of furnishing the proper glasses places you beyond all risk—Free eye examination.

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.,
Leading Scientific Opticians.
1408 Farnam. OMAHA.
OPPOSITE PAXTON HOTEL.

The New Stock—

Of woman's shoes has been selected with particular care regarding looks—for never have shoes been so prominent a part of woman's dress as in the short skirt age—the new ones have the wide extension soles with patent leather trimmings or dull finished top and bright vamps—or all one style—black, vici kid—any of them are the proper thing and they give that independent appearance that only a fine appearing shoe can give—We will be pleased to show all of these to you any time you can come to the store.

Drexel Shoe Co.,
New Catalogue ready—Sent free for the asking.
Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House,
1419 FARNAM STREET.

High Grade Pianos—

Are the cheapest in the end, as they are bound to give you absolute satisfaction—so many pianos are sold which are CALLED HIGH GRADE, but you cannot make a mistake when you select such pianos as the Knabe, Kranich & Bach, Kimball, Hallet & Davis, Needham, McPhail and other similar makes, which we are carrying. Come and look over our immense stock and be convinced that you are getting the very best value for your money.

A. HOSPE,
Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.