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Primary Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1908, a Primary Election will be held for Box Butte County, Nebraska for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices and amendments:

- Eight Presidential Electors.
- One Governor.
- One Lieutenant Governor.
- One Secretary of State.
- One Auditor of Public Accounts.
- One State Treasurer.
- One Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- One Attorney General.
- One Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings.
- One Railway Commissioner.
- One Congressman for Sixth District.
- One State Representative for 13rd Representative District.
- One County Attorney.
- One County Commissioner for 2nd District.
- One Road Overseer for each Road District.

Also, for or against a proposed amendment to section nine (9), article eight (8), of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund. Also, for or against a proposed amendment to sections two (2), four (4), five (5), six (6), and thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska with reference to an increase in the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, providing for their appointments, terms, residence and compensation of the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts.

Which election will be opened at 12 M and will continue open until 9 o'clock in the evening.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1908
W. C. MOTZES,
County Clerk.

22-6W

YOUR DOLLAR
Will come back to you if you spend it at home. It is gone forever if you send it to the Mail-Order House. A glance through our advertising columns will give you an idea where it will buy the most.

Wanted—To buy a five or six room house or vacant lot in the northwest part of the city.—W. H. Holtz.

RIOT SAT SPRINGFIELD

**Two More Victims Added to
Death List.**

Exodus of Negroes From Illinois Capital Continues—Governor Deneen Offers Rewards for Arrest and Conviction of Mob Leaders.

Following the addition of two victims to the death list at Springfield, Ill., sporadic outbreaks of lawlessness in various parts of the city and increased symptoms generally that the mob spirit still rules Springfield, Governor Deneen issued six proclamations offering rewards aggregating \$1,200 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the riot victims. The death list now numbers seven, but since one death was due only indirectly to the disturbances, no official notice has been taken of it.

The two new victims were J. W. Scott and a three weeks' old negro girl, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Paine of Springfield. The baby succumbed to exposure when its parents started to walk from Springfield to Pittsfield in an effort to avoid persecution. Scott died in a hospital of wounds received Friday night. Scattered sections of the city were in an uproar at different times during the night. Harvard Park was again the storm center. Twice patrols were fired upon in that vicinity, but in neither case was any one injured.

Over in the western end of town, in the vicinity of the state house and arsenal, there were several cases of revolver firing by rowdies. The marauders traveled in groups of two or three, obeying the orders of the militia patrols to keep moving, but as soon as they were well past the groups of soldiers they drew revolvers, fired into the air and fled down side streets, escaping in the darkness.

Two small fires, apparently not connected with the rioting, added to the excitement and served to frighten timid residents. As a consequence calls for troops were frequent and the militia had a hard night.

Another Death Expected.
Another death is expected momentarily. W. H. Bove, chief clerk in the county treasurer's office and one of the most popular citizens of Springfield, is slowly making from the effect of the bullet wounds and the beating he received from a crowd of negroes Friday night. Bove's friends have warned the authorities that Billy will be avenged and that the event of his death will cause a redoubling of the vigilance of the troops' commanders. "Wait until the troops go," is the word that has been passed around town and, recognizing the strength of the undercurrent, the state, city and county officials are making every effort to restore public order.

To that end Governor Deneen is in conference with various civic bodies. Evidence is not lacking that many citizens know to have important testimony regarding the mob and leaders have been deterred from offering it because of threats of violence made against them anonymously.

"The riot could scarcely have been avoided and is not in itself a disgrace to the city. The real disgrace will come if the guilty are allowed to escape," is the slogan of the authorities. So the civic bodies are asked to urge all good citizens to reveal whatever of testimony they may possess.

The gathering of evidence has begun in earnest. Policemen in plain clothes were sent to search the houses of prisoners and suspects and as a result the police station looks like a general store. Groceries, hardware, men's, boys' and women's clothing; dry goods and shoes were recovered in great quantities, most of them bearing the price tags of the looted business houses. Naturally many arrests followed. Eighty prisoners were crowded into the small cell room at the police station, the lack of comfort being such that only the cement floor is available for sleeping space.

The exodus of the negroes from Springfield seems to be permanent. A visit to the former black town brought out the fact that the homes so quickly deserted Saturday are still vacant and promise to remain so.

A statement from several prominent hotel men brought out that the negroes are not wanted as waiters, porters and bellboys at the Springfield hostleries. All are securing white help.

Private Klein Exonerated.
The court of inquiry which considered Private Klein's case was composed of Major James Miles, Captains Jacob Judson and S. F. High and Lieutenant F. A. Guilford, all of the First Illinois. After sitting all day, they reported to Adjutant General Scott that Klein's act was performed in the strict line of duty. Klein had been placed as one of a guard of the baggage car on the first section of the Illinois Central train which brought the First Infantry to Springfield. The train was a special one and the baggage car contained property owned by the state. Klein, guarding the front door, was instructed by Lieutenant Guilford to allow no one to enter the car. At Kankakee four young men, according to the report, climbed to the front platform and attempted to enter the car. Klein barred the way, using the only weapon available, a bayonet. As the train started the four youths left the platform. Klein was not aware that Nelson or anyone had been injured. State Attorney Cooper of Kankakee probably will institute action against Klein in the criminal court at Kankakee.

IRA D. SANKEY IS DEAD
Noted Evangelist Passes Away at His Home in Brooklyn.

Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, died in Brooklyn, Mr. Sankey was sixty-eight years old. For the last five years he had been blind and had suffered from a complication of diseases brought on by overwork, but almost to the very last he worked at hymn writing. His first tour throughout this country, with Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, brought him into wide prominence. Sankey, it might be said, wrote the gospel hymns of the world. In China, India, Japan, in almost every language known to man, Sankey's hymns are sung. Sankey first met Moody at a Young Men's Christian association convention in Indianapolis. Moody was so charmed with the young man's voice that he urged him to accompany him on his evangelistic tours. They visited Great Britain from 1873 to 1875 and again in 1883 and made many tours throughout the United States. When Mr. Moody died Mr. Sankey felt keenly the loss of his friend. From that time he tried to conduct the work alone which they had hitherto shared between them, but the task was too great. In 1902 his physical condition compelled him to give up most of his evangelistic engagements, although he continued for some time to compile a series of hymnbooks. Then came failing eyesight, which speedily developed into total blindness. With the blindness came also a nervous breakdown. Mr. Sankey lived in Brooklyn for twenty-seven years, and it was there that most of his songs were written. He was a singer from boyhood and his voice attracted attention in the hamlet of Edenburg, Pa., where he was born Aug. 23, 1840. At the beginning of his active life, Mr. Sankey was a Methodist, but for the last seven years he had been a Presbyterian. He is survived by a widow, Fannie V. Sankey; his two sons, I. Allen Sankey and Edward Sankey, and two grand children.

FLEET SAILS FOR SYDNEY

American Sailors Win Praise for Behavior at Auckland.

The American Atlantic fleet departed from Auckland for Sydney Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The weather was fine and large crowds were ashore and aloft to bid farewell to the Americans. Excursion craft loaded to the rails dotted the harbor. As anchors were hoisted and the flagship pointed her nose toward the mouth of the harbor, pandemonium reigned. The shore batteries belched forth parting salutes, which were answered by the American ships, and the whistles and sirens on the excursion flotilla resounded across the harbor and were re-echoed by the distant hills. The American ships were kept busy dipping their flags in answer to the salutations of the New Zealanders. The fleet steamed with precision of alignment out of the harbor and many of the excursion craft followed it far out to sea.

Slain by Religious Fanatic.

The negroes of Chicago were thrown into a state of excitement by the murder of Mrs. Lucy Briggs, sixty-five years old, colored, in her home at 2312 Dearborn street, by Clayton N. Williams, also colored. Williams beat the woman to death with a rocking chair. He was arrested. As nearly as the police were able to learn, Williams was a religious fanatic and had become excited over the race troubles at Springfield. He became possessed with the idea that Mrs. Briggs, with whom he boarded, was controlled by evil spirits.

Cruiser Colorado Again Afloat.

The cruiser Colorado, which ran aground at Double Bluff, in Puget sound, was not seriously damaged, according to a telegram received at Washington from Rear Admiral Sebree, commander of the Second division of the Pacific fleet. The Colorado was floated at high tide and went to the Bremerton navy yard to go into dry dock for examination. The vessel is not leaking, according to navy department advices.

Two Killed in Auto Overturn.

While in his auto near Bicknell, Ind., Dr. Alonzo McDowell of Free-landsville lost control and the car pitched over a high embankment. The five-year-old daughter of Gottlieb Osterhager and James McDowell, the seventeen-year-old son of Dr. McDowell, were caught under the car and instantly killed. Mrs. Osterhager's right arm was broken and she was injured internally.

Would Curtail Fraud Orders.

An effort to secure a law by which the power of the postmaster general in issuing "fraud orders" against publications may be curtailed is to be made at the convention in Kansas City Aug. 26 to 28 of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. The members of the organization believe such a law is among the vital needs of the publishers.

Kansas City Girl Commits Suicide.

Vivian Burden, twelve years old, committed suicide at Kansas City by swallowing carbolic acid. It is believed that the suicide Tuesday of May Williamson, a sixteen-year-old chum and schoolmate, influenced the girl to take her own life.

Taft, Mont., Has \$80,000 Fire.

Fire at Taft, Mont., near the Idaho line, destroyed the Anheuser-Busch hotel and twelve saloons, causing a loss of \$80,000. The property was insured for \$40,000. The fire started in a room of the hotel from an overturned lamp.

SHERMAN IS NOTIFIED

**Accepts Tender of Second Place
on Republican Ticket.**

Parade Precedes Addresses at Sherman Home—Says Issue of Campaign is, "Shall the Administration of President Roosevelt Be Approved?"

Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica, N. Y., Tuesday was officially notified of his nomination as vice presidential candidate by the Chicago convention. The affair was a grand holiday in honor of Mr. Sherman and the day was given over to justification.

Mr. Sherman's Address.
Mr. Sherman, replying to the address of Senator Burrows notifying him of his nomination for the office of vice president, said:
"Senator Burrows and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee:
"Your chairman, speaking for the committee, has notified me of my nomination by the Republican national con-



JAMES S. SHERMAN.
vention held in Chicago in June as the party's candidate for vice president. As I chanced to be in Chicago in June I had an inkling of the convention's action, which was confirmed by a warm-hearted reception tendered me by my neighbors on the occasion of my homecoming on July 2. This official notification, however, is welcome, and the nomination you tender me is accepted—accepted with a gratitude commensurate with the great honor conferred; accepted with a full appreciation of the obligations which accompany that honor, an honor greater because my name is linked with that of William H. Taft, whom I respect and esteem highly and who approaches the high office of president exceptionally well equipped to discharge the duties and bear the varied and weighty responsibilities of that exalted position. My acceptance could not be made with honor unless I were in full accord with the declaration of principles adopted by the convention. Not only am I in full and complete accord with my party's platform, but I endorse every word of the statement made by Mr. Taft in his address of acceptance when notified of his nomination as the Republican candidate for president.

"That speech fully and comprehensively discusses the issues of this campaign as presented by the platforms of the two great parties, so that it is appropriate that my statement should be short. Those not convinced by the presentation of Mr. Taft I could not hope to persuade. It is, however, in conformity with custom that I refer at least briefly to some of the important issues of the campaign.

"First, then, let me say that I am a protectionist. I am sufficiently practical to value the utility of a fact higher than the beauty of a theory, and I am a protectionist because experience has demonstrated that the application of that principle has lifted us as a nation to a plane of prosperity above that occupied by any other people.

"I especially commend that plank of our platform which promises an early revision of tariff schedules. That pledge will be fulfilled in an adjustment based in every particular upon the broad principles of protection for all American interests, alike for labor, for capital, for producers and consumers. The Dingley bill when enacted was well adapted to the then existing conditions. The developments of industrial prosperity in a decade, which in volume and degree have surpassed our most rosy expectations, have so altered conditions that in certain details of schedule they no longer in every particular meet out justice to all. In this readjustment the principle of protection must and will govern.

"The Republican party believes in the equality of all men before the law; believes in granting labor's every request that does not seek to accord rights to one man denied to another.

His Record in Congress.

"I have helped to make my party's record in the enactment of the eight-hour law, the employers' liability act, the statutes to minimize the hazard of railroad employes, the child labor law for the District of Columbia and other enactments designed especially to improve the conditions of labor. I cannot hope to better state my position on injunctions than by a specific endorsement of Mr. Taft's Cincinnati declaration on that subject. That endorsement I make.

THOUGHTS ON BUSINESS
BY
WALDO PONDRAY WARREN

A TASK FOR REFORMERS

THE effort to reform humanity should not always begin at the bottom. Sometimes it is wise to begin at the top, and sometimes in the middle—and always where the soil is worth the seed.

In speaking of this matter recently a man of wide business experience said:

"There is a big field waiting for reformers. It is not among the so-called lower classes, where so much reform effort is spent, and where a good deal of it is no doubt wasted. It is among the people who are represented by the 'average employe' in our great mercantile and industrial institutions. It is a sad fact that only a very small percentage of these people are really in earnest—that is, are really trying to do their best."

"What per cent would you say?" I asked.

Not over five per cent," he replied. "I really think that would be a high estimate."

"Oh, you can't mean that!" I exclaimed.

"Yes I do," he asserted. "It may vary a little in different establishments, and in different kinds of work, but in general that is just about where the matter stands. My observations are wide, and cover a period of twenty years. Something should be done to turn back the tide of indifference and shiftlessness which spreads through this class of employes in nearly every business establishment."

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FACULTY
It consists of twelve cultured men and women representing eight different universities and colleges. Post-graduate work at Harvard, Chicago, Princeton, Yale, Berlin and Heidelberg gives their teaching and scholarship unusual breadth and thoroughness.

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I. THE COLLEGE, offering two courses for degrees, with many electives.
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IV. THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, with courses in voice, piano, pipe organ, violin and musical theory.

EQUIPMENT
There are four buildings: Ringland Hall, a men's dormitory and rec-tory; McCormick Hall, the principal recitation building; Alexander Hall, a women's dormitory; Carnegie building, the library and scientific laboratories. Facilities for college and science work are unsurpassed and all buildings have steam heat and electric lights.

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