

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

This is a time of high prices in Japan. The cost of everything has advanced enormously. The rates of five or ten years ago are recalled with regret. Rents and wages have advanced proportionately. Dwelling houses that could be obtained for 45 or 50 yen (\$22.50 or \$25) a few years ago now cost 90 or 100 yen, and the wages of domestic servants are approximately double what they formerly were. Taxes have been enormously increased—the income tax is 250 per cent. higher now than it was before the Russo-Japanese war—and the tobacco monopoly has exactly doubled the cost of even the most ordinary cigaret.

Johnny Mine, a Kickapoo linguist and a philosopher, thinks the white man's wife is a person entirely above criticism. "Not much difference between the white squaw and the red man," explained Johnny. "They both paint, white squaw with white paint and red with red paint. They both have to wear feathers when they're dressed up; Indian, he wears eagle feathers, white squaw wears any kind of feathers she can get. White squaws not much different from the Indian."

M. Jean de Floridec, a planter at Martinique, disappeared at the time of the eruption of Mont Pelee, and his relatives in France, believing that he was dead, divided his fortune among them. He has now returned, healthy and wealthy. He said that after the disaster he went to Australia, and thence to Japan, and that during the war he managed to "run" arms and provisions into Port Arthur, for which services he was liberally rewarded by the Russian government.

When Princess Beatrice of England was 8 years old she made some cakes and offered them to Lady Ely and others of the court at Windsor. They refused. "Very unkind," she said, "I am annoyed at their refusal." "Dr. Stanley is not here, I shall give them to the donkey." Dr. Stanley, to whom this doubtful compliment was paid, was, of course, the celebrated Dean Stanley, who was a great friend and favorite of the young princess.

A single maple tree on the left bank of the Oder, in Germany, is at least a century old, and has been twisted and cut into a kind of spiral, and has two stories. A firm, leafy floor has been formed by causing the branches to become gradually woven together. Above this is a smaller second floor, similarly formed, and the ends of the branches have woven into solid walls, in which eight windows on each story have been cut.

Politically, Brazil is divided into twenty-one states (including the federal district), but so unequal is the division that three of these embrace practically her entire lowlands, as well as a portion of the western uplands, and exceed in area the remaining eighteen, which lie within the highland region, except for their narrow strips upon the coast. These latter, however, contain more than 96 per cent. of the population.

A Philadelphia minister told this story of the conversion to a religious life of a worldly woman: "I used to be," she said, "foolish and vain. Worldly pleasures and fashions were my only thoughts. I was desperately fond of silks, jewels, ribbons, laces, automobiles, etc. But, my friends, I soon found that these worldly things were dragging me down to perdition. So I gave them all to my dear mother-in-law."

At Osaka, in Japan, a library was opened in February, 1904. In March of the present year it had 40,366 volumes, of which 9,000 were added in the last year. The circulation of this library was 342,188. Of this literature, 20 per cent. philology made up 23 per cent.; medicine and science, 18; arts, 19; nature, 12. The number of visitors to the library during the year was 58,400, and of these over 3,000 were women.

Two Chinese fought a duel in Bangkok recently with their fingers. One was killed. They fought with the forefingers of each hand, stabbing each other with these in the groin, the spleen and at the same level on the other side of the body. The men who go in for this kind of contest practice every morning, stabbing bags of rice or paddy with these fingers till they can use them like a piece of iron.

The shell and boilers of the new Cunarder being built at Wallsend, England, are said by Consul Metcalf to be constructed of the largest plates in the world. They are silicon steel plates weighing ten tons each. The boilers alone will weigh over 1,000 tons. Massive ingots and slabs weighing twelve and fourteen tons, are continually passing through the rolling mills there for this work.

Lord Kelvin paid a visit to the British school ship for navigating officers at Portsmouth, in which are several very mechanical contrivances and appliances of his own invention. The practical working of these had to be demonstrated and explained to him. Lord Kelvin understood the theoretical principles of the mechanism, but had never seen them applied and at work before.

People who are relieved by the pope must appear in full evening dress, although the hour is usually at 11 o'clock in the morning. The outer office looks like that of a good New York lawyer. A pleasant young secretary in secular dress meets the visitor. All is very simple, not in the least awe-inspiring. Visitors must kneel and kiss the pope's hand.

The largest and costliest building thus far undertaken in New York, the city of immense structures, is the magnificent \$10,000,000 Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine, now being erected on Morningside Heights. This will be the greatest sacred edifice in America, and the fourth in importance in the world.

The production of gold in the mines of South Africa for the month of June was the greatest ever recorded. In the first six months of the current year the production was nearly \$6,000,000 greater than in the corresponding time last year.

The Paris jehu, not noted for the mercy he shows his horse, is of the opinion that the sunbonnet is too hot for the beast. Therefore, some of the drivers have provided their animals with parasols, strapped to their heads.

A circular issued by the Church Missionary society begins: "The hospitals are now, thanks to God's blessing on our work, so crowded as to be very infirm, and the Women's Hospital is totally unsuitable for its purpose."

Leprosy in Norway has been strictly limited in prevalence to the laboring part of the community. The fishermen, the boatmen and peasants who lead extremely hard lives.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

New York—Miss Margaret Livingston Chanler, an Astor heiress and sister of John Armstrong Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler and William Astor Chanler, is following the lead of several other women of fortune in the complaint of the Peck Steamship company, claiming \$100,000 damages for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was overruled, Judge Rodey holding that Porto Rico is territory of the United States, and that the anti-trust law therefore is applicable.

San Juan, Porto Rico—In the United States district court the demurrer of the Porto Rico Steamship company to the complaint of the Peck Steamship company, claiming \$100,000 damages for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was overruled, Judge Rodey holding that Porto Rico is territory of the United States, and that the anti-trust law therefore is applicable.

Portland, Me.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon addressed a largely attended republican rally here. Mr. Cannon said not long as he was speaker he would prevent the passage of the measure advocated by Samuel Gompers. He also alluded to the return of W. J. Bryan to this country, and said that his results would attend his nomination and election to the presidency.

San Francisco, Cal.—The bank clearings of San Francisco registered a gain for the week ending at noon Thursday over corresponding week of last year of \$9,341,211, or 25.3 per cent. The California promotion committee, which has secured the data, reports the figures for the week as \$46,905,949, against \$36,653,837 for the same week last year.

Akron, O.—Senator Charles Dick has lented Congressman Burton's charge that he (Dick) represents a system of spoils and is endeavoring to use the name to build up a state machine. Senator Dick insists he has made no unusual number of requests upon the administration of Governor Harris or of any other administration immediately preceding.

Denver, Colo.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of the president, passed through Denver en route east from a hunting trip in western Colorado. One of his hands was lacerated and he said an ulceration, resulting from an injury, was causing him to return home earlier than he had intended. He killed three deer, but no bear on the trip.

New Orleans, La.—Assistant Surgeon Walter Robertson, of the United States marine hospital service, was for more than a week practically a prisoner at the American consulate in Ceiba, Honduras, guarded by fifty armed Americans and threatened by natives with death because he had reported yellow fever in Ceiba.

Savannah, Ga.—The seventh annual convention of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks adjourned last night in Peoria, Ill. Frank T. Rogers, of Chicago, was elected president. It was announced that the association will not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C.—The state department has received a dispatch from American Minister Hicks at Chile urging the people of the United States to lend a helping hand for the relief of the distress caused by the recent earthquake in Chile. The suffering is very great, says the minister.

Paris—The discovery of a wooden box, with a protruding fuse, in the garden of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovich, in St. Cloud, created a sensation. An investigation showed that the box was filled with sand. The police are searching for the practical joker.

New York—Judge Newburger has appointed Michael J. Kelly receiver for Charles A. Brown, contractor, on the application of the Colonial National bank of Cleveland, O., which obtained a judgment against Mr. Brown on March 27, 1905, for \$28,250 on a note.

Washington, D. C.—The navy department will shortly open bids for the construction of several "detention" buildings for the naval training station at Newport, R. I., the sum of \$94,321 having been appropriated by congress at its last session for this work.

Oyster Bay—Representative and Mrs. Longworth of Sagamore Hill for Cincinnati. Speaking of the political situation in Ohio, Mr. Longworth said he expected no opposition in being renominated for congress and no difficulty in being re-elected.

New York—Former friends of Herman Oelrichs say that his entire estate, amounting to more than \$2,000,000, would revert to his 15-year-old son, Herman. The son will come into full possession of the property upon attaining his majority.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank Thompson, aged 28 years, a metal worker, was slain and killed by John Pollock in the latter's room. Pollock, who is corroborated by Mrs. Bert Kreugere, his landlady, asserted the shooting was done in self defense.

Liverpool—Without any discussion the Trades Union congress unanimously instructed the labor members of parliament to introduce a bill providing for the nationalizing of all railways, canals and mines in the United Kingdom.

Kansas City, Mo.—Mayor William R. Rose, of Kansas City, Kan., has resigned his office and Joseph C. Laughlin, president of the city council, will act as mayor until a special election is held to elect a successor to Rose.

Calumet, Mich.—William Marks, aged 50, an artist for Leslie's Weekly, for many years, and one time a fellow worker of Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, was found dead in bed in his room. He evidently died of heart failure.

New York—Mrs. Emma E. Schwab, wife of Charles M. Schwab, it was learned, is seriously ill at her home on Riverside drive. Mrs. Schwab is seriously even dangerously ill, said Mr. Schwab.

London—Captain John Low, who served on board the confederate cruiser Alabama during the time that vessel was preying on the commerce of the United States during the civil war, is dead.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Shaw has left for a campaign of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and other states. He probably will not return to Washington before election.

Greenwood, Wis.—Albert Stabnaw and his 2-year-old daughter were instantly killed by being run over by the cars on the F. & N. E. railroad, while driving across the track.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Fire damaged Swift & Co.'s glue factory to the extent of \$50,000.

WILL THROW DRIVERS IN JAIL; ICE IN GUTTER

Mayor Dahlgren Warns Omaha Ice Trust That Consumers Will Be Protected.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 11.—Mayor Dahlgren issued a proclamation saying he will compel the ice trust to give full weight and compel the octopus to discontinue discrimination against consumers who prosecuted John Doe, the head of the ice trust for short weights. The mayor says he will carry out his order by sending out an army of policemen to "throw the drivers in jail, dump the ice in the gutters and smash the ice wagons."

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Railroad Man From Blair Meets In-stant Death.

Norfolk, Neb., Sept. 11.—Fred Gutschall, of Blair, a fence-man of the M. & O. road, was killed near here when a hand car struck by a train from Sioux City, was hurled through the air and struck him. Death was instantaneous. His body was badly mangled. Fellow workmen called to him to run, but he was trying to lift the car from the track.

CLEARED OF SERIOUS CHARGE.

Evidence Insufficient to Hold Boy for Train Wrecking.

Broken Bow, Neb., Sept. 11.—Towner Walker, the 17-year-old boy of Oconto, charged with trying to wreck a train on the Union Pacific road near Lomax by placing a tie on the track, had his preliminary hearing before Judge Humphrey yesterday. Attorney Dean for the defense proved to the court's satisfaction that there was not enough evidence to convict the boy and he was accordingly discharged.

BERGE WILL CAMPAIGN.

Defeated Candidate Will Speak for Shallenberger.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 11.—George W. Berge will open the democratic campaign in Platte county in a speech for Shallenberger. Stories of dissatisfaction among the populists are laughed at by both democrats and populists of Lincoln.

The fact that Berge is out for a campaign of the state in the interest of Shallenberger is taken as evidence of the falsity of such reports. Details of the democratic campaign have been left with the executive committee of the state central committee, consisting of T. S. Allen, chairman; W. D. Wheeler, Plattsmouth; George Rogers, Omaha; Dan V. Stephens, Fremont; R. B. Wahlgvist, of Hastings; George Dobson, of Oysterville; J. D. Scott, of Rushville. Judge W. L. Stark, of Aurora, is made chairman of the congressional committee and Dr. H. B. Cummins will be the secretary.

FOOTBALL CASUALTIES BEGIN.

A Nebraska Boy's Leg Broken in Practice Under the Reformed Rules.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 11.—The first football victim of the reformed rules was at Neligh, where George Harriman, a high school student, sustained a broken leg while practicing. The practice was under the new rules.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Grand Island, Neb., Sept. 11.—Rev. Charles Dains, who arrived here from Denver last winter, has tendered his resignation in St. Cloud, where he is pastor of this city, to take effect October 1 or not later than November 1, giving as his reasons that he was not fitted for the work here. He has been called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of this city and a reception was tendered to him by the members of his congregation.

VETERAN OF TWO WARS DIES.

Norfolk, Neb., Sept. 11.—Grandpa Dederman, a German pioneer, who is one of the oldest men in this vicinity, died yesterday at the age of 82. He was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war and the war of the rebellion, serving in the latter until the close of hostilities. He was the father of fifteen children and leaves 103 offspring.

CINCH OF THE STEEL TRUST AGAIN SHOWN

Only Bidder for Contract to Supply Steel Rails to Panama.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—Guaranteed against competition of foreign bidders, and safely in control of the market in this country, the steel trust showed its power by frankly submitting the only bid made for the canal commission's contract for 5,000 tons of steel rails for use in the isthmus. At the late session congress a resolution was passed through, directing that all supplies for the zone be bought in this country unless extortion be attempted. This is regarded as tantamount to assurance that nothing will be bought abroad.

Bids were opened for forty mogul engines and 5,000 tons of steel rails. The Baldwin Locomotive works, of Philadelphia, was the lowest bidder on the engines, offering to deliver them at \$45,000. The bid of the Lima Locomotive Machine company, Lima, O., was \$475,200, and that of the American Locomotive company, of New York, \$526,000.

There was only one bidder offering to supply the steel rails. This was the United States Steel Products Export company, of New York, a subsidiary of the steel trust. Its bid was \$147,250, which is at the rate of \$29.45 per ton delivered F. O. B. cars at Baltimore. An alternate bid for delivery at Colon raised the price by \$18,250. This bid is considered extremely high, but being the only one submitted may be accepted.

It was thought that the trust might make a low price on this bid, but the criticism that has been indulged, but its officers took the view that they could not afford to make a lower price at Panama than in this country. They are charging about 35 per cent. more than the rate at which they have delivered rails in London, according to the commercial reports.

EASY MONEY.

Three Revolutionaries Arrived as Soldiers Draw \$200,000 Sent to

Vladivostok, and a party of five retained possession of the vessel. Three men are in the neighborhood of the revolutionaries. They are expected to be in the neighborhood of the revolutionaries. They are expected to be in the neighborhood of the revolutionaries.

NEBRASKA PIONEERS MEET AT THE FAIR

Lincoln the Scene of Interesting Gathering of Old Settlers—Thomas Wolfe, of David City, President.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10.—One of the most interesting meetings of the state fair took place yesterday afternoon when the territorial pioneers met in the live stock pavilion and talked over the stirring days of the pioneer west. More than fifty of the men and women who were settled in Nebraska before it became a state were at the meeting. Thomas Wolfe, of David City, is president of the association and J. Amos Barrett, librarian and curator of the state historical library, is secretary.

Among the interesting members was Daniel Freeman, the first homesteader in the United States. He located four miles west of the present site of Fairbury on January 1, 1863, and he still makes the same quarter section his home. Mr. Freeman attained national fame several years ago by securing a decree of the supreme court prohibiting the use of the bible in the public schools. He is a populist and glories in the name. At the first state convention of his party he wore one of the antiquated stovepipe Bryan and Sewall hats.

Joseph Bagley, now living at Springfield, is probably the earliest of the pioneers to set foot within Nebraska territory. He settled near the present site of Springfield in 1854.

L. W. Cox of Fairbury, was the second man to be married within the present boundaries of Saline county.

M. J. Combs is the son of one of the founders of the city of Peru, Ill. His father migrated from Peru, Ill., and suggested that name for the new town in the new territory.

BOY BANDIT COMES TO GRIEF.

It Was a Case of Too Much of Yellow Backed Novels.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 10.—Paul Sharp, the boy bandit, was sent to the Kearney industrial school. It was a case of too much novel reading, so it appears from the juvenile court. F. M. Sharp, the father, tried to save the lad from the school but admitted he did not know what to do with him. The boy, who is 14, left his home near Dunning, with a horse and saddle belonging to his father. At Milburn he robbed a storekeeper of \$5 and fled to Broken Bow, where he was captured, but released.

BRYAN ENJOYS DAY OF REST.

Appreciates Quiet of Country Home After Strenuous Week.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10.—After the strenuous week since their arrival at New York, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan yesterday enjoyed the quiet of their Fairview home.

Mr. Bryan said that for himself and Mrs. Bryan he wanted to thank the people of the country, and especially those of Lincoln, for the whole-hearted and kindly way in which he had been received. The reception at Lincoln, he said, was a revelation that touched his heart. The crowd, he believed, was the largest he ever addressed. Mr. Bryan will today make a short address at the state fair grounds, and in the evening will talk to his neighbors at Fairview.

September 10 Mr. Bryan leaves for a tour of nearly twenty days in the south central and southeastern states. He will be home about the 1st of October.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10.—A meeting of the democratic and populist state central committees and fusion candidates for state offices was held in Lincoln, Chairman T. S. Allen presiding. Twenty-eight democratic and twelve populist committeemen were in attendance, while all of the candidates were present.

The meeting was called for the purpose of informally discussing the plan of campaign and addresses were made by A. C. Shallenberger and W. H. Thompson. No definite arrangements were made, the management of the campaign being left in the hands of the executive committee, which was appointed by Chairman Allen and is as follows: T. S. Allen, Lincoln, chairman; W. D. Wheeler, Plattsmouth; George Rogers, Omaha; Dan V. Stephens, Fremont; R. B. Wahlgvist, Hastings; George Dobson, Oysterville; J. D. Scott, Rushville. C. B. Manuel, chairman of the populist state central committee, was present, but the secretary was absent.

The headquarters were established at the Lincoln hotel and will be opened at once and maintained throughout the campaign. The meeting was executive, and none but members of the committees were admitted.

BUSH LOCKED IT.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10.—A. B. Walker, a stranger, startled Deputy Labor Commissioner Burrett Bush by presenting him a bunch of bills for collection. "This is not a collection agency," retorted Bush.

"Your bluff don't go," said Walker. "The law says this is a collection agency." Bush, wondering if his duties were to be thus summarily extended, looked at the statutes. The law says the bureau shall "collect" data concerning crops, shipments, etc. Walker was not convinced that data were not money, but finally walked out.

LAD IS KILLED IN STREET.

Norfolk, Neb., Sept. 10.—Four-year-old George Dorsey, son of Conductor John Dorsey, was killed while playing in the road in front of his father's home by a horse that was being driven by a man who was riding in a trolley and threw a tin can at one of the horses which became frightened and swerved out, striking the little boy with a knee. The lad died from ruptured spleen shortly after.

KILLED BY WAGON.

Norfolk, Neb., Sept. 10.—George Doney, a 4-year-old boy, was run over by a mail wagon Tuesday night, and died three hours later. The boy was in company with others who had been making a practice of playing in the street and pelting the drivers with stones and other missiles. No blame is attached to the driver.

OPEN CAMPAIGN IN CEDAR.

Hartington, Neb., Sept. 10.—The first speech of the republican campaign will be at Hartington on September 12, when Norris Brown, candidate for senator, and George L. Sheldon, the nominee for governor, will appear together on the platform. This is expected to be a noted political event for that part of the state, and a rally of considerable size is looked for. Both men will fill a number of subsequent dates during the month, but these are yet to be arranged.

"HOME FOLKS" RECEIVE BRYAN

Lincoln and Nebraska Tender Old Fashioned Welcome to Renowned Son.

GLAD TO BE BACK HOME

It is Doubtful If Lincoln Ever Held a Larger Crowd Than That Which Greeted Him When He Stepped from Train.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 7.—W. J. Bryan returned last Wednesday to his Lincoln home, and the "home folks" welcomed him with every evidence of approval and satisfaction. It was a neighborly welcome, planned as such and carried out in its entirety with that understanding. Lincoln has more republicans than democrats, and Mr. Bryan has in the past good humoredly expressed the belief that it would be a task to reform the city politically, but there was no line of partisan division, and the welcome extended to both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan was sincere and open handed. Everybody showed good nature, nobody wanted to quarrel about politics, and nearly the whole population showed that it was genuinely glad that so well known a man as Mr. Bryan lives here.

It is doubtful if Lincoln ever held a larger crowd than that which came to the city to greet him. The weather, barring the heat, was as nearly perfect as it could be; it was a half holiday in the city, and every train from over the only Nebraska people, but many from nearby states. The city was handsomely decorated for the homecoming, the fronts of business houses being a mass of flags and bunting, while in the residence districts lithographs of Mr. Bryan in the windows, together with the national colors, were everywhere seen. The nonpartisan nature of the reception was emphasized in every way possible.

Bryan train arrived at the Burlington depot shortly after 5 o'clock. Two hours before that the crowd began assembling, and was packed around the depot, on the platforms of freight and express buildings and in the sidewalks and in the street for nearly a half block away. There was a roar of welcome as the train rolled in and Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform. In the party, aside from Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and their daughter, Grace, was the Lincoln delegation which here ten days ago to meet him at New York, and which Mr. Bryan accompanied on its homeward trip, together with a few of the Nebraska democratic mayors, who also went to New York.

Great Scott! What a Crowd!

Mr. Bryan's only expression, as he looked down on the multitude of faces, was: "Great Scott! What a Crowd!" It was impossible to thin out the crowd, which massed itself on the depot platform, but it gave way good naturedly for the police force headed by Chief Cooper, to form an aisle from the train to the carriages in waiting.

Showing no signs of fatigue, but bowing right and left, and smiling happily, with an occasional word to an old acquaintance, Mr. Bryan made his way to the carriages. Seated with him in the trip uptown were Governor Mickey, Mayor Brown and John E. Miller, president of the Lincoln Commercial club. A second carriage had Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. M. D. Webb, Mrs. J. E. Miller and Mayor Dahlgren, of Omaha.

Then in turn followed carriages containing members of the reception committee and newspaper men who accompanied Mr. Bryan from the east. No attempt was made at a parade, although there was a pretentious mounted escort, headed by Capt. James Cosgrave, policemen on horseback, fraternal organizations and individual members of the Lincoln delegation, by six bands, comprising 132 musicians. Along the route Mr. Bryan was received with every evidence of cordiality and enthusiasm. Among those present were a number of officers and men who were members of his regiment in the Spanish-American war, and they cheered their colonel heartily.

Driven Around the City.

The party traversed three of the business streets, lined with cheering crowds, and then moved to the home of Charles W. Bryan, where Mr. Bryan dined and rested for a time prior to going to the state capitol grounds for the speaking exercises and reception proper.

Two hours before the time of the exercises at the capitol grounds a crowd estimated by the way from 50,000 to 60,000 struggled for points of vantage around the speaker's stand. Mr. Bryan was escorted to the stand by Governor Mickey from his private office in the state house.

A prayer by Rev. George W. Martin, pastor of the Methodist church at Normal, Mr. Bryan's suburban home, was followed by a brief speech of welcome by Mayor Brown, who spoke in part as follows:

"Twelve days ago I left Lincoln with a party of good Nebraskans to meet at New York, on his return after a year's absence, our most distinguished citizen and his family, and it affords me the greatest pleasure, as the executive officer of our beautiful city, that I am able this evening to welcome him home.

"Before introducing Governor Mickey, who will extend the greetings of the state, Mr. Bryan, I as mayor welcome you home, not as a statesman, not as a democrat, but as dearest to us all, our beloved neighbor."

Governor Is Misunderstood.

The crowd showed some impatience as the governor proceeded with his speech, but he asked it to bear with him a few moments. The cries for Bryan increased and when the governor in one passage referred to "bogus reformers," the crowd, seemingly misinterpreting his thought, indulged in some hissing.

Governor Mickey said in part: "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Bryan, Ladies and Gentlemen: The poet and the musician have immortalized in both verse and song that noble sentiment so dear to every heart, 'There is no place like home,' and so in welcoming back to his own city the distinguished neighbor who has long been separated from us we feel that there is added pathos

to our greeting on this occasion because here is the family roof tree, here are the triumphs of energy and effort, here are the close associations of former years, here is home.

"We are glad, Mr. Bryan, that you have a home in our midst. We are glad that you are an illustrious example of what the head of an American home should be. We are glad that providence has spared the life and health of yourself and family in your arduous travels, and that we can once more look into your face and listen to the greetings of your kindly voice. Not only the city of Lincoln, but the entire commonwealth shares in the felicity of this occasion and extends to you a cordial and sincere welcome back to your own. You have brought unstinted honor to us. You have given fame to your city and state in distant lands, and everywhere have sustained the exalted character of an American citizen in a manner that has touched our hearts and challenged our admiration. No effort that we can make at this time can add to your honors. We simply wish to testify our appreciation of your character and attainments and let you know that your homecoming is a matter in which we are all interested."

Governor Mickey referred to national changes since Mr. Bryan's departure a year ago—to what he declared was the wonderful awakening of the public conscience on questions affecting civil righteousness. He also congratulated Mr. Bryan on his message of peace and utterance in advocacy of international arbitration.

Concluding Governor Mickey said in a humorous strain that, speaking from a standpoint of a republican party man, Mr. Bryan had caused him a good deal of uneasiness in the past and had strong symptoms of continuing to do so in the future, but whatever he advocated the governor was satisfied Mr. Bryan intended for the right.

Happiest Part of Long Journey.

As Governor Mickey concluded and Mr. Bryan arose there was a renewed cheering and handclapping. Bryan began by saying that in his travels he had learned the Arabic language contained 600 words meaning camel, and that since returning to the United States he had wished that the American language contained as many words meaning the happiest part of the long journey was the homecoming, and then went into a general description of his travels.

Mr. Bryan said in part: "To come to those among whom we live and think kindly feeling touches our hearts; to find those who differ from us in political opinion vying with those who agree with us to make our reception delightful more than pays us for anything that we have been able to do."

Mr. Bryan then in turn thanked the Rev. Mr. Martin, Mayor Brown and Governor Mickey for their kindly expressions, continuing:

"I am glad to be here with you and I speak for my wife and children as well as for myself when I thank you a thousand, thousand times. I don't know how I can repay you for the joy you have given us, unless you will permit me as occasion offers to bring such lessons as I am able to bring from what we have observed in other lands. When we conceived this trip around the earth it was with the belief that there would be education in it. We thought so highly of it that we were willing to take the children out of school for a year, and I believe it was worth more than a year's education.

"I have for years appreciated the honor and the responsibility of American citizenship. Twenty-two years ago when I returned to my college to receive the master's degree I took as the subject of my address 'American Citizenship,' and as I recall the language I then used I am sure that even then I understood somewhat of the importance of our nation among the nations of the earth. During the nearly a quarter of a century that has elapsed my appreciation of my nation's greatness has increased, but never so much as in the last twelve months have I grown in the pride that I have in my nation."

Mr. Bryan then described his journey in some details, closing with a glowing tribute to his home and his country.

Following Mr. Bryan's speech the formal reception took place in the corridors of the capitol, where Mr. Bryan shook hands with the thousands who passed before him.

There was a brilliant display of fireworks for an hour on the state house grounds.

275,000 000 BU. OF CORN

Immense Crop Expected in Nebraska, Acreage Being Greatest.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 7.—According to figures issued by the Union Pacific Railroad company in its crop bulletin covering the last half of August, Nebraska this year will have the largest crop of corn ever raised in the state.

Reports from 600 correspondents in various parts of the state estimate a yield of between 42 and 45 bushels to each acre and the total crop is expected to reach 275,000,000 bushels, against slightly over 260,000,000 bushels last year. The increase in acreage of wheat, corn and oats over that of last year is 500,792 acres, of which 388,419 acres are in corn.

CROPS IN NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 7.—The government weather and crop bulletin for the past week says: