

SUPPLEMENT.

PLATTSMOUTH NEWS, Nebraska. Saturday, September 8, 1900.

COWBOY STORIES ABOUT ROOSEVELT.

Rough Rider Had the Friendship of the Cattlemen.

Quaint Orders Given to the Cow Punchers—His Experience with a Broncho—The Colonel Won—Test of Friendship.

In a most interesting letter in the Chicago Record, dated at Medora, N. D., William E. Curtis repeats many of the stories told him by the ranchmen and cowboys of North Dakota and eastern Montana relative to Gov. Roosevelt. He says they remember him most kindly and consider him one of themselves. Among others Mr. Curtis relates the following: A. T. Packard, now of Chicago, was editor of the Bad Lands Cowboy when Roosevelt was ranching up on the Little Missouri, and has many pleasant recollections of those days. Said he: "You cannot pay a higher compliment to Theodore Roosevelt than to say that he was the friendliest of every cowboy in the Bad Lands. There isn't on earth a more independent, self-thinking lot of men than these same cow-punchers. They have the faculty of shucking a man out of his crust and looking his real character squarely in the face. If they like him it is a pretty safe guess that the man will pass muster anywhere for his sterling worth, and it is just as safe for any one who differs from such a conclusion about Roosevelt to keep his opinion to himself in the Bad Lands. The cowboy is perfectly willing at all times to back up in any way his friendship for Roosevelt. I wonder what would have happened to Altgeld if he had delivered his Toledo speech at a Bad Lands round-up?"

"Roosevelt had just established his Chimney Butte ranch and was driving in some cattle when I landed at Medora, so that I was contemporary with him. His name was a little too much for the average cowboy, and at first he was generally known as Roosevelt. That he was destined to popularity was shown by an almost immediate change to nicknames, chief of which were 'Old Four Eyes,' because he wore spectacles with enormous glasses, and 'Skin Tooth,' which has been sufficiently explained by the cartoonist. "Nothing amused the cowboys more than Roosevelt's choice of words and manner of speech. He was the purist in language, and at first was unable to tackle the cow-punchers' slang. While driving the first bunch of cattle to his Chimney Butte ranch a number of them started up a coulee. An experienced foreman would have shouted: 'Get a gun on you there and head them steers,' or 'Hit the high places and turn 'em.' Roosevelt's order, while equally sharp, nearly paralyzed the flying cow-puncher. It has been treasured and told and retold wherever two or more cow-punchers have gathered together. Standing in his stirrups, he opened his steel-trap mouth and yelled: 'Hasten quickly forward yonder.' The wonder was it didn't stampede the herd. "In the Chimney Butte horse herd," continued Mr. Packard, "was a broncho named Devil. When you find a horse in the West with such a name you can be sure he has earned it. Devil had. One after another the cow boys had tried their best to 'stay wit, the leather' on him, and none had succeeded, even with the aid of a life-preserver and hobbled stirrups. He had been given up as a 'spoiled' horse, especially after he had acquired the playful habit of trying to bite and jump on the rider after he had thrown him. "Roosevelt decided to ride Devil and tame him for a saddle horse. It took three men to rope and tie him down while the blind and saddle were being put on, and he was then led to the edge of the Little Missouri and headed for quicksand. Roosevelt mounted, jerked off the blind, and then began what was called at the time 'the gaud darndest panorama the Bad Lands has ever saw.' The first jump took Devil into the middle of the quicksand and Macmonnies' fountain became a squirt gun by comparison. Sand, water, Roosevelt and Devil seemed merged into solid body. Finally there was a separation and Roosevelt ascended to take a look at Wyoming," as Bill Jones facetiously remarked. The next day and the next and the next there was the same 'panorama,' but finally came a day when Roosevelt 'stayed with the leather' and brought Devil, thoroughly tamed, back to the ranch. It may not sound like much in the telling, but a man who can tame a horse with Devil's reputation can divide the last chew of tobacco with a cow-puncher. And that is a final test of friendship. He at once became 'Teddy' to every cowboy in the Bad Lands.

The Prosperity Alphabet.

- Abundance of work. Better times. Calamity dethroned. Duty performed. Expansion realized. Free silver exposed. Gold standard continued. Hawaii annexed. Independence to Cuba. Justice to all. Knowledge promoted. Liberty extended. McKinley re-elected. National honor upheld. Opportunities improved. Protection assured. Quantities of employment. Roosevelt a winner. Stability of credit. Trade extended. Union forever. Values upheld. Wages increased. "Xs" more plentiful. Yankee Doodle Dandy. Zenith of prosperity.

Talks by Prominent Men.

"I tell you, increase and multiply and expand is the law of this nation's existence. You cannot limit this great republic by mere boundary lines, saying 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.' Just so far as our interests require additional territory, in the North, in the South, or on the islands of the ocean, I am for it."—Stephen A. Douglas, one of Lincoln's opponents in the election of 1860.

"I prefer to trust McKinley and influence the policy of my party later in a way to give the distant lands the best and freest government possible. I cannot trust a party that has been instrumental in forcing the adoption of the treaty in the Senate and now holds the President responsible for doing his duty. I cannot trust a party which is so anxious for the rights of the Filipinos, and tramples these sacred rights under foot in our land in the South."—Rabbi Hirsch.

"What I want to say is this: We are on the eve of a campaign second in importance to none other in the history of our party, a campaign on the issues of which depend our future prosperity. I don't propose to discuss these issues, but I want to say a few words to sound a note of warning which the importance of this campaign justifies me in saying, not only to the Republicans of New Jersey, but to the Republicans of the whole country. It is your duty and the time is at hand when every man, no matter how humble, how prominent or influential, is called upon to contribute all the efforts, all the influence in his power to perpetuate this administration. I tell you, my friends, in all sincerity and honesty, it will not do to take anything for granted, not to neglect a single effort, nor miss a trick. We are confronted by a desperate foe. The fate of Bryanism hangs in the balance. If killed now, it is killed forever."—M. A. Hanna, in Asbury Park speech.

"Our business, that is, the retail house for which I speak, has each year for several years, handsomely surpassed its predecessor. The last six months have shown greater sales by a large percentage, and there is more general satisfaction than has ever been shown heretofore. Our pay roll is much larger than

at any period in our history, on account of more help being employed and also because of higher salaries. In fact, the general average of wages is higher to-day than at any time within my knowledge. Anticipating, I might say that the general outlook for all trade is very good and we have at this moment no reason to question the satisfactoriness of the last six months of the present year."—E. A. Selbridge, of Marshall Field & Co.

"Go into any city or town east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio river, and you will find 80 per cent of the business men hostile to the supremacy of the Democratic party. I have not seen one business man who is not confident that President McKinley will be re-elected, and this very confidence may prove disastrous. Over-confidence is the only danger which threatens the Republicans. If the business interests were not so sure of success there would not be any doubt about the result in November. There is a sense of absolute security in the business world which is highly complimentary to the Republicans, but over-confidence may beget apathy. That is the only thing we have to guard against."—Chairman Henry C. Payne.

"Originally, Croker was a genteel tough. He had his uses. Then he grew rich, the devil knows how, and set up for a vulgar swell. Now he is the merest flash sport of the la-di-da variety, all shirt front and shiners, and quite bereft of brains. In the long run, what Hill will do to him will be a plenty."—Henry Watterson (Democrat).

Germany Commend Expansion. Commenting on the recently published report of international trade, the Weser Zeitung says that expansion pays gloriously in the case of the United States, and advises Germany to pattern herself after the new world. It points out that four years ago the trade of the United States with Cuba amounted to only \$7,000,000, while it now reaches \$18,000,000. Likewise four years ago the trade with Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines was \$2,000,000, \$4,000,000 and \$500,000 respectively. Now the Porto Rican commerce amounts to \$4,000,000, that of Hawaii to \$13,000,000, and that with the Philippines to \$2,500,000.

Money Is Cheap. Western towns and countries now borrow money at about 3 1/2 per cent. Truly prosperity benefits everybody.



DEAR BOY LETTERS—No. 2.

My Dear Boy—You say that you have read Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis and that "there are some things in it that appear to be reasonable."

Well, Mr. Bryan is a very pleasant speaker and can make a plausible showing when he has a very weak case. He is a clever, respectable gentleman who "sweats his bread by the sweat of his jaw," and he has learned his trade very well. But let me call your attention to a few solid facts for you to consider before you feel inclined to yield your mind to his brilliant generalities about imperialism.

1. Mr. Bryan's record proves him to be an unsafe leader. He is a theorist rather than a practical man of affairs. In every campaign in the past and upon every issue heretofore presented to the people for settlement, Mr. Bryan has been mistaken. The results have proved that he was mistaken. The natural presumption is that he is mistaken now. When a Democratic Congressman and also a Populist leader in 1892, Mr. Bryan was very sure that free trade was the thing needed to insure prosperity in the United States. He was sure that the "robber tariff" was making it hard for the farmer and the wage-earner to live. He and those who believed as he did succeeded in convincing the people, and the Wilson bill, a free trade measure, was adopted and became a law. Three years of bitter experience proved that Mr. Bryan and his friends were mistaken. Factories were closed, laboring men were without employment; capital found no productive investment, and the produce of the farm brought no adequate return to the farmer from 1893 to 1897 while this free trade bill was the law.

In 1896 Mr. Bryan and his Democratic-Populist following dropped the tariff issue like a hot potato and took up that of free silver. During that campaign he declared that if the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was not adopted, if a gold standard continued to be the law and became the fixed policy of the country, "that prices will go down as certain as the law of gravitation;" that "the rich will grow richer and the poor poorer;" that "there will be a decrease in the amount of money in circulation;" that "the army of the unemployed will continue to increase."

Results have proved that Mr. Bryan was again mistaken. Every one of his predictions turned out to be false. We have now a protective tariff and the gold standard law. Prices have gone up instead of down, while the rich have grown richer, the poor have shared in the general prosperity, the amount of money in circulation has largely increased, and labor was never more generally employed nor more adequately rewarded than now. Is it not fair to presume that the gentleman who has always been mistaken upon every other leading issue is mistaken about imperialism, which he declares

to be the "paramount issue of this campaign?" 2. Your father remembers two campaigns before this when imperialism and militarism were the keynote of the Democratic war-ery. The first was in 1864, when the mighty Lincoln, whose name you bear, was a candidate for re-election. I was not quite old enough to vote for him, although I was carrying an Enfield rifle in the Union army, and I remember how unjust it seemed to me because I was old enough to fight and not old enough to vote. I remember that our Democratic friends said that the re-election of Lincoln meant the downfall of the republic and the establishment of an empire by force of arms.

The same error came to the front in 1872 when Gen. Grant was a candidate for re-election. "Caesarism," "nepotism" and "military tyranny" were the sum and substance of every Democratic speech, and the downfall of the republic was predicted if Grant should be elected. Well, the logic of events proved that our Democratic friends were mistaken. Lincoln and Grant were elected, but the republic lived on. No empire was established. No army tyrannized over the people. The nation grew and prospered. Free speech, free schools and a free press not only continued, but enlarged their privileges and powers.

In this letter I have shown you that the presumption is against the Democratic position. In every campaign for forty years the logic of events has proved that the Democrats were wrong and the Republicans right. It is not unfair to presume that such is the case this year.

YOUR FATHER.

Germany Prosperous Under Protection. Germany adopted the protective policy in 1878 and in 1881 and again in 1885 the tariff was made higher and the enforcement more stringent. Ernest E. Williams in the National Review (English) contrasts the development under the protective policy. In 1865-69, under free trade, the average annual production of coal was 23,942,000 tons; in 1895-99 it was 85,290,000 tons. In 1865-69 the pig iron production averaged 1,165,000 tons; in 1899 the production was 8,142,000 tons. Prosperity follows protection.

Eating on 15 Cents a Day. A New York yellow journal is vigorously advocating the election of William J. Bryan for President, and at the same time daily printing articles to prove that it is possible for a man to live on fifteen cents a day wages. This is a very consistent thing to do under such circumstances. With Bryan President there might soon be such a state of affairs that the working man would be glad to earn fifteen cents a day, and it is a good thing for him to be informed that he can live well and grow fat and prosperous on that income—according to the yellow Democratic organ in question.

SIMON GREY'S FAMILY. A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE. BY ALMA L. PARKER, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

- A Story in Nine Chapters, as follows: 1. The sign on the house. 2. Supply and demand. 3. Simon's fight for his honor. 4. Cynthia grows skeptical. 5. The road to the poorhouse missed. 6. The Spanish-American war. 7. Vinnie Grey's remarkable speech. 8. The ideas of the Irishman. 9. Healing of the breach.

CHAPTER I. The Sign on the House. It was an every-day occurrence to see Simon Grey standing on the street corners of Boonsville, making wild gestures with his hands. If the one he was conversing with was on the opposite side in politics, Simon was always in a state of excited earnestness. "Political" Simon, he was often called. If any one wished to be posted on any political question of the day, he was ever ready to explain the subject, and you could see, by the all-wise and self-confident expression of his face, that he enjoyed himself in so doing. In his household politics was still his topic. He was ever talking to the family of the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," till his children began to think that anything so grand and good must come from God.

"Pa's gettin' happy again," shouted his little son Jimmie, as he passed out of the door one day with a paint brush. We shall learn later what he did with the brush. Simon Grey did not notice him, so absorbed were his thoughts in the man who was to be the "next" President of the United States. Cynthia, Simon's wife, was so busy peeling apples and listening to her better half that she also failed to notice Jimmie and the brush. Cynthia was proud of her husband. She knew he had an uncontrollable temper; yet his wisdom overbalanced that defect. Her daughter Vinnie was highly educated, and most everyone said she was "naturally smart," and then it was invariably added, "she takes after her father."

It was the talk in Boonsville that Vinnie Grey would be nominated for County Superintendent of Public Schools in Warble County. Simon said if she was nominated he would lecture for her from morning till night, every day till election; that no Republican humbug would ever defeat her. Simon had already been trying to prove to the people of Boonsville that his daughter Vinnie was the one Warble County needed for Superintendent. She had been away to college; had taught school in Warble County for three successive years, and the citizens of Boonsville knew her by "experiential knowledge" to be a good teacher. She was now instructor of the grammar department of the Boonsville city schools, and many claimed she should have the high school, though the young professor, Glen Harrington, was "well liked." It seemed evident that Vinnie would receive the nomination; but as Cynthia said, "You can never tell; don't count your chickens before they're hatched." "You always look on the dark side, Cynthia," said Simon. "Wish I had a wife with a more cheerful disposition, and a better knowledge of the questions that so concern our welfare."

"Well, I guess as long as I bake your bread, mend your socks, and make your apple pies, and as long as you have enough wisdom for two, we can get along all right." Their conversation was here interrupted by Vinnie entering the room. She had just returned from school. Vinnie Grey was indeed pretty. Whenever she came home her smile seemed to make the old home brighter. This evening disgust was depicted on her usually bright countenance.

"Father," she said, "I was ashamed of my home to-night. For the first time in my life I felt humiliated when I came in sight of the house." "Vinnie," said her father, "is it possible that because the young professor, Glen Harrington, has been paying attentions to you for some time, and because he is sort of well-off, that you cherish hopes of a so much better residence that you are ashamed of your home?" "I am astonished," said Vinnie. "Whoever thought of such a ridiculous idea! What made me ashamed of my home was the word 'Bryan,' in big black letters, over the front door. How did it happen to be there?" "I knew nothing about it, Vinnie. You must be mistaken."

"Indeed, I am not. If you know nothing about it, then Jimmie must be the perpetrator of the crime." "Crime!" repeated Simon. "Would you consider that a crime? If he had painted McKinley there you might so consider it, but such a noble name as Bryan looks well in place. It will show to the world that we are on the side of right." "It is a disgrace," said Vinnie. "What will the Democrats think of us, and even the Democrats and Populists will know that is not the place for his name. As far as showing that we are on the side of right, time may prove that we

wouldn't be surprised if pa was wrong. Anyway, she was glad to let time prove all things to her. If McKinley was elected and times got better then she'd know that our money system doesn't need changing, but if times got worse, then she'd think the Populists were right, or if Bryan was elected she'd watch his administration just the same. Anna had said that surely would be the simplest way of proving which side was right, but Mary, she knew right now that 16 to 1 was just what we needed, that it meant sixteen dollars where we have one now, and anybody ought to know that would be a good thing, and then Vinnie and Anna laughed and said she had better find out the true meaning of 16 to 1 before she commenced to argue."

"I hope," Cynthia thought to herself, "that Vinnie will be loyal to the Populist party, for they may give her the candidacy for Superintendent." Cynthia had now finished milking and gone to the kitchen, to help the girls with the evening work. Suddenly the door flew open, and Simon plunged into the room. He had returned much sooner than usual, and Cynthia wondered what could be the matter. He seemed "mad," and without saying a word to explain his distorted appearance, threw a postal card on the table. With a heavy crash his fist came down after it. From the noise produced, she might have thought he used a sledge hammer. "Simon Grey, you'll break that table. Are you crazy?"

"No, sir! But darn the luck! Read that infernal card and find out for yourself." Cynthia, picking it up, read these words: "W—, Pa., Sept. 10, 1896. 'Mr. Simon Grey, Boonsville: 'Dear Brother—I am coming to make you a visit. Will arrive Wednesday on the west-bound train. 'Hurrar for McKinley!!! 'EZRA GREY.'"

CHAPTER II. Supply and Demand. Five days had passed by since the postal card from Ezra Grey was received. It was now the day for him to arrive in Boonsville.

The County Convention of the People's Independent party had been held, and Vinnie Grey was successful in receding the nomination. She was now candidate for County Superintendent of Public Schools in Warble County on the Populist ticket. Political Simon was very proud of his daughter, and only one thing marred his happiness—the awful fact that his brother Ezra was Republican. His first impulse after reading that "Hurrar for McKinley," followed by three exclamation points, was to give his brother a cool welcome, but after much thought and consideration he decided to treat him all right as long as Ezra didn't let his neighbors know that he was Republican. He felt if it became known in Boonsville it would disgrace the Grey family, especially as he had said so much about sending for his brother to give a series of lectures in favor of Free Silver.

It was a bitter cup for him to swallow, but there was no way to escape. So when Ezra Grey stepped from the platform of the train Simon grasped his hand and gave it a hearty shake, at the same time taking a secret survey of his clothes to see if he had a McKinley button on. To his satisfaction there was nothing about his person to inform people of the awful truth; so with real delight he introduced him to all he met as his brother, Mr. Grey, from Pennsylvania. Just as they were preparing to start for home Ezra Grey's keen ear heard a group of men, near by, discussing him. One of the men, evidently a Populist, was heard to remark: "Talk about the Populist party being composed of ignorant men, and then look at that fellow's face. Would you call him an ignoramus?" By this time the two brothers had started up the dusty road, and Ezra Grey heard no more of the conversation.

"Say, Simon," he said, "did you hear those fellows discussing me? They seem to have the impression that I am a Populist. Wonder how they ever happened to think that?" he said, laughing. "Blame me for that," said Simon. "I told them that I had a brother back in Pennsylvania capable of making speeches, and I thought of sending for him to lecture for Free Silver in these parts through the campaign. This was before I received your card, of course. Is it possible, Ezra, that you have not yet seen the light?" Ezra Grey chuckled, in spite of Simon's solemnity.

"The light? Is that the name they have for the silver delusion in this part of the country? So you are a 'Pop,' are you, Simon?" "Indeed I am. I am proud of that distinction." "Well, Simon, I am truly sorry that you have been led into the silver trap. I have spent much time studying the subject, and I am thoroughly convinced that free silver is not what we need and that it is a fraud."

(To be continued.)

Why He Will Vote for Bryan. Prosperity has made labor scarce in Kansas and the thriving farmers are compelled to import men to harvest the crops these days, said a well-known wheat farmer who has just harvested 100,000 bushels which brought him \$70,000. He said in the course of conversation: "I voted for McKinley four years ago, but this year I am going to vote for Bryan." I asked him why, if conditions were so prosperous. "Well," he said, "four years ago I could get all the labor I wanted at a dollar a day, but now I have hard work getting men at \$3 and even \$5, and we farmers are so busy paying off mortgages to hunt the men up." It strikes me that some people are hard to satisfy.