

## FROM OHIO.

There is one thing about our mail order business which can be said by very few houses in this country, we never lose a customer who has once patronized us through the mails. Our customers sometimes move and get scattered and change about from one part of the country to another, but they never forget us because they never find a place where they can match our prices and they never meet anybody who has anything but good to say about us and our goods. The following letter from Ohio is only one. We have hundreds from every state in the union that say practically the same thing:

624 Fremont street, Belvidere, O., Aug. 7, '98.—Nebraska Clothing Co. Omaha, Neb.—Gentlemen: The goods arrived O. K. this a. m. and are perfectly satisfactory. Although you did not send samples I felt sure of being suited as you have never yet failed to treat me well. I have worn Nebraska goods for six years and expect to wear them as long as I wear clothes as I have never found any to approach them for the price. People here are surprised at the price I paid and I enclose some names for your catalogue. Yours truly,

Our new catalogue contains some revelations. Send for it. Address Department J

## Nebraska Clothing Co

OMAHA

## SLANDERING THE SOLDIERS.

If one should collect every line of copperhead literature printed during the civil war, no abuse of the "Lincoln hirelings" as the old veterans were then called, would compare in violence to that heaped upon the common soldier by the State Journal in these days of Hannamism. In its issue of September 28, it says: "The soldiers in some of the camps have allowed their hunger to get the best of their caution to such an extent that they have formed the habit of eating the careless flies along with the rest of the food." The copperhead writers during the war said some pretty mean things about the boys in blue, but they never accused them of being so vile as to "form the habit of eating flies." We had to wait until these days of boodle and Hannamism and for the issue of the State Journal of September 28, 1898 to see the common soldier slandered in that style.

## NOW FOR BURKETT.

Norris Brown, republican nominee for congress in the Sixth district, challenged Congressman Greene (populist) for a joint discussion of public issues. Greene promptly accepted the challenge and turned every one of his own dates which he had made all over the district, into a joint discussion thereby giving Brown the benefit of populist audiences in that strongly populist district.

G. M. Hitchcock, a democratic and populist nominee for congress in the second district challenged Congressman D. H. Mercer, (republican) to a joint discussion of the issues before the people. Congressman Mercer has accepted the challenge and the details are now being arranged.

James Manahan, democratic and populist nominee for congress in the first district, has challenged E. J. Burkett, republican nominee, to a joint discussion of the issues.

The challenge was sent to Mr. Burkett ten days ago. So far he has made no response. Mr. Burkett and Mr. Manahan are both young men. Both have good ability. Both have good personal characters. Both are eloquent and forceful speakers. The only choice between them is in their position on living issues. That is the difference between them and it is the most important difference for the people who are to vote this fall. It is the all-important qualification for the high office they seek.

Great public questions are coming before the next American congress. Some of these questions are already defined. They are of vital importance to the homes of the first district. Mr. Manahan challenges Mr. Burkett to a discussion of those questions. It is a challenge that Mr. Burkett cannot ignore nor avoid. It is a challenge by his own personal opponent, a man equal in ability and prominence. To refuse to debate the public issues at present before the public is to say that he is either afraid to defend his own position on those questions or afraid to meet Mr. Manahan.

Mr. Burkett, the people await your response.

The Douglas bill pleads along making a deficit of about \$30,000,000 a year in our ordinary revenues. But that is not its worst feature. It doesn't hold up the price of wheat worth a cent. Douglas, you're a fraud.

The republican papers of Minnesota are filled with the most baseless slanders against Ignatius Donnelly. Last year they attacked the adjectives of the English language in denouncing him. Will Donnelly please explain the cause of this change?

Mrs. Lewis is up in South Dakota. On week days she makes populist speeches

and on Sundays preaches repentance to the sinners in the churches. One of the largest crowds that ever assembled in the state listened to her last week at Plankinton. After she had spoken two hours and a half the crowd refused to leave and begged her to go on.

The republican boodler's organ located here in Lincoln seems to have adopted a rule never to tell the truth about anything. Meserve's statement about the funds he received from Bartley was as follows: Amount available in cash, \$708,853.62. Amount of deposits in broken banks and not good \$337,763.27. The thunder struck pops of which the Journal talks was only one of its jim jam dreams.

## FROM MANILA.

### Havoc Wrought by American Bullets. An Interesting Letter.

Manila, Philippine Islands, August, 15, 1898.

My Dear Mother: The last letter I wrote home was a letter to Earl rather extended account of the trip here and the two weeks fighting around this city. The 11th and 12th of this month were quiet days, very little skirmishing, though up to that time it had been almost continuous. About 8 p. m. August 24th we received orders and instructions that a general land and naval attack would be made the next morning against Manila. Each regiment was assigned to a particular place with a certain duty to perform. Our regiment was ordered to support the firing line near the beach and was ordered to move at 8 o'clock in the morning. Regiments designed for the firing line took position at 6:30. From that time until 10 a. m. there was a continued movement of troops towards the entrenchments by every possible route, through the timber, along hedges, across swamps, and under cover along the beach. Admiral Dewey did not move from the harbor of Cavite until ready to begin the bombardment. It was scarcely fifteen minutes from the time his ships left their accustomed place in the harbor until they were pouring shot and shell against the walls around and in the city of Manila. The aim was accurate and the execution terrible. It did not last more than half an hour. I saw one shot, an eight inch, I think, strike the stone wall just under one of the large guns on shore. It tore through the wall, turned the gun over and totally destroyed it. I am told by those who ought to know that that shot killed twelve Spaniards who were operating the gun and wounded as many more. As we passed by assaulting the walls I saw three Spanish bodies mutilated beyond recognition, the work of a shell. There were many others in the tall grass and underbrush just to our right, but I had no time or inclination to search for them just at that time. The Spaniards soon retreated when they saw the American army approaching from every side, firing volley after volley. When the charge was ordered and the cheers went up along our lines, the Spanish soldiers ran for their lives. Our army pursued and never stopped until inside the city. Our regiment moved in along the beach, keeping sheltered by the great stone walls along the shore. We waded in water more than waist deep nearly all the way and the places it was up to our shoulders. The Spaniards were firing just ahead of us. They did not seem to know that we were coming through the water, but seemed rather to direct their fire towards the timber in our rear and to our right. When nearly opposite the main part of the city we found an opening in the wall. We gathered the regiment closely together and bounding over, passed through quickly to position along a stone wall and street curving just inside the city. When the Spaniards discovered that we were in their rear and that they were surrounded, they rushed to the quarters for safety. We did not get to fire on them as we had hoped and expected. We advanced cautiously and kept in plain sight and easy range when a single volley from our guns would have killed half of the army in front of us. They seemed to be completely surprised and when the American flag was planted on the walls of the old

fort and the Spanish trenches they offered but little resistance.

I cannot describe to you in this letter the obstructions of hedge brush, wire fences, ditches, creeks, rivers, vines and timber through which our army had to pass. When home I will tell you more about it. You would hardly think it possible to get men through what they went through with comparative ease and safety. I have not been able to learn our exact loss. It was not very great, however, much less than we expected, about a dozen killed and three times as many wounded. Admiral Dewey did not lose a man. The Spanish loss was much greater. No one knows exactly how heavy it was as the Spaniards will not tell and if they did tell it could not be believed. At one time when they assaulted our works and it is known that nearly 100 were killed they claim to have lost only a dozen or so.

When we reached the center of the city we immediately took possession of all of the public buildings, customs houses, police stations, storerooms and guns, ammunition and every kind of property belonging to the Spanish government. It is really a strange proceeding to see an army march into a large city like this and disarm all the police, oust all of the public officials from the mayor down and begin patrolling the streets with soldiers to preserve order and protect property. There is vastly more to the proceeding than would at first be supposed, particularly when the city is inhabited by semi-civilized natives and Chinese, Japanese and other uncontrollable classes. When the main fortifications were taken the army was divided into parties of various sizes and assigned to special duty. Our battalion is quartered in and holding the central police station in the main part of the city. We have a large building, eloquently furnished and comfortably in every way, quite different from what we had sleeping in the swamps. Except for the lonesomeness of the place and the lack of anything to do it would be pleasant enough here. It rains more than half of the time, which keeps it cool enough to be endured. How long we will be quartered here I cannot tell, but probably until we start for home. We have accomplished what we came for, viz., the capture of Manila and hope to start for home before long. Will probably see you inside of three months. There is a possibility of trouble with the natives but I do not think it would be serious enough to require our attention for any great length of time. My health is good and my company is in good condition. Men well and jubilant. Will write about the city later when I have seen more of it. Write me often. Affectionately your son, Frank.

## DATES OF MEETING.

Hon. W. A. Poynter and Hon. J. V. Wolfe's meeting.  
David City October 4.  
Stromberg October 5.  
Sutton October 5, night.  
Harvard October 6.  
Bladen October 7.  
Superior October 8.  
Hebron October 10, Ed P. Smith.  
Fairbury October 11, 12, 13 and 14, Ed P. Smith.  
Palmira October 15, Ed P. Smith.  
Seneca Allen's meetings:  
St. Paul, October 4, with Attorney General Smyth.  
Ord October 5, with Attorney General Smyth.

Seward October 6, with Meserve.  
Madison October 7, and 9.  
Valentine October 10.  
Ainsworth October 11.  
Bassett October 12.  
Scribner October 13.  
Arlington October 14, afternoon.  
Blair October 14, night.  
Lyons, October 15, afternoon.  
Tekamah October 15 night.

Secretary of State Porter's meetings:  
Ravena October 6.  
Litchfield October 7.  
Broken Bow October 8.  
Alliance October 10.  
Hemingford October 11.  
Crawford October 12.  
Chadron October 13.  
Rushville October 14.  
Springview October 15.

State Auditor Cornell and W. B. Price meetings:  
Schuyler October 8.  
North Bend October 7.  
Fremont October 8.  
West Point October 10.  
Pilot October 11.  
Philmont October 12.  
Verdigris, October 13.  
Norfolk October 14.  
Norfolk October 15.  
C. Vincent, Omaha.  
Tekamah October 3.  
Lyons October 4.  
Fender October 5.  
Dakota City October 7.  
Poncha October 8.  
Allen October 10.  
Randolph October 11.  
Fairview October 12.  
O'Neill October 13.  
Ewing October 14.  
Neligh October 15.

Lincoln County meetings:  
The following meetings have been arranged in Lancaster county. Other meetings will be announced later.  
Saturday October 1. Sprague, speaker, George W. Borge and J. V. Wolfe, Lincoln, speakers, J. Tuttle, George Hibner.  
Monday, October 3. Benton, speaker, George W. Borge, W. F. Porter, Lincoln, speakers, James Manahan, J. Dunn.  
Tuesday October 4. Bennett, speaker, James Manahan.  
Wednesday, October 5. Birch, speaker, James Manahan.  
Thursday, October 6. West Oak precinct, Laver school house, speakers, William Manning, Ned C. Abbott.  
Friday October 7. North Bluff precinct, Laver school house, speaker, N. J. Tuttle.  
Saturday, October 8. Rice, speakers, Fred Shepherd, James Manahan.

Spain's Financial Difficulties.  
MADRID, Sept. 28.—Premier Sagasta declares that all the financial difficulties of the government have been removed. The sum of 15,000,000 francs has been forwarded to Captain General Blanco with a repetition of the order to demand the volunteers. It is understood that the government is willing to provide unemployed Spaniards in Cuba with free passage home.

## RECEPTION TO BRECKINRIDGE.

### Reunion of the Blue and Gray to Close the G. A. R. Reunion at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 29.—The crowd at the G. A. R. reunion was much increased to-day by arrivals of crowded trains during the night. Tent accommodations have run short to-day. More than 5,000 are in camp, besides the hundreds lodged in hotels and houses about town. This forenoon the Woman's Relief corps was in charge. The afternoon program included speeches by A. W. Smith, McPherson; J. M. Dunsmore, Thayer; Charles R. Graves, Emporia; W. H. Smith, Marysville; E. R. Ridgley, Pittsburg.

The meeting of the blue and gray to-morrow afternoon will close the reunion. John B. Stone and Major William Warner, of Kansas City, are to speak.

The committee having charge of the blue and gray reunion announced this morning a public reception for Colonel W. P. C. Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., at the Hotel Throop to-night. At the same time, Miss Anna Rose, the Hawaiian queen of carnival, will hold a reception at the governor's office. Colonel Breckinridge will be escorted to the state house and be present part of the time at her reception.

## THE TWENTY-FIRST IS HOME.

### Colonel Fitch's Regiment of Kansans Arrive at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 29.—The Twenty-first Kansas volunteers arrived here this morning from Lexington, Ky. The regiment came in on four sections of a Burlington train and was on the road a day and a half. The trains came by way of St. Joseph. The first section to arrive here was the hospital train containing ninety sick soldiers, most of whom are fever patients. This train got in at 4:30 and 20 demonstration was made, as it was desired that all noise be avoided.

At 9:30 the soldiers marched through the principal streets of the city. The men were in heavy marching order and presented a neat appearance. Colonel T. G. Fitch states that he has no orders from the war department except to grant the men a thirty-days' furlough.

## CHINA TAKES IT ALL BACK.

### Reformatory Edicts and Orders All Rescinded.

PEKIN, Sept. 29.—An imperial edict issued to-day practically rescinds the recent reformatory edicts and orders that Chang Yen Hwan, the former member of the Chinese foreign office and opponent of Li Hung Chang, be confined until further notice. The edict, however, absolves him from complicity in the alleged plot to assassinate the emperor.

## Charged With Criminal Libel.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 29.—E. G. Raney, editor, and R. B. Barr, city editor, of the Fort Scott Daily Monitor, were arrested last evening, charged by County Attorney J. F. Sheppard with criminal libel. The information is based upon an article in the Monitor, charging Mr. Sheppard, who is the fusion candidate for reelection, with using his office and authority to assist in the prosecution of a certain civil case.

## J. West Goodwin Arrested.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 29.—J. West Goodwin, editor and publisher of the Weekly Bazaar, was arrested yesterday on the charge of using the Typographical Union label without authority. His arrest was caused by the local Typographical Union, which proposes to push the prosecution of Goodwin in state and federal courts. Colonel Goodwin gave bond.

## Dies of His Injuries.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Sept. 29.—Charles C. Graham, aged 55, died at St. Joseph's hospital yesterday morning from a pistol wound he accidentally inflicted on himself a few days ago. Mr. Graham was one of the best known men in Northwest Missouri.

## Japan Talks of State Ownership.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 29.—The agitation for the state purchase of the railroads continues. The minister of justice, Otagishi, will resign, because of agitation among the members of the bench and bar, alleging unfitness for the office he has been holding.

"Boys will be boys" and humane ingenuity will never devise clothes which a boy will not wear out but Paine & Warfel, Lincoln, will sell clothes which last longer at less money than the stores that claim to sell at cost.

Fall military business has commenced and the large stock which we have received is now being displayed. Several hundred trimmed hats from \$2.00 up. Large stock of children's hats at low prices. Mrs. W. E. Gosper, 1201 G street.

The Lincoln Electro Medical Institute opens October 1, Rooms 17 and 18, Windsor Hotel, Lincoln, Neb.

The celebrated medicated vapor and electric cabinet bath is used daily in complete hands, accomplished wonders. In addition to the above mentioned treatment, the latest and best medicines are used. Doctors and nurses in daily attendance.

Consultation free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Drs. J. A. Woodward, M. D., E. M., with over fifty years active experience, and Dr. Cotter, of 23 years.

It pays to read the newspapers.

## What McKinley Prosperity Did.

### OFFICIAL FIGURES TAKEN FROM THE BOOKS OF THE AUDITOR

Taxes paid the state of Nebraska in the years 1894 and 1895 \$2,255,308.86  
Taxes paid in 1896 and 1897..... 2,206,244.40

Taxes short under McKinley prosperity.....\$ 50,664.46

What becomes of the argument of Judge Hayward, republican candidate for governor, in which he claims that it was the increased payment of taxes, caused by McKinley prosperity, that enabled the fusion state government to pay \$771,800.53 of republican made state debts? Taxes paid decreased \$59,664.46. Respectfully submitted,

T. H. TIBBLES.

I hereby certify that the figures giving the amount of taxes paid to the state of Nebraska during the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897 in the above statement are correctly transcribed from the books of this office.

JOHN F. CORNELL,

C. C. BOOL,

Auditor.

Deputy.

## ROOSEVELT IS NOMINATED.

### The "Rough Rider" Colonel Named for Governor of New York.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for governor of New York by the Republican state convention. The nomination was made on the first ballot. The vote was: Roosevelt, 753; Black, 218.

Upon motion the nomination was declared unanimous.

For lieutenant governor—Timothy L. Woodruff, renominated.  
Secretary of state—John T. McDonough.

Comptroller—William J. Morgan.  
State treasurer—John R. Jaekel.  
Attorney-General—John G. Davies.  
State engineer—Edward A. Bond.

All but Davies were nominated by acclamation.

The following committee was appointed to be an advisory board for the state committee:

Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiscok, Edward Lauterbach and Frank S. Witherbee.

The platform sets out congratulating the people on the successful issue of the war. As to national expansion, the resolutions say:

"We realize that when the necessities of war compelled our nation to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilles and the Philippines, we assumed solemn duties and obligations, alike to the people of the islands we conquered and to the civilized world. We cannot turn these islands back to Spain. We cannot leave them, unarmed for defense and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European powers. We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever.

"We commend the annexation of Hawaii in the interest of commerce, of national security and national development.

"We renew our allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform.

"The election of Republican members of Congress and of a Republican state legislature will mean that New York shall stand for the maintenance of the gold standard."

## FIREMEN DROPPED A WOMAN.

### Three Persons Dying and One Missing in a Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—An explosion of powder in the rear of the four story building occupied by C. & W. McClain, dealers in fishing tackle and sporting goods, set the store on fire and caused its destruction, and resulted in injury to a number of people, several of whom will die.

Three women employees were fatally injured. They are: Kate Weldon, Kate Gaul and Florence Higbee.

Virginia Rutherford, a stenographer in the McClain office, is missing, and it is believed that she perished.

On the third floor of the building four young women were at work. Maggie Dinkel, one of the women, escaped by walking along a narrow ledge in front of the next building north. Kate Weldon, Kate Gaul and Florence Higbee were unable to do this. The firemen took one of the women, but they dropped her to the pavement. The other two, out by glass and burned, jumped to the pavement and were taken to the city hospital in a critical condition.

A second explosion sent bricks and glass flying among the firemen, injuring five of them. Two, it is reported, cannot live. This explosion frightened a team hitched to a reel and the horses ran away, injuring one fireman and a citizen. Less than an hour after the fire started the walls of the McClain building fell.

Send this paper to some friend in the east.

## REPAIRS OF MARIA TERESA.

### It Will Be a Year Before the War Ship Can Be Put in Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Chief Naval Constructor Highborn has managed to procure from the builder of the Maria Teresa in England the complete set of working drawings from which the vessel was built. Therefore, it is now possible for the construction bureau to duplicate any part of the vessel even before she arrives at an American navy yard. She will not be ready for service under a year from the time the work of repairing her is commenced. Reports received from Santiago de Cuba show her machinery to be in good condition, but she will have to have practically a new interior, besides undergoing repairs to her hull.

## PREACHER TO BE HANGED.

### Jury Decides That Rev. G. E. Morrison Killed His Wife.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 29.—Rev. G. E. Morrison, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Panhandle City, who has been on trial at Vernon for a week, on the charge of murdering his wife, October 10, 1897, was found guilty and his punishment fixed at death. Morrison administered strychnine to his wife after returning from church. The jury was only out two hours.

Before the death of his wife Morrison was engaged to wed Miss Annie Whittlesey of Topeka, Kan., and when intercepted he was at home. It developed in the trial of the case that Morrison was infatuated with the Topeka young lady and he chose to put his wife out of the way in order that he might marry Miss Whittlesey.

## Food Caused Pain.

### Catarrh of the Stomach Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was taken sick about a year ago with catarrh of the stomach. At times I would have a ravenous appetite and at other times could not eat. My food caused me excruciating pain. I was running down so fast I had to stop work. My friends urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and soon began to feel better. The disagreeable symptoms of disease gradually passed away and flesh and strength returned. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY L. CUMMINGS, North Brookfield, Mass. Remember

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate.



## A HANDSOME HARNESS

puts the finishing touches on the appearance of a fine turnout, and your thoroughbred trotter or family horse has its appearance improved by it. Our fine harness is not only rich and elegant in its make-up, but it is the acme of strength and lightness combined, and the best production of the skilled harness maker.

COOK & BARLOW,  
225 So 11th St., Lincoln, Neb