

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

Chicken thieves are making the feathers fly in and about Springfield.

Grasshoppers are on the jump, and also on the grain, in Stanton county.

Miss Violet Newell of Plattsburg was thrown from a horse at Maywood and instantly killed.

The corn crop in Valley county was sown in a better condition. Other crops are doing well.

In a runaway at Crete two women were thrown out of a buggy and quite seriously injured.

The Alumni of Trenton high school gave its annual reception and banquet to the class of 1900.

The Piggites of Gretna are again on the jump and doing the religious act in the name of the Lord.

The body of an unknown man about 30 years of age was taken from the Missouri river at Bellevue.

Two men were on trial at Columbus charged with disturbing a school meeting. The jury acquitted them.

The northeastern Nebraska district reunion was held at Pierce. There was a large attendance and a good time.

The annual county convention of the W. C. T. U. for Saunders county was held at the Methodist church in Ashland.

The people in the vicinity of Upland are getting so wicked that even the corn has been shocked in large quantities.

D. E. Thompson will give the hard working mothers and children of Lincoln an outing on the Beatrice Chautauqua grounds.

George Cruzen of Curtis says there are a few grasshoppers in Frontier county, yet they are doing no damage, neither will they.

Fire destroyed a wheat field and a new threshing outfit costing \$2,500 for Joseph and Christian Newka, seven miles west of Harvard.

Mrs. John Schlitt of Nelson attached herself to the end of a rope, the other end of which was tied to a rafter in the barn. Funeral later.

Farmer Swihart of Humboldt had an arm torn to pieces. He tried to stop a runaway attached to a binder and was thrown in front of the sickle.

Henry Sexbury of Pilger, foreman of the extra section gang employed on the F., E. & M. V. at West Point, fell from a handcar and broke his kneecap.

Miss Clara Biesemeier, daughter of a wealthy farmer at Crab Orchard, died of humor on the brain. A magnetic healer had promised to effect a cure.

A year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Laughlin of Ashland was attacked by rats while sleeping in his crib and badly bitten about the face and hands.

Ludwig Vollerding of Madison and the Anti-Saloon league have locked horns over the granting of a permit to rush the festive schooner over the bar.

F. G. McFarland, a Christian Scientist of Allen, relied on faith to cure his diphtheria and has gone where he will be shown, even though he's not from Missouri.

John W. Clark of Madison brought suit in the sum of \$8,000 against George Krum. Clark in his petition charges Krum with alienating his (Clark's) wife's affections.

An effort is being made to hold a street fair at Columbus some time in September. Should the enterprise be a god some prizes will be offered for horse and bicycle races.

Clyde Everett of Lyons, was shot and probably fatally wounded in the forehead by a 22-rifle in the hands of his little cousin, Clay Newmyer. Both boys are about seven years old.

Thieves at Plattsmouth abstracted from the box of Frank J. Morgan, treasurer for the state Odd Fellows' lodges, all the mail, amounting to, so far as known, something over \$1,000.

Scriber has organized a Billy Jennings club. The fees thereof must be paid in silver, and the only thing in the line of gold that will be tolerated will be the filling in the member's teeth. Next!

Frank Cateyson, a shoemaker, and Mrs. Amanda Collins of Plattsmouth departed together, it is said, for Nebraska City. The former leaves a wife and the latter her husband and children.

Mrs. Elias Sage of Plattsmouth fell while going down cellar and struck her head against a barrel, cutting a deep gash in her face. Mrs. Sage is 72 years old and quite feeble, but hopes of her recovery are entertained.

E. V. Minton, a traveling salesman for the Western Supply and Manufacturing company of Kansas City, died at the Faddock hotel in Beatrice after an illness of but two days, resulting from the excessive heat.

Estlieb Echtenkamp, Jr., living near Antington, while oiling a self-binder had one arm fractured in two places. The team attached to the machine started up and so caught his arm in the wheel between the spokes.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

(Hearst's Chicago American.)

The presidential campaign of 1900 is under way. The leaders have been chosen and the lines of battle drawn.

William McKinley is primarily a politician. He wears his principles lightly. When he thought silver popular he was a free silver man. He voted for free coinage along with Bland, when Bryan was a boy at school. Later he said the democratic party was not doing enough for silver, and told how much more the republicans would do if they were intrusted with power. In the republican convention four years ago he was afraid to have the word "gold" mentioned. Now he is a partisan of the absolute, unmitigated, single gold standard.

In congress, when he had no offices to distribute, Mr. McKinley was an ar-

dent civil service reformer. He became governor of Ohio and turned over the helpless lunatics in the insane asylums and the inmates of all the other state charitable institutions to the tender mercies of the spoilsmen. When he was a candidate for president the first time he promised that he would take "no step backward" in the matter of civil service reform. When he took office he became the first president to take a backward step since the reform was first instituted under Arthur, fourteen years before.

President McKinley said that he could never be guilty of criminal aggression, and then he began and carried on an unnecessary war in the Philippines. He said that it was our "plain duty" to give the Porto Ricans free admission to our own markets, and then he not only accepted but actually forced through congress a bill levying heavy taxes both ways on Porto Rican trade.

All these inconsistencies have a single cause—Mr. McKinley is not his own master. He speaks from the good impulses of his heart and then he does what he is told to do. It is impossible even to imagine William McKinley making such a stand for his principles against the pressure of party leaders as William J. Bryan has made this week. When we elect McKinley to office, therefore, his words furnish us no clue whatever to his probable course after he gets into power. To know what he is going to do we must know the man who for the time being is "running" him. In this case it is Mark Hanna.

William J. Bryan is the very antithesis of this opponent. No man has had more virulent or more unscrupulous enemies; no man has been more outrageously misrepresented; no man has had his character, opinions and conduct more distorted and caricatured, but in all the whirlpool of detraction that has surged about him nobody has ventured to suggest that Mr. Bryan is owned by anybody but William J. Bryan.

He takes orders from no Hanna. He does not have to call anybody into consultation to find out what he thinks. His convictions, based on his own matured study, are his own property, and when he has once formed them no power on earth can induce him to give them up or modify them or hide them under a mask.

The country is coming to know and admire that splendid stubbornness of Mr. Bryan. The democrats who did not agree with him on the silver question, annoyed as they were with what seemed to them an unnecessary sacrifice of political strength, are beginning to be glad that they have had that revelation of unconquerable, inflexible conviction. While it is against them on one point, it gives them confidence that upon the other points on which they and the candidate agree

ferent nature, but equally striking.

Grave as are McKinley's faults, if he and Roosevelt should be elected every patriot would offer up daily prayers for the health of McKinley. The accession of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency would be a public calamity. Impetuous as the German emperor, his impetuosity is not guided by the Kaiser's trained intelligence. His continual "breaks," merely annoying or amusing in the positions he has held heretofore, would be disastrous in a president. Before his term was a year old he would be likely to have us at war with half the powers of the world, and he would probably overrule the supreme court at least once a month. At the time of the Kentucky election dispute Governor Roosevelt announced that every American worthy of the name would give his support to Taylor, now a fugitive from justice, and he urged that personage to hold on, regardless of consequences. Soon afterward the supreme court of the United States decided that Taylor's opponent

WHY BRYAN WILL BE ELECTED.

(By Richard Croker in N. Y. Journal.)

Surely no man can vote intelligently without intelligently studying all of the issues involved. He should carefully read the democratic platform adopted at Kansas City and compare it with the platform of the republican party adopted at Philadelphia.

He will find in the democratic platform many planks, all of which are worthy of success.

Among them are two planks relating to trusts and imperialism.

One phase of the trusts that comes home to all young men in the land and through them to all the fathers and mothers is the fact that it limits the opportunity of our youths for advancement to positions of ultimate commercial independence.

Every young man likes to look forward to some day being secure against the rainy day and to having a home and business of his own.

Does any one deny that the tendency to centralization on a large scale will lessen the number of the "self-made men," one of America's best productions?

Apologists are even now saying that the big trusts with their army of employees give the same measure of encouragement to the young men of the country that a condition of independent effort would; that the least efficient will get steady employment and that the abler will work themselves

men of America."

The prosperity of the few at the expense of the many will be the outcome of the republican policy pursued to its ultimate end.

The republicans, who have by their policies brought trusts into being, confess that they are pregnant with evil, but say that great combinations are the tendency of the age.

So seems to be imperialism, militarism and carpet-bag government of the people, and however much they may prate about manifest destiny, we believe they are hurtful to our national well being.

I cannot look forward without misgivings to the time when, drunk with imperial aggrandizement, we shall need a standing army of 200,000 men.

If our country were invaded, or it to protect the honor of our flag we were at war with some powerful nation, I believe in taking men from bench, bar, shop and farm, and go back to their callings at the end of the war, counting no loss too great in the service of their country when it is in danger. But soldiering as a business will not attract our people with the opportunities open for them in a country controlled by democratic principles.

How will this great army be kept filled? Why, by conscription or some other form of enforced military service, or by the employment of mercenaries.

They say we must keep up armies



VIEW OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT KANSAS CITY WHEN BRYAN'S NAME WAS MENTIONED.

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they will not be betrayed. They have been looking for a man who would display on the side of the people that same immovable obstinacy that Cleveland displayed on behalf of the privileged classes, and they have found him.

Another term of McKinley, involving the indorsement of the almost unbroken record of bad faith which has characterized nearly all the acts of his administration, would be about as bad a commentary on popular government as could be imagined. But could not the cause of popular government suffer still more should the party which has taken up the task of reviving the Declaration of Independence and other old-fashioned views of national honor be betrayed by its candidate? In the present crisis signs of surrender by that candidate to bosses or to moneyed interests, or the exhibition by him of any of the marks of the "quitter," would be very disquieting to many a gold democrat.

What we need in the presidency now above all other things is an honest man—not merely one who is above picking pockets himself, but one whose honesty is aggressive—one who will not tolerate Nesbys and Rathbones under him or Hannas over him, and whose honesty extends not merely to matters of money, but to matters of principle. We know that if William J. Bryan said that anything was our "plain duty" he would shut that steel-trap jaw of his and keep congress in session until that duty was performed or the congressional term expired. If an organ told him that this action would cost him 3,000,000 votes of growers of filler tobacco and "garden sass" he would tell it that the people could elect another president if they chose, but that 15,000,000 voters could not make him do a thing he thought wrong.

That is a comfortable sort of a person to lean on in a national crisis. With hurricane signals flying in China, even gold democrats would like to feel that they had a nickel steel, Kruppified will to trust in. So much for the heads of the ticket. The contrast between the candidates for second place is of a dif-

ferent nature, but equally striking. Grave as are McKinley's faults, if he and Roosevelt should be elected every patriot would offer up daily prayers for the health of McKinley. The accession of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency would be a public calamity. Impetuous as the German emperor, his impetuosity is not guided by the Kaiser's trained intelligence. His continual "breaks," merely annoying or amusing in the positions he has held heretofore, would be disastrous in a president. Before his term was a year old he would be likely to have us at war with half the powers of the world, and he would probably overrule the supreme court at least once a month. At the time of the Kentucky election dispute Governor Roosevelt announced that every American worthy of the name would give his support to Taylor, now a fugitive from justice, and he urged that personage to hold on, regardless of consequences. Soon afterward the supreme court of the United States decided that Taylor's opponent

had a legal title to the office. If Roosevelt had been president his principles would have required him to disperse the supreme court with regulars. Taylor for a time had terrorized the state courts with militia.

Adlai E. Stevenson is a calm, well-balanced statesman, in whose hands our national interests, foreign and domestic, would be absolutely safe. It was said before the nominations at Philadelphia that Hanna had laid down the principle that nobody should be nominated for vice president who did not measure up to the requirements of the presidency. That rule was followed in Kansas City, but it was thrown into the waste basket at Philadelphia.

Into positions of responsibility and good pay.

In other words, well clothed and well paid serfdom, dependence upon the judgment of a soulless control for steadiness of employment, liable to be ruthlessly thrown upon the streets if it is decided that to regulate production and to institute savings it is desirable to close shops at any place, and this without regard to local interests or sufferings.

This is only one hurtful phase of the trusts, but it is one that goes straight to the home, and I am satisfied that as this is better understood Mr. Bryan will be looked to as preaching a "gospel of encouragement to the young

and spill our young men's blood to get markets for our surplus. The markets that will count will be got by utilizing to the utmost our country's natural facilities and offering better articles at a lower price.

How about the markets we have found throughout Europe?

Does not the balance of trade so greatly in our favor show that we are getting markets there because we deserve them, and not because they are subject races.

Chicago Record: "You and your wife don't seem to talk to each other much when you travel." "No; we agreed before we started that we'd get rested"