

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

Fullerton is extending its water works system.

Fairmont is building a new school house.

Monroe is making preparations to put up a new depot.

Friend is trying to get a local telephone exchange.

St. Paul is to have a large cold storage warehouse.

The old settlers of Cuming county will hold a picnic on August 23.

George Carmine, Jr., of Tecumseh fell from a windmill and broke both arms.

An infant cyclone struck Sedlow and demolished the Polish Catholic church.

William Turner of Lincoln "didn't know it was loaded." Requiescat in pace.

Lightning struck the residence of George Bowhis of Scribner for the second time this year.

R. H. Carnott and Sam Fessner of North Platte broke into a dry goods store and came to grief.

The rains of last week were quite general over the state, and as a result crops are in fine condition.

Jane Miller, who came to Edison recently, stole a horse and buggy and was captured after a hot chase.

A couple of traveling photographers swindled the people of Fremont and vicinity out of about \$200 last week.

There is a movement on foot to detach the three western ranges of Cherry county and attach them to Sheridan county.

F. B. Wagus and W. W. Fitzgerald, both of Fullerton, have been arrested on a charge of stealing a carload of cattle.

Frank Ignatzky, 10 years old, was killed by a passenger train on the Norfolk branch of the Union Pacific at Columbus.

T. C. Tagg's store at Waco was broken into and robbed of about \$50 in cash. Three men were arrested on suspicion.

Mrs. Clayton Barber of Plattsmouth took a disinfectant instead of the medicine, and is probably fatally ill as a result of the mistake.

W. J. Edwards of the Rumsey Milling company of Tecumseh was caught by a shaft making 124 revolutions per minute, and beaten to a pulp.

The young women of Neligh are busily organizing a brass band. It is exclusively for the gentler sex and a 200-pound female lugs the bass drum.

William Rumber of West Point skipped out, taking \$1,500 of his employer's cash. He left a note saying he would not have done it, only "he needed the money."

Charles E. Cotton, for years cashier of the First National bank of Syracuse, has been arrested, charged with making false entries in order to deceive the bank examiner.

The rural free delivery from Fremont will be established August 1, instructions to that effect having been received from the department. Two routes will be operated.

Mrs. E. Benjamin Andrews, wife of Chancellor Andrews, has arrived in Lincoln. Chancellor Andrews is expected this week. He will be formally inaugurated September 22.

During a heavy downpour of rain at Osceola the dwelling of Mr. H. H. Hubbard was struck by lightning, damaging it to the extent of \$200. There was no insurance on the building.

Because he mistreated his family, neighbors took Andy Adams of Lyons from his home and held him in water until he was nearly drowned and promised to leave town at once.

Small boys at Minden are making trouble for the railroad company by breaking into fruit cars and helping themselves. They evidently contend that "the Lord helps those who help themselves."

The sweetheart of Archie Powell of Goodwin refused to go riding with him and Archie concluded that life was not worth living. He procured a shotgun and scattered what brains he might have had to the four winds of heaven.

At the instance of Odell parties Sherman Washington made a raid upon the Odell Commercial club, an organization started this spring to supply moist goods in original packages to the thrifty citizens of Odell since the town went dry at the last election.

Wes Anderson, a wealthy stockman, living near Holdrege, started for Chicago with several loads of stock two weeks ago and nothing has been heard from him since he left Galesburg on his way home. His folks have telegraphed to various points, but no trace of him can be found, and they fear foul play. He still has 1,000 head of cattle feeding in his yards and the finest ranch in the county.

Chicago Record: "Cherry-men feel the heat more than other men." "How do you know?" "They are under professional observation and to my violent mind show signs of it."

TEDDY THE TERROR'S LATEST INSULT.



ROOSEVELT, IN ONE OF HIS WILD SPEECHES, CHARACTERIZES ALL DEMOCRATS AS COWARDS. NOTE THE FOUR MODEST MEN IN THE BACKGROUND. THEY DON'T BLOW ABOUT THEIR BRAVERY AS ROOSEVELT DOES, BUT THEY DID REAL FIGHTING, WHICH HE DID NOT.

BRYAN ON THE ISSUES

QUESTION OF IMPERIALISM IS PARAMOUNT.

Gold Democrats For Gold Standard Empire or a Bimetallic Republic? He Asks.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—William J. Bryan's attention was called today to the statement that some of the opponents of imperialism had announced they would be opposed to him on account of the silver plank, and he was asked whether this would seriously affect the anti-imperialist vote.

"Several gold-standard opponents of imperialism have already announced their intention to support the democratic ticket," he replied, "although the anti-imperialist league has not acted officially. In such a matter each individual is governed by his own views as to the relative importance of the issues. THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE.

"The democratic platform declares the question of imperialism to be the paramount issue. If any opponent of imperialism refuses to support the democratic ticket because of the silver plank it must be because he considers the money question more important than the Philippine question; that is, he prefers a gold-standard empire to a bimetallic republic.

WILL NOT CONSIDER SILVER. "When the test comes, I believe that those who adhere to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers, not from superior forces, but from the consent of the governed, will support our ticket, even though they do not endorse the silver plank.

"A large majority of the democrats believe that restoration of bimetalism would prove a blessing, but the anti-imperialists who dispute this will admit that any evils that might arise from bimetalism could be corrected more easily than the evils which would follow the deliberate endorsement of militarism and imperialism."

PROSPERITY OF THE TRUSTS.

How Prosperity is Felt by Sugar Barons.

New York, July 31.—Since about the first of June the sugar trust has increased the price of its product eight times, each time one-tenth of a cent per pound. To show how such encroachments accumulate wealth to the trust, by so slight a "tax" upon millions of consumers, a New York dispatch says:

Each raise of one-tenth of a cent impose a gross tax of \$5,000,000 upon the sugar users of this country, who consume 5,000,000,000 pounds a year. The raise from 55.20 to 56 per 100 pounds is equivalent to an arbitrary tax of \$40,000,000, every penny of which goes into the pockets of the trust; and not one penny of which goes to labor. Already the sugar barons, by reason of their monopoly, draw more than \$200,000,000 a year from the American people over and above legitimate profits.

This is what is regarded and heralded over the country by journals of the administration, as prosperity. It is by this process of one cent a gallon "tax" laid upon the millions of consumers of oil for individual enrichment, that Rockefeller makes a profit of \$100,000,000

SOME VERY BAD BUSINESS.

Cotton Mills to Shut Down and Wage Earners Will Lose.

Fall River, Mass.—(Special.)—Because of the prevailing unsatisfactory conditions of the print cloth market, the treasurers of three corporations, with a working capital of \$10,000,000, have decided unanimously to close down the machinery for one month.

The magnitude of this move on the part of the mill owners can be understood by a glance at the figures representing the loss to be sustained by the operatives. When the steam is shut off for thirty days there will be thrown out of employment not less than 29,000 mill hands—men, women, and children—about two-thirds of all the textile operatives in this city. Their earnings aggregate about \$111,000 a week, and the total loss for the month's vacation will reach \$444,000.

ARE ALL AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Why Bohemians Should Oppose Imperialism.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—An intelligent and educated Bohemian a few days ago was asked: "It is true that your people are going to stand with Bryan in the pending campaign?"

"Yes," he replied; "on principle we must stand with Bryan. Not because he is the nominee of the fusion parties, not because he is a democrat, but because he represents our ideas of free government, and chiefly because he opposes imperialism and militarism. Ah! my friend, do you think that our people, who have been struggling against the tyranny and oppression of ever-aggressive empires, do not see the danger to American institutions in the course pursued by the present administration?"

"Do you think that we can afford to again emigrate and leave the homes we have built up in Omaha by hard work and frugal living? We know what imperialism means to the laborer and producer, and will vote to a man against McKinley and imperialism. Like our neighbors, the Poles and Hungarians, we and our fathers before us have seen our country desolated by the sword. We have seen our country partitioned out by the same imperial robbers that now seek the partition of China. We have seen our colleges and universities closed or razed to the ground; our Prague's proud arch the fires of ruin glow, the blood-dyed waters murmuring far below, and don't you know that 'hope for a season bade the world farewell, and freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell.' As a nation we only exist in sentiment, like the Irish. Imperialism forces upon us the language of the invader and despoiler, national boundaries are obliterated and Poland appears no longer on the map of Europe. No, sir. No Pole, Bohemian or Hungarian will vote for McKinley and imperialism."

PROBLEM IN PROPORTION.

If the revolt in the Philippines was confined to the Tagal tribe, numbering not more than 2,000,000 people, as the friends of the administration say it was, and if that war, such as it was, is over now, as we are informed it is, and it takes 60,000 American soldiers to keep down 2,000,000 Tagalios who have stopped fighting, as General MacArthur says it does, how many men will it take to suppress 400,000,000 fighting Chinese?—New York Journal.

OUR WAR EXPENSES.

Heavy Expenditure for the Fiscal Year of 1900.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The report of the auditor for the war department, covering the fiscal year 1900, has been submitted to the secretary of the treasury. It is the first of the bureau reports of the treasury to be made. The following large amounts are noticeable in the report:

Quartermasters' disbursements...\$87,211,241
Paymaster's disbursements... 48,700,514
Ordnance payments... 13,529,514
Medical accounts... 2,754,975
Bringing volunteers home... 4,002,983
The amount paid on military claims, covering both the Spanish and the civil wars, was \$1,259,408, as against \$489,025 for 1899.

During the year the amounts allowed to the several states on account of the raising of the volunteer army in the war with Spain aggregated \$2,433,053. The amounts claimed by the states or this account aggregated \$5,374,412.

The contest over the Payerweather will in the New York courts, started ten years ago, has arrived at a decision sustaining the will. The battle cost \$100,000 a year so far, and as there are several millions left, it is confidently believed the eminent attorneys engaged in the case will find means for prolonging the feast.

McKinley's Rule As Absolute As That of George III.

By the act of the American congress President McKinley becomes king of Porto Rico. Here are some of his kingly prerogatives:

He appoints the governor.
He appoints the executive council.
He appoints the higher branch of the legislature, a majority of whose members may be citizens of the United States.

He appoints the judges.
He appoints the officers who select the men to fill every appointive office.
He has power to kill any legislation by means of the veto of his appointee, the governor.

He has power to grant franchises through his appointees, the executive council.
The people are taxed without representation in congress and without representation in the controlling branch of the insular government, except at the pleasure of the president.

The people are allowed to elect only the members of the lower house of the legislature and one commissioner to the United States.
These officers are to be appointed by the president for terms of four years:

A governor at \$8,000 a year.
A secretary of the council at \$4,000 a year.
An attorney general at \$4,000 a year.
An insular treasurer at \$5,000 a year.
An auditor at \$4,000 a year.
A commissioner of the interior at \$4,000 a year.
A commissioner of education at \$3,000 a year.
A chief justice of the supreme court at \$5,000 a year.

Four associate justices of the supreme court at \$4,500 a year each.
A marshal of the supreme court at \$3,500 a year.
A United States district judge at \$5,000 a year.
A United States district attorney at \$4,000 a year.
A United States district marshal at \$3,500 a year.

Three members of a commission to codify the laws of the island at \$5,000 a year each.
Five members of the executive council, whose salaries are to be fixed by the Porto Rican legislature.

The Porto Ricans are to be allowed to name:
One commissioner to the United States at \$5,000 a year.
Thirty-five members of the lower house of the legislature, who will be paid \$5 a day while in session.

Omens That Confront McKinley.
From the Boston Globe: Experience has shown that it is one thing to renounce a president, but quite another thing to re-elect him. The campaign on such an occasion too often partakes of the same lethargy and listlessness which marked most of the transactions of the Philadelphia convention. The party in power, gorged with spoils, weakened by indulgence, and blind with that conservatism which is born of plenty, loses its native sensitiveness to the rights and needs of the plain people, whom it would rather drive than lead. Furthermore, the charm of novelty has forsaken all its purposes and its candidates.

For nearly seventy years, therefore, as the record stands, no president has contrived to succeed himself, save in the crisis of the civil war, and again when aided by the glamor of a great soldier's name. But even Lincoln in 1864 regarded his re-election as hopeless until the unexpected military victories of Sherman and Sheridan suddenly turned the tide, and even then he succeeded in an electorate from which eleven of the states were excluded, while in 1872 Grant won, when three states were omitted from the voting and when the opposition party did not nominate a ticket of its own against him.

Such are the omens which confront Mr. McKinley at the threshold of his second campaign, handicapped as he undoubtedly is, whether transiently or otherwise, by a disappointing and dispiriting convention.

BRYAN GETS PLEASANT NEWS.

Drummers of an Illinois House-Will Vote For Him.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Evidence of the stand which democratic managers believe the traveling men of the country will take during the presidential campaign was presented in Lincoln today at the home of William J. Bryan.

Among the candidate's callers was J. M. Kerns of South Bend, Ind., who came as the representative of the salesmen of the wholesale house for which he travels.

Recently at a banquet attended by 251 salesmen of this house, a vote was taken, and resulted, Mrs. Kerns informed the democratic, 247 for Bryan and but 4 for McKinley. Mr. Kerns stated that of the 251 for whom he was spokesman more than 200 voted for McKinley four years ago.

Mr. Bryan has accepted an invitation to attend the National Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Chicago August 27 to September 5.

"Save the republic" is to be the battle cry, the declaration of independence the party creed, the battle hymn of the republic the war song, and the American flag the party emblem. The leader, honest, unswerving and undaunted, is to be the same gallant chieftain who breathed anew into democracy the breath of life four years ago, and marched it to glorious battle.

LITERARY NEWS NOTES.

Among the notable features of the Argonaut for July 23, 1900, are: "The White Rebozo," a story of Mystic Lake Chapala, by Gwendolen Overton; "The French Watering Places," a letter describing Vichy and Aix-les-Bains; "Our Presidents," a long review of Colonel McClure's recent volume on presidential elections of the past, with numerous extracts from the book; and "England's Cruel Red Abolished," a letter from London, in which "Cockaigne" describes the reforms in the British army brought about by the South African war.

"Robert Tournay," a romance of the French revolution, by Mr. William Sage; Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The most significant feature of modern fiction is the revival of the historical novel as a bidder for popular favor. The fact that many of the great novels of the past have maintained their perennial popularity because of their historical value, coupled with the fact that many of the most successful of the modern works of fiction have had historical themes, brings a new story, depending upon history for its incidents and interest, before a critical jury. This new story by Mr. William Sage will receive a unanimous verdict of approval without a doubt. He has wisely selected the period of the French revolution, a period of history more replete with interest than perhaps any other. His picture of the life of the French nobility of the time is vivid in color and thrilling in interest. The action of the tale is spirited and interest is maintained throughout.

Cassiers Magazine of illustrated engineering has the following articles in its August number: Electric Cranes in German Harbors. Noteworthy installations at Hamburg and Bremerhafen. With thirteen illustrations. By Louis J. Magee. The sloop-of-war "Wampagoag." Once famous, but long forgotten United States cruiser; illustrated. By Commander B. F. Isherwood, U. S. N., and many other interesting articles. J. Bloundelle Burton's latest story, "The Seafarers," is a romance of the South Sea, with no lack of interest. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York; price, \$1.

"Stevensonia" is a reprint of various miscellany associated with Robert Louis Stevenson. Published in paper covers by M. F. Mansfield, New York; price, 25 cents.

Six short stories of life in Paris, all bright and entertaining, are contained in the volume entitled "A Diplomatic Woman," by Huan Mee. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York; price, \$1.

Eight chapters on books as revealers and interpreters of human life make up Prof. W. B. Crashaw's thoughtful volume, "Literary Interpretation of Life." Published by the Macmillan company, New York; price, \$1.

Two of the late issues in Cassell's National Library series are Sir J. Maundeville's "Voyages and Travels" and Sir Francis Bacon's "Wisdom of the New York; price, 10 cents each.

LOTS OF FUN AHEAD.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—For one week, September 24th to 29th, each day and night, Omaha will be one great whirlwind of pleasure. It will be the biggest, liveliest, warmest six days ever known in the land of Quivera.

The Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben are preparing a festival of music, of song, of mirth, of beauty and intelligence that will surpass all former efforts.

On Monday, September 24th, at 1 p. m., the Grand Oriental Carnival, occupying a mile of our principal streets, will open its doors and continue each day and night to Saturday, September 29th. About 2,500 feet of handsomely decorated booth space will be filled with a mammoth display of merchants' and manufacturers wares. Top liners from every branch of the theatrical profession will give free entertainments on platforms erected in the open air. The enchanting, entrancing midway, with its many mysteries, weird charms, strange people and entertaining "Ballyhoos," will be a reproduction of the great World's Fair display. The Carnival will contain 10,000 objects of interest. Come any time, each day will be a special day.

On Wednesday, September 26, the gigantic daylight parade, with its solid mile of floats and its hundreds of artistic and comedy features, will traverse the principal streets and disperse at the main entrance to the Oriental Carnival. You can see this Wednesday and stay over for the electric pageant Thursday night.

Thursday, September 27th, special attractions will be added to the street carnival during the day. At night, commencing at 8 o'clock, the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben's Grand Electrical Pageant, munificently magnified, monumentally greater, with more music, more color, more lights, more beauty, more wealth and more magnificence than the knights have ever attempted will delight the eye and enchant the ear.

Friday, September 28th, the annual ball of the court of Ak-Sar-Ben will be held at the dech.

There will be one glorious day and night when all may appear masked and costumed on the streets, thus reproducing the Mardi Gras of our southern states. There will be a thousand and one things to see, amuse and interest, and it will be a blazing week of glory, sunshine, music and mirth. All free! Free! Free! September 24th to 29th. Everybody invited to come and have a good time.

There probably never was a woman who did not believe that she could arrange bric-a-brac with just a little bit more taste than any other woman she knows.