HARRISON PRESS-JOURNAL
GEO. D. CANON, Editor.
HARRISON, - - NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

Corn crop looks excellent around Louisville.

James Dooley was killed by the cars near Portal.

A Scandinavian Bryan club has been organized at Lincoln.

The United Workmen held a picnic at Louisville August 22.

Mascot had a $3,500 fire. It is thought to be the work of firebugs.

Pickpockets reaped a harvest at the Plattsmouth Woodmen picnic.

The temperature fell fifteen degrees in an hour at Plattsmouth Tuesday.

Nathan Redfield, one of the oldest citizens of Nebraska City, is dead.

Young Heavrin, a Nebraska City boy, was severely kicked by a horse.

Mike Volland of Hastings went out to break a colt, but broke his leg instead.

The new Catholic church at Humboldt, which cost $10,000, is completed.

The location of a section line between two farms near Ashton gave a justice court and a jury a job.

Judge O. W. Rice of Creighton was severely burned while extinguishing the fire of a gasoline stove.

R. A. Malony has purchased a business block at Madison and will engage in the hardware business.

A free bad concert followed by a banquet at the opera house were features of the opening of the new light plant at Neligh.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Harris, an aged couple near Ashland, held a family reunion and work in that neighborhood ceased for a day.

The fusionists held a big rally at Wahoo, and were addressed by W. J. Bryan, W. V. Allen, W. H. Thompson and G. M. Hitchcock.

Bloodhounds tracked the Octavia postoffice robbers to North Bend and there gave up the hunt, the robbers having boarded a train there.

W. F. Hayward, the fusion nominee for senator at Chadron, advocates the passage of a law against calf stealing. Lynch law is the best for that.

Kearney is mixed up in a row with the water company. The mayor threatens to call a special session of the council and reduce water rents.

A permanent call has been extended to Rev. Theodore Manning of Randolpr by the Presbyterian session at Madison to fill the vacancy of Rev. C. W. Howe, resigned.

M. H. Myers, a well-to-do stockman of Wallace, committed suicide by blowing the entire top of his head off with a shotgun, using a broom handle to throw the trigger.

During an electrical storm at Ashland lightning struck the home of Mrs. Van Bickle, tearing a hole in the chimney and blowing out the flue and filling the house with soot and gas.

Deputy Sheriff John J. White of Fresno county, California arrived in Plattsmouth with a requisition for Charles Ardell, alias Frank Perry, who is wanted there for murder.

A railroad detective is causing considerable uneasiness in Humboldt. A great amount of goods were lost at the railroad smashup a week ago, and it is the detective's purpose to locate them.

Lincoln coal dealers have begun to predict an advance in the retail price of both hard and soft coal. They base their predictions on the greatly increased demand, coming largely from factories.

The weather has been fine for exercises upon the encampment grounds at Hastings. The camp is in excellent condition and the soldiers have been doing duty in accordance with the program.

At a special meeting of the board of education at Madison plans and specifications for a heating plant for the new school building were adopted and the officers were instructed to advertise for bids.

The tenth annual reunion of the Nemaha county Old Settlers' association was a grand success. The trains Saturday were loaded, and by actual count there were 1,727 teams from outside the town.

J. M. Emley of Wisner was nominated by acclamation by the democrats and populists of the Seventh senatorial district. Mr. Emley is a banker in his home town and has never aspired to political honors.

From Meadow Grove comes the report that Cornelius Smith shot and fatally wounded his father-in-law, Bo[illegible]. Bottiski, who lives near Mad[illegible], has been giving trouble for a year or more by beating his family and threatening to kill them all.

[illegible] Fresno, a farmer living ter[illegible] north of Tilden, started home [illegible] load of lumber. As he was go[illegible] up a hill a short distance out of [illegible] one of the bridle bits broke [illegible] account of his team, he [illegible] out, the loaded wagon pass[illegible] crushing him to death

BRYAN ACCEPTS THE POPULIST NOMINATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee:

In accepting the presidential nomination which you tender on behalf of the populist party, I desire to give emphatic recognition to the educational work done by your party. The populist party as an organization, and the Farmers' Alliance and labor organizations from which they sprung, have done much to arouse the people to a study of economic and industrial questions. Believing, as I do, that truth grows, not in seclusion, but in the open field, and that it thrives best in the sunlight of full and free debate, I have confidence that the discussion which your party has compelled will aid in reaching that true solution of pending problems toward which all honest citizens aim.

I desire also to express my deep appreciation of the liberality of opinion and devotion to principle which have led the members of your party to enter the ranks of another party in the selection of a candidate.

PRINCIPLE, NOT PERSONALITY.

While I am grateful for the confidence which the populists have expressed in me, I am not vain enough to regard as personal their extraordinary manifestations of good will. The ties which bind together those who believe in the same great fundamental principles are stronger than ties of affection—stronger even than the ties of blood; and co-operation between the reform forces is due to the fact that democrats, populists and silver republicans take the side of the people in their contest against organized greed and agree in the application of Jeffersonian principles to the questions immediately before us.

In 1896 the money question was of paramount importance, and the allies in that campaign united in the demand for the immediate restoration of silver by the independent action of this country at 16 to 1, the ratio which has existed since 1834. They were defeated, but that did not end the discussion. The democrats were defeated in 1888, but that did not put an end to tariff reform. The republicans were defeated in 1892, but that did not permanently overthrow the protective tariff. Defeat at the polls does not necessarily decide a great problem. Experience alone settles questions. If an increase in the volume of the currency since 1896, although unpromised by the republicans and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial conditions, this improvement, instead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetallism, only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would make better times.

The republican party, however, while claiming credit for the increase in circulation, makes no permanent provision for an adequate supply of standard money. It denies the necessity for more real money, while it permits national banks to expand the volume of paper promises to pay money.

OPPOSITION SHOULD BE MORE PRONOUNCED.

If the populists felt justified in opposing the republican party when it sought to conceal its gold standard tendencies under the mask of international bimetallism, the opposition should be more pronounced in proportion as the republican party more openly espouses gold monometallism.

In 1896 the reform forces charged the republican party with intending to retire the greenbacks. This charge, denied at that time, has been confessed by the financial bill, which converts greenbacks, when once redeemed, into gold certificates, and extends new privileges to banks of issue. If a populist opposed the republican party when its hostilities to greenbacks was only suspected, that opposition should be greater now since no one can longer doubt the purpose of the republican party to substitute bank notes for greenbacks.

It is true the populists believe in an irredeemable greenback, while the democrats believe in a greenback redeemable in coin; but the vital question at this time, so far as paper money is concerned, is whether the government or banks shall issue it. There will be time enough to discuss the redeemability of the greenback when the greenback itself is saved from the annihilation which now threatens it. The republican party is now committed to a currency system which necessitates a perpetual debt, while the populist finds himself in agreement with the democrats, who believe in paying off the national debt as rapidly as possible.

INCOME TAX AND ARBITRATION.

If belief in an income tax justified a populist in acting with the democratic party in 1896, what excuse can he find for aiding the republican party now, when even the exigencies of war have not been sufficient to bring that party to the support of the income tax principle?

Populists believe in arbitration now as much as they did in 1896, and are as much opposed to government by injunction and the blacklist as they were then, and upon these subjects they have as much reason for co-operation with the democratic party today as they had four years ago.

Democrats and populists alike favor the principle of direct legislation. If any difference exists as to the extent to which the principle should be applied, those differences can be reconciled by experiment.

Democrats and populists agree that Chinese and other oriental labor should be excluded from the United States.

Democrats and populists desire to so enlarge the scope of the interstate commerce act as to enable the commission to protect both persons and places from discrimination, and the public at large from excessive railroad rates.

The populists approve the demand set forth in the democratic platform for a labor bureau, with a cabinet officer at its head. Such an official would keep the administration in close touch with the wage-earning portion of the population and go far toward securing such remedial legislation as the toilers need.

UNITED IN OPPOSING TRUSTS.

In 1896 the populists united with the democrats in opposing the trusts, although the question at that time appeared like a cloud scarcely larger than a man's hand. Today that cloud well-nigh overspreads the industrial sky. The farmer does not participate in the profits of any trust, but he sorely feels the burden of them all. He is dependent upon the seasons for his income. When he plants his crop he knows not whether it will be blessed with rain or blighted with drouth; he knows not whether wind will blow it down, or hail destroy it, or insects devour it, and the price of his crop is as uncertain as the quantity. If a private monopoly can suspend production and fix the price of raw material as well as the price of the finished product, the farmer, powerless to protect himself when he sells, is plundered when he purchases. Can any farmer hesitate to throw the influence of his ballot upon the side of those who desire to protect the public at large from monopolies?

The fact that the trusts support the republican party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The republican party cannot be relied upon to extinguish the trusts so long as it draws its campaign contributions from their overflowing vaults.

PROSPERITY ARGUMENT WILL NOT DECEIVE.

The prosperity argument which the republicans bring forward to answer all complaints against the administration will not deceive the farmer. He knows that two factors enter into his income: First, the size of his crop, and, second, the price which he receives for the same. He does not return thanks to the party in power for favorable weather and a bountiful harvest, and he knows that the republican party has no policy which insures a permanent increase in agricultural prices. Since he sells his surplus in a foreign market, he is not a beneficiary of the tariff, and since he produces merchandise and not money, he does not profit by the appreciation of the dollar. He knows that the much vaunted prosperity, of which he has never had his share, is on the wane in spite of the unusual and unnatural stimulation which it has received during the last three years. He knows that each month of 1900 shows a larger number of failures than the corresponding month of 1899, and that there is already a marked tendency toward a decrease in the output of the factories. He knows also that discoveries of gold, famines abroad and war on three continents have not been able to raise the price of farm products as rapidly as trusts and combinations have raised the price of the things which the farmer buys.

Our opponents have tried to make it appear that we are inconsistent when we desire a general rise in prices and yet oppose an arbitrary rise in protected manufactures or trust-made goods. There is no conflict between these two propositions. If a general rise in prices occurs because of a permanent increase in the volume of money, all things adjust themselves to the new level, and if the volume of money then increases in proportion to the demand for money the price level remains the same and business can be done with fairness to all. If, however, the rise is arbitrary, and only affects a part of the products of labor, those whose products do not participate in the rise suffer because the purchasing power of their income is decreased. If a bad monetary system drags down the price of the farmers' products, while monopolies raise the price of what he buys, he burns the candle at both ends and must expect to suffer in comparison with those who belong to the classes more favored by legislation.

CO-OPERATION NECESSARY FOR REFORM.

It is sometimes urged by partisan populists that four four years more of republican misrule would so aggravate economic conditions as to make reforms easier. No one can afford to aid in making matters worse in the hope of being able to make them better afterwards, for in so doing he assumes responsibility for evils which he may not be able to remedy. No populist, however sanguine, believes it possible to elect a populist president at this time, but the populist party may be able to determine whether a democrat or a republican will be elected. Mr. Chairman, the populist convention, which your committee represents, thought it better to share with the democrats in the honor of securing some of the reforms desired by your party, than to bear the odium of remaining neutral in this great crisis, or of giving open or secret aid to the republican party, which opposes all the reforms for which the populists contend.

Those who labor to improve the conditions which surround their fellow men are apt to become impatient; but they must remember that it takes time to work out great reforms. Let me illustrate by calling your attention to the slow growth of public opinion in support of a proposition to which there has been practically no open opposition. President Johnson, in 1868, recommended a constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, but his recommendation met with no response. About twelve years later, General Weaver, then a member of congress, tried to secure the passage of a resolution submitting such an amendment, but his efforts were futile. In 1892, the resolution recommended by President Johnson and urged by Congressman Weaver finally passed the house of representatives, but it has not yet reached a vote of the senate. And now, after eight years more of public discussion, the proposition for the first time receives the indorsement of the national convention of one of the great parties.

If the fusion forces win a victory this fall, we shall see this reform accomplished before the next presidential election, and with its accomplishment the people will find it easier to secure any remedial legislation which they may desire. But how halting has been the progress! Holland has said:

"Heaven is not gained by a single bound.
We build the ladder by which we rise,
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And mount to its summit round by round."

And so it is with great social and political movements. Great problems are solved slowly, but struggling humanity marches on, step by step, content if at each night-fall it can pitch its tent on a little higher ground.

SOME NEW QUESTIONS.

I have called attention to the issues which brought the democrats and populists together, and which have justified their co-operation during the last four years. Let me now invite your attention to new questions which would justify co-operation at this time, even though we differed upon all economic questions. It is not our fault that these new questions have been thrust into the arena of politics; it is not our fault that the people have been called upon to consider questions of ever-increasing magnitude. In 1890 the tariff question was the principal subject of discussion, and the democratic party contended that the masses were carrying a burden of unjust and unnecessary taxes. In 1892 the tariff question was still the principal issue between the democratic and republican parties, although in the west and south the money question was assuming greater and greater proportions, and the populists were contending that our monetary system was more responsible than the tariff laws for the depression in agriculture and the distress existing among the wage earners. In 1896 the whole question of taxation became of secondary importance because of the increased boldness of those who opposed the gold and silver coinage of the constitution. When the republicans declared at St. Louis that the restoration of bimetallism in this country, although desirable, was impossible without the aid of the leading commercial nations of the old world, the populists and silver republicans joined with the democrats in asserting the right and duty of the American people to shape their financial system for themselves, regardless of the action of other nations. The failure of the republican party to secure international bimetallism and its open espousal of the gold standard, still keeps the money question in politics, but no economic question can compare in importance with a question which concerns the principles and structure of government. Systems of taxation can be changed with less difficulty than financial systems, and financial systems can be altered with less danger and less disturbance to the country than the vital doctrines upon which free government rests.

A GREATER ISSUE.

In the early '60s, when we were engaged in a contest which was to determine whether we should have one republic or two, questions of finance were lost sight of. Silver was at a premium over gold, and both gold and silver were at a premium over greenbacks and bank notes, but the people could not afford to divide over the money question in the presence of a greater issue. And so today we are engaged in a controversy which will determine whether we are to have a republic in which the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, or an empire in which brute force is the only recognized source of power.

In a government where the people rule, every wrong can be righted and every evil remedied, but when once the doctrine of self-government is impaired and might is substituted for right, there is no certainty that any question will be settled correctly.

A colonial policy would so occupy the people with the consideration of the nation's foreign policy that domestic questions would be neglected. "Who will haul down the flag?" or "Stand by the president," would be the prompt response to every criticism of the administration, and corruption and special privilege would thrive under the cover of patriotism.

It is not strange that the populists should oppose militarism and imperialism, for both are antagonistic to the principles which populists apply to other questions. Looking at questions from the standpoint of the producer of wealth, rather than from the standpoint of the speculator, the populists recognize in militarism a constant and increasing burden. The army worm, which occasionally destroys a field of wheat, is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army, which invades every field of industry and exacts toll from every crop.

EFFECT OF MILITARISM.

If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden upon the backs of those who remain, it must mean longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifice for those who toil, and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the high positions in the army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political prominence, exert influence at Washington.

Soon after the republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, the papers published an interview given out from San Francisco by a foreign consul residing at Manila. He declared that the people of the United States owed it to themselves, and to other nations, and to the Filipinos, to hold the Philippine islands permanently. At the conclusion of the interview there appeared the very significant statement that the gentleman was visiting the United States for the purpose of organizing a company for the development of the Philippine islands. A few days later, on his way east, he gave out another interview in which he explained that the company which he intended to organize would establish banks at Manila and at other places throughout the islands, and build electric light plants, water plants, street car lines, railroads, factories, etc. It seemed that the plan of his syndicate was to do all the developing and leave the rest of the American people nothing to do in the matter except to furnish an army sufficient to hold the Filipinos in subjection while they were being developed.

At the present rate we will spend annually upon the army approximately half as much as we spend for education in the United States, and this immense sum is wrung from the taxpayers by means of taxation which overburden the poor man and undertax the rich man.

IMPERIALISM.

In the presence of such an issue as militarism it is impossible that any populist should hesitate as to his duty. But even the menace of militarism is but a part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the republican party nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, strikes a blow at popular government and robs the nation of its moral prestige. Already the more advanced supporters of the colonial idea point to the economy of a system of government which entrusts all power to an executive and does away with the necessity for legislation. The Army Navy Journal, in its issue of August 4, commends the English system and declares that as a result of this system, a fifth of the world's area, containing a fifth of the population, is ruled with an administrative economy which is an administrative marvel, and adds:

"One million two hundred thousand dollars spent in London is the price of administrative order over a colonial rule whose total budgets aggregate $1,724,354,896, or 50 per cent more than our total of federal, state, county and village expenditures for every possible purpose, for which taxes are levied. In contrast to the results of this system of executive administration, the fact is cited that the American congress has spent an entire winter wrestling with the tariff, the taxation, the administration and the personal rights of two little islands. The English executive is an imperial executive. The British parliament is an English legislature. TO THE SAME SYSTEM WE ARE COMING BY THE DECREE OF CIRCUMSTANCES AS INEVITABLE AS THAT OF FATE. IF THIS BE IMPERIALISM, MAKE THE MOST OF IT. So far as citizenship is concerned, the British empire is one, but beyond the limits of the United Kingdom the citizen lives under a rule essentially monarchical, and not restricted by the constitutional limitations of the parliamentary system."

NO MIDDLE GROUND.

Thus does imperialism bear its supporters back toward the dark ages. There is no middle ground between the American policy and the European policy. If this nation remains true to its principles, its traditions and its history, it cannot hold colonies. If it enters upon a colonial career, it must repudiate the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

When such an issue is raised, there can only be two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believes in a republic, and the party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire; and the influence of every citizen is, consciously or unconsciously, intentionally or unintentionally, thrown upon the one side or the other.

Where the divine right of kings is recognized, the monarch can grant different degrees of liberty to different subjects. The people of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another, the people of Ireland in another, while the people of India may be governed according to still different forms. But there can be no such variety in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from the doctrine of a monarchy as the day differs from the night, and between the two doctrines there is, and ever must be, an irrepressible conflict.

Queen Victoria has recognized this necessary antagonism between the democratic and the imperial form of government. In proroguing parliament a few days ago, she said:

"Believing that the continued political independence of the republics would be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Orange Free State."

A republic is always a menace to a monarchy, just as truth is always a menace to error. Self-government, being the natural government, must necessarily create dissatisfaction among the subjects of those governments which build upon some other foundation than the consent of the governed. What the Orange Free State and the Transvaal are to South Africa, our republic is to the world, and only our increasing strength and the wide Atlantic have protected us from the inextinguishable hostility which must ever exist between those who support a throne and those who recognize the citizen as the sovereign.

EUROPE ENCOURAGES IMPERIALISM.

Every step taken towards imperialism by this nation meets with prompt and effusive encouragement from Europe. Lincoln pointed to the interest which European nations have in the abandonment here of the doctrine of equal rights. He said:

"The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them 'glittering generalities.' Another bluntly calls them 'self-evident lies.' And others insidiously argue that they apply to 'superior races.' These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting of the principles of free government, and restoring those of classification, caste, legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us."

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we should give independence to the Filipinos. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of man and despise the humbler folk who "along the cool sequestered vales of life," "keep the noiseless tenor of their way;" but let this nation stand erect and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a reality in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance and, whether they are bleeding upon the battle field or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

THE SCANDINAVIAN DEMOCRACY.

Lincoln Club Starts Out By Issuing a Stiff Challenge.

Lncoln, Neb.—(Special.)—"The Lancaster County Scandinavian Bryan club," has been organized, with a membership of 180 voters and with these officers: President, Alfred Lindell; secretary, John M. Sundean; treasurer, C. J. Olson, all well known and leading citizens of Lincoln.

The club has demonstrated its confidecene in its ability to defend democratic principles by issuing this challenge:

"To the Scandinavian Republican Club, Lincoln, Neb.: We take it for granted that your club is organized for the purpose of studying the great political questions of this campaign, rather than to advance the interests of any particular man.

"The fact that you have been republicans in the past is no reason why you should be republicans now. We believe that the republican party is drifting away from the doctrines of Jefferson and Lincoln, and is now advocating policies which will ultimately destroy our republic. Jefferson was a democrat and Lincoln a republican, but both of them believed in the maxim, 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' and that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.'

"Has the McKinley administration been true to these teachings? If not, are you going to vote the republican ticket?

"The best way to decide a question is to discuss it, and hence we invite your club to discuss with us the issues of the day.

"Arrangements for the debate can be made with Albert Sjoberg, 2540 S street, Lincoln, Neb.

"We feel confident that you consider principle above party and will vote for what you believe to be right even if you have to leave the republican party to do it, and should you convince any of us that we are wrong we shall gladly accept your teachings. Very respectfully,

"LANCASTER COUNTY SCANDINAVIAN BRYAN CLUB.
"JOHN M. SUNDEAN, Secretary."

CARNEGIE TO TAKE THE STUMP.

Boston, Mass.—(Special.)—It has been given out at the offices of the Anti-Imperialist league that Andrew Carnegie would shortly return from Scotland to the states and assist in the campaign against McKinley. He said he would take the stump. The anti-imperialists have also arranged to have Senor Sixto Lopez, a real Filipino, said to be an effective speaker, discuss the war in the archipelago from the standpoint of the natives.

THE AK-SAR-BEN CARNIVAL.

Preparations are being made in Omaha for the week of September 24 to 29, to entertain the inhabitants and strangers who wander to the gate, in a manner that will outshine all previous efforts. Those royal hosts, the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, whose members now number in every city in Nebraska and Iowa, have decreed that it will be the biggest, warmest, liveliest week ever known west of the Missouri, and they are preparing a festival of song, of mirth, of beauty and intelligence that will be a thing of beauty and a joy forever. On Monday, September 24th, at 10 a. m. the grand Oriental Carnival, occupying a mile of the principal streets, will open its doors and continue each day and night until Saturday, September 29th. About 2,500 feet of handsomely decorated booth space will be filled with merchants' and manufacturers' wares, and art and industry will linger side by side. On the platform erected in the open air, top liners from the cream of vaudeville will give free hourly entertainments. Gus Ryan, the most daring and accomplished artist the world has ever known, and who is the one big feature of the Paris Exposition, has been engaged to make his thrilling bicycle ride for life down a 75-degree inclined plane from a 100-foot tower each day and night. Geo. Rice's wonderful educated pigs, the acme of all animal shows, will be a free attraction. The St. Beimos, whose daring and graceful trapeze performance and their dare devil leap for life here, made them famous throughout the world, have been guaranteed a pricely sum to give their performance for the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, and a host of other great shows are promised. The enchanting, entrancing, enthralling Midway with its many mysteries, weird charms, strange people and entertaining "Bally Hoos" will be a reproduction of the great World's Fair display. There will be "Bosco, The Australian Snake Eater, "Hi Ke," "The Manila Wild Girl," "The Palace of Illusions," "The Mysterious Lunette," "The Streets of India," "The Great Passion Play," "The Black America, or Old Plantation," "The German Village," "The Gypsy Camp," and "The Electric Theater." The Carnival will contain 100,000 objects of interest, each day will be a special day. On Wednesday, September 26th, 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 main entrance to Oriental Carnival. Thursday, Sept. 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, and with more music, more color, more lights, more beauty, more wealth and more magnificence than ever attempted, will delight the eye and enchant the ear. Friday, Sept. 28th, the annual ball of the Court of Ak-Sar-Ben will be held at the Den. Then will be Children's Day, Wedding Day, Old Fiddlers' Contest, Cakewalk contest to decide the championship of the middle west, drills by fraternal orders, fire and life saving drills, funny clows, confetti battles, and more solid fun than the old town has ever seen. 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 and admire and interest, and it will be a blazing week of glory, sunshine, music and mirth.

Why not doctor yourself? "Gonova" Tablets are guaranteed by Kidd Drug Co., Elgin, Ill., to cure all diseases inflammations, ulcerations of the urinary system, organs, bladder, etc., or send free medicine until cured if guaranteed lot fails. An internal remedy with injection combined; the only one in America. Price, $1, or 2 for $5, sent per mail. Retail and wholesale of Myers & Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; M. A. Dillon, South Omaha; Davis Drug Co., Council Bluffs; Riggs Pharmacy, Lincoln; H. S. Baker, Sioux City. Complete line of rubber goods; ask for what you want.

A newspaper or sheet of paper tied on a window or balcony of a dwelling house in Mexico indicates that there are rooms to let in the house.

Menses surely brought on regularly, suppressions neglected often result in blood poisoning and quick consumption, and is the direct cause of women's troubles; therefore keep the menses regular with "De Le Due's Female Regulator," and women will be happy and healthy. If it fails, Kidd Drug Co., Elgin, Ill., send free medicine until relieved and fully cured; $2 per package, or 3 for $5, per mail. Retail and wholesale of Myers & Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; M. A. Dillon, South Omaha; Davis Drug Co., Council Bluffs; Riggs Pharmacy, Lincoln; H. S. Baker, Sioux City. A complete line of rubber goods on hand; ask for what you want.

A pet Maltese cat belonging to an English woman has been successfully provided with spectacles to counteract failing eyesight. A picture of a mouse was used by the oculist to test the cat's eyes.

Dr. E. O. Smith of Kansas City, Mo., the famous specialist in the treatment of cancer, will have a column ad. in this paper next week, to which we call your attention. He has a treatment which positively cures, and his cures are permanent. Read the ad. and write him for further information.

One of the local American papers in Manila is agitating the leper question and advocating the selection of one of the numerous islands of the group as a place where they may be secluded.

See the wonderful testimonials in Dr. E. O. Smith's ad. in this paper next week. He guarantees to cure every case of cancer that he takes. Write to him about it. Address Dr. E. O. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.

"MAGNETIC-OSTEOPATHY."

The above is the name of the new method of scientific treatment originated by Prof. Theo. Kharas, 1515-17 Chicago street, Omaha, Neb. You may have a free copy of a large catalogue which will tell you all about this new way of curing old chronic diseases without drugs, medicines or surgery. Address Prof. Kharas, Omaha, Neb.

HOG CHOLERA CURED.

Dr. J. H. Snoddy, of Alton, Ill., has discovered a cure for hog cholera which cures sick hogs. Any practical farmer can clear his herd of the worst outbreak of cholera with it in a week or less time and save every hog that is able to take the amount of medicine prescribed. Well hogs can be kept healthy with it in lots with cholera hogs. Hundreds of the finest herds in the country have been cured with it. Dr. Snoddy has published a book which fully explains his treatment. This book is free for the asking. Every hog raiser should write at once for this free book, or cut this article out and preserve it for future use.