

# SETS NEBRASKA WILD

More Than 300,000 People Turn Out to Hear Roosevelt.

## GALLANT ROUGH RIDER IN NEBRASKA

The Republican Vice Presidential Candidate is Greeted by Large Crowds and Rapturous Applause All Along the Line.

Never in its history has Nebraska turned out and extended a more cordial greeting to a public man than it accorded to Theodore Roosevelt. His four back and forth across Nebraska was a most triumphant one, being distinguished in enthusiasm and numbers from all the rest in the way of political demonstrations. All along the line thousands of people turned out to hear him, the tour closing with a demonstration in Omaha in which fully 150,000 people participated and which was clearly the largest political demonstration ever held in Nebraska.

All told fully 330,000 people turned out, or approximately one-fourth of the entire population of the state. This is a record which stands alone, surpassing everything of its kind in the history of Nebraska.

The enthusiasm and attention accorded would indicate that Nebraska is, not only strongly imbued with patriotism, but that it is going to pin its faith to republicanism and prosperity. The Roosevelt special entered the state at Falls City, where 1,200 people awaited its coming. There were 1,500 at Auburn, 2,000 at Tecumseh, 15,000 at Beatrice, 1,200 at Wilbur, 2,000 at Crete, 3,000 at Fairmont, 5,000 at Minden, 5,000 at Holdrege, 15,000 at McCook, 5,000 at North Platte, 2,500 at Lexington, 10,000 at Kearney, 19,000 at Grand Island, 2,000 at Aurora, 4,000 at York, 2,500 with a parade three miles long.

At Asa land the crowd numbered fully 5,000 and its enthusiasm was unbounded. A conspicuous feature of the gathering was two uniformed ladies' marching clubs. Rough rider uniforms were noticeable everywhere.

Plattsburgh concluded the second day's tour and at that place 12,000 enthusiastic admirers turned out and accorded Governor Roosevelt a welcome that would have been a credit to a metropolitan city. He spoke at length to the multitude on national issues and his words met with many generous responses.

During the night the train proceeded to Broken Bow, the former home of Judge Holcomb. That station, though reached before the breakfast hour, was the scene of much enthusiasm. When the speechmaking was concluded three cheers were proposed for "Teddy" Roosevelt and 2,000 voices vigorously responded.

The train stopped for water at Seneca and Governor Roosevelt alighted and shook hands with a large number of school children. "Let the little ones all come," he said to the school master who was chaperoning them, "God bless them, I have six like them of my own."

An elderly lady with two towheaded youngsters stepped up and informed him that her two grandchildren had kept her awake all night for fear they would miss seeing him. Placing his hand upon the shoulders bent with age, "That's right, Grandma, don't disappoint the children. It may not appear much to you, but the slightest disappointment in youth sometimes turns the course of a whole life."

Hyannis greeted him with 1,000 enthusiasts, a number wearing rough rider uniforms. Governor Roosevelt spoke on national issues. He arranged the democratic leaders for lending encouragement to Agulnald, and said that it was democratic sympathy that encouraged the tagalogs to wage war and shoot down American soldiers.

Alliance announced the arrival of the Roosevelt special by the blowing of whistles and firing of bombs. There were 3,000 people at the depot and when the gallant Rough Rider emerged from the car a deafening cheer was given. After acknowledging the salute Governor Roosevelt turned to where 75 Rough Riders sat on prancing steeds and answered their clarion cheers with bows and smiles. "Every time I see you, boys," he said, "I think of San Juan Hill, where just such fellows as you helped to deal a blow that shook a whole monarchy." At this place Governor Roosevelt spoke of the hard times caused by democratic policies. "Four years ago," he said, "no shop or factory whistle would have announced my coming. The fires were out, the engineer was looking for something else to do and there was no steam on. When the republicans got in the engineer came back to his post, started the fire and the music of the whistle is heard again."

"Yes, and there isn't any rust in it, either, like there was four years ago, we're using it every day now," spoke up a man in the crowd who wore the garb of an engineer.

"When we have prosperity," continued the speaker, "we have happy homes. No matter how much I may have of the worldly goods or how much any one of you may have we cannot lay down to peaceful sleep and know that there are thousands going to bed in this country unfed and poorly sheltered. It is a cold heart, indeed, that does not feel for suffering humanity."

"To say that suffering was widespread in this country four years ago is to tell you nothing new. You all know it. It was hard on the farmer who had to sell his products at low prices, and it was hard on the laborer, who could find little if any work to do. Millions of homes were saddened, stricken with the blight of illness. Of all the suffering in the great congested centers of population the world will never know."

"Relief came through the triumph of the republican party and the election of that sturdy American, William McKinley. Relief came and it was forced upon some of you who are here today, for no doubt some of you voted the other way. But you have got it and I ask you now, are you not thankful and are you not satisfied? Do you want to have prosperity continue? If you do, you must stand by the party that

has given it to you. If you vote wrong and the democrats get back into power and you have hard times, as you surely will in the event of democratic success, blame nobody but yourself. How you shall vote is a matter of which you are the sole arbiter. The ballot is placed in your hand and you are privileged to vote as you please.

The republican party has stated its case. You are the jury. You are fully cognizant of the evidence on both sides. You have heard the evidence.

"Yes, and we have felt it," came a voice from the crowd.

"Yes, and I fear you have felt it, too, as you say," retorted Roosevelt.

"But let us all hope that you will not feel it again. To make sure that you will not, stand by the party—the republican party a party that eschews theories and deals with conditions."

Crawford was reached promptly on time, and 2,000 enthusiasts were out in force and extended a royal greeting. Governor Roosevelt spoke of the cattle industry and quoted figures to show that all grades of cattle are selling at prices 40 per cent. higher than four years ago.

The next stop of moment was at Chadron, where 3,000 people were at the depot, among them being a large sprinkling of cowboys dressed as rough riders. Governor Roosevelt was greeted with rousing cheers. He had made his way to the speakers' stand and had just commenced speaking when he was interrupted by Senator J. H. Van Dusen, who in a brief and appropriate speech presented him with a set of spurs.

"Boys," said Governor Roosevelt, after returning thanks to the donors. "If I were 20 miles north of here, where I used to do a little 'punching' myself, they would insist on me putting these things on. And with a significant look at the cowboy section of the audience) don't you coax me too much." This was a hit of levity that greatly pleased the cowboys, and when Governor Roosevelt spoke of them as "comrades of the cow country" and spoke of their coming in from the "long drive" their ecstatic admiration was awakened almost beyond control. Governor Roosevelt spoke of the way republicanism had found the cattle industry in 1896 and how in four years it had advanced the price of all grades of cattle, horses and sheep to almost double what it was.

Returning from the Black Hills country the train made its first stop at Valentine, where upward of 1,000 people and a club of rough riders greeted it. Governor Roosevelt was given a rousing cheer, and the cowboys and rough riders lived things up by bringing their pocket pieces into action. He spoke on national issues and reminded his auditors to consider well which party best subserved their interests before casting their ballots.

"Nebraska," said Governor Roosevelt, "is a state of vast resources, and there is food for reflection on political conditions when her people are not prosperous. You are prosperous now, and it is because the republican party has given you good prices. You ask how the republican party created good prices, and I say by creating good markets. You ask how we created the markets, and I say by opening the factories and giving the workmen of this country employment; by promulgating commercial and reciprocal treaties with countries needing the products of our farms and ranches and the output of our factories. We stimulated industry and enterprise, put in motion millions of spindles and wheels, enlisted new capital, and all this combined, not only to close the free soup house whose grim and gaunt image rises like a sphinx from the retrospect, but provided a market for American labor and American farm and ranch products."

"Boys," he said, addressing the cowboys, "you were roping cattle four years ago when they were fairly wild catching. I mean by this that the prices were so low that when the cost of raising and the cost of getting them to market was figured up it would amount to almost as much as they were worth on the market."

"Today you are getting good prices for all your stock, and I do not hesitate when I say that credit for this is due the republican party."

"The democrats attribute this all to Providence, but their inability to fuse with Providence, though fusing with everything else, only makes the future all the darker to them. The republican party is fortunate in having Providence with it, for in His control is the destiny of the whole world."

At the conclusion of his speech he was escorted back to the train, and as it steamed down the track thirty mounted cowboys followed it for half a mile cheering and waving their sabers.

Ainsworth fully 3,000 people cheered as the train stopped at the depot, the engine panting as if fatigued from its fast flight. An escort of forty rough riders was on hand and a stand was provided near the depot. Among the decorations was a flag carried in the Lincoln and Hamilton campaign forty years ago. Governor Roosevelt in opening his address referred to it with some display of feeling. The proceedings at this point were interrupted by an admirer of Bryan, who seemed to have just been in executive session with a canteen, but it amounted to nothing more than a slight interruption, and after the disciple of Bryan and Haeuss had been laid away everything passed off smoothly. The speaking at this place was confined to national issues, the fallacy of Bryan on the money question being clearly illustrated.

At Bassett a crowd of 1,200 met the special at the depot, and Governor Roosevelt was rapturously cheered as he emerged from the car. Speaking on the money question, he said that Bryan was not "paramounting" free silver in this campaign as he did in 1896. He said he (Bryan) proved to be a false prophet, in that the only thing that he predicted would go up was mortgages, and they had gone down 10 per cent. He compared Bryan's predictions with existing conditions, and the manner in which he dissected the philosophy of the "boy orator" elicited marked attention and repeated applause.

"I point to you with your prosperous and happy homes," said he, "as an answer to the democratic campaign philosophy of 1896. You were told if McKinley was elected you would have four more years of hard times. Is that true? Has the prediction come true? Is there a man among you in all this gathering, I care not what his politics may be, who can honestly say that he is no better off now than in 1896. That is my opinion and I want to be right, so all of you who are more prosperous now than four years ago hold up your right hand," and every right hand in the crowd but one went up. "Those who are not, hold up your left hand," and one solitary individual hand went up.

"What's the matter with you, my dear man?" Roosevelt inquired.

"I sold my farm in 1897," the man replied, "at about half what I could get for it today. The price of grain and stock was so low that I could not farm it at a profit and I sold it. The last three years land has gone up in value, so has grain and stock, and what makes it worse for me, interest rates have gone down and I have gotten the worst of it both ways."

"Then when McKinley was elected you believed in what Bryan said and prepared for more hard times?"

"Exactly."

"And do you still believe that way?"

"Well, I wouldn't mind believing that way long enough to get the democrats back into power so that I could get my farm back at the price I sold it. After that—well, it's a man's own fault who is fooled the second time."

While the engine was taking water at Atkinson Governor Roosevelt alighted and shook hands with a number of school children and citizens of the town. "You are the coming guardians of this great nation," he said to the children, "and every time I look into your smiling, intelligent and honest faces I see character stamped there so firmly that my firm faith in the advancement and stability of this grand republic and its institutions is made all the stronger."

At O'Neill 5,000 people were on hand and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. It was at this place that Governor Roosevelt castigated Governor Poynter for the latter's unpatriotic reference to American soldiers as "15-month hirelings." Elevating his voice and raising his form as if in a spirit of resentment, he said: "I am sorry that the governor of your state should entertain such sentiment. I would like to have had him with me at El Cana or San Juan Hill and let him see what stuff the American soldier is made of. When I recall that awful scene, when I saw our boys shoot their way through Spanish lines, put the enemy to rout and plant Old Glory with her sacred stars and stripes on a fortress of the enemy—when I saw them facing a storm of deadly bullets, one falling wounded here and another there, until the ground was damped by the most patriotic blood that was ever spilled in battle; when I recall that scene along with similar reminders of 1861 to '65—I look upon such unpatriotic sentiment with keen regret. No American citizen, and especially one honored by elevation to the highest office within the gift of the people of a state, should so far forget the obligations of loyal citizenship as to give a voice to such a sentiment."

They were American boys, possibly some of them came from homes among you, and they were not 'hirelings,' but patriots upholding the cause of humanity and the honor of the nation, not for pay, but for national honor.

"Nebraska contributed some of the best soldiers we had, and it is a cruel thrust at their patriotism and a blight on the patriotism of all the people of this state for Governor Poynter to speak of them as 'hirelings' while the mould is yet damp on hundreds of their graves."

A brief halt was made at Clearwater, where Governor Roosevelt shook hands with a large number of people who had gathered at the depot.

There were 3,000 enthusiastic people at Neligh and the carriage containing the governor led a brisk dash to the place of speaking, in which a large number of rough riders participated. A special train brought in a large number from the surrounding country, and the streets of the town were literally packed with farm wagons. Governor Roosevelt spoke on national issues. He said: "You are prosperous now, though Bryan told you four years ago that if the republicans were elected the hardest of hard times would follow. Now, if a man who is sick takes quack medicine once he is excusable, but when he takes it the second time, I am constrained to mistrust his intelligence. You, many of you at least, took quack medicine four years ago, in voting for free silver. True, times were hard and the wolf of hunger was howling at the door of many homes in this great state. With some of you it was any port in a storm. But today you are prosperous and you should consider well what you are doing when you cast your ballot. You have had prosperity, and I ask you now, do you want to keep it? You cannot vote for free silver and free trade and expect prosperity, because there is no affinity between these conditions. If party principles have nothing to do with making good times and bad times, how does it happen that we always have good times when the republicans are in power and bad times when the democrats are in power? You say we had had times in 1875 when the republicans were in power. I say yes, but it was the result of unsound financial legislation, whose percentage was traceable to the democratic party. The republican party remedied the evil by enacting the specie resumption law, and that put an end to that crisis."

"What caused the industrial distress and decline in the price of farm products and wages in 1892 to 1896? I will tell you. During the Harrison administration eight treaties were made with eight of the great trade nations of Europe. These were made under the so-called reciprocity law, which authorized the chief executive to admit the products of other nations buying our products at lower duty than the products of nations that did not buy of us. The result of this was that our trade abroad soon assumed enormous proportions and the foreign demand for our farm products and manufactured goods was greatly increased."

The democrats got in power one of the first things they did was to annul these arrangements. A dem-

ocrat introduced a resolution in congress declaring these negotiations at an end, and almost in the twinkling of an eye after the democrats got in power these eight treaties were nullified, with the result that there was a large falling off in prices and in the throwing of labor out of employment. From a large balance of trade in our favor there was soon a large balance against us, and we were soon paying our European obligations in gold instead of in agricultural and manufactured products. This not only depressed the farmer and laborer, but it created a heavy strain on our money supply, resulting, as many of you here well know, in almost the worst period of depression this country has ever known."

Norfolk turned out and gave Governor Roosevelt one of the most enthusiastic receptions of the trip. More than 12,000 people turned out, and there was an escort of about 300 rough riders. "This looks like old times," said Governor Roosevelt as he caught sight of the rough riders. As he stepped from the train a mighty cheer went up from the multitude, and from the station to the speakers' stand there was vociferous cheering all along the line. Governor Roosevelt confined his remarks to national issues. He reviewed the causes leading up to hard times and attributed all to the fallacy of democratic dogmatism.

"I want to say to you," he said, "that you must be to successful pursue the same course in public affairs as in private affairs. We should all insist on the affairs of this government being managed just as honestly and economically as we would manage your own affairs. Any business man, any farmer, any man who has a family to provide for, must be watchful in looking after his affairs, or adversity will follow."

"Bad policies are as injurious to the government as a whole as to an individual. In compounding success honesty is always an essential ingredient, so is wisdom and so is frugality. A farmer cannot prosper, no matter how large his crops may be, unless he can sell his surplus at reasonable prices. The man who raises cattle, hogs and sheep must have a market. Supply is one thing, demand is another. If the laboring people in our great centers of population are not employed, they have no money to spend for butter, meat, flour and potatoes, and this source of consumption of products of the farm is cut off and we have the spectacle of everybody suffering with full granaries everywhere."

"How about the free soup house?" came a voice from the crowd.

"That is something I do not like to talk about. It is a sad thing to remember. It is a democratic child born and reared under democratic rule. I am not inclined to calamity. But I will say of the free soup house that the republican party closed it and it will remain closed as long as we are in power. The free soup house was the outgrowth of democratic statesmanship. It lived and died with democratic rule. During the democratic administration that was when thousands of laboring people were fed, and the suffering did not stop there, but extended to the farmers, who lost the consumption of millions of bushels of potatoes, millions of pounds of butter, flour and meat that during good times is consumed by the laboring people of the large cities."

"I do not believe that there is one among you who would want to go back to those terrible times, yet I say to you, one and all, that just as sure as you restore the democratic party to power on its present declaration of principles, just so sure will harder times come than you have ever before experienced. This is not my own conclusion alone, but the conclusion of history."

Just as the train was leaving Norfolk, George Brooks, a well-known business man of that place, presented Governor Roosevelt with a mess of brook trout.

"These fish," said Governor Roosevelt, "look like the genuine article. Nebraska seems to be up to date in everything, but her politics and I shall live in hope that she will soon remedy that only defect."

West Point gave Governor Roosevelt a rousing reception. Fully 2,500 people were on hand to receive him. His remarks, which were confined to national issues, were accorded close attention and elicited rapturous applause. Like at many other places, the town was profusely decorated, and suspended across the street was a banner with "Teddy" painted on it in large letters, then a large red rose and a veil in emerald green, signifying Roosevelt, the uniqueness of which challenged the attention of everyone.

Fremont met all expectations. There were 15,000 people on hand, and the reception given was an inspiring one. The buildings were profusely decorated and nearly all the business houses displayed lithographs of the distinguished guest. Governor Roosevelt was particularly well pleased with the reception given him at Fremont. This is the home of National Committeeman Schneider, who accompanied him on the entire trip, and who deserves much credit for the success of the tour, and it was meet and proper that the reception should be equal to the occasion, and so it was. There was a monster parade with banners, bands of music and rough riders; in fact, the demonstration would have been a credit to a city five times its size. Governor Roosevelt devoted his entire time to the discussion of national issues along the same line as at Norfolk.

Night had spread its mantle over the city of Blair when the train reached that point. The reception at Blair was a surprise to everyone in the party. No less than 15,000 people were at the depot. In every direction you looked there were people, torches and men on horseback attired in the regalia of the rough rider. It was with difficulty that Governor Roosevelt made his way to the speakers' stand so dense and enthusiastic was the crowd. His remarks were well received, being devoted to national questions. This was the last stop before Omaha was reached, which marked the end of the Nebraska tour.

Promptly on time, after a journey of 600 miles, that day the Roosevelt special steamed into the Webster street depot at Omaha. Bands of music, factory and shop whistles and deafening cheers from thousands of throats an-

nounced the arrival. The scene at the depot was new to everyone in point of number. Packed like sardines in a box in and around the depot, were no less than 30,000 people, with four times that number along the walks and in the public halls of the city, all waiting to catch a glimpse and hear a word from the lips of the hero of San Juan. Fully 150,000 people participated in and witnessed the demonstration. The governor made addresses at four different places in the city, and at each place the space was packed with people and thousands were unable to gain admission. He was assisted by Senator Dolliver and Secretary of State Dobson of Iowa, the former having been with him on his tour and having made brief addresses at various places. This completed what was the greatest political and most triumphant tour in the history of Nebraska. From the starting point to the finish Governor Roosevelt was well received, and throughout the tour he impressed the people with his honesty, candor, fairness and patriotism.

TRIBUTE TO NEBRASKA.

"I shall always remember Nebraska and her people," said Governor Roosevelt in speaking of his tour, "with favor and kindness. The cordial and respectful manner in which I have been greeted will ever remain a pleasant memory to me."

"Nebraska is a great state. When I look into the faces of your people I have renewed faith in the honesty and patriotism of American citizenship. They are well clothed, well mannered and intelligent, and the most conspicuous feature of their make-up is the stamp of rugged honesty on their faces."

"Your cities and towns are thoroughly up with the times. I was impressed as I looked over the towns, with the church spires and towering school houses. Your public improvements are kept up in a remarkable degree and the general aspect, so far as your urban life is concerned, is good."

"In passing through the state I could not help but notice the farming districts. The topography of the country, the good, substantial houses and outbuildings, the fences and stock, all impressed me favorably. All went to indicate thrift and enterprise among your farmers. Your farming sections are well developed and make a splendid showing to the eye."

"The western part of the state is especially adapted to the cattle industry, and, while this rough, rolling country strongly contrasts with your broad, sweeping valleys, it is the source of much wealth in the way of stock raising."

"The two essential things, in order that Nebraska and her people may be prosperous, are good markets and good prices."

"I can readily realize how hard Nebraska was hit four years ago when I look at the prices the farmers were getting for their products and the stock raisers for their products. It is a pity that in a state with such wonderful national resources the people should feel the burden of hard times."

"I rejoice over the fact that the republican party has given you producers good prices and good markets, and much of the enthusiasm and cordiality shown all along the route I attribute almost entirely to that fact. I believe the people of Nebraska have discovered their error in supporting a party that every time it has been in power has brought hard times and suffering upon the land, and are going to cast their fortunes with the republican party. I cannot believe that a people who appear to be so intelligent, enterprising and frugal are going to continue to vote with a party that has nothing to offer them but hard times and industrial depression."

"I take it, judging by the treatment I received at the various places throughout the state, that the people of Nebraska are satisfied and contented and do not want to change from the prosperity of today to the hard times of four years ago. When I say that hard times would result in the event of success of the democratic party I merely repeat what is the history of this country each time that party has been in power. You cannot adopt a policy of government which experience proves to be injurious and escape that injury any more than you can transgress the laws of nature and escape the penalty. Ignore conditions and you invite adversity. Nature has so constituted man that he needs water, air and nutritious food. He drinks water, inhales air and eats food. This is a fixed rule. Now, just reverse that and say that this is a mistake; that man should inhale food, drink air and eat water, what would become of the man? The same logic applies to political principles. Follow the rule and prosperity is the result; reverse the rule and disaster is inevitable."

"That is the difference between republicanism and democracy. The former follows the precepts of the rule and the result is prosperity. The latter reverses the rule and the result is hard times."

"I make this illustration merely to convince those who contend that political parties have nothing to do with causing prosperity or hard times, that they are mistaken."

"Kindly convey my good will and respect to the people of Nebraska and say to them that I shall always entertain pleasant memories of my visit to them."

A Gould Palace.

Another magnificent New York residence will soon take shape in "Millionaires' Row," Fifth avenue. Mrs. Howard Gould has approved the plans for her \$750,000 palace, which is expected to be one of the finest along that exclusive thoroughfare. Mrs. Gould supervised these plans herself, and, having her own ideas as to just how a \$750,000 house should be built, gave the architect his orders accordingly.

Dr. Parker to Retire.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, the famous London preacher, who has announced his intention of retiring from the ministry, was the son of a stonecutter. He is 71 years old, and got his D. D. degree from the University of Chicago. A short time ago he made a sensation by declaring that "the stage cannot be put down. It responds to an instinct which is 'hereditary.'"

Error is truth upside down.—George L. Rees in Ram's Horn.

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For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, slays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. A pair of scissors divides by uniting and unites by dividing.

## Dr. Elliot Interested in Athletics.

President Elliot, of Harvard, has of late years been evincing an interest in athletics, with which he was of old accredited. Last week he spent part of two afternoons on Soldiers' field watching the work of the early candidates for positions on the football team.

## Our Mary's Half Sister to Wed.

The betrothal of Miss Blanche Griffin to Mr. Herman J. Herkimer, the artist, is made known by a letter from London. Miss Blanche Griffin is the half-sister of Miss Mary Anderson (Mrs. A. De Navarro), the well remembered actress, and daughter of the late Dr. Hamilton Griffin.

## The Logan-Allen Match.

Lieutenant George W. Logan, United States navy, who is next month to marry in Porto Rico Miss Bertha Allen, daughter of Governor Charles H. Allen, is a nephew of General John A. Logan and the son of a leading lawyer of Cincinnati.

## Rehan to Tour in Shakespeare.

Ada Rehan has sailed from England for this country and soon after her arrival will begin the presentation of her Shakespearean roles. She will make an extensive tour of the United States, but will probably not appear in New York; this season.

## Two Men With But One Pair of Shoes.

In Middleboro, Ky., there are two men who wear the same pair of shoes at the same time. One his right foot off, while the other is minus his left. They wear the same size shoe and make it a point to buy together and only have to get one pair. By this method they are able to get their footwear at half price, as they divide the cost.

A long face is very apt to be in partnership with a long conscience.

Physic is a poor substitute for exercise.

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