



The insurrection in Cuba seems to be growing and President Palma is greatly alarmed. It is freely predicted by some that it will be necessary for the United States to intervene. On the other hand it is argued that intervention by this government means the taking on of new and large responsibilities, such as can not at this time be afforded. The insurgent forces are well armed.

Senator Foraker issued an interview in advance of the Ohio republican convention in which he undertook to justify his position on the railroad and other questions.

Twenty-eight persons were killed and twenty-four wounded at St. Petersburg, August 25, as the result of an attempt to assassinate Premier Stolypin. The premier was only slightly injured. Later a young girl shot and killed General Min, commander of a Russian regiment. Min was known for the cruelties he practiced while in command at St. Petersburg, and he has long been a marked man.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation appealing for aid for the earthquake sufferers in Chile. The losses are estimated at over 200,000,000.

Governor Mickey of Nebraska, elected as a republican, is quoted in the Chicago Record-Herald of August 2 as saying: "I am a republican and I want to see a state board of equalization elected that will compel the railroads to pay their just share of taxation." The governor is further quoted as saying that Searle and Eaton, republican candidates for members of the board of equalization are controlled by the railroads. He says: "If the republican ticket is elected, I fear that the railroads will still have control of the board of equalization."

The number of dead from the Valparaiso earthquake is estimated at 2,000.

Lewis Morrison, the actor, who won fame in "Faust" died suddenly in New York after undergoing an operation for a stomach disease.

District Attorney Jerome of New York has announced that he will accept the democratic nomination for governor "if given without pledges."

Mr. Roosevelt in a letter addressed to Representative Watson of Indiana appeals for votes for republican candidates for congress. He says that the party stands "unequivocally for a protective tariff, but whenever a given rate or schedule becomes evidently disadvantageous to the nation because of the changes, which go on from year to year in our conditions, and where it is feasible to change this rate or schedule without too much dislocating of the system, it will be done."

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, speaking in Maine, said that the real issue in the congressional campaign is Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt.

A dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald from Peoria, Ill., follows: "Robert S. Waddell, president of the Buckeye Powder company, announced today that the United States government was preparing to begin prosecution against the Dupont Powder com-

pany for being an illegal corporation and conducting a monopoly of the powder business of the country. The assistant attorney general has been in Peoria for three weeks with Mr. Waddell getting information and Mr. Waddell has also been in Washington, New York and Philadelphia in conference with the attorney general, who says that prosecution will be begun in the fall. The action is a result of the fight against the Dupont people begun last winter by Mr. Waddell, who charged that the government was being forced to pay an exorbitant price for smokeless powder.

Hoke Smith, formally a member of the Cleveland cabinet, defeated Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, for the democratic nomination as governor of Georgia.

Washington correspondents say that the National City bank of New York—the Standard Oil bank—is working a scheme to make big profits by the retirement of the government 4 per cent bonds that mature in 1907.

The Nebraska republican state convention met in Lincoln on August 22 and nominated the following state ticket

For United States senator—Norris Brown.

For governor—George L. Sheldon.

For lieutenant governor—M. R. Hopewell.

For railroad commissioners—H. J. Winnett, Robert Cowell, A. J. Williamson.

For secretary of state—George Junkin.

For auditor—Edward M. Searle.

For superintendent of public instruction—Jasper L. McBrien.

For treasurer—Lawson G. Brian.

For attorney general—William T. Thompson.

For land commissioner—Henry M. Eaton.

The principal fight was over the senatorial nomination, and it required six ballots to arrive at a choice. The senatorial nominee is the present attorney general of the state. The convention refused to abide by the state committee's platform committee and elected a committee. Messrs. Searle, McBrien and Eaton are up for reelection. The convention refused to re-nominate Secretary of State Galusha, basing its refusal on his failure to abide by the last state convention's demand that all state officers return their railroad passes.

The platform adopted is of the "stand by Roosevelt" order and reaffirms "our unalterable allegiance to the principle of protection." It also endorses the republican administration of state affairs, demands the enactment of a direct primary law, favors the election of senators by direct vote and endorses the proposition to adopt a constitutional amendment providing for the election of a state railroad commission.

The republican state convention of Illinois met at Springfield on August 23, and nominated the following state ticket

For treasurer—John F. Smulski.

For superintendent of public instruction—Francis G. Blair.

For university trustees—Mrs. Carrie Alexander, Alexander McLean, Fred L. Hatch, Lewis L. Lehman.

The Cannon presidential boom was given a boost by the convention, and every reference to "Uncle Joe" was

received with great applause. The platform embraces the "Stand by Roosevelt" slogan, endorses the republican administration of national affairs and endorses Senator Cullom for reelection. It favors the extension of the civil service laws, and commends the record of the republican party in labor legislation, claiming that the republican party is the "pioneer in labor legislation." It favors the reduction of the employment of child labor to a minimum, and recommends the employment of additional food and factory inspectors.

#### OHIO DEMOCRATS

The Ohio state democratic convention met at Columbus on August 23 and nominated the following ticket:

For secretary of state—Samuel A. Hopkins.

For state school commissioner—Charles W. Hauptert.

For state dairy and food commissioner—Rodney J. Diegle.

For member of the board of public works—George E. Nyswonger.

The principal discussion in the convention was over the proposition to endorse county option in temperance legislation, the proposition being defeated.

The report of the resolutions committee as presented declared for county home rule in the matter of taxation, i. e., each county to raise only what it needs for its own expenses and its citizens authorize; demanded that railroads and other public service corporations be assessed at not less than their saleable value as going concerns; that a tax be levied on all franchise privileges as on other property which now, although of great value, pay nothing towards the burdens of government; advocated home rule for each municipality and their right to inaugurate municipal ownership through the medium of the initiative and referendum. A rigid inspection and supervision of state and private banks was advocated as was an anti-pass law.

The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people by the adoption of the so-called Oregon plan was favored.

The adoption of the initiative and referendum in state and local affairs was advocated on the argument that the people should be the final arbiters in the matter of the granting of franchises.

In order to secure purity of elections the repeal of all special limitations as to time within which criminal prosecutions may be begun for bribery in elections was favored.

The incoming state central committee was directed to require that delegates to the state convention be selected by primaries, or delegate conventions to be selected by primaries, such selection to be made by precinct primaries.

As to campaign contributions by corporations the resolutions say:

"The refusal of the republican majority in the national house of representatives to pass the bill pending before the late session of congress, providing that insurance companies and other corporations and trusts should be hereafter prohibited from contributing money to political corruption funds, is a vital issue in the present campaign for the election of members of congress. As the measure was an important one and essential before congress for the control of trusts the republican majority should be held responsible for the bill's cowardly defeat by being smothered in committee."

The voters' attention was called to the fact that the democratic victory in the state last fall had the following results.

"The enactment of the two-cent

railroad fare; the passing of a state and county salary law replacing the fee system; the creation of a state railroad commission; the repeal of the Daw and the inheritance tax law; the creation of the Drake investigating committee for Hamilton county, which it is claimed forced the return of one-fourth million dollars, stolen from the taxpayers by corrupt officials."

The late Governor John M. Pattison was eulogized and delegates pledged themselves to continue the battle he began until a lasting victory be won.

A resolution complimentary to Mr. Bryan was adopted unanimously.

#### A WISE MOTHER'S RULE

The mother of John Wesley and Charles Wesley and seventeen other children was a most remarkable woman—beautiful in person, and spiritually-minded. She gave to her son, John, this rule of life: "Whatever weakens your reason, impairs the tenderness of your conscience, obscures your sense of God, or takes off the relish of spiritual things—in short, whatever increases the strength and authority of your body over your mind—that thing is sin to you, however innocent it may be in itself."—Ram's Horn.

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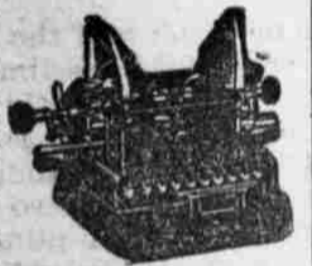
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