

# How the States Voted

The following is taken from the Denver News:

After the nomination of Bryan had been made by acclamation, following a two-thirds roll call of the states, the Johnson and Gray men trooped around the Bryan delegates and pledged their support to democracy's leaders.

That was one of the striking and satisfactory features of the convention session.

The attitude of Tammany had been expressed earlier in the proceedings by Charles F. Murphy, its chief, who, rising to his feet when the New York delegation was called, announced that New York presented no candidate. New York's solid vote was cast for the commoner, and during the demonstration following the nomination by acclamation Tammany joined the other delegates in voicing vociferous acclaim.

Following is the vote by states for Bryan as recorded before Bryan's nomination was made unanimous:

Bryan—Alabama 22, Arkansas 18, California 20, Colorado 10, Connecticut 9, Florida 10, Georgia 4, Idaho

6, Illinois 54, Indiana 30, Iowa 26, Kansas 20, Kentucky 26, Louisiana 18, Maine 10, Maryland 7, Massachusetts 32, Michigan 28, Mississippi 20, Missouri 36, Montana 6, Nebraska 16, Nevada 6, New Hampshire 7, New York 78, North Carolina 24, North Dakota 8, Ohio 46, Oklahoma 18, Oregon 8, Pennsylvania 48½, Rhode Island 5, South Carolina 18, South Dakota 8, Tennessee 24, Texas 36, Utah 6, Vermont 8, Virginia 24, Washington 10, West Virginia 14, Wisconsin 26, Wyoming 6, Alaska 6, Arizona 6, District of Columbia 6, Hawaii 6, New Mexico 6, Porto Rico 6. Total 892½.

Total number of votes in convention, 1,006; necessary for choice, 671.

The vote for the other candidates was:

Johnson—Connecticut 5, Georgia 2, Maine 1, Maryland 9, New Hampshire 1, Pennsylvania 3, Rhode Island 3, Minnesota 22. Total 46.

Gray—Delaware 6, Georgia 20, New Jersey 24, Pennsylvania 9½, Total 59½.

Not voting—Maine 1, Pennsylvania 7. Total, 8.

## NICKNAMES OF THE PRESIDENTS

No president of the United States has ever escaped being nicknamed. It seems to be a national weakness with Americans to give favorite names to men prominent in politics, in the army and in the navy. Usually the names are bestowed in fun, or in admiration for the person nicknamed, but sometimes political feeling crops in, and the nicknames are given in scorn and derision.

Our first president, George Washington, is known to every American school boy and girl as the "Father of His Country." He was also called the "Cincinnatus of the West," because he was living peacefully on his plantation when he was sent for to take command of the continental forces at the beginning of the revolution.

In his day, John Adams was often spoken of as the "Colossus of Independence" because of his intimate connection with the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson was frequently referred to as the "Sage of Monticello," that being the name of his plantation. He was tall and thin, and his political opponents called him "Long Tom."

President Madison was supposed to be the "Father of the Constitution" because he offered a resolution in a Virginia legislature which re-

sulted in the convention of 1787, which led the way to the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

James Monroe always insisted upon wearing a three-cornered hat such as was fashionable during the revolutionary war, and therefore he was given the nickname of "The Last Cocked Hat."

John Quincy Adams while in congress, earned such a reputation for oratory that his friends dubbed him "Old Man Eloquent."

The old hero, Andrew Jackson, was always called by the Creek Indians "Big Knife," while to his friends and political foes he was better known as "Old Hickory," or "The hero of New Orleans."

Martin Van Buren had numerous nicknames. During his political career he acquired such a reputation for shrewdness that he was called the "Little Magician," also the "Wizard of Kinderhook," the name of his birthplace. His enemies spoke of him as "King Martin, the First."

William Henry Harrison fought so much in and around Canada against the British that he was sometimes called the "Washington of the West," but he was better known by his nickname of "Tippecanoe," given him after his celebrated fight with the Indians.

John Tyler had no nickname except "His Accidency," and James K. Polk fared no better, his popular name being "Young Hickory," because he somewhat resembled Andrew Jackson in appearance and actions.

Zachary Taylor was dubbed "Old Rough and Ready," and also "Old Buena Vista." It was in that battle that he made the famous remark, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg," and he was often called "Old Zach."

Millard Fillmore was frequently called the "American Louis Philippe," whom he was said to closely resemble in dress and figure. Franklin Pierce was known to the political world as "Tight Purse," that being the way in which his surname was pronounced in some parts of the country.

In the exciting days before the civil war James Buchanan was termed in derision "the government hack," but he was better known as "old public functionary," the expression being taken from one of his messages to congress in 1859. He was frequently called "Old Buck."

and the "Bachelor President."

Probably no man had more nicknames than President Lincoln, some of them being "Old Abe," "Honest Abe," "The Sectional President," "The Rail Splitter," and the negroes always called him "Massa Linkum." The expression "Father Abraham" was given to him in the war song, "We are Coming, Father Abraham, Five Hundred Thousand Strong."

The unpopular Andrew Johnson was nicknamed "Sir Veto," on account of his frequent rows with congress.

General Grant had nearly as many nicknames as President Lincoln. For instance, he was called "The Hero of Appomatox," "Unconditional Surrender" and "Old Three Stars." When he was mentioned for a third term he was frequently alluded to as the "American Caesar." The "Butcher from Galena" was the epithet applied to Grant by Charles O'Connor of New York in his letter accepting the nomination of the democratic party in 1872. The allusion was to the large number of soldiers killed in Grant's campaign.

Rutherford B. Hays was frequently styled by the democratic press "President de Facto," on account of the fact that it was claimed that Samuel J. Tilden, his opponent for the presidency, had been counted out, and was actually "President de Jure."

James Garfield had two nicknames, the "Teacher President" and the "Canal Boy." Chester A. Arthur was called the "First Gentleman of the Land," because he drove a four-in-hand and lived in great elegance.

Grover Cleveland was cordially disliked by his political opponents, and they called him "The Stuffed Prophet," "The Pretender," and they derided him by alluding to him as "the Buffalo hangman," referring to a hanging which took place in that city when he was sheriff.

Benjamin Harrison was sometimes called "His Grandfather's Hat" and "Baby McKee's Grandfather." William McKinley was often spoken of as "Little Mac," and he was usually cartooned as the "American Napoleon."—Washington Post.

## MONTANA'S "BAD LANDS"

It seems to me that no human being can stand on that spot and view that marvelous labyrinth of wild nature without being thrilled by it. Instantly your thoughts fly to the

Grand Canyon of the Colorado, as seen from Point Sublime, only this is in miniature. The fact that you stand on a sharp point, from which the world drops steeply away on three sides, is not the thing that is so profoundly impressive. It is the depth, the breadth and the awful wildness of the maze of bad lands into which you look. Before you, and on either hand, there stretch miles upon miles of ragged chasms, divided and walled in by a thousand fantastic cliffs, and buttresses, and domes of naked hardpan that stubbornly defy the forces of erosion, and refuse to crumble down. In several places there are masses of earth architecture that remind one of the ruined castles on the Rhine. These bare walls are mostly of gray earth, not rock, and the carving of them has been most strangely done. It is only when you climb among them, and touch them, that the wonders of erosion are fully revealed.—July Scribner.

## THE EGYPT OF ILLINOIS

The year 1824 was very wet. Heavy rains fell frequently. Corn on flat lands was a total failure. That year the weevil destroyed the wheat after it was harvested. The next year, 1825, there was a remarkable growth of thistles on the branch bottoms. The winter of 1830-31 was known as the winter of deep snow. The snow was of a depth of from two and a half to three feet on the level. It drifted much and was very destructive to fruit trees. The summer was intensely hot. Both in 1831 and 1832 the early frosts so injured the corn as to entirely render it worthless for almost any purpose.

During the years between and including 1824-32, so nearly corresponding to the years of famine in the days of Pharaoh and his ruler, as he made Joseph to be, the people of Illinois, dependent upon the southern part of the state for so much grain, particularly corn, in remembrance of the Bible story began to call the part of the state which had been so helpful in time of need Egypt.—Albion (Ill) Journal.

## A MERE STUDENT

"My son has finished another year at college."  
"With credit, I hope."  
"Well, no. He was conditioned in both tennis and baseball."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Faint Spells

Are very often attributed to biliousness, and the stomach is treated to cathartics.

That's wrong. Faint spells are often accompanied by biliousness, but you will also notice shortness of breath, asthmatic breathing, oppressed feeling in chest, weak or hungry spells, which are all early symptoms of heart weakness.

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"Four years ago I was very low with heart trouble, could hardly walk. One day I had a fainting spell, and thought I would die. Soon after I began using Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and after taking three bottles I feel that I am cured."—MRS. EFFIE CLOUGH, Ellsworth Falls, Maine.

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