



Colonel Isaac F. Mack of Sandusky, Ohio, formerly national commander of the G. A. R., is dead.

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch, referring to Mr. Bryan's trip to Ohio, says: Searing the candidacy for the presidency of Governor Judson Harmon with the white-hot branding iron of his eloquence-raised invective, William Jennings Bryan left a blistering trail behind him in his first day's tour of Ohio. Affirming that he was moved by no personal feeling, but actuated only by the desire that the standard of the common people should not be entrusted to one not in sympathy with their aims and to one who was ready to surrender them to the predatory interests, he called upon democrats everywhere to rally to the standard of Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey. This he did not because he was committed to Wilson's candidacy, but because he was the only progressive for whom the friends of progress could vote at the presidential preference primary. Within the shadow of the capitol, he closed his day with a review of the charges which he had brought against Governor Harmon in the ten cities and villages where he addressed meetings, speaking to a state-wide gathering of progressive democrats in attendance upon the annual dinner of the Jefferson club. Here, as at other points, he was greeted in the most enthusiastic and demonstrative fashion, the great assemblage cheering him again and again as he denounced Governor Harmon as the candidate of J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill and other great financiers, whom, he asserted, looked upon political parties as a mere asset in their business.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer's correspondent says: Full publicity of contributions and expenditures in the nomination of candidates for president of the United States at regular intervals before the nominating convention and a final statement within thirty days after each convention, are proposed in a bill introduced recently by Representative Henry of Texas, who prepared it in collaboration with Representative Rucker of Missouri. The bill would provide that the official in charge of any political bureau of any party seeking to "influence or obtain" the nomination of any person for president or vice president, should within thirty days after calling of the nominating convention of such party, file with the secretary of the senate an itemized account of the expenses of the campaign and file every fifteen days thereafter a similar statement until the convention is held. A final statement of expenses would be required within thirty days after the nominating convention, giving full details of the campaign expenditures. The bill also would require the name and address of all persons to whom contributions were distributed in amounts of \$10 or more, and the aggregate sum of all money distributed in amounts less than \$10.

The story of a spirited convention held in Chicago is told by the Associated Press in this way: Conflict of court orders and the battering of sledges and axes on barred doors preceded the Cook county democratic convention. For more than three hours twenty-five state troops, unarmed and under the command of a captain of the Seventh regiment

of the Illinois National guard, held possession of the Seventh regiment armory on the south side, while the rival forces, termed the Hearst-Harrison faction and the followers of Roger C. Sullivan, disputed the right to enter the armory. The Sullivan men insisted that the county judge has no right to order an election commission to open the convention. The Hearst-Harrison men declared that his order alone would insure fairness.

Battalions of police, reinforced by more than 100 deputy sheriffs acting under the order of County Judge E. Owens, held control of the street outside. Coroner Hoffman, with twenty-five deputies, was busy throughout the morning serving police officials and sheriff's men with an injunction issued in the county superior court restraining them from interfering. The injunction was waived aside and the coroner himself was summoned before County Judge Owens to answer a charge of contempt of court for conflicting with the orders of Judge Owens. The sheriff and Police and Election Commissioner Czarnecki also are under contempt charges.

Repeated demands were made by Election Commissioner Czarnecki, republican, delegated by Judge Owens to open the convention, that the door be unbarred. The militia defiantly refused and Judge Owens in person went to the armory and demanded admittance. He, too, was refused. Then the police were ordered by Judge Owens to break in the doors.

No shots came from the guardsmen. The outer door fell and then an inner door, barricaded with trunks and furniture, gave way. County Judge Owens and Commissioner Czarnecki entered. Capt. Octigan, who commanded the guardsmen, was arrested, but was released on habeas corpus proceedings.

The Hearst-Harrison precinct committeemen, who had been standing in line wearing badges inscribed "harmony," entered the building. Commissioner Czarnecki called the roll and the machinery of the convention was turned over to the delegates. Not a man of the Sullivan forces was present. Instead they and the democrats known as the Dunne men remained outside and after a long delay left the vicinity of the armory and held a convention in another hall.

As a result the state convention at Peoria will be called on decide the claims of two sets of delegates.

The republican county convention ended harmoniously. Resolutions indorsing the administration of President Taft and Governor Deneen were adopted.

The indorsement of the national administration was without reference to the candidacy of the president to succeed himself.

A United Press dispatch from Dover, Delaware, says: The republican state convention elected six uninstructed delegates to the Chicago convention. Taft sentiment predominated. The delegates elected were Republican State Chairman Mitchell, United States Senators Dupont and Richardson, Dr. George W. Marshall, Dudy Vail and Governor Pennewill.

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch, carried by the Associated Press says: The constitutional convention adopt-

ed a proposal providing for the direct nomination of United States senators by the voters. The proposal, which was in the form of an amendment introduced recently, does not make it mandatory for the legislature to elect the popular choice.

The Massachusetts senate adopted a resolution effecting the election of United States senators by the people. The house substituted for an adverse report of the committee on election laws a bill providing for placing on the official ballot the names of candidates for United States senators.

A New York dispatch to the St. Louis Republic said: A delegation of ninety members, uninstructed for any presidential candidate, but bound by the unit rule, was chosen to represent New York state at the democratic national convention at Baltimore at the spring convention of the democratic party of this state here recently. The proceedings were marked by complete harmony, there being only one note of protest sound— that of Mayor James E. Sague of Poughkeepsie against the resolution providing for the unit rule. This, he declared, "bound the New York delegation hand and foot," and was undemocratic in principle. By a viva voce vote the original resolution was carried with only about a dozen delegates voting against the unit rule. The principal plank of the platform and the leading theme of the speech of Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Kings county, the permanent chairman, was the revision of the tariff. The platform denounced the action of President Taft in vetoing the tariff bills last August, and charged the president and the republican party with gross deceit of the people, in promising a downward revision of the tariff. The delegates at large are: Gov. Dix, United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, Alton B. Parker and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall.

A Whitesburg, Ky., dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: When felling a tree on his farm near here, Morgan Clark, 90 years old, an uncle of Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives and candidate for the nomination for president, was killed instantly. The tree fell unexpectedly and buried the old man under it.

A terrific hurricane visited the city of Denver. The wind blew at the rate of 72 miles per hour and a number of persons were injured.

Mayor Gaynor of New York is looming up as a presidential possibility.

The socialist labor party at its national convention in New York nominated Arthur Elmer Reimer, a Boston tailor, for president.

Taft carried Kentucky.

A Dublin cablegram, carried by the Associated Press, says: The nationalist papers of Ireland on the while consider the government's home rule bill as satisfactory, although some of them profess to regard it as not being final. The Freeman's Journal describes the bill as the greatest, the boldest and the most generous of the three home rule bills, and says: "We should not be surprised to find it received with hearty welcome by the Irish party." The Irish Times, unionist, says: "The measure will prove so utterly unworkable as to offer no middle course between complete separation from Great Britain and a return to the status of the union." The Irish Independent remarks: "It

would probably be correct in describing the bill to say that it gives us three-quarters of what we expected and probably not so large a share of what we demanded. The measure can not be regarded as final." The Cork Free Press says: "The government's scheme is not a solution of the Irish problem."

A tornado which swept over Illinois and Indiana Sunday evening, April 21, caused the death of seventy-two persons, 200 injured and nearly 100 families were made destitute. More than 100 houses were demolished and the property loss totalled several hundred thousand dollars.

Theodore Roosevelt was chosen as the presidential nominee of the Oregon republicans by a majority of approximately 7,000 over President Taft, while Woodrow Wilson received the democratic indorsement by a margin of 1,000 votes over Champ Clark.

Ben Selling, a Portland merchant, defeated Senator Jonathan Bourne in the Oregon primaries April 19 by 6,000 votes. Dr. Harry Lane received the democratic nomination for United States senator.

SOME MOURNER

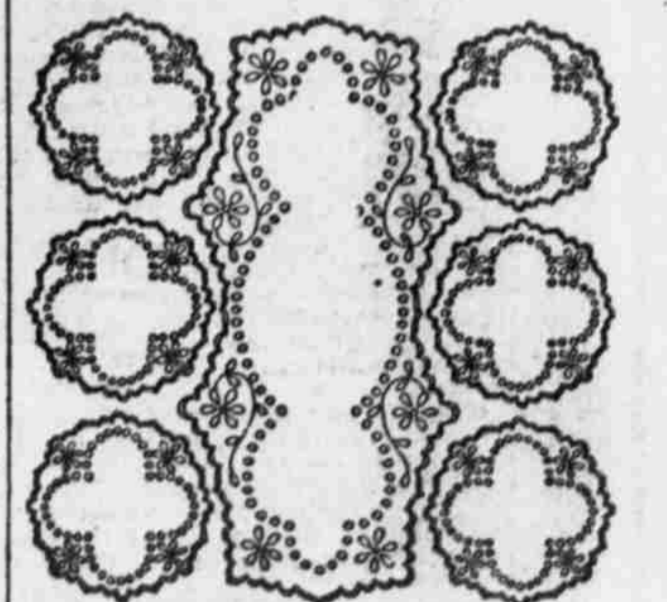
Down in Georgia a negro, who had his life insured for several hundred dollars, died and left the money to his widow. She immediately bought herself a very elaborate mourning outfit.

Showing her purchases to her friend, she was very particular in going into detail as to prices and all incidental particulars. Her friend was very much impressed, and remarked:

"Them sho is fine cloes, but, befo' Heaven, what is you goin' to do wid al dis black underwear?"

The bereaved one sighed: "Chile, when I mourns I mourns." —Harper's Magazine.

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