

BELL SOUNDS KEYNOTE

Address of Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

REPUBLICAN PARTY ARRAIGNED

Special Attention Given to Platform Adopted at Chicago.

Attitude of the Democratic Party Toward the Regulation of Transportation Companies—Election of Senator.

Theodore A. Bell of California, upon taking the chair as temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention, spoke, in part, as follows: "We have assembled at a time when the public conscience is demanding honesty of purpose in the men who undertake to direct the affairs of the state. The public eye is keenly sensitive to every political movement, and our proceedings here will be approved according to the degree of sincerity appearing in the work of this convention. There is a widespread belief, founded upon evidence of a convincing character, that the party in power has not been true to its trust, that it has betrayed the common interest into the hands of the enemies of good government, thereby forfeiting its right and destroying its ability to rule in the name of the people.

"Apparent to everyone is the fact that way down deep in the heart of the Republican convention at Chicago there was a feeling of anger and resentment over the popular clamor for reforms; and it is equally patent that there is no bona fide intention on the part of the Republicans of granting any reforms, if the machinery of that party can be retained in present hands. Its paper platform, divided like ancient Gaul into three parts—barren promises, makeshifts and evasions, it is hoped will make a good campaign transparency; but no one seriously believes the Republican party indorses that neutral manuscript which held the convention together until it could ratify the nomination of a presidential candidate.

"Approaching our great task in a manly, dignified manner, imbued with the loftiest sentiments of patriotism, ambitious to throw every safeguard around the liberties of our people, determined to stamp out the abuses that are consuming the substance of the nation, let us proceed to our appointed duty with the sustaining consciousness that we are responsible alone to God and to our country for the justice of our cause.

"There are three things that this convention should do. It ought to present in a plain and intelligent manner the serious industrial and present conditions that are disturbing the peace and happiness of our country. We should then proceed to a courageous exposure of the Republican policies that are co-operating with private greed in the general oppression of the people. Most important of all, we must exhibit a readiness and an ability to grasp the problems of the hour and to effect their solution in a manner that will satisfy the sober, common sense of the multitudes whose interests are at stake.

"Among the great evils that afflict the country at the present time is the abuse of corporate power. At first the advancing aggressions of the corporations are not discernible to the common eye, for every move is carefully covered up until sufficient political strength is attained to defy the protests of the people. Thus the constant and insidious invasion of the people's rights finally results in a species of arrogance and defiance so formidable in its appearance that the body of the people, in fear of even worse aggressions, hesitate to exercise their rightful authority over these colossal enemies of the commonwealth. And so we behold a subversion of our free institutions, a government voluntarily subordinating itself to selfish, private ends, special privileges resorting to cunning, bribery and intimidation to maintain its unholy power, while the masses timidly ask that when avarice has at last reached the point of satiety it will then benevolently permit the people to resume their rightful share in the government themselves.

"The Democratic party is not an enemy of all corporations. It recognizes their great value in the industrial world. Through the agency of incorporation scattered wealth is brought together and given a driving force that it would not otherwise possess. Great enterprises are thereby undertaken and the undeveloped resources of the country added to the wealth of the world. No rational man can be opposed to corporations as such and the assertion that the Democratic party is waging an indiscriminate war against this convenient form of transacting business has no foundation in fact. It is the abuse only of corporate power that we seek to eliminate.

"We are confronted with the inquiry, what assurance has the Republican party given that it will use the forces at its command to restore the people to their rights? In its Chicago platform it did not make even a decent pretense of championing the people's cause and the proceedings of that convention are glaringly insincere. It was noted that the elements were present in that gathering, one with sufficient votes to adopt a platform and name its candidate for president, the other powerful enough to unwrite that

platform and tie the hands of the nominee. The distinguishing feature of the Chicago platform is its oft-repeated promise to do a lot of things that the Republican party has heretofore failed to do. That party went to Chicago fresh from the halls of congress, where an overwhelming Republican majority in both branches enabled it to propose to and adopt any legislation that it chose. Does the Republican party believe that it can be absolved from its dereliction of duty by an empty promise to do in the future what it has wilfully failed to do in the past?

"Some one suggested that this convention should publish an indictment, against the Republican party. We can probably expedite the proceedings by entering the plea of guilty that is contained in the Chicago platform, simply changing the words 'We will' to the words 'We did not' to conform to the admitted facts. We then have the following confession of guilt:

"We did not revise the tariff."

"We did not amend the anti-trust laws to secure greater effectiveness in the prosecution of criminal monopolies."

"We did not add a single line to the interstate commerce law, giving the federal government supervision over the issues of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers."

"We did not exact a currency measure that would mitigate the evils of a financial panic such as has recently protracted the country under a Republican administration."

"We did not limit the opportunities for abusing the writ of injunction."

"We did not establish postal savings banks."

"We did not establish a bureau of mines and mining."

"We did not admit into the union, the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states."

"The last congress was in session during a financial crisis when innumerable banking institutions, preferring a holiday to a funeral, closed their doors and filled the minds of the millions of depositors with anxiety and fear. The sentiment in favor of postal savings banks which had been steadily growing in this country, became almost universal during the recent panic. So insistent became the voice of the people that the president sent a special message to congress urging the establishment of postal savings banks where the earnings of our people might be safely deposited under the direct control and responsibility of the federal government, and where no speculating bank cashier or any member of the board of directors could eat up the savings of years.

"The United States senate showed its hearty sympathy with this popular demand and its profound respect for the president by adjourning the senate while the message was being read, while over in the house of representatives they refused to suspend the roll call of the house to receive the communication which had been sent there from the White House.

"The Chicago platform points with pride to the passage of a child labor law for the District of Columbia. Let the Republican party go further than the enactment of penal laws and in the name of humanity use its vast energies for the removal of the conditions that are forcing our children into the labor market. It is the reign of monopoly that is emptying our school houses and filling the sweatshops with child labor and this same system of monopoly is fast limiting the opportunities for independent livelihood among those who are forced into the industrial field and thus it is doubly blighting that hope of youth which in former stages of our national growth opened an avenue of honor and independence to every child upon our soil.

"The most palpable instance of the insincerity of the Chicago platform is found in its declaration respecting the issuance of injunctions. It would have been entitled to more respect if it had omitted all mention of it. At session after session of congress, labor has pleaded for relief from the abuses of injunctions, but its appeals have fallen on deaf ears and there has been no indication that remedial legislation of any character would be enacted. The oligarchy in house and senate has decided that nothing shall be done to weaken any advantage that corporations have gained in labor disputes.

"The charge that the courts are being assailed is simply made for the purpose of diverting attention from the real issue. Heretofore it has not been considered treason or an unwarrantable attack upon the honor of the courts to define their jurisdiction, prescribe their procedure, restrict their processes and generally to fix the bounds within which judicial functions shall be exercised.

"It makes no difference whether the courts are acting in excess of their jurisdiction or strictly within their delegated powers. In either case the people have a right to throw additional safeguards around human liberty. There can be no reflection upon the honesty of the courts in the passage of a measure that will confine the equitable powers of the federal judiciary within such bounds as the people of the United States, through the legislative branches of their government may determine. This Democratic convention must formally and unequivocally pledge itself to such legislation as will prevent the writ of injunction from being converted into an instrument of oppression.

"We have something to do in this convention besides pointing out evils and taking the Republican party to task for the part it has played in creating and perpetrating abuses. Democracy is once more called to the front to battle for the secret principles of self-government. It must wage an uncompromising war for the return of the government to the hands of the

people, and this means that the phalanx of special interest must be broken. With the power and opportunity to carry out Democratic principles, we will be called upon to revise our tariff laws in the interests of the whole people. This issue cannot be disposed of by the assertion that the Republican party also stands for tariff reform. Republican revision and Democratic revision are two different things.

"The Democratic idea is that where tariff enables the trusts to maintain a system of extortion the duty should be removed from all trust-made goods, so that competition from abroad may compel reasonable prices to our own people. There is a vast difference between the protection of American industries and the protection of criminal monopolies.

"The expense of our government, even when most economically administered will always require substantial tariff rates, for the customs duties will always be our chief source of revenue. The amount and distribution of these rates must always be delivered along equitable lines, keeping in view the greatest happiness to the greatest number and particularly withholding the shelter of the tariff from those who use it, not for legitimate self protection, but for the criminal purpose of extorting the last dollar from the American consumer.

"The corrupt use of large sums of money in political campaigns is largely responsible for the subversion of the people's will at the polls. The masses are awakening to a realization of the great power of gold in contests that ought to be determined according to the character of nominees and the soundness and morality of political issues; and there is a general demand for publicity in the collection and use of campaign funds so that our citizens may know whether a political party has purchased its way into office or has won its victories by honest means.

"In the Chicago convention a minority report of the committee on resolutions, containing a declaration in favor of publicity was overwhelmingly defeated upon a roll call of the convention and the Republican party placed itself squarely upon record in favor of concealing the names of the contributors, and the amounts of their subscriptions.

"It is eminently proper that this convention should define the Democratic attitude toward the regulation of transportation companies and call the attention of the country to the indisputable fact that it was only after years of Democratic effort that an amendment was made to the interstate commerce law authorizing the commission to establish reasonable rates whenever it appeared that an existing schedule was unjust and unreasonable. The national platforms of the Republican party remained silent upon this great question for years and the fact that the necessary change was advocated by a Republican president, who succeeded only through the aid of the Democrats in both branches of congress in placing the amendment upon our statute books, does not affect the credit to which our party is entitled for having worked persistently for such an enactment. Further amendment to our laws giving the federal government supervision over the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds is demanded.

"We search in vain for one syllable in the Chicago platform pledging the Republican party to retrenchment and reform; and it is no mere coincidence that has given us a billion dollar session of congress on the eve of a national election and the possible revision of the tariff.

"So long as we maintain the present method of electing United States senators we cannot hope that the upper chamber of congress will reflect the popular will. The Democratic party will continue to labor for the direct election of United States senators and it appeals to the voters of all America to elect members of the different state legislatures who will pledge themselves to vote for no candidate for the United States senate that is not in favor of this reform. The affirmative position of the Democratic party upon these great questions will be made clear during the impending campaign, and disdaining all subtleties it will speak in a language that cannot be misunderstood. Its voice will ring with a genuine love for humanity and the charge of insincerity will never be brought to its doors. Let our party declaration in this convention present the strong contrast between that which we here propose and that which was declared at Chicago. Let any man take the temperature of the Chicago platform and discover, if he can, any sign of human warmth. Not a single sentiment is there to redeem it from the materialism permeating it through and through.

"This national convention meets at a time when the angel of peace is hovering over the entire world and the nations of the world each day are strengthening those ties of friendship and common interest that will render war less frequent and permit mankind to turn their hands to the peaceful pursuits of life rather than to the destruction of one another.

"The Democratic party realizes the part that America must inevitably play in the affairs of the world, and that we cannot escape participation in the settlement of every world problem that arises; but America's weight and influence must ever be on the side of peace, on the side of justice, on the side of the oppressed; and if the will of the people shall commit to our hands the sceptre of power, it will be used for the realization of the high American ideals that raise our own people to loftier and better things and through our precepts and examples contribute to the well being and happiness of all mankind."

ETIQUETTE IN KASSALA.

A Chat Between a Male Heathen and Two Native Ladies.

Some of the traditional observances in the polite society of other lands afford, in addition to amusement, considerable opposition to the free intercourse to which modern conditions have accustomed us. Mrs. Speedy, one of the first English ladies to visit Kassala, gives a good instance of this in her "Wanderings in the Sudan" when relating how she and her husband received their first callers. Their patroness was an Italian lady who had long been a resident of the city.

"In the morning a rap came to the door," writes Mrs. Speedy, "and on opening it I saw madame, with two Arab women, standing outside. She inquired cautiously if Charlie were within, and on my saying that he was she made a sign to the two ladies, who drew the thickly concealing shawl still more closely over their hidden faces and moved off to one side in the passage, turning their backs to the doorway.

"She then explained to me that they were of very high rank and of a very strict sect and must on no account be seen by a stranger man, especially not by one who was of another nation and an infidel. They were, however, very anxious to see me and had come to do me that honor, and if Charlie would not object to go below or into some other room for a few minutes they would make their visit very short.

"I represented the state of the case, and he at once consented to absent himself, his only regret being that he should not have a chance to converse with these ladies, as there were many things which he wished especially to know and which he was not likely to have any opportunity so good as the present for ascertaining. In turn, I represented this side of the question to madame, and after much hesitation and whispered conversation in the passage a compromise was effected.

"It was arranged that, completely veiled, the ladies should enter the room, not venturing to turn their heads in the direction of the masculine heathen, and that he should before they entered turn his back to the direction by which they would come in.

"This was all strictly carried out, and thus, back to back and a considerable distance apart, an edifying conversation went on for half an hour, questions being put in bland, inquiring tones and dulcet replies given, which appeared to be quite satisfactory to both parties."

The Longest "Straight."

To the Buenos Aires and Pacific railway belongs the peculiar distinction of having on its system the longest straight stretch of railway in the world. The length of this is 205 1/2 miles, and it is situated on the main line, between 158 and 363 1/2 miles from Buenos Aires. The straight was formerly broken by reverse curves forming a detour around Lake Sorla. The longer portion was then 175 miles long and was even then the world's record. The lake having, however, practically dried up, the company suppressed the curves, and the cutoff was opened to service on Oct. 15, 1907. It seems that when the line was set out in the seventies, at which time the country was in the hands of the Indians, after leaving Junin, which was a military outpost and the last point of contact with the Buenos Aires civilization, a course of about west-northwest was set and the line run straight across the flat pampas until it met another line about sixty miles long, which was pushed out eastward from the western terminus, Villa Mercedes. There were no obstacles of importance to avoid, and hence the phenomenal bee line.—Engineer.

Cain's Wife.

"I never discuss marriage," said the late General Fitz-Hugh Lee, "without thinking of an old colored preacher in my state who was addressing his dark skinned congregation when a white man rose up in the back of the building.

"'Mr. Preacher,' said the white man. 'Sir to you,' said the parson.

"'Mr. Preacher, you are talking about Cain, and you say he got married in the land of Nod after he killed Abel. But the Bible only mentions Adam and Eve as being on the earth at that time. Whom, then, did Cain marry?'

"The colored preacher snorted with unfeigned contempt.

"'Huh!' he said. 'You hear dat, brethren an' sisters? You hear dat fool question I am axed? Cain, he went to de land of Nod, just as de good book tells us, an' in de land of Nod Cain gits so lazy an' so shifless dat he up an' marries a gal o' one o' dem no 'count pore white trash families dat de inspired apostle didn't consider fittin' to mention in de holy word.'"

Departed Glories of Fez.

Fez the "fertile," the Rome of the western Arabs, still retains traces of the magnificence which made her in the middle ages the rival of Mecca. In the twelfth century the holy city, to which when the road to Mecca was closed pilgrimages were made, contained as many as 700 temples, fifty of which were adorned with marble pillars. In those old days the city was the haunt of philosophers, physicians and astronomers. A mere formal pretense of study is now all that is practiced. "They have Euclid in folio volumes," a traveler writes, "but neither copied nor read. The teacher sits crosslegged on the ground and repeats in a drawing tone between singing and crying words which are echoed by the scholars sitting around him." Fez, however, is honest enough in one respect—she does not believe in outward show. In the interior of the houses are apartments decorated with paintings and arabesques, while the outside walls are often built of mud.

CARLOTTA AND NAPOLEON.

How the Crazed Empress' Curse Came to a Fulfillment.

General Henrique d'Almonte was from 1833 to 1836 the ambassador of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico to the court of Napoleon III. The most interesting and most pathetic episode to which D'Almonte was a witness and which is vividly described in his memoirs is the meeting between the scheming French emperor and Maximilian's wife, the beautiful and ambitious Carlotta, who shortly before the catastrophe at Queretaro had come to Paris to invoke Napoleon's aid for the tottering throne of her husband. But Napoleon III, who for his own perfidious purposes had by promises and allurements induced Maximilian, then archduke of Austria, to accept the "restored" throne of Mexico, faithfully abandoned the unfortunate prince to his cruel fate as soon as he realized his schemes to be impracticable.

Even at her arrival in Paris Carlotta's mind was already in such a high state of irritation that it was deemed advisable to have General d'Almonte at her side during the meeting with Napoleon, which took place in the emperor's apartments at the Grand Hotel de Paris.

What lends special interest to that interview is the fact that the empress, crazed by desperation and fear for her husband's safety and by Napoleon's unsympathetic attitude, hurled a curse at the latter which in time was indeed fulfilled to the very letter.

"The empress," says General d'Almonte, "pleaded, partly on her knees and in the most beseeching terms, with the stony Frenchman to no avail. Then it was that I witnessed the most harrowing and dramatic scene of my life. Frantic with grief and excitement, the empress, with drawn mouth and flashing eyes, sprang to her feet, extending both her hands toward the retreating emperor.

"'Leave me,' she yelled in a voice which cut through me like a sword—'leave me, but go laden with my curse—the same curse that God hurled at the first murderer. May your own house and throne perish amid flames and blood, and when you are humbled in the dust, powerless and disgraced, then shall the angel of revenge trumpet into your ears the names of Maximilian and Carlotta!'"

At Sedan and by the revolution in Paris Sept. 4, 1870, the unhappy Carlotta's curse was fulfilled to the letter.—Captain Charles Kiener in Los Angeles Times.

The collection of coins and medals in the British museum consists of over 250,000 specimens.

See Bullard Before Buying Elsewhere

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ORDER OF HEARING.

The state of Nebraska, Red Willow county, ss. In the county court, in the matter of the estate of James H. Short, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. Emma L. Short praying that administration of said estate may be granted to her as administratrix. Ordered that July 1, A. D. 1908, at one o'clock p. m., be assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a county court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted; and that copies of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the McCook Tribune, a weekly newspaper printed in said county for three consecutive weeks, prior to said hearing. Dated this 13th day of June, 1908. J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, ss. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Crocker, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against Jacob Crocker, late of said county, deceased, that the time fixed for filing claims against said estate is six months from the 14th day of July, 1908. All such persons are required to present their claims with vouchers to the county judge of said county on or before the 14th day of January, 1909, or the same shall be forever barred. All claims so filed will be examined and adjusted by the county judge of said county; his office therein on the 9th day of January, 1909, at one o'clock p. m. It is ordered that the above notice be published in the McCook Tribune, a weekly newspaper published in said county, for four weeks, given under my hand and seal of the county court, this 13th day of July, 1908. J. C. MOORE, County Judge. 48-KA-1-7-3-4-S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, under a decree in an action wherein August Nothmann is plaintiff, and the unknown heirs of George H. Castle et al. are defendants, to me directed and delivered, I shall offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the east door of the court house, in McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 27th day of July, 1908, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit: The northeast quarter of section twenty-two, in township two, north of range twenty-nine, west of the sixth P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska. Dated this 26th day of June, 1908. W. L. PETERSON, Sheriff. 62-5-1-S.

REFUGEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed, by the clerk of the district court of Red Willow county, in the State of Nebraska, on a judgment rendered in said court in the cause where in Ludwig Stoes was plaintiff, and Salto E. DeGroff et al. were defendants, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1908, for the partition and sale of the following described real estate, to-wit: The original town of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the fourth day of August, 1908, at the east front door of the court house in said county, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the above described real estate. Dated this thirtieth day of June, 1908. P. E. REEDER, Referee. 2-3-5-S.

Realism in Art.

Two artists were boasting how they could paint. "Do you know," said one. "I painted a sixpence on the ground one day, and a beggar nearly broke his fingers trying to pick it up?" "That's nothing to what I did," said the other. "I painted a leg of mutton on a stone, and it was so realistic that a dog ate half the stone before he found out his mistake!"

BEGGS' BLOOD PURIFIER CURES catarrh of the stomach.