

# MR. BRYAN T HOG

People of All Political Parties in Town and Country Give Him Hearty Welcome.

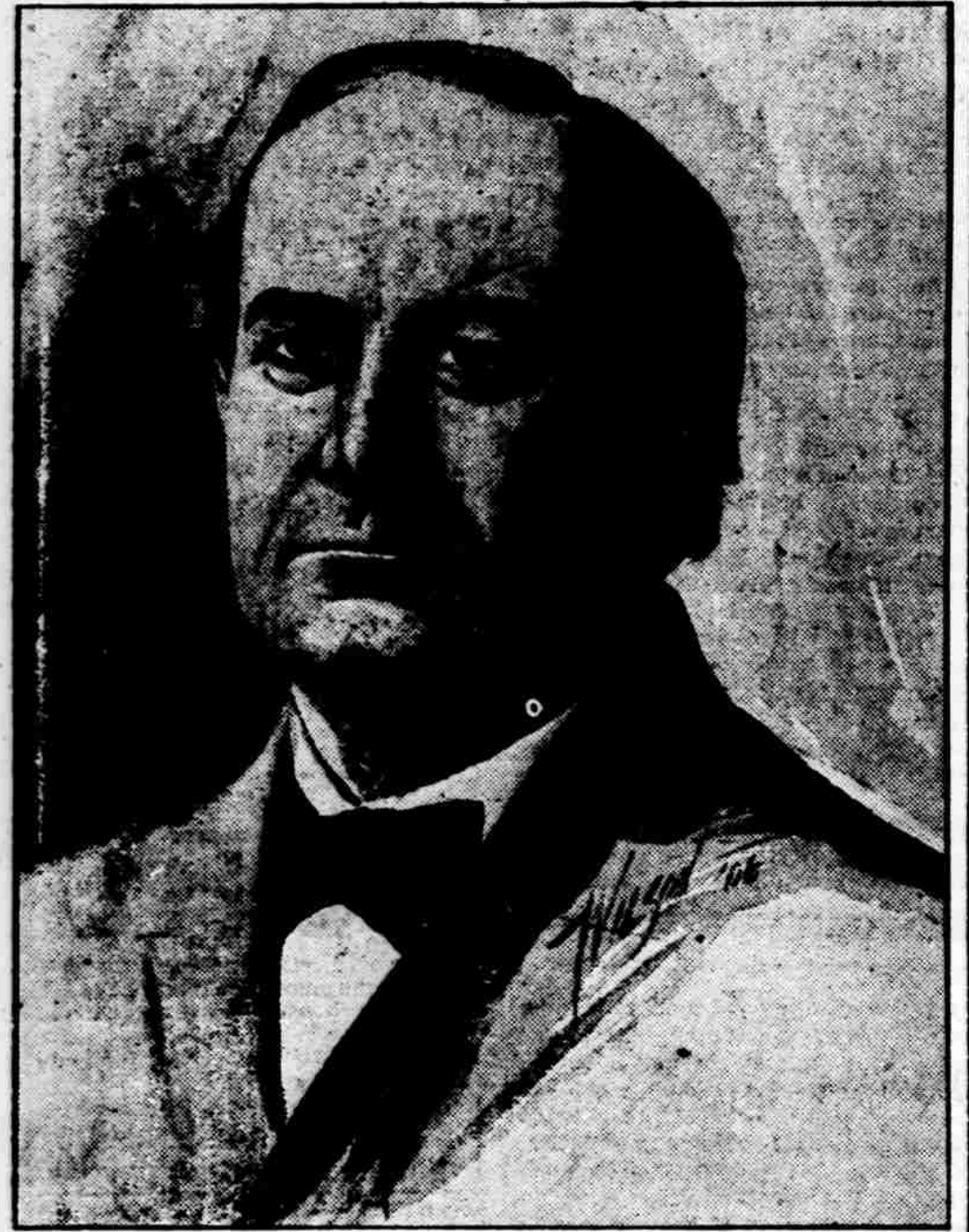
## GREATEST DEMONSTRATION OF HIS TRIP

Acres of Faces Turned to Nebraska's Distinguished Citizen as He Addressed Them at the State House in Lincoln.

LINCOLN—William J. Bryan is at home. His return from a year's trip abroad was marked by the greatest demonstration ever witnessed in the state capital. Citizens of Lincoln, regardless of party affiliations, augmented by many thousands from out in the state, were at the depot to meet him at 5 o'clock, followed him to the home of his brother, Charles Bryan, where he and his family ate dinner, heard him speak in the evening at the state house and then shook his hand. It was a crowd in love with Bryan and a crowd full of enthusiasm. It cheered him before he alighted from the train, cheered him along the line of march to his brother's home, and cheered him while he spoke. It was Nebraskans paying a tribute to a Nebraskan.

Lincoln was lighted and decorated in honor of the occasion as never before. The principal streets were arched with electric lights; the stores were liberally covered with flags and gay ribbons and pictures of the distinguished citizen were exposed at every available window.

Mr. Bryan's Lincoln welcome began when the train passed the state fair grounds. Hundreds of people who sighted the dust covered banner, "Bryan's Home Folks," set up a cheer that reached to the larger crowd at the Burlington station. As soon as the train



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

stopped Mr. Bryan, Mrs. Bryan and Miss Grace Bryan came to the platform of the private car in which they rode.

William J. Bryan, Jr., was the first to greet the home comers. He leaped to the steps of the platform, was grabbed in the arms first of his father, who kissed him and then passed him to his mother and sister. Then, while a lusty photographer shouted from the roof of the station, "Mr. Bryan, look up," the distinguished citizen pushed out into the crowd, shaking hands with all who rushed at him. Almost immediately, however, he was yanked into a carriage with Governor Mickey, Mayor Brown and J. E. Miller and taken to Charles Bryan's state house, which assembled in the evening to hear Mr. Bryan speak, was a compact mass and numbered not less than 50,000 people. It was here the bars were taken down and the real old-fashioned enthusiasm turned loose. It was 7:30 before Mr. Bryan, headed by Governor Mickey and Mayor Brown, walked onto the balcony leading from the supreme court rooms on the second floor. They were greeted by cheers which lasted several minutes.

Dr. George Martin, pastor of Mr. Bryan's church, prayed, after which Mayor Brown welcomed the Lincolnite home. The mayor caught the spirit of the crowd. He was short and to the point. He was followed by Governor Mickey, whose remarks were quite extended and who was admonished by the crowd to "Cut it short."

The crowd turned itself loose when Mr. Bryan began to speak. When he told them the Arabic language had 600 words which meant "camel" and he wished the American language had 600 words which meant "thank you," he caught the crowd. The people knew the "Fearless Leader" was sincere in his thanks for the great home-coming reception tendered him.

Oldham, Edgar Howard and most of the democratic mayors of the state who helped to bring Bryan home from New York. Harry Walker of New York, who, with Walter Hoge, conceived the idea of the New York reception, came clear to Lincoln to see the finish of what he started.

Being introduced by Mayor Brown of Lincoln, Mr. Bryan said in part:

Mr. Mayor, Governor, Members of the Reception Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen: In the Arabic language there are some 600 words which mean "camel," and for the last few days I have been wishing that there were that many words in the English language that meant "thank you." I have had occasion to use the old familiar term "thank you" a great many times since I landed in New York. In London I had occasion to regret that I could speak but one language in that meeting where the representatives of twenty-six nations were assembled, but if I could speak all the languages known to man I would not be able to express the gratitude which my wife and I feel for the generous welcome that has been extended to us on our return home. The home folks met us in the harbor of New York, and I never looked into the faces of a group of friends more gladly in my life. They took charge of us, and they have hosted us on the stream of welcome beyond million long, several leagues wide, and of immeasurable depth, until that stream has emptied itself in this ocean of good will. To come home to those among whom we live and find this kindly feeling touches our hearts; to find those who differ from us in political opinion vying with those who agree with us to make our reception delightful more than pays for anything that we have been able to do. It was kind of our dear old minister to offer this invocation and my heart

joined his in its ascent to the throne of God in gratitude for that providence which brought us from the dangers of foreign lands and brought us safely from the perils of the deep. It is kind in the chief executive of the city to welcome us to this, his rich domain; and it is kind in the governor of this great state to join in giving us a greeting as we come home. The fact that this man, with whom I have not always been able to entirely agree, has overlooked the opposition that has sometimes arisen, only shows how much there is in life that we can enjoy together, and how little after all political differences are like the clouds that come and in a moment pass away.

I am glad to be here with you, and I speak for my wife and children as well as for myself, when I thank you a thousand times. I don't know how I can repay you for the joy you have given us, unless you will permit me an occasion offers to bring such lessons as I am able to bring from my travels to the attention of the people. When we conceived this trip around the earth it was with the belief that the world's population was growing, and that there was a growth of wisdom worth more than a year's education. But it has been instructive far beyond what we imagined, and we have been able to store up information that will not only be valuable in the years to come, but will give us something to reflect upon in the closing years of our lives. I have for years appreciated the honor and the responsibility of American citizenship. Twenty-two years ago when I returned to my college to receive the masters' degree, I took as the subject of my address, "American Citizenship," and as I recall the language that I used, I am sure that even then I understood somewhat of the importance of our nation's growth. During the nearly a quarter of a century that has elapsed my appreciation of my nation's greatness has increased, but never so much as in the last twelve months have I grown in the pride that I have in my nation.

Following the sun in his course around the globe I have noted everywhere the effect of American influence. Before I left home I had spoken at times of aphorism and its part in the world's history. But, my friends, I have learned something of aphorism since I was last among you, and I affirm without fear of contradiction that there is no nation on earth which manifests such disinterested friendship for the human race as this dear land of ours. Not only do I affirm that our nation has no equal living, but I affirm that history presents no example like ours. In many ways our nation is leading the world. I have found in every land I have visited a growth of ideas that underlie our government. A century and a quarter ago certain political doctrines were planted on American soil, and those doctrines have grown and spread until there is not a nation on earth that has not felt the impulse that was started in this country at that time. There is not a nation

in the world in which the democratic idea is not moving and moving powerfully today. Go into Japan and you will find they are not only adopting representative, but that they are continually endeavoring to make that government resemble the government of the whole people. Go into China, that great nation that has slumbered for twenty centuries and you will find that there is a stirring there and that her emperors have within a year sent commissions to other lands for the purpose of granting a constitutional government to the people.

Within a year public opinion in Russia has forced a reluctant czar to grant a decree, and while that decree has been dissolved, it has been dissolved with the promise that another shall take its place. Not only do you find the democratic sentiment—and I need not tell you that I use the word in no partisan sense—I think democracy means the rule of the people—not only is this idea spreading, but education is spreading throughout the world.

But, my friends, do not here to speak to you tonight. It has been an honor to shake hands with you as soon as I have concluded my remarks. I thank you for your attention, that sleep over this audience and wondering how high the sun would be in the sky tomorrow, and you will find that we have not had our full quota of sleep since we landed in New York. I think I shall not occupy more of your time than to say that we come home again with delight. We have seen nothing abroad that is so dear to us as home.

Do not rest on the trembling bosom of the mighty deep; we shall rest rather on these billowy plains of the boundless west. I am sure that the alfalfa scented air of these lands will be sweeter than the air of any other land. I know that in my home upon the hill where we can meet you and talk over the days when we were together, we will be far happier than we would be in any castle on the Rhine. I thank you for your attention.

Mr. Bryan was cheered lustily and long. The doors of the state house were opened and the crowd filed through.

The reception was in the rotunda of the capitol. It was attended by many thousands of people desirous of grasping the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan. The crowd was well handled, and although it moved slowly, everything was carried out in an orderly fashion. Only the north and south doors of the capitol were opened, and the people entered from the north, using the south entrance as an exit. The reception committee, appointed some time ago by Dr. F. M. Hall, chairman, formed lines on each side of the receiving line, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan, Governor and Mrs. J. W. Mickey, Mayor and Mrs. F. W. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller. The people thronged the capitol grounds and until near the end of the reception it was impossible for one to get within forty feet or more of the entrance to the building. The crowd, while waiting, however, was entertained by the elegant display of fireworks from the front of the capitol grounds. The reception was rushed through and ended early, so that the out-of-town visitors might be able to catch their trains, most of which were scheduled to depart at 10 o'clock.

**Chief Cause of Suicide.**  
The old school of neuropathologists maintained that every case of suicide was a case of insanity, but that theory has been abandoned because of the preponderance of testimony against it. Acute mania sometimes causes suicide, but in the large majority of cases sheer laziness and potherony furnish the plain evidence of motive. The last theory is, therefore, approximately correct, even though it is improperly restricted to hot weather suicides. It really applies to all.

**World's Consumption of Rubber.**  
Some idea of the enormous quantity of rubber used every year can be obtained from the following necessarily rough estimate of French statistical experts. They calculate that the present total annual production of rubber is not less than 57,000,000 pounds. Of this total about 55 per cent comes from South America and Africa, and considerably over 45 per cent of the finished product is consumed in the United States. Germany is the second largest user of rubber.

**A Courtship of 25 Years.**  
The recent wedding of Miss Margaret McCough of New Derry and Oscar Crissinger of Derry was the culmination of a courtship which had extended over a quarter of a century. There had been no lovers' quarrels, but Miss McCough would not set the day, and the event was delayed from year to year until now the bride is 60 years old and the bridegroom is 65.

**Diamonds in America.**  
Diamonds are constantly being found in the woods of Canada, and last year a stone, picked up by an Indian, was sold to a white man for 85 cents. The white man hurried to Detroit with it and got \$1,500 from a jeweler for his investment. It is believed by scientists that the diamond bed exists in the north, and that the diamonds were brought into the south central part by prehistoric glaciers.

**Imaginary Diseases.**  
Only an imaginary remedy can cure an imaginary disease. This may be condemned by the righteous as quackery, and quackery of a kind it undoubtedly is. But if the real end of medicine is to cure, can she, when legitimate means fail, afford to despise anything that relieves suffering, even though that suffering be imaginary?—British Medical Journal.

**Corn's Wonderful Productiveness.**  
Under favorable conditions a single kernel of maize or corn may increase to a million kernels in two years. Many of the lower forms of animal life are capable of multiplying much faster than that astonishing rate, but the necessary conditions—especially freedom from the attacks of destructive enemies—seldom, if ever, exist.

**British officials are set a task in the Persian gulf as impossible of accomplishment as that of the Israelites of old; for they are expected to further the interests of their compatriots, maintain the prestige of their country, and rid the world of its ills, with insufficient authority upon the spot and but little hope from home.**—Blackwood's Magazine.

# IOWA COUPLE MAKE ODD MARITAL CONTRACT

Des Moines, Iowa.—Isaiah F. Harding and Mrs. Isabella Englebrecht of Dallas county, Iowa, had not found smooth sailing up the sea of matrimony, although both are, comparatively speaking, rich. Twice each had been married and twice divorced.

When, therefore, seeking a consolation prize, Harding asked Mrs. Englebrecht to be his, extreme caution attended her affirmative response. "We'd better lay down some rules to go by," she said, and Harding agreed.

The result was the most remarkable pre-nuptial contract ever drawn in Iowa, and, perhaps, in the world. Veteran lawyers say they have never seen anything quite like it.

It arranges for almost every possible contingency that may arise in the wedded life of two people. The contract plainly sets forth who shall build the fires, when the husband may bring home guests to meals, when the relatives of each shall visit them, how the money is to be divided,



ed, how often the wife may attend social functions without being scowled at—and even fixes a limit to the number of possible future Hardings.

By observing in minutest detail the terms of this remarkable document Harding and his third wife have already enjoyed two months of life together without a cloud appearing in their matrimonial sky.

**Mrs. Harding Explains.**  
"When Isaiah asked me to marry him," explained Mrs. Harding the other day, "I told him that I didn't feel like trying matrimony again unless we could agree on some things that had troubled me before. Isaiah said he'd had troubles, too, and he fell right into the idea. That was how we happened to plan it."

By the terms of the contract Mr. and Mrs. Harding agree, in the first place, that they will live together as man and wife for fifteen years. This term of years was agreed upon after some difficulty, as Harding wished to make the contract extend twenty-five years. Mrs. Englebrecht argued, however, that fifteen years was long enough for experimental purposes, and Harding came to her terms, else there would have been no wedding.

**Fifteen Year Contract.**  
If they prove unhappy at the end of fifteen years their wedded life terminates there and then without any other proceedings as to the courts. Furthermore, either party has the right at the time to declare the contract null and void. If within the fifteen years either becomes dissatisfied he or she must obtain a separation through the courts in the usual legal form.

Both Harding and Mrs. Englebrecht owned valuable farm land, he in Dallas county and she near Des Moines. It was necessary to make careful arrangements for the control of these properties.

By the contract they cut their property valuation in two and each settles half on children by former marriages. Harding has a son and a daughter and the wife has two sons and a daughter. Their personal property is likewise divided among the children.

In speaking of children, it may not be amiss to mention that contract provides definitely and stringently that there shall be but three little ones born to the new Harding family. The penalty for the violation of this rule is not set down in the document, but it is presumed that it might be regarded as grounds for separation at the end of the fifteen years.

**The Guests Are Limited.**  
There will be no such thing as "hubby" coming home with a guest under each arm for supper—no, indeed, unless "wifey" first gives her consent. The rules in this respect are rigid.

Special provisions are made for the entertainment of relatives of either. The husband's relatives are permitted to visit them during the first two weeks of May. Mrs. Harding's family are permitted to invade the family circle during the last two weeks of October. However, this rule is construed to except the children of either, so Mrs. Harding says.

Such, in brief, are the principal by-laws governing this thoroughly organized household. Past experiences, it seems, demonstrated to each the necessity for a strong governing belt upon the family engine.

Mrs. Harding, it is stated, was deserted by her first husband and secured her divorce from him. Her second husband was a wealthy farmer of foreign descent, who, it was charged, insisted on making her do the chores, milk the cows, and even work in the hayfield.

This was more than she would stand and she sued him for a divorce a year ago. She got the divorce and all money amounting to half his estate, netting her a fortune of possibly \$30,000.

As for Harding, the shoe, it appears, fitted the other foot and he was twice defendant in divorce courts upon charges of unreasonable temper. He also was divorced about a year ago.

In fact, one of the remarkable features of this strange romance is that Harding and Mrs. Englebrecht met for the first time in the divorce courtroom of Judge H. McVey. Harding and his witnesses were obliged to wait until Mrs. Englebrecht obtained her decree before their case could proceed.

As Harding sat there he was moved to pity by her tale. When he found that his efforts in resisting his wife's suit were fruitless he accepted the situation.

**Terms of the Contract.**  
Not a month elapsed, it is said, before Harding sought out the woman who had told the sorrowful tale on the witness stand. He told her that he believed she could curb his temper and she said she thought she might take a chance. But she insisted that the contract be drawn up and it was signed before they were married two months ago. Following is the curious contract:

**Know All Men by These Presents:** That we, by the terms of this agreement, made this 31st day of May, A. D. 1906, between Isaiah F. Harding of the county of Dallas and state of Iowa, party of the first part, and Isabella Englebrecht of the county of Polk and state of Iowa, of the second part, do hereby bind ourselves by this covenant to each other, and in detail the terms of this solemn obligation, so that we, as man and wife, may dwell together in peace and harmony so long as this said covenant shall be in force. We hereby certify that we are both of legal age, and that we are both of sound mind and memory, and that we are both of the county of Dallas, state of Iowa, at the time of the making of this said covenant. And this shall be regarded as applying to personal property as well as real.

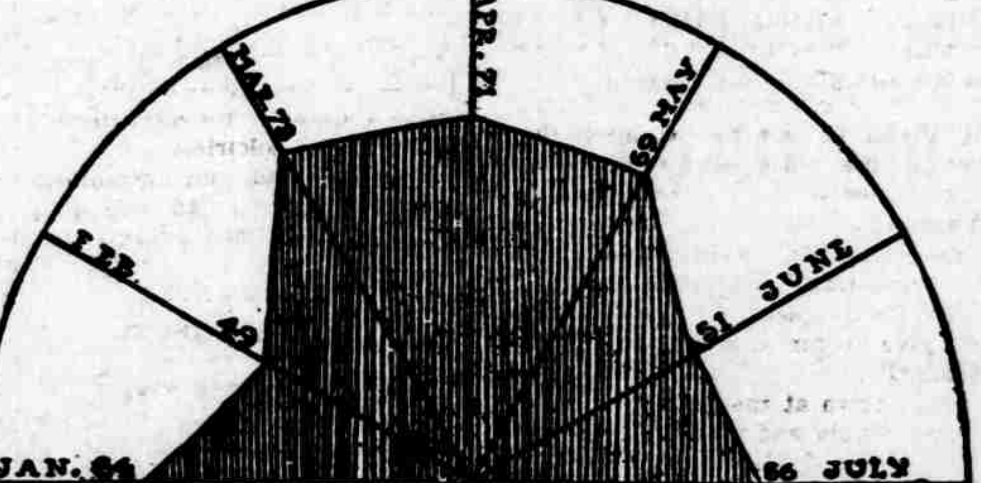
And we hereby bind ourselves to the faithful performance of the following stipulations so far as within us lies: Isaiah F. Harding, party of the first part, agrees that Isabella Englebrecht, party of the second part, shall upon her wedding to him, the party of the first part, receive each week the sum of \$15 with which to defray the household expenses, but it is understood that he, the party of the first part, shall furnish fuel and water.

It is expressly understood that from this union shall come not more than three children. Upon the birth of each child the above amount of \$15 per week shall be increased \$2 per week.

The party of the second part shall furnish domestic help and to assist her in this she shall be allowed the financial output of the poultry and one cow from the farm herd. But if for any reason it shall be found necessary to dispense with domestic help then it shall be the duty of the husband to build the first and prepare the morning meals for six months throughout the winter and for the wife to build the first and prepare the morning meals for the remaining six months of the year.

Neither party shall invite guests to the house except with the express permission of the other, and then not oftener than twice per week; relatives shall not be allowed to visit the family, except that relatives of either party shall be permitted to visit the home at any time within the first two weeks of the month of May, and relatives of the second part within the last two weeks of October. This shall not relate

## SUICIDES IN CITIES ON INCREASE.



In Greater New York during the first seven months of 1906, there were 433 suicides, classified by nationality as follows: Austro-Hungary, 24; Bohemia, 6; England, 16; France, 8; Germany, 99; Ireland, 18; Italy, 19; Russia, 23; United States, 178; other foreign, 57; unknown, 12. In the twelve months of 1905 there were in Greater New York 650 suicides.

**Vatican Mosaic Factory.**  
The pope maintains a mosaic factory in the Vatican. Here the patient artists work in a gallery lined with

in any way to the children of either of the parties to this covenant.

If the parties to this covenant shall remove to the city to live it is agreed that in addition to the costs mentioned above the party of the first part shall pay ice and gas expenses. Furthermore, it shall be the privilege of the party of the second part to attend two social functions each week, one of which, if the parties reside in the city, shall be the theater, and this expense shall be borne by the party of the first part.

Each Sunday the party of the first part shall escort and accompany the party of the second part to church in the morning and again in the evening should she desire to do so.

Party of the first part shall keep up the house insurance, keep the premises in good condition, furnish at all times respectable conveyance to and from town, see that both himself and wife are properly clothed, take an active part in any civic or rural improvement and assist in any political movement for the general



good. It is expressly declared that he shall vote according to the dictates of his conscience. Isabella Englebrecht.

**How It Works.**  
Harding is a mild-mannered man in appearance. He does not appear to be the fire-eater that his former wife painted him. His present wife wifely suggests that her softening influence has not been exerted in vain. In any event the couple are getting along as nicely as cooking doves, according to the neighbors, who are deeply interested in the case.

"Oh, I don't think there is anything so very wonderful about it," remarked Mrs. Harding the other day.

"I had made up my mind that I would not get into any more domestic tjeups unless I knew in advance where I was going to get off. I've suffered a whole lot just because I hadn't any understanding with my husbands and I made up my mind to take precautions the next time. So it was at my suggestion that we drew up these rules.

"Mr. Harding didn't want to do it at first. He said it was too much like playing baseball—we would have to stop and look up the rules every time we wanted to do anything. But I told him that if I was worth having at all I was worth that much trouble and he finally consented.

"But we haven't had to look up the rules at any time yet. I have been able to keep a hired girl, and so I haven't had to take my turn building the fires. I guess we'll be able to keep her next winter, too.

"Then, too, my \$15 has been right in my hands every Saturday night, and I am managing to save some of it so that I can give Isaiah a nice present at his birthday next October. He doesn't know that, so you mustn't say anything to him about it.

"I find that it pays to let your husband know in advance how much you need to keep up things going, and a woman who will get married without doing so is foolish. It's a good thing to have down in writing, too. Some men's words don't amount to much if they get the opportunity to dodge it."

And so Mrs. Harding seemed to be happy. In fact, she said that she has found life with Mr. Harding to be her Utopia contrasted with her previous experience in wedlock.

**Linens Are Soft and Drapy.**  
This season linens come in much softer fabrics than ever before. They are never as stiff as in former years, and often thinner than we have had them for outdoor gowns in times past, although such gowns are never made of transparent linen.

Favorite colors in linen are pink, raspberry, gray, browns and tans, blues, greens and some mauves. This is a summer of colors, but, nevertheless, the white linen gown is more popular than any other kind.

**Remark Cured Hank.**  
Hank Brown, of Fargo, the prosperous contractor, might have become a famous driver of fast horses had he not attended a racing meet back in the early days. There was a large crowd out and Budd Doble was in the grand stand.

Hank had a horse that he had entered in the two-something class. The horse was a big, rangy fellow, with not too much speed, but Hank thought he was the goods.

All the horses except Hank's had passed the grand stand neck and neck on the first half. It was a beautiful race. Trailing behind about 20 rods came the big horse, Hank urging him on. When he was in front of the grand stand Doble stood up and yelled at the top of his voice:

## SICK FOR TEN YEARS.

Constant Backache, Dropsy and General Debility.

Fred W. Harris, of Chestnut St., Jefferson, Ohio, says: "For over ten years I suffered from kidney disease. The third year my feet and hands would swell and remain puffed up for days at a time. I seemed to have a constant backache. Finally I got so bad that I was laid up in bed with several doctors in attendance. I thought surely I would die. I changed medicine and began using Doan's Kidney Pills when I was still in bed. The next I found was so good that I kept on until I had taken about ten boxes. The kidney secretions became natural and after years of misery I was cured. I have increased in weight, and show no symptoms of my former trouble." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**SECOND HAND MAIL BOXES.**  
Why a Little Village May Have Big Numbers in Its Post Office.

The man who was spending his summer vacation in the country was looking quizzically at the mail boxes in the rural post office.

"I did not know this was such a large place," he said. "I thought it had a population of only about 4,000, but the mail box numbers run much higher than that, and I don't suppose every one in town rents a box either."

The postmaster peered out of his little barred window.

"I can explain that," he said. "You see the country post offices never get new boxes, but we have those left over when the city establishments make over their offices and get new boxes. So you see lots of country places are bound to have high number boxes.

"Although our numbers run over 4,000, you won't find any less than 1,000, some other country post office draw the lower ones. I myself would rather get the big numbers, for it makes us seem like a bustling little city."

**Swords into a Plow.**  
During the centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876 the members of the Universal Peace union assembled to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the order.

A number of officers and descendants of officers gave their swords to be made into a plow as a symbol of peace. The weapons were afterward fashioned into a homely agricultural implement, which, however, instead of being a plow, took the shape of the ordinary field cultivator.

This cultivator may now be seen in the hall at Geneva, Switzerland. Over it is an inscription giving the history of the implement.

**Rather Rough.**  
Above the stairway there flickered a candle and then a deep voice called from the shadows:

"Katherine, Katherine. Who is that sandpapering the wall this hour of the night?"

A long stillness and then:

"No one down here, father, dear. I guess it must be next door."

The candle vanished and then from the gloom of the parlor:

"George, you big goose, I told you never to call on me unless you had been shaved."

# Hasty Nervous Chewing of Food the Cause of Dyspepsia

If your teeth are fit, chew, chew, until the food is liquid and insists on being swallowed.

If teeth are faulty, soften Grape-Nuts with hot milk or cream, or allow to stand a minute soaking in cold cream.

"There's a reason," as follows: Grape-Nuts food is in the form of hard and brittle granules, intended to be ground up by the teeth; that work not only preserves the teeth but brings down the saliva from the gums so necessary in the primary work of digestion.

Many people say (and it is true) that when they eat Grape-Nuts they seem able to digest not only that food but other kinds which formerly made trouble when eaten without Grape-Nuts.

Chew! "There's a reason" for

# Grape-Nuts