### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1900.

IOWA'S FIGHT FOR A CAPITAL and providing for the repair of the old state a committee. Cutte wanted at once to in- build a new capitol in consideration of the bee, Charles Beardsley, Samuel H. Fairall, bound, was offered by Senator G. G. Ben- definitely notioned in while Indian and hermital and hermitals and h bouse, was offered by Senator G. G. Ben- definitely postpone it, while Dudley wanted valuable grants of lands and pecuniary sac- Robert Lowry, Joseph Dysart, Samuel Mo-Nuti, George W. Bemis, J. H. Merrill, B. B Richards, Jacob G. Vail, G. R. Willott, and

A Contest that Called Into Action the Best Speakers and Parlia-6 mentarians in the State-A Duty Well Done.

The January number of the Annals of suther for the present publication. Mr. Kns- there on the same day by a vote of 50 to 5, and Cutts fought the proposition aven as voted against the previous question, but it son was a member of the house in the three speaks from personal knowledge of every mit it. We had lost our first position, had move in the great struggle. The history of fallen back on our second line, and waited the fight, in part, is as follows:

The famous contest for the erection of our report of the commissioners on building present state capitol began in 1868, in the plans to be adopted. We foresaw a greater Twelfth general assembly, and continued fight to come. We had perhaps gained some bate of all the sessions came on. C. C. Ap- motion to adjourn the house and felt greatly through the Thirteenth and Fourteenth as, advantage in having aroused the attention plegate of Scott opened on our side with a relieved when it was adopted. The next semblics, covering a period of five years. The Fifth general assembly had authorized

a commission to select a site for the permanent capitol within a radius of two miles from the junction of the Des Moines was then a prosperous and influenand Raccoon rivers; and, according to the tial banker, widely known in the state, and unjust practice of the time, they were to rean old settler. He was no speaker, but perceive from private persons gifts and grants haps on that account better adapted to conto the state in consideration of such locaciliate the senate by his pleasant manners tion. A few of the land owners of Des Moines and practical good sense. His effective work granted something over twenty acres of there fully justified our confidence in him. valuable land and lots, most of it on nh. To the house the county sent George W. slevated site overlooking the two heautiful Jones, who, like Senator Allen, was not a rivers which here unite their waters. They speaker, but was supposed to be a good were further required by the act to crect worker among his associates on the floor. at their own cost, for the legislature, a They also returned me for the second time temporary state house, and until this should to the house.

be done without charge to the state capitol Of our old and irreconcilable enemies, J. was to remain at lowa City, This W. Tracr of Benton, Charles Dudley of Wahouse was to be built as cheaply pello, Joel Brown of Van Buren were all as possible and in haste, and the back again, and were now strongly rein-Tweifth assembly was the first to occupy forced by a new and able leader. M. E. ft. in 1858. The usual disappointment to local investors followed. They had expected a fight for its own sake and for the fun of to recoup themselves by a rapid advance in it. He was argumentative, sarcastic, bold prices of land and lots around the new in statement and persistent, refusing all capitol. But these prices did not advance concessions, and proof against conviction. as expected. The financial crisis of 1857 He far more loved to attack than to dealso intervened. The town was still distant fend any cause. On our side many old friends of the measure were returned, and from railroads, whose progress had been notably among them John P. Irish of Johnsuspended by embatraesments in the finances son, who was ready, eloquent and strong in of the country. Town lots, which had been debate. My good friend Pat Gibbons of almost as good as legal tender, were abund-Keokuk was also there to aid us with his ant and unsaleable. Money was scarce and lips overflowing with Irish humor. Many the times depressing. Nearly all the doother strong friends of ours were content nators to the state were ruined in purse and to he silent voters. credit. The legislature, session after ses-In the consideration of the capital bill sion, assembled in the hastily erected buildprinciples were abandoned by nearly oneing which they had received from a few fourth of the members of the house, whose

of the state to the question

The Second Battle.

otes were guided by their fears and not

by their deliberate judgment, as the result

ctizens as a sort of forced loan and took no steps toward a new building. Beginning of the Campaign.

will show. We knew by personal conver-Such was the condition when the Twelfth general assembly met at Des Moines. Jonaeginning then this important public work. than W. Cattell was then Polk county's senator, in the second half of his term. At the time of the fall election in 1867 1 was far away seeking rest and recreation after several years of hard public labor, when notice came to me that I had been elected to the house of the Tweifth general assembly, with J. H. Hatch for my colleague. On my return they told me of the special object of Polk county in sending me to that legislature

John Russell of Jones county was elected peaker. The hastily crected structure in ment of opposition was also reinforced entire proposition. It is always easier to know that the mistake made any votes for which the assembly was convened had al-by the customary appeals to outside jealousy combat a host of reasonable arguments than us, but it certainly put our opponents into 34 votes to 3 in the senate. ready suffered from the ravages of time and of the capitol. Such was the Such was the condition in the house when to the wants of the state

nett, and adopted by a vote of 27 to 20 it to come un speedily to be killed. Wil- vinces made by the people of this county Then, under the leadership of Senator Mar- liam Mills of Dubuque and others buside should be fulfilled. cus Turtle, this amendment was reconsidered myself demanded the usual fair treatment. The speech in support of these

History of the Struggle for the State Building at Des Moines. cus Tuttle this amendment was reconsidered myself demanded the usual tar transmitter to refer, its for the bill. On my motion to refer, its propositions, being much interrupted included many strong men and good de-building at Des Moines. cus Tuttle this amendment was reconsidered myself demanded the usual tar transmitter to refer, its for the bill. On my motion to refer, its propositions, being much interrupted included many strong men and good de-butters. Among them may be mentioned L. Answorth, J. F. Duncombe, B. J. Half, mittee on public buildings. All this indi- unusual on such occasions, for the yeas and remarks, occupied the remainder of March 8 L. Ainsworth, J. F. Duncombe, B. J. Hall WAGED IN THREE SUCCESSIVE ASSEMBLIES cated a lack of organization on either side, mays, but the reference was carried by a and part of the ensuing forencon. At its The committee reported on March 39 a sub- vote of 53 to 30. Several of conclusion Cuits again railed all his institute on the lines of Bennett's amendment those were of the timid class and could genuity to discredit the official financial

calling for plans instead of authorizing the not be counted on for its final passage. As statements which I had produced-apparwork, and appropriating for repairs of the a preliminary skirmish the showing ently somewhat to his surprise-and Irish old state house. This was so amended as to of votes was a discouragement to us. But interposed also, in reply to him. call also for a plan of a building to cost I seized upon the expressed desire of its After the second speeches of Cuits and \$2,000,000. The substitute as then amended enemies for early action to secure the adop- Irish I took the floor for a final and measwas adopted on April 3 by a vote of 39 to 7, tion of a motion making it the special order used reply to all its opponents, and an for an early day after the impending recess appeal to members to vote according to It seemed the only thing then to be accomplished in the senate. The bill came back to When the day arrived the committee had their honest convictions; and then de-Towa reproduces the history of the fight for the house in its new form at so late a day not reported. Its chairman was absent, and manded the previous question in order to the new capitol, prepared by Hon. John A. that the only course open to the friends of we were compelled to ask a postponement of get a vote before the adjournment on that Kasson several years ago, but revised by the the capitol was to accept it. It was passed the special order to March. Again Dudley day. Cuits and all the enemies of the bill

a courtesy, and demanded yeas and mays carried by the small majority of forty-sever At the end of the Twelfth general assemessemblies in which the battle was waged bly the new capitol, instead of being really on the motion. This time they were badly to forty-five, and on the main question of for the new building and was the leader of born, was only authorized to be born in beaten by a vote of mixty-two to eighteen. the forces in favor of it. He therefore case the next generaly assembly should per- But this incident proved to us that the fight was to be a desperate one to the end, and and indicated the necessity of more time all along the line without quarter. and hoped for a reinforcement in the future

Batteries in Action. On March 8, after a preliminary skirmish did not dare at that time to take the final

over an amendment, the most exciting de-, vote on its passage. I promptly made the short and very sensible speech, giving his day the committee reported it duly enreasons for supporting the bill. Tracr and grossed; but for four weeks we did not dare Ball competed for the floor to open for the to call it up for a third reading, for we To the next general assembly Polk county sent B. F. Allen to the senate. He

opposition and the speaker assigned it to could not assure to our side the necessary ponement of the bill. His points were that | tactics of our leading enemies had been too the finances of the state were in a bad effective. We knew by our canvass that the

#### conditions and would not permit this additional expenditure, that it could not be granted without increasing the rate of taxation, and that the charitable institutions needed all the support that the revenues of

#### The Finnl Vote. the state would permit. It was a temperate

honest judgment of a decided majority was

waiting for the friends of the new capitol.

with us. Yet they were afraid to vote their

In the meantime both slics were vigilant speech, though his figures were carelessly The enemies of the measure and active. assembled. Patrick Gibbons, the genial created some further intimidation by throw member from Lee, followed him with some humorous and sensible remarks in favor of ing out intimations of attempted bribery the capitol. Ball of Jefferson then made a lits friends denounced and ridiculed them rambling talk about everything except the and challenged the proof. There were also some hostile remonstrances and some favor bill itself, and aroused much laughter by his able petitions; and other home influence talk, and declared his unalterable opposition over members were specially provided in the to the bill. Next came our friend, John P. meantime, and forwarded to the capitol. At Irish, with a manly and strong speech in adyouacy of the measure, replying to both Mr. last it was certified to us that if we would Tracr and Mr. Ball. The latter, in the course admit a couple of riders on the third reading legislatures only the question of addiof Mr. trish's speech, admitted if he were we could secure the additional votes re left free to vote he would vote for this ap- guired. The situation was so critical that propriation-a candid admission which truly we accepted, though with great reluctance represented the real inclination of the ma- on my part, the proposed amendments. Both jority. After Irish came Cutts, the Ajax of sides rallied all their forces for the final capitol. L. L. Ainsworth, a formidable anpposition. He made a long speech of trial, and we on our side resolved to call up the mingled wit, vaporing and argument, and the bill for its third reading on the morning dealt especially with the amount of taxes de-linquent in different counties as evidence of engressment. The two rider amendments the poverty of the treasury and people. He were adopted without a division, and the displayed this poverty in picturesque lan- roll began. Every member was present exguage, and portrayed "little children run- cept three. Hall and gallerirs were crowded ning around with their little knees protrud- to overflowing, as they had been throughout ing through their pants, their coats all the debate. Many members had roll-calls ragged and tattered and torn, their little in their hands keeping count as the call caps with the forepieces off and all torn, proceeded, myself among them. The silence their father had gone to the county seat to was intense-not a sound was heard save pay out the last half dime which is to go the clerk's monotonous call of names and into that magnificent state house." He also the answer, aye or no. The phonographic majority of the members were favorable to rehearsed that oft-repeated picture of Eng- report of that session prints the figures "20 lish taxation where everything is taxed after my name on the roll-call. This will from the cradle to the grave, and even added remind some of you of a laughable incident to us. Our state institutions were widely some embellishments to that. He appealed that occurred at the time. If we had fiftyscattered over the state. Every representa- to every element which might create tim- one ayes (no matter about the nays) the tive of a county where one of these was sit- | idity in the members, excite their prejudices | bill became a law, and I was therefore only uated was eager for a large appropriation and turn them by both these influences counting the ayes. At the moment the clerk institution and against the bill. He aroused the apprehen- called my name I was writing the number feared that an annual appropriation sion of the members from the institutional of yeas, and inadvertantly answered the call 31, our friends accepting it. for a new capitol would reduce the amount counties lest money should be lacking for by shouting "twenty," at the top of my of state funds on which he could draw. The their home wants. It would be difficult, in- voice. It broke the silent tension of feeling. combination of these local interests was a deed, to surpass that speech in its artful and for nearly two minutes the roll-call powerful one, and very threatening, and it adaptation to intimidate fearful members ceased, while the whole house and audience

was employed for its full effect. This ele- and to prejudice the doubtful against the wore convulsed with iaughter. I do not a single squad of fearful prejudices.

Kasson's Argument. Still

John H. Gear, M. J. Rohlfs, John P. Irish Mills of Dubuque, Joshua G. Newbold, Fred O'Donnell, H. O. Pratt and J. L. Williams. A political assembly likes nothing bette than an investigation for fraud or other misconduct. The senate had now some reasou for its fears, and started early on this line to discover whatever was wrong in the suspected foundation and suspicious contracts for materials. They passed a concurrent resolution for the appolarment of a joint committee of investigation, and also

appointed a special committee of their own body on the new capitol, in addition to their own standing committee on public ulidings. The house agreed to the joint nvestigating committee. Their report cou mned the foundation and the quality of engrosement it carried by forty-nine to he stone. In the meantime a new bill was forty-eight. It was uncomfortably close reported in both house and senate. That of the senate was not acted upon and was in to canvass the members for the two addifefinitely postponed after the house bill tional votes necessary to its adoption. reached the senate.

### The Final Contest.

other good and able men. The house also

The third and last important contest over the erection of the new capitol was now paugurated upon the report of the house ommittee on public buildings, of which William Butler was chairman. The amendatory act was reported on February 2 Mr. Traer. He moved the indefinite post- fifty-one votes to pass it. The infimidating 1872, and its consideration was postponed from time to time until April 2, because of delay in the report of the investigating committee. On that day it was taken up, and I moved that the names of John G. convictions. It was an anxious month of Foote of Burlington, Maturin L. Fisher of Clayton county, Robert S. Finkbine and Peter A. Day of Johnson county, two republicans and two democrats, all of whom

bore the highest character, should be inserted in the bill as commissioners in charge of the building. The governor was ex-officia of the board. The old board was summarily abolished. After a hard struggle with the representatives of the institutional counties. permanent annual appropriation of \$125. 000 was secured, thus enabling the commission to proceed with necessary contracts for future delivery, and leaving to future onal grants of money to hasten the work of construction, as the condition of the treasury might allow. Many amendments were offered to limit the total cost of the agonist, who partially undertook the former role of Cutta, moved a limit of cost to \$750, This was defeated by 61 votes to 14. A proposition for a limit of \$1,009,000 was also defeated. Duncombe moved a limit of \$1,000,000, which was los by a vote of 53 to 31. Another member proposed an absolute limit \$1,500,000. which was also lost by votes to 27. Nevertheless the judg ment of the house seemed to concentrat rather indefinitely, upon a cost of about \$1,500,000, for, when an amendment was of fered that the commission should change the plan if they found that the cost would exceed that sum, it was barely defeated by vote of 44 to 40. Finally amendment in effect instructing the com mission to keep in view a cost of \$1,500,000 which was offered by B. J. Hall of Burling-

large vote of 63 to 24. The bill reached the senate the next day and was promptly taken up on motion o Senator Fairall on April 5. The bill was then engrossed and passed immediately by

ton, was carried by a vote of 53 to

bill was then engreesed and passed by the

a more amiable humor. The official count gave us one solitary vote to spare, fifty-two On the following day the senate amend ment, which was now the only point of dif it remained for me to take up the to forty-six, with only two absentees. The ference between the two houses, was called

motion to concur there were

# President McKinley will be renominated at

### Philadelphia June 19 next.

The campaign for his re-election promises to be one of the most hotly waged political battles in the history of our country.

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**Do You Know** 

he new bill was taken up for R. Cotton of Clinton was speaker and Samuel debate in support of the bill. The senate promptly passed a concurrent resolution and cent it to the house propos-Murdock of Clayton was chairman of the ing a joint committee to examine the buildbuilding committee.

ing and report on its sufficiency for the In the Twelfth general assembly we had ceremonies of the inauguration, which introduced the capitol bill first in the house. usually attracted to it a large crowd of passed it by a good majority and sent it to people. But this committee reported it safe the senate, where it was sadly mutilated for all who could be accommodated within and then slaughtered. In the Thirteenth we Its limited area. We had the good fortune reversed this process and had the bill first to secure a friendly committee on public acted on in the senate, where George E. buildings, of which my colleague, Mr. Hatch, Griffith of Warren was again chairman of was chairman, with that most excellent and the building committee. This committee Intelligent member, R. M. Burnett of Mus- baving now before it the plans and specitatine, for his second. fications authorized by the previous assem-

On February 1 that committee reported bly, reported the new bill on January 28 "an act to provide for the erection of a and the senate made it a special order for state house," limiting the cost to \$1,500,000. February 4. It was then taken up, slight'y When the bill was taken up on March 3 amended and on the same day engrossed by Charles Dudley of Wapello offered a dilatory substitute, which was antagonized by all the friends of the bill. An amendment was offered by George Ordway limiting the cost the senate. W. G. Donnan, its opponent at the among her sisters of the republic. But in to \$1,000,000 and authorizing the densus previous session, now supported it, and my speech I dared not trust much to sentiboard to obtain plane and specifications to Samuel H. Fairall of Johnson admirably con- mental arguments. It was necessary to be reported to the Thirteenth general astrolled its parliamentary management. sembly. Ordway's amendment was defeated Conditions Reversed. by a vote of 65 to 29 and Dudley's substitute Thus strongly approved by the senate it was rejected by a vote of 69 to 33. These came over to the house. But the house votes were very encouraging to the friends

of the measure. But the next day the fight was renewed by another effort to limit the cost to \$1,000,000 and again to \$600,000. On the emailer amount the yeas were only 17 and the mays 73. But on the question of a \$1,000,000 limit our canvass indicated to compromising 118 the expediency of that sum for the present OD. it was carried by a vote of and 62 yeas to 26 nays. On March 5 the first and some which were embarrassing were adopted, but none which defeated the main object of the bill, which was to actually bigin the work and engage the state for its prosecution.

After amendments of detail, including a or lime should be made until a reasonably direct railroad transportation could be had ington between the Northwestern railroad and Des-Moines, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the next day. On March 7, after the bill had been engrossed. an effort was made by L. W. Stuart of Jackson to kill the bill by its indefinite postponement, which was defeated. It was read feet to oppose even the usual reference to a third time and passed the house on that day by a vote of 55 to 36.

#### A Change of Scene

In the senate the auspices changed. few memorials had been presented there against the commencement of the work notably from Buchanan and Webster coun The house bill reached the senate on the day of its passage by the house, and went to the proper senate committee, of which George E. Griffith of Warren was chairman. It was favorably reported back on March 14 and made a special order for March 19. A substitute for the bill was offered by John Meyer of Jasper, but defeated. Madison M. Walden moved to table it, but failed by a vote of 25 to 20. The senator from Buchanan tried to have it indefinitely postponed, and lacked only two votes (22 to 23) of success. Then began a running fire of amendments, one of which prevailed, striking out the building com mittees of the two houses from the board of commissioners on plans. With this encouragement its enemies rushed other amend ments forward, and some of them endangering the fate of the bill were adopted. The opponents of the bill soon found themselves on top in the fight. They pressed their advantages like good soldiers until Cattell could only rally votes enough to postpone its further consideration to March 25, and print the bill which had been much cut up by the various changes introduced. The bill and its friends in the senate were alike demoralized. It was almost a rout. On March 26, an amendment in the nature of substitute, to merely authorize an advertisement for plaus for a new capitol

its mean and narrow housing of its govern- lay that on the table, upon which sixty-six ing bodies. A grand building, displaying the members voted with our friends, and only noble lines and proportions of elegant archi- thirty-one voted against them. Two-thirds tecture, is an object lesson and source of of the house indirectly befriended the meainstruction for all the people. Like a superb sure. monument to a national hero, it awakens real judgment of the house, certainly much noble sentiments, and is an inspiration to a more than the vote on its passage. loftier plane of thought and of life. A state. like an individual, must present a deceat amendments, and the new capitol was finally exterior to the world. A man may indeed authorized by law. Of course there was joy clothe himself in ragged garments and yet in the capital city of Des Moines. The people a virtuous citizen; but among men generally he will have a discredited reputation. by a procession headed by music and bearand invites neglect and contumely. So it is ing to my door a gold-headed cane, which I Her outer garments are her have handed over to Mr. Charles Aldrich with a state.

capitol, her public institutions, her school a vote of 25 to 21. On the next day it was houses, her churches, and the men whom read the third time and passed by a vote of she honors with her suffrage. If these win 27 to 18, having a majority of two-thirds in admiration and praise, her place is exalted

keep our feet on solid ground. The following principal propositions were presented by 1. That the temporary state house do-

nated to the state was wholly insufficient for seemed to have changed after two years as the accommodation of the legislature and well as the senate, only in the reverse waya state officers, had become wholly unsafe for Not changed, I think, in its real opinion, state archives, and was liable to quick debut in the courage of its convictions. The struction by fire and even by storm, owing opposition was now much more effectively to the sinking and separation of its walls. organized under the aggressive and much more These allegations were proved by the abeffective leadership of Cutts, whose special sence of all committee rooms, by the fact province it was to terrorize the representa- that committee papers were carried about tives from rural counties by predictions of in the pockets or hats of committeemen, and Under their direction the foundation was excessive taxation and poverty as a conse- by their own personal observation of defects laid, but the work and materials were so of amendments continued all along the line, quonce of building the new capitol. Trace in the walls, by the fact of previous fires detective that public rumor indicated the of Benton and Joseph Ball of Jefferson and by the report of a propushed the equalty indefensible argument feasional architect. that it was a mere local enterprise for the 2 That the figures presented by

benefit of Des Meines. The final result was Messra. Trace and Cutts of the in doubt from the beginning of the secolor poverty of the state and of Its granted for only one term. It was required to the end of the contest. Every day was irrasury shamefully discredited our finan- for the successful progress of the work that remarkable and purely selfish one from a day of anxiety to its friends. It was data - cial condition, and were grossly incorrect. Clinton county, that no contract for stone toughest parliamentary buttle I ever fought be raid out of existing resources without in either capitol, at Des Molnes er at Wash- ; increase of taxation, and without harm inother state institutions. This was proved in aid of this purpose, Polk county sent me

The bill was received from the senate by official statistics from the auditor and back for the third time-to the Fourteenth February 7, and upon the customary motion from the treasurer of the state. to refer it to the regular house committee 2. That the old building would become the for my colleague, Mr. Allen being hapthe fight began. Trace, who was our ophaolutely untenable by the time the new

ponent from the beginning, jumped to his capitol could be finished if begue now. i. That the implied obligation of the state to a membership. It embraced William Larra-

audience shook the frail walls of up, and on my I honestly believed that the character and the old biulding with their applause. There 49 votes in its favor to 40 against eputation of my state was depreciated by was the usual motion to reconsider and to t Again we lacked two votes to meet the

houser to its founder and to the state.

apitol.

A Botched Job.

The commission was too large, and the

pily still in the senate. The senate was unusually strong in its

constitutional requirement. We were very pear the end for which we had so long toile and fought, and yet the constitutional clause equiring fifty-one affirmative votes to ever This vote probably represented the law stood between us and final victory. We actively busied ourselves among the members and obtained a reconsideration of the The senate promptly concurred in the vote. The same afternoon the repeated vote ipon the question of concurrence with the senate was raised to 53 to 38; and so, a last, the act became the law of the state of Polk county expressed their satisfaction Under this act the work went on smoothly to completion

#### Work on the Building.

The long fight for a capitol worthy of the us a souvenir of the event, to be deposited n that Capitol Museum which does so much state, protracted through three general assemblies and covering a period of five years was now finished. The question whether we should have a fitting and dignified home to The selection of the commissioners of the our state sovereignty, legislative, executive milding was not left, as it should have and judicial, and a safe depository for our been, to the responsibility of the governor, state archives was at last settled in the nor even to the carnest friends of the new affirmative. The new commissioners began Two of them, selected at large, with the foundation, replacing the bad mawere forced into the bill by the rider on terial with good. (The condition of Mr its third reading, as an alleged condition Fisher's health debarred him from active for votes. Six others were nominated by participation in the work.) The names o congressional districts, and elected in joint the eight old commissioners on the corner legislative convention. My carnest request stone, which would have perpetuated their for a non-partisan board was not granted. failure with their names, disappeared from

view. From this time onward the three ad

choice in most instances were dictated by tive commissioners manifested the greates partisan and personal considerations. We care and a most wise discretion in ever feared the result; and the result was had. detail of the work. Never was a corrun or misspent dollar charged to their account That prime principle of honesty in the expenditure of public money which requires probability of another legislative fight in dollar's worth for every dollar spent was the next assembly over the whole question their constant guide. Thanks to their un of the capitol. It might even endanger the usual fidelity to this obligation and to their entire project. The appropriation had been wise tact in procedure, the senators an representatives trusted them sension after cesion with amounts largely in excess o there should be a continuous annual approthe original estimates until the cost of th priation. It was determined to make a fight or this in connection with the new bill,

A TONIC

should be in everu

home. It makes

the body strong

and the

finished structure has amounted to \$2.871 682.05. Instead of grumbling and dissatis which seemed to have become necessary. faction on the part of the people over the cost there was universal pride in the noble building. general assembly-with General J. M. Tut-

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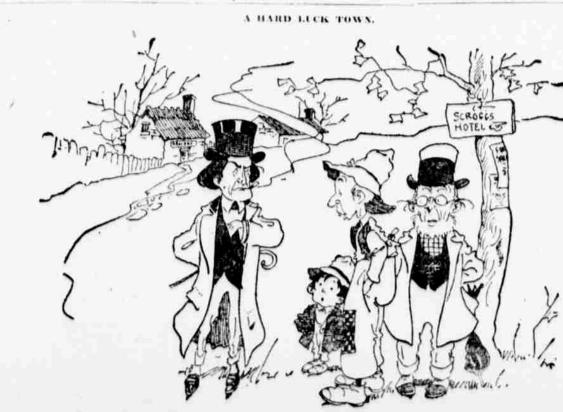
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