

# BROWN AND SHELDON

These Are Names That Were Uppermost in the State Republican Convention.

## FIRST FOR SENATOR AND LATTER FOR GOVERNOR

Edward Rosewater Fails in Senatorial Endorsement by Four Votes---Ticket in Full as Nominated and the Platform Upon Which the Party Will Go Before the People of Nebraska.

Senator... **NORRIS BROWN**, Buffalo  
Governor... **GEORGE L. SHELDON**, Cass  
Lieutenant Governor... **M. E. HOPEWELL**, Burt  
Secretary of State... **GEORGE C. JUNKIN**, Gosper  
Auditor... **E. M. SEARLE**, Keith  
Treasurer... **L. J. BRIAN**, Boone  
Attorney General... **W. T. THOMPSON**, Hall  
Railway Commissioners... **H. J. WNETT**, Lancaster  
... **ROBERT COWELL**, Douglas  
Land Commissioner... **J. A. WILLIAMS**, Pierce  
Superintendent of Instruction... **H. M. EATON**, Dodge  
... **J. L. M'BRIEN**, Fillmore

Chairman Warner of the state central committee called the Republican state convention to order at 2:10 p. m. He introduced Rev. J. H. Presson as the chaplain.

Secretary A. B. Allen read the convention call.

Chairman Warner introduced Temporary Chairman Andrews, auditor of the treasury department and a resident of Hastings. Mr. Andrews delivered his address, asking leave to abbreviate and print what he omitted because of the temperature. The auditorium was packed with a sweltering



Norris Brown.

mass of humanity, undaunted by the heat and eager to witness the proceedings.

Bert Minor of Omaha, and George Tobey of Lincoln, were named assistant secretaries.

On motion of J. P. A. Black of Adams county the temporary organization was made permanent, after it was announced that there were no contested delegations and that the list of delegates announced would be recognized as the membership roll of the convention.

On motion of H. H. Baldridge of Omaha a rule was adopted making it the duty of the chairman, in the event of a nomination being made on any ballot, to call for the yeas and nays to make the nomination unanimous. In the event of no nomination he was to proceed with the roll call.

On motion of E. H. Hinshaw of York the chairman was empowered to appoint a committee of seven members, one at large and one from each congressional district, on resolutions.

The chair announced the following, stating that some of the members of the provisional committee, who were delegates, had been named on the new committee.

Charles B. Anderson of Saline, chairman; E. J. Cornish of Douglas, Allen W. Field of Lancaster, E. H. Hinshaw of Jefferson, D. E. Burnham of Madison, Dan Nettleton of Clay and Clark E. Perkins of Howard.

The first roll call on Senator resulted: Rosewater, 857; Brown, 272 3/4; Curtis, 401; Melkeljohn, 15; Evans, 21; Millard, 46 3/4; Crouse, 16.

The second call disclosed no important change, but Brown and Rosewater both made gains. Before the vote was announced the delegates favorable to Brown and Rosewater filled the aid with shouts for their favorites.

The result of the second roll call was: Brown, 406; Rosewater, 288 3/4; Millard, 40 1/2; Melkeljohn, 33; Currie, 39; Crouse, 18; Evans, 18.

Third ballot: Brown, 400; Rosewater, 288 3/4; Melkeljohn, 21; Millard, 53 1/2; Crouse, 13; Evans, 23; Currie, 51.

The third ballot revealed some changes, but there was no final result. In the fourth ballot there were numerous changes, but no choice was made.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows: Curtis, 53; Brown, 407; Rosewater, 206 1/2; Melkeljohn, 21; Millard, 39 3/4; Evans, 10; Crouse, 15.

Sixth ballot: Brown, 453; Rosewater, 294; Evans, 17; Curtis, 45; Melkeljohn, 18; Millard, 38 3/4.

After announcing 423 votes for Brown, Chairman Andrews asked if the nomination should be made unanimous. H. H. Baldridge of Omaha moved to make it so, and the motion carried in the midst of great confusion. The calls for Attorney General Brown were renewed, and a moment later he appeared. Chairman Andrews presented to the convention his senatorial candidate, who said:

"It took you men of this convention a good while to get unanimous. I want to say that I thank you for this honor. I appreciate the compliment. I feel deeply grateful to those men who made the fight for me and won and I feel no resentment against those who made the fight against me and lost. But the fight that has just ended was but a preliminary skirmish. I am ready to go out now and make a real fight.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's remarks, Mr. Rosewater was loudly called for and at length responded, being given an ovation as he appeared on the platform. He said in part:

"I need hardly say to you that I appreciate the cordial greeting you have given me here at this parting, for it is a parting hour for me in this contest. I was desirous of the place in Washington, but now shall go back to the place in Omaha to labor with the pen which is sometimes mightier than the sword. In the campaign that is now closed, there have been no differences between Mr. Brown and myself which would call for a committee of conciliation. I have endeavored to treat him fairly and I think he has no cause for complaint, or will have in the coming campaign."

It required but two ballots to nominate Sheldon for governor. The first ballot gave Sheldon 402 votes. The next ballot was a band wagon procession with a rush to get in. The vote stood as follows: Wall, 29; Miles, 66; Harsh, 9; Rouse, 33; Sheldon, 671; Steele, 11; Conarvey, 4; Weston, 27.

Sheldon was called for and briefly addressed the convention. He spoke earnestly, solemnly, and with little show of exultation over the victory.

A recess was taken until 8:30 to enable the resolutions committee to complete its work.

L. E. Wetling acted as reading clerk. The chair announced the roll call on the nomination for lieutenant governor. The vote resulted: Wilsey, 187; Hopewell, 330; Ludden, 46; Cunningham, 26; Young 203. There was no nomination. In the ballot following much of Wilsey's strength went to Hopewell.

Ludden's strength in the second ballot consisted of two each from Banner, Blaine and Kearney, and one from Valley. Hopewell was declared nominated. He was called for and he thanked the delegates and promised to perform the duties of the office to the best of his ability.

Judge Frost moved that in voting for railroad commissioners the three candidates receiving a majority be declared the nominees. This carried.

The vote announced showed the nomination of Dr. H. J. Wnett of Lincoln for railroad commissioner, he being the one successful candidate on the first ballot. The vote stood:

Wnett, 554; Harmon, 272 3/4; Cowell, 252; Caldwell, 180 1/4; Whitmore, 168 1/2; Mortenson, 204; Sadlek, 354; Williams, 250 1/4; Parker, 41; Steele, 8; Andrews, 3; Cad, 4; Mathens, 17.

Dr. Wnett was called and thanked the convention for what it had done for Lancaster county.

Other nominations for railroad commissioners followed as given in the ticket.

While the vote on railroad commissioner was being tabulated Chairman Anderson of the resolutions committee was presented. He read the proposed platform. Mr. Anderson moved the adoption of the resolutions. The platform as presented was adopted. (It will be found printed elsewhere.)

Secretary of State Galusha was defeated on the second ballot. The first ballot showed a pretty race between Galusha and Junkin, in which they tied with 409 votes each. Douglas voted 50 for Galusha and 33 for Junkin on the first ballot. Lancaster voted 3 for Galusha, 20 for Junkin and 11 for Boslow. There was much changing about on this ballot from ballots cast on other candidates. On the second ballot Junkin was nominated, 473 votes to 377 for Galusha. The nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Junkin appeared and thanked the convention.

On the vote for auditor of Ed. G. Searle of Keith county moved to make it unanimous. This carried.

Lawson J. Brian, of Boone county, had a good lead on the first ballot on treasurer, but not sufficient to pull him through. A perceptible gain was indicated early in the second ballot. The first ballot resulted as follows: Kyd, 170; Good, 201 1/2; Brian, 363 1/2; Bothwell, 56; Steele, 58.

On the second ballot Mr. Brian was nominated.

Superintendent J. L. McBrien was renominated by acclamation. Mr. McBrien thanked the convention, bidding the delegates "good morning."

A delegate from Madison county moved a suspension of the rules and that the nomination of Deputy Attorney General William T. Thompson of Merrick be made by acclamation. The motion was carried with enthusiasm.

A similar motion was made on the commissioner of lands and buildings, but a roll call was demanded. Lind was sprung on the convention by Boyd county, and Judge Wilson of Sarpy county, and Judge Eaton had a good lead and was never in danger. The vote was Eaton, 553 1-2; Lind, 154 1-2; Wilson, 140.

Judge Reese of Lincoln moved that

the thanks of the convention be accorded to the chairman. The motion carried by acclamation.

The chairman called for the list of new members of the state central committee. A Douglas county delegate moved that the convention name the secretary of the committee, but Judge Frost of Lancaster, as a substitute, moved that the candidates selected by the convention name the officers of the state committee. The substitute carried easily.

Judge J. H. Strode of Lancaster, moved that the candidates selected be empowered to fill the vacancies in the ticket which might occur. The motion carried.

Nothing being left for the convention to do except submit the names of the new committeemen, adjournment was taken while this was being done. The convention adjourned at 10 o'clock.

We, the republican delegates of Nebraska, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the splendid achievement of our party during its fifty years of history under the leadership of our illustrious statesman, from the immigrant school to the invincible Roosevelt. We declare anew our adherence to the principles enunciated in the republican platform. We also reaffirm all the doctrines and declarations of our last state platform.

We especially commend the inspiring character and undaunted leadership of Theodore Roosevelt with exceeding pride that we contemplate the confidence reposed in him by the people of our own country, and the admiration he commands from the whole world. Nebraska rejoices in the fact that the president of our republic is the united support of our entire delegation in both houses of congress for the many beneficial measures he has recommended in direct line of interest and advantage to the people, which they have assisted in framing into law. Some of these laws, among the most noteworthy are:

The railroad rate bill.  
The Panama canal bill.  
The lock level canal system.  
The pure food and drug act.  
The irrigation bill.  
The employers' liability bill.  
The meat inspection law.  
The denaturalized alcohol bill.  
The Oklahoma statehood bill.  
The naturalization bill.

Our country is at peace with all nations of the earth and is experiencing an unparalleled season of general prosperity. Never before in our history as a nation has our credit been better than it is today. Money is plentiful, the wage earners, the farmers and the business people are prosperous, owing to the beneficent measures and wise administration of the laws enacted by the republican party during its control of our national government.

We declare our unalterable allegiance to the principle of protection, under the beneficent operation of which our country has grown both rich and great. While yielding nothing from our adoption of this principle, we believe that changes in schedules should follow changes in conditions. The history of the republic shows that protection that such revision can safely be trusted only to the party which honestly believes in protection and earnestly endeavors to justly apply the principles to conditions as they exist.

We maintain that the protection of our officers, both of the nation and in the state, in their splendid efforts to insure justice to all people, against conspiring trusts and combinations and all forms of graft, that all may have an equal opportunity.

The glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future.

We insist upon the most economical and law-enforcing administration of the affairs of the state under the government, and that the people shall have six years under the republican administration of the state of Nebraska, as we have seen that the people's institutions have been ably and economically managed and are sustained at a capital rate of interest.

We believe that the Union Pacific and Burlington railway companies should have their stock placed upon their property by the state board of equalization and assessment, and that their taxes should be levied on other corporations have done. We approve the action of the legal department of the state in its effort to enforce the provisions of the revenue law and secure the payment of taxes due to the state by private individuals in the same manner as by the corporations.

We demand that the next legislature enact a direct primary law, providing for the nomination of all state, county and district officers, including congressmen and state senators, by direct vote, and until such law is enacted, we favor the nomination of United States senators by the convention, and we pledge the republican party to support the legislative support for United States senatorial candidates who may be nominated for that office by this convention.

We demand the amendment of the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

We declare ourselves in unalterable and permanent opposition to the enactment by the next legislature of an anti-pass law that will prevent the issuance of a passport for local free transportation, or transportation known as newspaper or editorial mileage, except by express, and to members of their immediate families and caretakers of live stock.

We are heartily in favor of our party unreservedly pledges its endorsement of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for three railway commissioners to be elected by direct vote of the people, and demand that the next legislature shall confer upon such commission power to prohibit rates, discriminations and special rates to corporations, and to regulate passenger and passenger rates obtained for the people. We hereby direct the officers of this convention to certify this resolution to the secretary of state as provided for in the law submitting the constitutional amendment relating to the railway commission.

We confidently believe that the voters of this state will adopt the constitutional amendment providing for a railway commission, but should they fail to do so, we demand that our next legislature shall frame such laws as will give to the people of this state the same advantages that congress has already given the nation under the "railroad rate bill" in matters of interstate commerce.

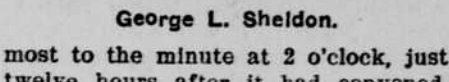
We also pledge the enactment by the next legislature of a law along the same lines as has been adopted by congress touching the liability of employers to their employees, to the end that such employees shall be protected from any injuries suffered, notwithstanding the negligence of a fellow servant.

We demand the enforcement of the revenue law by county and state officials to the end that all property, both real and personal, shall be assessed at its actual cash value, thereby assuring a fair and equal assessment, and the raising only of such revenue as is needed to meet the current expenses of our state government under the most rigid economy.

While we believe that the present method of assessing railroad property in cities and villages and distributing taxes therefrom through the various counties is just and fair in so far as it relates to county, state and school taxes, we demand that the revenue law be so amended that the railroad property within cities and villages shall also be taxed the same as other property for city and village purposes.

We recommend that the legislature enact such measures as will insure inspection and uniform tests of dairy products, to the end that the growing dairy interests of the state may be better protected and encouraged.

The republican party of Nebraska is proud of its record and achievements and appeals with confidence to the people of our great and growing commonwealth for a continued approval of its policies, as bringing the greatest benefits to the people of our state and union.



George L. Sheldon.

most to the minute at 2 o'clock, just twelve hours after it had convened.

### THE PLATFORM.

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The pure food and drug act.  
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The Oklahoma statehood bill.  
The naturalization bill.

Our country is at peace with all nations of the earth and is experiencing an unparalleled season of general prosperity. Never before in our history as a nation has our credit been better than it is today. Money is plentiful, the wage earners, the farmers and the business people are prosperous, owing to the beneficent measures and wise administration of the laws enacted by the republican party during its control of our national government.

We declare our unalterable allegiance to the principle of protection, under the beneficent operation of which our country has grown both rich and great. While yielding nothing from our adoption of this principle, we believe that changes in schedules should follow changes in conditions. The history of the republic shows that protection that such revision can safely be trusted only to the party which honestly believes in protection and earnestly endeavors to justly apply the principles to conditions as they exist.

We maintain that the protection of our officers, both of the nation and in the state, in their splendid efforts to insure justice to all people, against conspiring trusts and combinations and all forms of graft, that all may have an equal opportunity.

The glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future.

We insist upon the most economical and law-enforcing administration of the affairs of the state under the government, and that the people shall have six years under the republican administration of the state of Nebraska, as we have seen that the people's institutions have been ably and economically managed and are sustained at a capital rate of interest.

We believe that the Union Pacific and Burlington railway companies should have their stock placed upon their property by the state board of equalization and assessment, and that their taxes should be levied on other corporations have done. We approve the action of the legal department of the state in its effort to enforce the provisions of the revenue law and secure the payment of taxes due to the state by private individuals in the same manner as by the corporations.

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We are heartily in favor of our party unreservedly pledges its endorsement of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for three railway commissioners to be elected by direct vote of the people, and demand that the next legislature shall confer upon such commission power to prohibit rates, discriminations and special rates to corporations, and to regulate passenger and passenger rates obtained for the people. We hereby direct the officers of this convention to certify this resolution to the secretary of state as provided for in the law submitting the constitutional amendment relating to the railway commission.

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# Driver of the Coach

By ALLEN C. REDWOOD

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

The stage coach was coming down a long, steep siding, where the newly-made road had been blasted out of a rocky cliff overhanging the Hell Gate river.

The wheelers, holding back for all they were worth, were sliding on their poles, their collars horizontal and the pole pointing skyward. At the bottom of the grade the road, turning sharply to the right, crossed the river on a wide pole bridge. There was not room enough for the team to swing round, the leaders kept straight on down into the bed of the stream until the pole lay across the road, then, as the wheelers came round, the little mares in the lead scrambled like cats up the side of the bridge, and the team straightened out again.

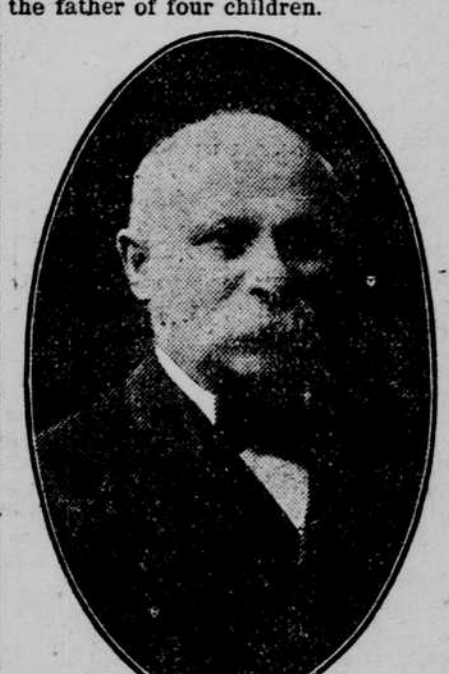
"Pretty bit of work, that," I commented.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Norris Brown was born at Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, May 2, 1863. When he was six years old his parents removed to Woodbury county, and took a homestead. The family removed to a farm in Green county, Iowa, in 1876. Mr. Brown, then a youth, rode horseback eight miles each day to attend school at Jefferson academy to prepare for the university. He entered the state university at Iowa City in 1879, was graduated from the classical course in 1883, receiving the B. A. degree, and two years later received the M. A. degree. He read law and was admitted to the bar October 15, 1884. He opened a law office at Perry Ia., where he lived until 1888. In April, 1888, Mr. Brown and his brother, Frank, opened a law office in Kearney, Neb.

Judge M. R. Hopewell, candidate for lieutenant governor, was born in Monroe county, Indiana, sixty-six years ago. He received his education there and graduated from Depey university with the class of 1869. The following year he came to Nebraska and settled in Burt county, where he has resided ever since. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1875. He was appointed judge of his district by Governor Thayer in 1887 and held the office until 1896. Since his retirement from the bench he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Tekamah, also engaging extensively in stock raising.

Judge J. A. Williams, nominee for railroad commissioner, was born in 1860 in Galena, Ill. He is a graduate of the university of Wisconsin, taking a degree in the classical course in 1885, and in the college of law in 1886. He was city superintendent of schools in Galena for several years. He came to Nebraska in 1883, residing for a time in Omaha and then in Pierce county, spending some time abroad in the meanwhile. He was county judge of Pierce county for four years, and since retiring from that office has been practicing law. He is married and is the father of four children.



Edward Rosewater.

George C. Junkin, nominee for secretary of state, was born in 1858 in Fairfield, Ia. His education was received in the Red Oak Ia., public schools. He came to Nebraska in 1886, and settled near Smithfield. Since that time he has lived on the same place he settled on engaging in farming and stock raising. He was a member of the legislature for two terms, his work in that capacity being chiefly responsible for his candidacy for secretary of state. He was the author of the Junkin anti-trust law, and of the commodity rate law.

### WORDS FROM SHELDON.

Sheldon being called upon after his nomination for governor, spoke as follows:

"Chairman Andrews, Gentlemen of this Convention, Republicans of the State of Nebraska, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am not at this hour going to inflict upon you a speech. This magnificent ovation would have deprived me of making a speech if I should have preferred to at this time. I wish to say that I appreciate the great honor which I consider the highest honor that the republican party of Nebraska can confer upon any citizen. (Applause.) For this great honor I thank you. I have endeavored in this campaign not to thrust a thorn into any man's breast and I bear no malice toward any man who has opposed me in this fight here in Lincoln or anywhere throughout the state. I stand before you acknowledging this great honor. I wish to say simply that in this campaign I have also not pledged myself in any compromising manner whatever. (Voices "Good, good." Applause.) And I was determined that if I should be nominated, that it should be with no strings attached to it. If I am elected governor of Nebraska, and believe I will be. (Voices "Of course you will be." I will be the governor for all of the people of Nebraska; you know that I will, and I want all of the people of Nebraska to know that I will carry out the square deal policy (Voices "Good, good." Applause) by the aid of the light of the intelligence of the people of the great state and by the help of such wisdom as God will give me. (Applause.) Gentlemen of this convention, again I thank you." (Long continued applause.)

### Produces Criminals.

"The liquor traffic tends to produce criminality in the population at large and law-breaking among the saloonkeepers themselves.—Theodore Roosevelt.

### Sea Water Drawn into Clouds.

The layer of the sea taken up in clouds each year is now estimated at 14 feet in thickness.

### The Rise of Canada.

Canada is no longer a colony—the word is parochial, misleading, obsolete, and serves but to dull the imagination. Canada in the last two decades has become a nation, and more than any ordinary conception of that name can signify.—Victoria (B. C.) Times.

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# MAKING SOMETHING DIFFERENT

Building Business by Making Something New and Original, Different from What the Other Fellow Makes—The Man Who Made Cider "Just Soft Enough to Keep the Constable Off and Just Hard Enough to Help Him Do a Land-Office Business"—Success of Preparation to Take the Kinks Out of Negro's Hair—How a Country Grocery Clerk Built Up a Great Business in Stereograph Pictures—Business Men Should Find Leisure Each Day for Self-Culture.

By CHARLES N. CREWDSON  
(Author of "Tales of the Road," Etc.)

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"Now, another way that a man can build a business," said a manufacturer of specialties, "is by making something different from what the other fellow makes—something unique and original. I remember when I was a boy away down in Kentucky that was an old man named Gray used to bring ginger cake and cider and watermelons into town on election day and draw up his wagon on the shady side of the public square. There was a kind of a flavor to that ginger cake and a sort of sweet glaze made out of brown sugar over the top of it that no other ginger cake had, and he always tapped a barrel of cider that would bubble on your tongue when you first tasted it. It was just naturally good, rich cider and made out of crab apples. Nobody else had such good cider. When you drank the other fellow's cider the roof of your mouth reminded you of a cankered brass kettle. It was a prohibition town and, save when the moonshiner would come along boot-legging out his 40 rod, the boys who were inclined never got anything to drink that would make them want to vote for Andy Jackson.

"I'll tell you, these people who are making things nowadays must always keep grubbing up sassafras sprouts, and if a man can, let him try to make something for the market that the other fellow can't produce."

### Idea's Things That Count.

"Yes, you're right about that," chimed in a hatter. "In my line of business there are scores and scores of people making hats. Of course there are a few, and here the master hatter makes a gleam elide over his face, 'who make stuff in my line better than others do, but still, no one of them has any very great advantage over the other.' But in some lines it's different. Just look at these incandescent electric light globes, for instance. The company that makes these has a cinch. Edison had an idea. He worked out this idea and put it into practice."

"Yes, and I'll tell you another thing," spoke up the shoe merchant,—"the hit onto a thing that fits into the needs of lots of people. If a man has a corner on business as if he were to do as much on all the wheat that grows. Everybody eats bread, but only a few women buy bird seed."

"But," began the silk buyer, "when- ever there's anything like making bread where it's very plain to any mind that there will be a demand for it, you will always find a lot of people going into that business. It is a great deal better to start up something that everybody is using and go into competition with others. Why, there's our firm out in Chicago that's doing a business of nearly half a million dollars a year—and what do you suppose that business is? They are making a preparation of which is said to take the kinks out of negroes' hair. Who would think that a business like that would amount to anything? Still, that firm's cleaning up bushels of money every year. Of course, there's an element of flimflam in the business. The stuff will straighten out the kinks all right—but after a week or two they will come back again."

### Continuous Demand.

"That is a good thing for any business," exclaimed the hat manufacturer. "It makes a continuous demand."

"Yes, you're right about that," continued the silk buyer, "but it would be better still to make something that will last and give permanent satisfaction and meets a genuine demand on the part of the general public."

"Now, I know of a man who used to be a clerk in a grocery store in Kansas. He had saved up about a hundred dollars when a stranded book agent struck his town and unloaded on him a hundred dollars worth of cook books. The agent pictured in glowing terms the amount of money this grocery clerk could make out of the book business, at which the smooth and wily agent himself had made a fluke.

"The sucker bit. He went down in Arkansas and cleaned out that bunch of books inside of a week. He made more money than he had made in a whole month at shoeing flies off from molasses barrels. He bought another bunch of books and sold them out and still another.

"The next summer, he struck a fellow for that was selling these here parlor picture things—what do you call 'em? You put a sort of a do-funny up to your face and look through two glass eyes that make the picture look life size and have depth to it—just like the thing itself."

"You mean the stereograph," volunteered Joannis Carolianus.

"Thank you, John," answered his father's silk buyer. "Yes, sir; this fellow had had done a rube grocery clerk and had been done by a snagged book agent, let himself get it in the next again, as one of these stereo-what's the name, John?"

"Stereographs," supplied Joannis Carolianus.

"Nursed Business to Success.

"Yes, as one of these stereograph agents handed him a bunch of those things. But the rube went down into