



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National

For President of the United States, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Vice President, GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

State

For Governor.....JOHN A. MCCOLL
For Lieutenant Governor.....ALONZO TEFPT
For Secretary of State.....J. A. PIPER
For Auditor.....P. O. HEDLUND
For Treasurer.....C. E. CANEY
For Supt. Pub. Instruction.....H. K. CORBETT
For Com. Pub. Lands.....H. C. RUSSELL
For Supreme Judge.....ROBERT RYAN
For Regent.....W. G. WHITMORE
For Congressman 1st Dist.....J. B. STRODE

County

For State Senator.....CHURCH HOWE
For Representatives, Third District
SEYMOUR HOWE
HENRY C. FERGUSON
For Representative, 5th dist.....O. A. CORBIN
For Coroner.....DR. JOHN B. JACK
For Commissioner, 34 dis.....FRED KEICHEL

BISMARCK'S ADVICE.

Is It Unprejudiced and Can We Afford to Follow It?

Mr. Bryan appears to set great store by the letter which Gov. Culberson, of Texas, has received from Prince Bismarck. The "people's friend" is willing to receive advice from the "Man of Blood and Iron," and the "champion of the American farmer" listens to that famous friend of American agriculture who shut the German ports to American pork in 1884 and to American potatoes in 1885, and who would gladly have united all central Europe in a customs league aimed directly against all American produce.

Under his guidance as chancellor of the empire and minister of commerce for Prussia the equivalent of 1,080,000,000 marks (over \$270,000,000) in silver was demonetized between the years 1874 and 1881, and over \$160,000,000 worth of the bullion into which these were melted had been sold by 1879. In that year, finding that the price of silver was becoming demoralized, so that his remaining \$109,000,000 was depreciating, he stopped sales by a decree issued in May, 1879. These points were frankly stated by his delegation to the international monetary conference of 1881, when Germany likewise offered to suspend sales for a time in order that the price might not be further depressed. With these assurances before the monetary powers and with the decree of 1879 still in force, Bismarck saw an opportunity of dumping some German silver on the sly and proceeded to do so. In 1885 the Egyptian government decided to change its coinage and invited bids for contracts to coin its silver piasters. The German mint secured the contract to make the coin and incidentally furnished \$3,189,600 of silver bullion to Egypt. The matter was kept very quiet or escaped general notice. Reference to it will be found, however, in the London Economist of December 4, 1886, which saw in it a proof of Bismarck's lack of faith in silver.

With all his faults, Bismarck is a sturdy patriot. To help the German distiller he was willing to see trichine in every American pig, and to protect the German farmer he smelled bugs on every American potato. Germany has to-day \$107,000,000 worth of silver whose value is declining. If the United States could be induced to follow the example of Egypt and give Germany a chance to do some more unloading, where is the harm, from the ex-chancellor's point of view. In writing a letter of not entirely disinterested advice?

SAVE THAT FARM.

Nebraska Soil Far Richer Than Mines of Silver.

WEALTH IN THE SUGAR BEET

Republican Legislation Fosters the Sugar Industry—Favors American Sugar for American Sweetening.

The agricultural and stock-raising interests of Nebraska have suffered seriously during recent years. There is little profit, sometimes none, in either grain or live stock. This loss of profit is partially owing to overproduction, to a great extent to overcompetition, and in a considerable degree to the partial paralysis of our home market. Nebraska farmers can recover from these backsets in time, but the recovery will be slow and will be brought about largely by the development of latent resources and the building up of new industries, which will take them out of the mad whirl of competition in those products which are already yielding an over supply. Cheap labor produces a cheap product. At the present time the Nebraska farmer, situated long distances from the markets, is suffering from this competition in wheat and cattle, which in the past have been his greatest sources of wealth and profit, as never before, and the injury to these staples acts sympathetically to depress corn and oats, and sheep and hogs. It is therefore becoming evident that he must look to greater diversification for the solution of the agricultural problem that confronts him. But what new line of agriculture can he embark in that offers sufficient encouragement?

Development of the Beet Sugar Industry in Nebraska.

In referring to the beet sugar industry of Nebraska it is not necessary to go into the history of the sugar beet in this state. It is sufficient to say that it has been proven that our soil is adapted to it, that beet cultivation has been successfully carried on, and that it is developing into one of the great industries which promises more than any other one thing to lighten the burden and improve the condition of agriculture in our state. Under an act of the last legislature of the state of Nebraska, the farmer who raises beets gets a bounty of \$1 per ton from the state for beets that meet the required test. Under the wise provisions of this act beet growing has been greatly stimulated, the effect being that the factories at Grand Island and Norfolk had more applications for beet contracts in 1896 than they could handle. Had there been other factories in the state, at least double the present beet acreage would have been planted this season. So it will be seen that our farmers are not waiting now to satisfy themselves that beet growing is a good thing, but that they are waiting for the establishment of more sugar factories and refineries.

Nebraska Factories Commence the Season's Work.

It has been my good fortune to gain an interview with Mr. Sprecher, publisher of the Norfolk Journal, and to secure from him some valuable and interesting information which is not only good reading at all times, but particularly pertinent in view of the attitude of the various political parties and candidates in the pending campaign.

Forty-five hundred acres were planted in sugar beets this season to supply the Norfolk factory alone. The product of this acreage is estimated reasonably at 60,000 tons, the beets being worth to the grower \$5 per ton, or a grand total of \$300,000. This all goes to the farmer.

The factory, which opened for the season September 24, and will be in operation 24 hours a day until March 1, works two shifts of men with 150 in each shift; or a total labor roll of 300. In addition, the clerical force, and one inspector and two weighers, will add 25 men to the rolls. The pay roll for the entire time will reach \$5,000 a week, or \$20,000 for the season of five months.

But the \$200,000 that will be paid out for beets and factory labor is only about one-half of the expense of producing the refined sugar. The factory uses 75 tons of coal each day, costing \$3.50 per ton. Also 50 tons of lime rock each day, costing not less than \$2 per ton. And in addition 10 tons of coke each day, costing about \$10 per ton. Then there are many thousands of yards of jute filter cloth, 100,000 each of outside and inside bags for the sugar, and many other things in the line of chemicals, sulphur, soda, oils, and tallow, incidental expenses, repairs of machinery, insurance and taxes, etc., which run the cost of production and maintenance into the hundreds of thousands, and benefits directly many other lines of business and industry.

In the field and factory it is estimated that 500 people will be employed on an average of 12 working months in the year. It will be borne in mind that this refers alone to the Norfolk factory, hence it will only be necessary to multiply all of the above figures by two to arrive at the net product and net results in the state for the season of 1896-97.

Nebraska Product But a Drop in the National Sugar Bowl.

The product of the Norfolk and Grand Island factories for the current season

will be about 20,000,000 pounds. If consumed entirely in the state it would supply our people about 13 weeks or three months. Eight factories the size of the present ones would, therefore, be necessary to supply the local Nebraska demand alone.

Imports of sugar by the United States in 1895 were 1,804,866 tons, or 3,609,732,000 pounds. More than half of this supply came from the beet sugar producing sections of Europe. Yet every pound that enters into the national consumption can be produced in the United States. If a factory of the capacity of those at Norfolk and Grand Island was

located in every one of the 90 counties of Nebraska, and produced each 10,000,000 pounds each year, they would supply but a small part of the sweetening required by the American people. Indeed, it is estimated that along with the stimulation of the consumption of sugar attendant upon the development of so great an industry, coupled with the present normal supply, which by reason of hard times has been comparatively light, 800 to 900 factories would be required to supply the American demand alone, with not a pound for export. It will, therefore, be seen that the industry cannot be overdone in this state, because with 90 factories in Nebraska each of them would be but about one in ten of the entire number, and there are probably not more than 10 states that are perfectly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet.

The Sugar Beet Enhances the Value of Our Land.

That which has happened at Norfolk and Grand Island would be repeated at other points where factories would be located. Land values have gone up considerably near these two cities. Mr. Sprecher states that people are already looking for land near Norfolk for beet growing, either to buy or rent, and that values have been increased considerably because of the profit in the sugar industry. Lands in the vicinity of Norfolk rent for \$5 and \$6 an acre, and the rates are advancing.

Local business has been greatly benefited in these towns, enabling the farmers to find a better home market for their produce and particularly for poultry and butter and eggs, which are the great money-makers of the farm when it is contiguous to the factory. So there is a mutual benefit to town and country which extends far beyond the immediate range of the industry itself.

A great benefit would also be wrought indirectly through the development of the sugar industry in Nebraska. Many thousands of acres now devoted to the cultivation of wheat and corn and oats, which pay but poorly, would be planted to the sugar beet. A new line of profitable industry would not only be opened, but a decreased acreage of the cereals would tend to enhance their price through the curtailment of production. This diversification would in a brief time equalize the interests of the farm, and through the interdependence of the farm and factory there would be a nearly perfect adjustment of the industrial equilibrium. The benefit would accrue to all classes and Nebraska would become one of the most prosperous states of the union.

The Sugar Beet in Legislation and in Politics.

A Republican legislature enacted the first sugar bounty law in Nebraska. The Grand Island and Norfolk factories were made a success as a result of that legislation. A populist legislature repealed the law. Again, a Republican legislature in 1895 re-enacted it, but improved upon it by giving the bounty direct to the farmer, instead of to the manufacturer. This has been satisfactory, and insures the farmer \$5 a ton for his beets if they meet the required test, which is made by an inspector who represents the state and not the factory.

The McKinley law provided for a bounty of 2 cents per pound, and had not that provision been repealed by a Democratic congress the number of factories in Nebraska would have been quadrupled ere this. As it is, not one beet sugar factory has been built in the United States since the Wilson bill became a law. A Democratic comptroller even refused to pass favorably upon the claims for bounties earned before the repeal of the bounty provision of the McKinley law, and did not finally do so until the supreme court of the United States had sustained the validity of the claims.

The records of our state legislature and of congress therefore show that the Republican party has been the friend of the beet sugar industry, and the record shows just as clearly that the Democratic and Populist parties have not.

To perpetuate the sugar industry in Nebraska it will be necessary at the coming election to return a Republican legislature.

To build up a great sugar industry in the nation, it will be necessary to elect a Republican president and a Republican congress.

William J. Bryan is opposed to bounties no less than he is opposed to a protective tariff. In 1894 when the sugar tariff was under consideration in congress, Mr. Bryan said: "If congress cannot properly give a bounty directly to the sugar industry, neither can it properly impose a tax upon sugar, for the avowed purpose of protecting the sugar industry. It is as easy to justify a bounty as a protective tariff, and it is impossible to justify either." Democratic and Populist candidates for congress stand upon this proposition.

The duty of the hour is to secure a Republican legislature in Nebraska, to prevent attack from within; and to insure a Republican congress for the nation, which will restore the bounty pro-

vision repealed by a Democratic congress.

Sugar Plank of the Republican National Platform.

As an assurance that the Republican party will, if restored to power, foster the sugar industry of the United States, and as an evidence to the voters of Nebraska that its policy will promote the greatest industry that can be built up within our borders, it should be but necessary to quote the sugar plank of the Republican national platform, to which William McKinley and every Republican candidate for congress stands committed:

"We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay \$100,000,000 annually."

The people of this state are interested in other things than the currency question. In a previous paper it has been shown how Mexican cattle importations have paralyzed our cattle industry. A Republican tariff will revive it. This paper proves, or ought to prove, that the full fruition of the sugar industry means as much to Nebraska as a proper settlement of currency and tariff controversies. What does the Nebraska farmer think about it? What is the Nebraska voter going to do about it? M. A. BROWN.

Which? Which?

In communities where wageworkers predominate Mr. Bryan continues to deny any intention of cheapening the dollar. He knows and they know that this would mean diminishing by one-half the purchasing power of wages and reducing by one-half the value of all savings, insurance and loans. And so he pretends that free coinage will increase by nearly one-half the price of silver and make a silver dollar worth truly as much as a gold one.

But in the west and in farming communities Mr. Bryan waxes eloquent on the need of a cheaper dollar to increase the price of farm products and enable the farmer to pay \$100 of debt with \$51 in silver. Leading silver advocates at the west have repudiated Mr. Bryan's idea for eastern hearers only that free coinage will increase the price of silver to \$1.29. They say flatly that such dollars would be as bad as gold. What they want is a dollar worth only 51 cents.

Which dollar does Mr. Bryan really want? He cannot have both. Which is to be bunked—the workingman or the farmer, the mine owner or the debtor? Which?—N. Y. Herald.

The Money Power Analyzed.

An illuminating glimpse into the constituents of "the money power" is afforded by an analysis of the depositors in a savings bank of Dubuque, Ia., which has 7,614 accounts, representing \$4,000,000. These 7,614 persons are classified as follows: Mechanics and laborers, 5,120; farmers, 1,207; teachers and professional men, 632; administrators and executors, 604; capitalists, 51. Still another glimpse is furnished in this statement by an exceptionally well informed man of Franklin county, Mass., a county composed almost entirely of small farming towns, in a recent address as to the "plutocrats" of that region who have loaned money on western mortgages: "From data that I have obtained I believe that not less than \$3,000,000 of Franklin county money is to-day invested in western farm mortgages and that two-thirds of this belongs to farmers now in active life."

Andrew Jackson vs. W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan says a cheaper dollar would be better for the working classes, but Andrew Jackson said in his last message: Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that, although their wages are nominally the same or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of a spurious currency, which, as it appears to make money abundant, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing. . . . It is not until the prices of the necessities of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages that their wages rise."

What Do You Do with Dollars? Spend them. Do you wish to get as little or as much as possible for your dollars?

What good will it do you to take in twice as many dollars from other people if other people are to take twice as many dollars from you?

There are two sides to the cheap dollar.

THE LITTLE GIANTS ARE HERE

and come to stay. Taylor, your popular druggist, has just received a new supply. They are the only guaranteed pill on the market. Be sure to get Beggs' Little Giants. Ask for sample.

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Are you bilious, constipated or troubled with jaundice, sick headache, bad taste in mouth, foul breath, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, hot dry skin pain in back and between shoulders, chills and fever, etc. If you have any of these symptoms your liver is out of order and your blood is slowly being poisoned because your liver does not act promptly. Herbene will cure any disorder of the liver, stomach or bowels. It has no equal as a liver medicine. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottles at Taylor's drug store. 5 22 1y

A RED-HOT CAMPAIGN

The present campaign will be the most exciting one fought since the war. There will not be a day when something of unusual interest will not transpire. The State Journal has made up its mind to surpass all its former efforts in the direction of news-giving, and will give its readers the most complete details of the campaign, standing all the news from an unbiased standpoint. Republicans will want The Journal because of its staunch republican principles, it being recognized as the standard-bearer of the great republican party of Nebraska. Populists and democrats should read it for the news it gives. The Semi-weekly Journal will go to thousands of new homes during the campaign. You should subscribe, as it will only cost you 25 cents from now until November 15. Two papers every week, making it almost as good as a daily. Subscribe through your postmaster or send your order to The State Journal, Lincoln, Neb., or hand to THE ADVERTISER.

WHAT A PROMINENT INSURANCE MAN SAYS.

H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co., 217 N. 3d St., St. Louis writes: I had been left with a very distressing cough, the result of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve, until I took Ballard's Horehound Syrup. One bottle completely cured me. I sent one bottle to my sister who had a severe cough, and she experienced immediate relief. I always recommended this syrup to my friends.

John Cranston 908 Hampshire street, Quincy Ill., writes: I have found Ballard's Horehound Syrup superior to any other cough medicine I have ever known. It never disappoints. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Taylor the druggist.

BEGGS' DIARRHEA BALSAM

positively has no equal in diarrhea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. It relieved quickly, and being purely vegetable, no bad results follow. You cannot afford to be without it at this season of the year. Sold by Taylor, the druggist.

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This wonderful Liniment is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf. It is the penetrating Liniment in the World. It will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Old Sores, Burns, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Sore chest and all inflammation after all others have failed. It will cure Barbed Wire Cuts, and heal all wounds where proud flesh has set in. It is equally efficient for animals. Try it and you will not be without it. Price 50 cents. Sold by Taylor, the druggist.

Ripans Tablets cure bad breath. Ripans Tablets cure flatulence.

Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker cures all blood disorders. All eruptions of the skin can be removed by the use of this wonderful medicine. It has no equal, and is purely vegetable. Taylor keeps it, as well as all other first class goods.

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