NEBRASKANS WERE NEVER MORE IN EARNEST

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY-THE OPPOSITION TO OUR INDUSTRIAL TASKMASTERS- DETERMINATION TO BRING ABOUT A NEW ORDER OF THINGS NEVER WAS SO INTENSE.

Mr. Bryan's Campaign Among His Home People. For Intense Interest Large Gatherings and Masterly Addresses, Surpasses the Loftlest Expectations of His Most Ardent Friends---These Extracts Are Taken From Mr. Newbranch's Accounts of the Meetings.

Seward, Neb., Sept. 25 .- William J. Seward, Neb., Sept. 25.—William J. Bryan's campaign in Nebraska opened its second week most auspiciously in Beward, the prosperous center of a athriving farming community, today. From the moment Mr. Bryan arrived this morning to the time of his depart-ure this afternoon he has met one con-tinued ovation, overflowing with en-thusiastic ardor. Two thousand people met him at the

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Two thousand people met him at the lepot, surging and crowding to catch a glimpse of the familiar features so well beloved; cheering his cause and shout-ing his name.

Mr. Bryan was driven through the principal streets of the city in a car-riage that was one great mass of flags and bunting, the Tamora band, uni-formed in white duck suits and caps, receding the carriage. Heading the roceasion was a large body of veterans of the civil war, marching proudly, if

deorge Miller of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio and B. Chattuck of the Seventy-third Ohio carried an enormous American flag, and shining in the faces of those aging soldiers could be seen a determination to make that beloved emblem symbolize liberty to-day as it did when they followed it through war and blood and desolation to carry to the blacks of the southland the holy message of freedom and the

The boly message of freedom and the rights of man. The town began filling with people early in the day. Before noon the four sides of the block that forms the city square was packed with teams, while hundreds more were hitched along the pide streets. From twenty-five and thirty miles, from Butler county, from Lancaster, Polk and Filimore and Sa-line, the farmers took their families and came to Seward to hear Bryan

speak. While Bryan, with Judges Thomas, Good and Sornberger, Father Murphy, Fred Gerke and William DeBolt, was at Fred Gerke and william DeBolt, was at dinner the great crowd began gather-ing in the square, listening to the music of the Beaver Crossing and Tamora bands. By the time Mr. Bryan reached the speaker's platform 5,000 or 6,000 people had bathered.

MOTTO TO BE REMEMBERED. The pavillon was handsome decor-ted, encircled with great strips of bunting and gay with American flags. Above it a great stretch of canvas was erected, and on the canvas was these words grown of late strangely dis-tasteful to republican ears: "All govtasterni to republican cars: "All gov-ernmenta derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Just beneath these words were suspended pictures of three Americans whose lives and talents, hopes and aspirations have been dedicated to this doctrine: Wash-ington, Lincoln and Bryan. Directly ever the america's head was suspended over the speaker's head was suspended a miniature liberty bell, the bell that ran gout the glad tidings of independran gout the glad tidings of independ-mee in the days of 1776, tidings today contradicted by the party that, having sutgrown American ideals of finance and government, and near the old liber-ty bell hung a cross of throns and a trown of gold, emblems symbolizing the bublecaniam to the American producer. The chairman introduced Mr. Bryan, or went through the motions of intro-ducing him, for so wildly were the thousands cheering that not one word he uttered could be heard. The crowd completely surrounded the pavilion and before the speaker began numbered

before the speaker began numbered 1,000 or 8,000 people.

REPUBLICANS THERE.

Mr. Bryan was compelled to speak to ais audience in sections, one at each of pe

speech and prevent public discussion could hinder the words and thoughts from burning home. Above the din of hundreds of republican horns blown in concert, the orator's powerful voice arose, and when the crowd made a arose, and when the crowd made a demonstration of ager toward the hired disturbers, "Let them blow, my friends, let them blow," Mr. Bryan cried. "Yow'll find that's the only kind of blow the republicans have to rely on this fall."

REPUBLICAN HOBO METHODS.

And the crowd laughed and shouled so loudly and so long that for very so ioudly and so long that for very shame the horn blowers were silent for almost a minute. But characteristic republican methods had to prevail, and the tooters had to earn their salaries, so the horn blowing began again and lasted to the end of the meeting. Hundreds of decent republicans open-by expressed their disput. The foot

ly expressed their disgust. The fact that with brazen effontery the organ-ization which had in charge the scheme of interruption had dared to decorate its horn blowers with yellow ribbons but added to the general indignation. The good people of Seward county, without regard to politics, are outspo-ken in their condemnation of these cowardly and shameless methods, and

deciare that the plan was originated in Lincoln and not in Seward. The closing sentences of Mr. Bryan's speech constituted a magnificent appeal to the religious sentiment and patriotic Americanism of his audience. The crowd was fairly carried off its feet. It followed the orator to his hotel, cheer-ing all the way; followed him to the depot, congesting the platform and the trackage; crowding around Bryan to shake his hand and overwheimed him with congratulations.

ASHLAND MEETING.

Ashland, Neb., Sept. 25.—When Mr. Bryan arose to address from 3,500 to 4,000 of the people of Ashland and vi-cinity today he found himself inter-rupted and his audience disturbed by systematic and organized rowdylsm on the outskirts of the crowd. It is evident that the republican or-

It is evident that the republican or-ganization of the state of Nebraska, terrified by the effects of the Bryan meetings last week, dismayed by their impotence to meet his arguments, have determined to substitute blackguard-ism for argument, and by constant noise throughout his speeches, endeavor to prevent the people from hearing Bry-an promulgate the principles of the Declaration of Independence. As the train pulled into the depot it was to dialodge Bryan into a sea of flaring torchlights, a fife and drum corps and a thousand of his eager fel-low citizens cheering his name. A

low citizens cheering his name. A torchlight procession, with the drum and fife corps leading the way, Old Glory floating in the van, escorted Mr. Bryan to the residence of Mr. J. H.

Snell, where he ate his supper. The speaker's stand had been erected on the main business corner of the city, and was resplendent in bunting, big flags, little flags and medium sized flags. Gorgeous bouquets added to the decorative effects, while likenesses of Washington, Lincoln and Bryan occu-pied positions in the forefront.

PRESENTS GOVERNOR POYNTER. Dr. Meredith presided over the rally and introduced Governor Poynter as the first speaker of the evening. The governor was warmly greeted and said that he was present because he deemed it his duty as governor to speak for and defend what he con-

ceives to be the best interests of the people of his state. He quoted Govern-or Roosevelt, who, in his speech in

on county ticket, creates o merriment among the fusi siderable merriment among the fusion-ists and a tired feeling among repub-

licans. "If Ross Hammond doesn't stop mak-ing these fool breaks," said an intelli-gent republican farmer tonight, "he'll have the republican party as hot on his trail as was the legislature last winter when he made his celebrated gallop down O street for the Burlington depot.

D-n a fool who talks too much." But even republicans are not dispos-ed to take kindly to the instructions that they are not to be permitted to read fusion literature lest it proves dis-

astrous to the g. o. p. And W. M. Becker, the republican ed-tor of the Ashland Gazette, always a staunch republican organ, is much wor-ried lest his own paper be placed on the index expurgatoris. Mr. Becker is frankly and openly opposed to an im-perialistic policy and stated in his paper but recently that imperialism must be abandoned or the republican party would be righteously destroyed.

PARTY HAS LOST ITS CASTE

South Auburn, Neb., Sept. 26 .- Tw large audiences, each composed of thou-sands of people, one at Tecumseh and the other at Auburn, waited patiently for over two hours for Bryan this aft-ernoon and evening, cheered him uproariously on his arrival, received his speech with enthusiastic applause and

sent him with Godspeed on his way. Mr. Bryan was billed to speak at Te-cumseh at 3 o'clock this afternoon. An cumseh at 3 o'clock this afternoon. An audience of 4,000 people from Otoe, Gage and Johnson counties had assem-bled in the court house grounds to hear him. The hour of 3 o'clock came and went, but the people waited. Four o'clock came and still the great crowd waited, with no sign of diminu-tion. It was 5 o'clock before Mr. Bryan arrived from Lincoln on a train two hours late.

hours late.

RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Hon. E. H. Grist, chairman of the demo-cratic county committee. He spoke for three-quarters of an hour and his ad-dress was an oratorical whiriwind. The people had come from many miles around to hear him; they had stood for hours awaiting him, and Bryan was de-termined not to disappoint them. In the space of forty-five minutes he compressed a two hours' speech, rapid, im-passioned and electrifying. And time and again the audience broke forth in rapturous cheers that could not be sup-pressed, but not heeding the applause Bryan kept right on talking. Forty five minutes sufficed him to demolisi the position or lack of position of the republican party on every important issue of this fail's campaign. He quoted the speech of Wm. McKin-tey, when in 1891 he denounced Grover

Cleveland for attempting to debase sil-vre, and charged that he was attempt-ing to make gold the master: all things

cise the servant. "That was a terrific charge, my friends," said Mr. Bryan, "for one pub-lic man to make against another, and the worst of it was, it was true. Yet to-day William McKinley is following in the footsteps of Grover Cleveland, at-tempting to debase silver to make mon-ey the master; all things else the ser-vant, and the republicans who cheered McKinley for his courage in denouncing Cleveland in 191 are cheering him no for doing today what he then d nounced.

"Do you know what the republican party reminds me of? An association of athletes who turn somersaults in concert whenever the leader says flop." party And the crowd already gathering at Auburn, twenty-two miles away, could almost have heard that audience cheer the apt simile

the apt simile. HURRIED TRIP TO AUBURN. When Mr. Bryan concluded amid cheers so spontaneous and loud that even his powerful voice could scarce be

even his powerful voice could scarce be heard, he was almost breathless, so rapidly had he talked. He was hurried off the platform, a beautifully decorat-ed affair, with portraits of Lincoln, Bryan and Dewey, prominently display-ed, to the home of Mrs. M. E. McClos-key, where a beautiful dinner was hur-riedly disposed of. Then the long drive across country to Auburn twenty-two

R. Barton, pure white, and standing eighty-five feet high, vertical and erect as the party for which it stands, in striking contrast across the street stood the republican pole, worn and weather-besten, with a noticeable leaning in the direction of Wall street and Eng-land, true to the bent of its party as the needle to the pole. RAISING THE OLD FLAG. Mr. Bryan and the crowd stood with bared heads bent in allent reverence while the brave old flag went up, the band playing. "Oh, say does the Star Spangied Banner yet wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?" When the colors had been secured firmiy aloft and were gayly floating in the breeze a spontaneous cheer went up for the loved emblem of liberty and freedom, after which the procession formed once more and wended its way to the speaker's platform, where Mr. Bryan was introduced by Mr. Curit, Mr. Bryan prefaced his speech with a grateful acknowledgment of the friend-ship and loyaity which had always been his in Sarpy county, the only county which his opnoment in the campaign of

ship and loyalty which had always been his in Sarpy county, the only county which his opponent in the campaign of 1890 was willing to concede to him. "The position of the republican party on trusts," he said, "is that the trusts shall be permitted to extract \$16 from the people provided they will contrib-uit \$1 to the republican campaign fund," and the audience shouted fts ap-preciation of the aptness of the state-

preciation of the aptness of the state-After Mr. Bryan had finished speak-

ing, the audience made for him with a rush to assure him of its support. But for the fact that he was compelled But for the fact that he was compelled to make a ten-mile drive, to catch a train for Plattamouth, his admiring friends would have kept him for hours in expressing to him their love and ad-

miration. miration. Mrs. John Chase, a venerable Chris-tian gentlewoman, who has lived in Sarpy county for forty years, listened to Mr. Bryan's speech in deepest si-lence, and when he concluded, she was in tears. "I am a Christian woman," she said, simply, "and I am not afraid to say as a Christian that I honestly believe William J. Bryan is inspired of God." God.' When Mr. Bryan had left W. H

Harvey addressed a large number of the fusionists in the court house in the interests of next year's national cam paign PLATTSMOUTH CHEERS.

Plattsmouth, Neb.,Sept. 27.-The pow-r of William J. Bryan and the place er of William J. Bryan and the place he holds in the affections of the great common people were tonight demon-strated in Plattsmouth in a manner that can never be forgotten. Mr. Bryan reached Plattamouth over

Mr. Bryan reached Plattsmouth over the Burlington at 6 o'clock. He was met at the depot by over 1,000 people. So terrific was the jam on the depot plat-form, so arduous the struggle from all points and sides toward him, with the greatest difficulty, slowly and with the assistance of a score of friends, he was scarcely able to make his way to the street. The Plattsmouth band and Col-onel Ed Ruffner led the way up the street, the latter marching backward his hat constantly waving, his stentor-lan voice proposing every minute three ian voice proposing every minute thre-cheers for Bryan. So cheering in a mighty chorus the procession moved up the street to the hall, where the fusion county conventions were in progress. Mr. Bryan was escorted inside and the crowd tried to follow. Men fairly walked over each other in their frantic endeavors to get up the stairs. The conventions greeted the chief with deafening applause that died down only to be taken up and renewed again and

But at tonight's meeting came th

again

one left.

But at tonight's meeting came the test of genuine affection, and one of the most remarkable political meetings ever assembled was held in the high school grounds. Governor Holcomb was first introduced and addressed briefly ar audience of 4,000 or 5,000 people, who applauded him warmly and often. The governor said he was desirous of full, free and candid discussion of pubfull, free and candid discussion of pub-lic issues. He declared that he believed full, iree the declared that he believed in the honesty and patriotism of all the people without regard to politics. He asked that the voters study care-fully the platforms of the opposing par-ties, and then cast their votes, con-

tic audiences that has thus bled to hear him in Nebra this fall.

Mr. Bryan and Governor Poynter were met at Fairmont by Hon. George W. Stubbe, fusion candidate for judge in the Seventh district, by the Fair-mont band and a large reception com-mittee from Geneva and surrounding towns.

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towns. The Fairmont platform was packed with people, come to catch a glimpse of Nebraska's great statesman as he transferred to the train for Geneva and hundreds of them by dine of indomit-able perseverance succeeded in shaking his hand.

able perseverance succeeded in shaking his hand. At Geneva the Exeter band, the Graf-ton band, the Geneva ladies' band and the Fairmont band, which accompanied the train, lined up to lead the proces-sion to the residence of George W. Smith, where Mr. Bryan and Governor Poynter took dinner. The scene at the depot was one of in-describable enthusiasm. Over a thou-sand people gathered there and each in-dividual one was determined to shake Bryan's hand, shake it at once and shake it first. Amid cheers he reached his carriage in company with Governor Poynter. Judge Stubbs, Nels Anderson, W. H. Taylor, George W. Smith and J. A. Hollister. An immense procession, led by a large American flag, escorted the distinguished visitors to the down town district, Sheriff Bright acting as marshal.

FARMERS WHO KNOW

FARMERS WHO KNOW. The procession marched thro' streets lined and packed with cheering people. Business houses and private residences were gaily and patriotically decorated. From all parts of Filimore and adja-cent counties the farmers and their families had gathered at Geneva to hear the leading orator and favorite statesman of America present the is-sues of the campaign. Many of them were Swedes and Germans, who, know-ing by bitter experience gained in na-tive lands the evils and burdens of the large standing army, had come many miles to learn the truth about the new insues which are confronting the new issues which are confronting the

American people. The crowd gathered early on the The crowd gathered early on the h court house grounds. When at 2 o'clock m Judge H. P. Wilson introduced the Geneva male quartet between 5,000 and r 6,000 people, including many women, s were in the audience. The quartet sang "America," and sang it with spirit and h feeling. American hymns are this year always sung with spirit and conviction at meetings gathered in defense of the Declaration of Independence. Governor Poynter was introduced and acknowledged the general applause which greeted him by saying that he had come down from Lincoln to Gen-eva to lend Bryan's meeting the sup-port of the state administration.

ova to lend Bryan's meeting the sup-port of the state administration. After touching briefly on the issues of the day he concluded by saying: "I now take pleasure in presenting to you William J. Bryan of the United States of America." Mr. Bryan was greeted with round

Mr. Bryan was greeted with round after round of cheers and tumultuous applause. Above him were motioes reading: "All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" and "A government of the people, by the people and for the peo-ple shall not perish from the earth." What wonder that the people who had been taught these doctrines since early childhood cheered the most eloquent childhood cheered the most eloquent defender those doctrines have ever had; the first they have required since the days of Abraham Lincoln.

WOMEN ARE ENTHUSIASTIC.

In speaking of the income tax Mr. Bryan said:

Bryan said: "If you republican men cannot see that your party is putting the dollar above the man, I'm going to appeal to the republican women. In an hour of peril this nation can take his son from his mother, the husband from his wife, the father from his children and stand them up in front of an enemy's guns, but in the hour of peril it cannot lay its fingers on the accumulated wealth of this country and make it bear its judicious share of the burdens of government." And the mothers and wives and sweet. hearts in that audience cheered and ap-plauded in token that the women who are attending Bryan's meetings this fall are taking a personal and immedi-ate interest in policies that so nearly affect their happiness and their homes. The audience throughout the speech was enthusiastic to a degree seldom witnessed. Its applause was frequent, ong and loud. Mr. Bryan's every sentence was a sledge-hammer blow to the republican party, delivered with telling force and effect. But the climax came when in iscussing imperialism the republican party was knocked out and carried away on three cheers by the following quotation from Wm. McKinley himself carried

crowd, after which Mr. Byzar was rap-idly driven to Hebron in the handcomer ly desorate carriage of W. R. Taibot of Hebron. The carriage had ne sconer entered the city limits than the news spread like wildfire that Bryan was in town. With a rush and a roar hun-dreds of the crowd made for the hotal, all anxious to be first to cheer the chief. The meeting tonight was held under the shelter of a large tent secured from Omaha. Some idea of the size of the crowd may be gathered from the fact that seats had been provided for 6,000 persons, and at least 1,000 could not find seats. And a notion of its loyalty and enthusiasm is conveyed when it is known that every seat was taken at 7 o'clock, and that for almost two hours and a half those people mt and waited for the coming of the man they lows. When Mr. Bryan entered the tent, a prodigious shout and universal cheer went up and was uproariously contin-ued until the sudience was fairly ex-hausted and was perforce abliged to re-ize into silence. Anong those present were hundreds

lapse into silence. Among those present were hundreds upon hundreds of women and none were more carefully attentive, more dia-criminative and hearty in their ap-plause than they. The sudlence was manifestly a most friendly one. It hung in rapt attention on the orator's every word, responded to his every ap-peal, and fairly went off its feet in volley upon volley of cheers as Bryan hurled denunciation and defiance at the republican party of Mark Hanna and its vicious, dangerous and un-American policy. lapse into silence. Among those pr policy.

PLATFORM A CURIOSITY.

PLATFORM A CURIOSITY. The meeting was presided over by Hon. M. H. Weiss, who briefly introduc-ed the next president. Mr. Bryan la-beled the platform of the republican party, recently adopted in Omaha, as a curiosity that ought to be preserved in alcohol. He put it to a vote of the audience whether or not the election of 1896 had been an unequivocal endorse-ment of the gold standard. He asked those who believed it to hold up their those who believed it to hold up their hands. There were 14,000 hands present, free and untrammeled, but not a one of

free and untrammeled, but not a one of them went up. Mr. Bryan said he was glad at this evidence that the people were not so badly fooled by that platform as the man had been misled and misinformed, who wrote it. When the gold standard reduces the everything the farmer sells, said Mr. Bryan, and the trusts are increasing the price of everything he buys, he is burning the candle at both ends, and the time must soon come when even republican farmers will realize the danger and distress and sufrealize the danger and distress and suf-fering that republican policies have in store for them

IMPERIALIST IN BRIEF.

The arbuments in favor of imperial-ism Mr. Bryan thus epitomized: "First, there's the financial argument that there's money in it; second, the religious argument that God's in it, and third, the political argument that we are in it and can't get out."

He took up these arguments and dis-sected them. To the position that there's money in it, he replied that this nation cannot afford to do wrong, no matter how much it pays, and the su-

dience stormed its approval. He went on to show that the people will spend what we spend in the Philippines and the syndicates will get what we get and that against the receipts of the syndicates must be measured the price of American blood and the flower

f American manhood. He met the doctrine that God is in imperialism by denouncing a Gatling gun Christianity as contrary to the teachings of Jesus Christ, who said: "The son of man came into the world not to take men's lives, but to save

"I may be mistaken." he exclaimed, "but in my be mistaken, he excitation, "but in my judgment when God gets ready to speak to the American people he'll chose someone besides Mark Hanna as his mouthpiece." (Cheers and laughter.)

And when Mr. Bryan came to discuss republic; told of its high and lofty mission as the exemplar of liberty, the hope of the oppressed, a great moral force throughout the world. And he showed how to conquer allen peoples, to hold them in submission, to govern by force, would be to undo the work of an hundred years and extinguish the light hundred years and extinguish the light of liberty that has shone for all the world. And that great assemblage of people, though the night was cold and thousands of them were many miles from home, remained until 11 o'clock to cheer its approval of the orator's position and to testify devotion to the doctrines that have made America great and her flag loved and respected

oints of the comp ass. Th speech, though over two hours in length, was listened to with the deepest in attention and excited the wildest enthusiasm ever witnessed in Seward sounty. Despite the fact that, acting under instructions just issued by those a authority, the republican workers ad made strenuous efforts to keep republicans away from the meeting, a read portion of the audience was combased of republicans. They accorded the leader so feared by their leaders a respectful attention and thoughtful

Mr. Bryan did not hesitate here in Judge Norval's home town to repeat the expesse made by the World-Herald of the tax shirking propensities of this distinguished republican leader and judge of the supreme court. Scores of Judge Norval's personal and political friends were present and writhed in impotent anguish as the clear cut lan-guage of the orator set forth the man-mer of man whom the republicans have elevated to the supreme court to do Bryan did not hesitate here Ber of man whom the republicans have elevated to the supreme court to do justice between man and man. But none ventured to defend or deny. Si-lently they bore their sufferings, while the farmers who were paying Judge Norvai's taxes and helping pay his sal-ary shouted so loudly their approval of the erator's denunciation that the seats of republican notoriety in the supreme of republican notoriety in the suprem court must have shaken and quivered in Lincoln, twenty-five miles away.

ARE "GOOD TRUSTS" NOW.

Most happily did Mr. Bryan describe the change that in one short year has some over the republican party in its sttitude toward the truats. "Republicans," he said, "let me sug-

rest something. A year ago you could be a single republican who would defend the trusts. But go out and tak against trusts loday and go well are are good trusts and bad ones. d you find the republican state plat-rims more solicitous lest the people ay ds injustice to some good trust, an that the bad trusts may injure

he people." And he explained that the reason the opablican party was defending trusts ras that behind the trusts were the rest financiers, the money trust, who reasoed the American people into elect-ing McKinley on a platform declaring for international bimetallism and ther the international bimetallism and the strued the result as a declaration the gold standard.

OPPOSED TO EMPIRE.

that crowd yelled and cheere. Bryan spoke for republic against

tre. What shall it profit a nation," he adsred, "if it gain the whole world lose that spirit which prises liberty he beritage of all men in all land

"I would not trade a single sentence of the Decisration of Independence for the sold that could come from the hillprine islands in 1,000 years."

et when Pat et Otis presc nd Ban

BIETT AND. Th

Ohio, declared that the campaign in that state this fall was national in its

"What is true in Ohio," said the governor, "is also true in Nebraska. The great basic principles of our government are at stake. Great questions of trusts and monopoly, of finance, militarism and imperialism or republic are at stake. We are to docide whether in this republic each citizen is to be compelled to carry a soldier on his

"We are to decide whether the prin We are to decide whether the prin-ciples of the Declaration of Independ-ence are obsolete, or whether they ap-ply at all times and at all places. Shall the great principles of our government pass away, or shall we continue to hold

'You men who wear that little bronze button-the button of the Grand Army of the Republic," concluded Governor Poynter, "marched through carnage and waded through blood to establish the principles of the Declaration of Independence to apply to all men every-where, whether black or white. We are not willing today that your trials and struggles shall be nullified."

Governor Poynter's speech was repeatedly interrupted by applause HOODLUMS AGAIN AT WORK.

Mr. Bryan was greeted by cheers a

mr. Bryan was greeted by cheers its raptured as they were long-continued. Continuously throughout his speech the man who had been the candidate of a great party for the highest office in the gift of the American people, was har-assed and annoyed by the hired inter-rupters on the outskirts of the crowd. "I am disgusted and discourses".

"I am disgusted and discoursest" and republican, "that my party should think it necessary to stiffe free speech think it necessary to stiffe free speech and suppress arguments. I am a repub-lican because I believe in the principles of that party-but if the republican managers are so desperate as to en-deavor to prevent a public man from attacking and criticising our principles. I confess their action shakes my con-fidence in the party in which I was born and bred, and which I have always sup-ported with my money, my voice and my voic."

But despite these hired rowdles of But despite these hired rowdles of owardly political managers, Mr. Bryan was heard by every man, woman and child who desired to listen. The innate combativeness of his nature was shous-ed by these shameful attempts, and his voice rang loud above the blare of trumpets and cat-calls, contracted and paid for.

paid for. Here, as at York, Mr. Bryan struck spopular chord when he attacked the yon to be famous circular of the Ne-yraska Federation of Republican News-spers published in yesterday's World-ferald. That little circular has all day been the subject of general comment. Manmond and T. B. Bedgwick and tree experity waiting for those gentlement o dany its authorship. The cunsing, Mephistophilian scheme the 'crossing discord in the fusionists insk' by commissenting with demo-rate, populists and silver republicans, coording to the peculiar make-up of

miles over hills and through forests began. It was

considerably past 9 o'clock when Mr. Bryan leaped from his car-riage and entered the court house grounds in Auburn. There he found from 4,000 to 5,000 people, who, having listened to an eloquent address by Hon E. O. Kretsinger of Beatrice, candidat or district judge, were eagerly await ing his arrival.

It was after 11 o'clock when he fin-ished his speech, and the night air was chill and cold, but not a man or woman of all the 5,600 present left or thought of leaving until the last word had been

Mr. Bryan's exposition of the repub

lican position on trusts was especially fucid and convincing. He then went on to propose his own remedy for truste as outlined at the Chicago trust con-ference. He said he felt pretty sure that the remedy was a god one, be-cause the republicans were attacking it so bitterly.

BIG ARMY THE SEQUENCE.

Mr. Bryan took up the question of a arge standing army and declared himself as unalterably opposed to it. He recounted how President MciKnley had demanded an increase of 300 per cent demanded an increase of 300 per cent in the size of the regular army. "If the election this fall shows a repub-lican gain I believe the president will again ask for a large standing army," he went on, "and congress republican in both branches, will grant it. It will then be easy to double it and double it again. We will then find our nation again. We will then find our nation suffering under the same burdens as d the European powers: that of a large

"No one can attend brynn's meetings and doubt that the people of Mebraska -republicans as well as fusionists-are opposed to imperialism. At every meet-ing many republicans declare that if the republican party announces itself for imperialism they will leave it. But they declare it has not yet done so. "The republican party dares not out-line a policy and submit it to the American people," declared Mr. Bryan. "All it has is faith that Mr. McKinley will do all things well. How nice it must be to be a republican to just have faith and never have to think.

d never have to think

REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE?

"Republicans," he concluded, "I prothe orient. You propose the establish-ment of an empire in the United States. Which will you have? You have to choose."

CHEERS THE FLAG.

CHEERG THE FLAG. Papillion, Neb., Sept. 27.-William J. Bryan's greeting by the people of Barpy county today was a warm and hearty one. On his arrival at the depot this morning he was welcomed by a large number of the people of Papillion and vicinity. A procession was formed, with the Papillion band in the lead, and Mr. Person was secreted to the headtable the Papillion band in the lead, and ar. Bryan was escorted to the hospitable residence of Judge Edgar Howard, along streets gay with Bags and bunting, past residences hundsomely decorated in or of the county's distinguish

ing the forencon a Bryan pol

scious of their responsibility as Amer-ican freemen. He concluded by express-ing the hope that Nebraska would speak this fall in no uncertain terms its opinion on the great questions of national import now before the people COMBATS THE TEMPEST. Mr. Bryan was then introduced by

Han. Frank Morgan. The wind from the northwest was already blowing a gale It came laden with dust and fine par-ticles of sand, filling the eyes and ears ticles of sand, filling the eyes and ears and penetrating between the teeth of every person in that audience. Yet not a man or woman withdrew. So thick were the clouds of dust that cam-swirling and eddying that the electric lights above seemed but blotches of gray and murky yellow. Hats were blown from the heads of men and sent whirling away in the darkness were

whirling away in the darkness, yet no

The wind was blowing from Bryan toward his audience and all were able to hear. They minded not discomfort. With eyes blinded and stinging with the smart of dust and sand, their teeth

filled with particles of grit, that audi-ence stayed for almost an hour and a half in love and reverence for him who was addressing them. Mr. Bryan touched but briefly on th

money question and the trusts, after which he came to the question of imperialism, and meantime the violence of the gale had naught diminished; it was if anything, increasing and had grown chill and penetrating. It came in great waves and shoots and seemed to pick up the earth in basketfuls and literally dash it in the people's faces. Yet they stayed, cheering and applauding to the

The scene was most dramatic when Bryan spoke of Plattsmouth's deal sol-dier hero, Guy Livingston. "Tou tell me imperialism will pay?" he thunder-ed. "Republicans, you've got to put an estimate on the lives of our soldier

an estimate on the lives of our soldier boys when you say this policy pays. You lost one soldier from this county, and wouldn't have given the life of Guy Livingston for all the money that could ever come to us from out the Philippine islands." And that audience set up a cry so fierce, so shrill, so wild that even the shrieks of the storm were drowned in the tempest of applause. "I'm not willing,' suid Mr. Bryan, "I'm not willing,' said Mr. Bryan

"that this country shall descend to the low level of the empires of the past and go forth with greed and avarice to conquer and to kill and then smear it

conquer and to kill and then smear it over with the hypocrisy that it is doing it for the love of God." It was a body blow and the audience roared its approval. The meeting clos-ed with Mr. Bryan talking at a whiri-wind speed and in tones of thunder, the gale shricking and raging and smiting in their faces with bitter blows the thousands of people who, heedless and unmindful, were cheering and shouting in a fresy of patriotic fervor in the tempest's very teeth. It was a wonderful scene, a scene to strike terror to the hearts of the re-publican hosts.

publican hosts

PLEADS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. Geneva, Neb., Sept. 1.-In Geneva QUOTES M'KINLEY.

"In 190, speaking at a New England dinner at Philadelphia," said Mr. Bry-an, "William McKinley used these words:

Human rights and constitutional privileges must not be forgotten in the race for wealth and commercial su-premacy. The government of the people must be by the people and not a few of the people; it must rest upon the free consent of the governed and all of the governed. Power, it must be remem-bered, which is secured by oppression or usurpation or by any form of in-justice, is soon dethroned.

"We have no right in law or morals "We have no right in law or morals to usurp that which belongs to another, whether it is property or power.' You say we are stirring up an insurrection in the Philippine islands," asked Mr. Bryan, "What do you think of this language of Mr. McKinley himself?" And then the audience yelled and cheered until it was hoarse. "Republicans," continued Mr. Bryan, "who want to settle this question on the money basis, you who think this nation is great and strong and can do as it pleases, read these words of Wil-liam McKinley and blush for your po-sition." (Cheers and loud applause.) SOME POINTED QUESTIONS.

SOME POINTED QUESTIONS.

"You tell me that we're in the Philip nes and can't get out? Weren't we Cuba and did we have any trouble in Cubs and did we have any trouble in getting out? Didn't Schley sink a Spanish fleet at Santiago as Dewey in Manila bay? Didn't we have a bat-tle at Santiago just as at Manila? eW gave assurance of independence to the Cubans. Why not give the assurance to the Fillpinos?" And then again the charafter boxes. cheering began.

MEETING AT HEBRON.

Hebron, Neb., Sept. 28.—After four hours' driving over thirty miles on dusty roads, Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Judge G. A. Stubsh of Superior. by Judge G. A. Stubsh of Superior, reached Hebron at 9:30 o'clock tonight. The drive was made in relays, the first stop being made at Bruning. In the heart of a German-American commun-ity, where Mr. Bryan had spoken for fifteen minutes to several hundred far-mers who had gathered in expectation of a sneach.

of a speech. Supper was eaten at the residence of C. Carleton. Mr. Bryan was driven from Bruning to Belvidere by Mr. Smith, an old schoolmate of his at Jacksonville, III. At Belvidere another brief address was delivered to a large

throughout the world. When the meeting was dispersed the air was rent with hurrahs for Bryan and the thousands of people went 2, me inspired with new zeal for the doctrines of Jefferson and Lincoln, new determination for their defense.

For Municipal Ownership.

Grand Rapids, Mich .- (Special.) - At the session of the Michigan Municipal league the question of public lighting and the general municipal ownership of public utilities was discussed and resolutions were passed favoring municipal ownership. After reciting the decision of the supreme court on the McLeod law, the resolutions say:

"We favor the admission to the people of this state at the earliest possible time the question of an amendment to the constitution which will permit and allow every city to run, own and operate all of its public utilities, and we hereby request the governor and legislature to prepare and submit such pro-posed amendments at the first election after the convening of the legislature."

Kongston, Jamaica.--Bome agitation s commencing here, occasioned by the publication of a dispatch from the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, directing the governor to fill up the full number of the nominated members of the legislature and to use his latent power to declare any and to every measure to be of "paramount importance," so as to override the representatives. The dispatch adds: "If the representatives do not accept this, a

wider change will be necessary." Local politicians say it is impossible to forecast what will happen when the egislature reassembles.

Berlin .- The seventh intergeographcal congress opened in the Unterhaus. Prince Albrecht welcomed the delegates in the name of the emperor and Prince Hohenlohe delivered the inaugural address. He pointed out the German empire's interest in geographical research. and referred to the recent international co-operation in Antarctic exploration, which, he said, promoted both science