

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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THE NORTHWESTERN

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Republican Ticket. National For President. WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice-President. GARRETT A. HOBART, of N. J. State Governor. J. H. MCCOLL. Lieutenant-Governor. ORLANDO TEFPT. Secretary of State. JOEL A. PIPER. Auditor. P. O. HEDLUND. Treasurer. C. E. CASBY. Attorney-General. A. S. CHURCHILL. Sup't. of Pub. Inst. H. R. CORBETT. Commissioner. H. C. RUSSELL. Supreme Judge. ROBERT RYAN. Representative. M. P. KINKAID. W. G. WHITMORE.

ELECTORS. At Large. J. E. Houtz, Lancaster. At Large. F. J. Sadler, Saline. First District. A. J. Burnham, Nemaha. Second District. A. C. Foster, Douglas. Third District. Sol Draper, Knox. Fourth District. G. A. Dorby, Seward. Fifth District. J. L. McPheeley, Kearney. Sixth District. M. L. Friese, Valley.

CONGRESSIONAL. Sixth District. A. E. CADY. Republican Senatorial Convention. The Republican electors of the 15 Senatorial District of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the counties comprising the same, to meet in convention in the town of Ravenna on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, 1896 at 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for senator from said district. Buffalo county is entitled to 19 delegates and Sherman county to 5 delegates, HENRY C. ANDREWS, Chairman Sen. Con't. Com.

Every day the dem-o-pops are springing something new and it appears that much of their news is made up out of nothing. The latest was a story going about town to the effect that F. G. Hamer, of Kearney had gone over to the silver crowd and was going to take the stump for Bryan. The report is proven to be false by a letter written by F. G. Hamer, addressed to and published in the State Journal declaring himself ready to go out and fight for the republican ticket. Wonder what will come next.

The Times-Independent in almost every issue charges the republican papers with calling the farmers a set of "fools" etc. These charges are only made to mislead and misinform the people and create prejudice with the voters. The fact is that if you will notice the papers carefully you will find such statements only in the populist sheets. They try to make it appear as coming from republican paper, but never give the author or even use quotation marks. Before the campaign is over editor Brown will find out that resorting to such folly is no argument and doesn't have any weight. The people are getting on to his curves.

So far as we can learn nothing has been done by the republican county central committee or its chairman in regard to calling a county convention. Now the senatorial convention meets at Ravenna September 15, and Sherman county should send a delegation to that convention. But as the central committee has not even been called together it would seem that a convention held before the date of the senatorial convention would be poorly advertised. However, it should be done, and each member of the central committee should at once make a call in time for public notice next week.

The national committee for the populist ticket has somewhat checked Bryan and he is compelled to assergo the mortification of changing all his plans which had been arranged and announced for two weeks or more. Members of the national committee are convinced that Bryan has been talking too much and it is thought that what he has already said has done him more harm than good and they have at least made a plain statement to Bryan himself. A special says:

"Chairman Jones has been of the same mind ever since Mr. Bryan made the trip from Salem to Lincoln on the rear platform of an accommodation train, and he went to Lincoln soon after for the express purpose of advising him not to talk so much. The speeches between Lincoln and Pittsburg were against his judgement, and since Mr. Bryan's arrival here Mr. Jones has not only has his own opinion confirmed by members of the national committee but has received numbers of telegrams from democratic leaders in the country on the subject. Mr. Bradley B. Smalley is a wise and an experienced politician, and has taken part in many campaigns. He summed up the sentiment of all who had been offering advice to Chairman Jones when he said "cork him."

The "regulars," as the old time democrats are called, object to the serio-comic campaign that is being conducted by Mr. St. John and his amateur associates in the Bartholdi building. They insist that such radicals as Mary Lease be instantly recalled from the stump or sent out to the mountains and prairies. This erratic woman has been making speeches here under the auspices of Mr. St. John who is not only paying her expenses and hiring the halls in which she appears but has occupied the same platform and introduced her when she has made some of her characteristic harangues. Two evening before Mr. Bryan's speech appeared at Cooper Institute, with Mr. St. John and a local leader of the socialist party, and entertained a large audience for two hours with an eloquent but sensational address, in which in the same breath she advocated Bryan's election and demanded the repudiation of the public debt and the confiscation of the property of the plutocrats. The regulars insist that such sentiments are attributed to Bryan and the party at large, and are doing a great deal of injury. They want Mrs. Lease suppressed and object to Mr. St. John interfering in the management of the campaign.—Chicago Record.

One of the numerous mistatements of Mr. Bryan in his New York address read as follows: "Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live." We suppose that he dates this back to the year one, of the populist calendar, to wit: the "crime of '73." Well in '72 the charges on a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by rail were 33 1/2 cents. In '95 the charges had gradually fallen to the figure of 12.17 cents. In '72 the charges by lake and rail routes were 28 cents per bushel and in '96 by the same route 6.95 cents. By lake and canal routes the charges in '72 were 24.47 cents and in '95 4.11 cents. The transportation charges all over the country have been lowered in proportion and the proportion of the fall is as every one will acknowledge greater than the proportion of the fall of the market price of wheat.—State Journal.

When there is an over supply of cotton, corn or oats, it becomes cheap, and why not with silver. Just so; when there is an over supply of working men, they must work cheap. If soundness was restored there would be more factories operated, more days work to be done, more demand for labor, and that means better wages and better times. Hence it is the duty of every citizen who desires more of prosperity, to vote for McKinley and protection, and back him up with a congress that is boiling over with protection ideas. It will at once restore confidence. Money will at once come out of its hiding place, factories will start up again, and prosperity will be ours.

A POINTER FOR EARNERS. I remember one instance that bears particularly upon this question that came to me today as I sat here, and that was this: My father came from the New England states upon this prairie in 1837. He told me this instance once: That after sowing a crop of wheat by hand, cutting it with the eradle, binding it with the rake, and threshing it with the ball upon the floor, he put it upon a wagon and drove it to this city of Milwaukee, ninety-six miles away, and sold it here for 46 cents a bushel. This was in the 50s and silver was then \$1.30 cents an ounce. Now tell the silver men to explain to you how it was that in the early 50s wheat was 46 cents a bushel and silver \$1.30 an ounce if the price of silver always carries with it the price of wheat: And when he hems and haws, say to him: "It is not only confined to wheat but that other commodities you yoke up with silver, cotton; and tell him that for the four years ending in 1845 cotton in the city of New York averaged only 7 cents a pound, and that for the four years ending in 1894 the same class averaged 8 cents a pound. Tell him to explain that to you. That was when we had free coinage and silver was then \$1.30 an ounce. He cannot explain it. That one illustration my friends utterly destroys the whole silver heresy.—Congressmen Fowler of New Jersey.

The American farmer could not sell eggs in Canada, even if they had no tariff on American eggs. There are only a few large cities there, and they are near to the Canadian cheap farms. The half-a-dozen small markets in Canada have a total population only one quarter as large as that of the city of New York. A few election districts in the city of Chicago offer a better market for American eggs than the whole of Canada. Yet Canada imposes a duty of 5 cents a dozen on our eggs, while we impose a duty of only three cents a dozen on her eggs. If the McKinley law had been let alone, the American farmer in 1895-6 would be supplying nearly every egg in the American market. The farmers wife would have felt encouraged to increase her stock of poultry, on which she depends for pin money to clothe herself and her children. When the McKinley law was repealed and the tariff on eggs reduced from 5 to 3 cents a dozen, importation increased 1,000,000 dozen in one year, at an increase price of \$125,000. Unless the American farmer can see it to his interest to vote for McKinley and the restoration of a proper duty on eggs the Canadian and other foreign farmers will soon again ship us 16,000,000 dozen a year and the price of domestic eggs will continue to decline, as it has done for the last two years.—Ex.

BIDS COLDS BE GONE.—The magician's wand is not more potent than Dr. Humphrey's Specific "77" for colds. For sale by all druggists.

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MUST TAKE HIS MEDICINE. Bryan Forced to Say Yes or Nay to the Populists.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The Tribune prints the following special from Lewston, Me.:

"Mr. Bryan will be formally notified of his nomination by the populist party. The conspiracy to dodge the populist nomination will not work. We refuse to be used as a doormat for Mr. Bryan to walk on. We will notify him of his nomination and both Watson and he will have to answer. If Bryan does not accept we have the power to pull him down and fill the vacancy."

This was said Sunday by L. S. Bateman, populist candidate for governor of Maine, and secretary of the notification committee of the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Bateman further said:

"He sent his strikers to St. Louis—Senator Jones and others—and fairly begged us for the nomination. Now he thinks he can injure us. We will show him whether he can or not. Bateman said there would be a sensation for the country in this thing."

"Senator Allen of Nebraska," he said, "has been playing into the hands of the democrats in this notification matter, but he is only one of the forty-four members of the committee. The chairman, J. W. Bowler of Minnesota, is in complete sympathy with me. I have addressed a letter to each member of the committee, and there is no shadow of a doubt that a majority will insist on Bryan being formally notified. I cannot say yet when and where the notification will take place, but I will give these facts out before long. I intend to make things lively in the near future. This statement may be accepted as populist law and gospel so far as they can be laid down by any one man in relation to the notification of Bryan."

We think we can rely on the committee to relent this insult to our party with an almost unanimous voice in spite of the efforts of those who are trying to sell out the party. I mean to do my best and so does Mr. Bowler to make Bryan answer fairly yes or no. The democratic managers have tried to play politics with Mr. Bateman before, and every time we have locked horns I have come out a winner. I shall not rest until I have seen Bryan notified."

Regarding Sewall, his neighbor, Mr. Bateman says: "We beg to remind our democratic friends that cutting of the ears of a jackass and pinning a few feathers on his tail does not make him a canary bird."

Mr. Bateman thinks Sewall ought to get out and say nothing. "But Mr. Sewall," said he, "never lets go of anything he gets hold of. If either stands a show for election it is Tom Watson. If not Watson it will be Hobart. The populists of the country cannot swallow Sewall. He is the ideal candidate of the plutocrat. He ought to have been on the republican ticket. He is a protectionist and he doesn't know any more about silver as an economist than an Indian. He was put up simply as a sop to the plutocratic vote, and even the plutocrats can't swallow him. The very fact of his nomination shows the hollowness of and hypocrisy of this democratic campaign. They put up Bryan to bag the populist vote, but they can't deliver 10 per cent of the populist votes so long as Sewall is on the ticket."

Again he says: If William J. Bryan is going to stand for a bank president and trust manager, as against Tom Watson, he will wake up after the November election with his crown of thorns still on his head. Bateman, since his return from the St. Louis convention, has been hailed as the party's heaviest man in the east. He is credited by every populist in Maine with being responsible for the turning down of Sewall and the substitution of Watson, and his word is law among them.

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