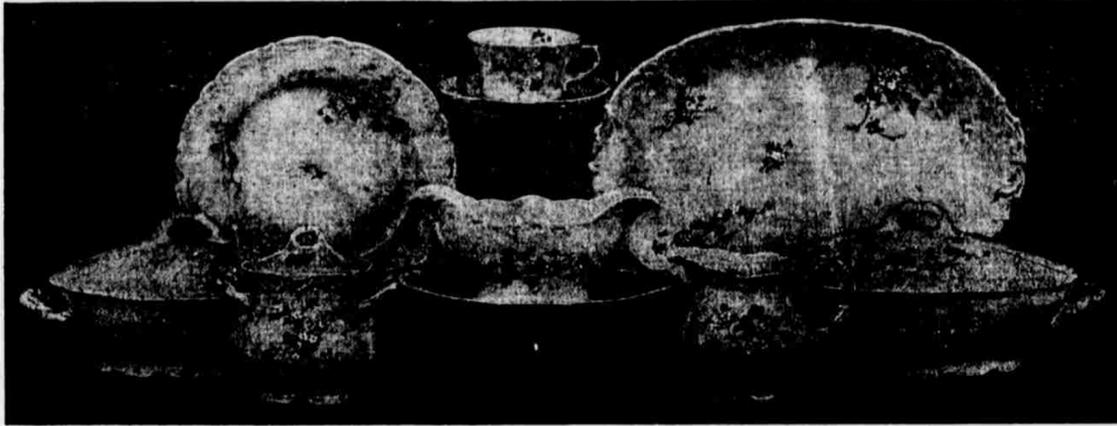




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MINER BROTHERS.

BIG REPUBLICAN RALLY.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon and Hon. J. E. Watson Address a Large and Enthusiastic Audience Saturday Afternoon.

Last Saturday was a gala day for the Republicans of Red Cloud and Webster county. Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the national house of representatives, and Hon. James E. Watson, congressman from Indiana, who had been announced to speak in the court house park at 1:30 p. m., arrived in their special car on the early morning train. They were accompanied from Falls City by Governor Mickey, Congressman Norris and A. Galusha. During the forenoon Mr. Cannon, Mr. Watson, Mr. Norris and Mr. Mickey took a carriage ride through the rural districts and expressed surprise and pleasure at the beauty and apparent prosperity of the country.

Long before the hour set for the speaking the crowd began to gather in front of the speakers' stand in the court house park, and when County Chairman Cather called the meeting to order there was assembled one of the largest audiences ever seen at a political meeting in Red Cloud. Fully one third of the audience was composed of women.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when the meeting was called to order. The ball was opened by a quartette composed

of V. B. Fulton, Flavius Grice, A. B. and Roscoe Sellars, who sang a campaign song entitled "There'll Be Music in the Air in November."

Chairman C. F. Cather then introduced "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who, after a few complimentary remarks about the city and country, settled down and delivered a speech which was replete with facts and figures which would prove to any fair-minded man that the Republican party is the only political organization fit to be trusted with the handling of great national questions.

He began by quoting from the Scriptures Christ's saying, "By their fruits shall ye know them." Mr. Cannon said that during the forty-four years the Republican party had been in power since its organization it had never deviated from the principles laid down in the original platform.

The principle of protection was established to protect American labor and capital, and replenish a treasury which was as "bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard" when the Republican party took the reins of government. He showed the difference between the policy of protection and a tariff for revenue only. The policy of protection placed a tariff only on such articles as could be raised or manufactured in the United States while a tariff for revenue only did not protect American industries, but placed a tax on all imports.

"Uncle Joe" showed that in 1860, when the Republicans assumed control the total manufactured product of the United States was \$1,800,000,000, which in 1900, under the Republican policy of protection, had grown to \$19,000,000,000, nearly seven times as much in 1900. American labor received two dollars for one as compared with the labor of other countries.

Since the close of the rebellion, under Republican government, over seven hundred million dollars war debt had been paid, and nearly three thousand million dollars had been paid out in pensions to the nation's defenders, their widows and orphans.

As another illustration of the prosperity of the country under Republican rule, Mr. Cannon cited the business done by the postoffice department. In 1860 the total receipts of the postoffice department were \$8,500,000; the expenses, \$19,000,000. In 1903 the receipts at the Chicago postoffice alone amounted to \$9,500,000, while the total receipts of the department were \$140,000,000.

Speaker Cannon introduced figures to show that the United States produced more manufactured goods than England, Germany and France combined, an amount equal to one-third of the entire world's manufactured products, 97 per cent of which was consumed at home. The remaining 3 per

cent, when added to the agricultural exports, made the United States the greatest export country in the world.

Since the formation of the American government, up to 1892, the total exports of the United States had exceeded the imports by only \$70,000,000. Since the adoption of the McKinley tariff the exports had exceeded the imports 4,000 million dollars, which had been paid to us by foreign countries in gold or its equivalent.

Mr. Cannon said that it was the younger generation, who had no recollection of the strenuous times during the rebellion and preceding it, that changed the policy of the government and placed the Democrats in power in 1892.

Mr. Cannon told how the leaders of the opposition had hoodwinked the farmers and the laborers in the cities, in turn, during the campaign which resulted in Cleveland's second election and placed the Wilson tariff on the National statute books. They would come into the rural districts and tell the farmer he was paying too much for his clothing, farm machinery and other manufactured articles, and if the Democrats were placed in power they should see that these articles were made cheaper.

Then they would go into the manufacturing district and tell the laborers that they were paying too much for

their flour, potatoes, etc., and if the Democrats were placed in power the tariff would be taken off, so they could get them cheaper. Mr. Cannon said that, from 1892 to 1896, no one would deny that everything was cheaper—even men felt cheap.

Speaker Cannon made the point that under Republican rule the government had never issued a bond or borrowed a cent in time of peace while under Cleveland's second administration \$250,000,000 in bonds were issued to pay the ordinary running expenses of the government.

Mr. Cannon gave some little attention to the Democratic candidate for president, as well as our own W. J. Bryan. Mr. Cannon said that he admired Mr. Bryan's courage and outspoken manner; you did not have to get a search warrant to find out what Mr. Bryan's political principles were. As to Judge Parker, Speaker Cannon said that "God and Parker are one knew where Parker stood."

Continuing, "Uncle Joe" said that everyone knew Bryan's opinion of Parker, as expressed at the St. Louis convention and in The Commoner; that the Democrats had turned Cleveland's face to the wall, yet both these distinguished leaders, diametrically opposed in their views as to what constituted true Democracy, would work and vote for "The Silent Man."

The speaker urged wavering Populists and Democrats to get on the right side before the 8th of November; for on that day "something was going to drop."

Speaker Cannon said that it made little difference who the candidates were—it was principles that should be voted for, not men; there were hundreds of thousands of men fully as capable as Mr. Roosevelt, himself, and other party leaders, who might die at any time, but the policies outlined in the party platform would live, and if the Republicans were in power those policies would be carried out, no matter who were the men to execute them.

Mr. Cannon paid a high tribute to the ability of Congressman Norris, and predicted for him a brilliant future, urging the people of this district to return him to Congress.

Speaker Cannon reiterated his belief that Mr. Bryan, in his stand on the free silver question, was both mistaken and wrong. He showed the fallacy of Mr. Bryan's claim that the free coinage of silver would double the price of wheat, by showing that, instead, the value of the silver dollar would be cheapened one-half.

The speaker reverted to the question of Mr. Bryan's support of Parker and his excuse for doing so. Bryan claimed that Roosevelt was an imperialist, and that should he be elected the integrity of the government and the in-

dependence of the masses would be endangered through Roosevelt's imperialism and militarism. The speaker showed that it was only with Bryan's help that the treaty with Spain was ratified which placed the Philippines and Porto Rico under the control of the United States and freed Cuba. As to the danger from militarism, Congress had passed a bill allowing the standing army to be increased to 100,000 men, with a minimum limit of 50,000 men—one soldier to every 2,100 of inhabitants. President Roosevelt showed his belief in "militarism" by reorganizing the army on the minimum basis of 50,000 men.

Speaker Cannon closed an eloquent plea for the voters to give the Republican party full control of the legislative and executive branches of the government, for without that they were powerless to carry out the policies of the party.

Speaker Cannon, in a few well chosen words, then introduced Hon. James E. Watson of Indiana, but owing to the fact that they were to speak in Bloomington at half past 4 Mr. Watson's address was very brief. He confined his remarks principally to expressing his surprise and pleasure at the beauty of the city and surrounding country and the prosperity of our people. He also spoke in glowing terms of the record of Congressman Norris during his first term in Congress, and urged the voters to re-elect him. He also urged the voters to give the Republican party full power and closed with a handsome tribute to President Roosevelt, whose election he predicted by an overwhelming majority, which brought forth a burst of applause.

After the close of the meeting those present were given an opportunity to shake hands with the distinguished guests, after which they took their departure for Bloomington, where they spoke in the afternoon, going from there to Orleans, where they spoke in the evening.

Governor Mickey and Congressman Norris occupied seats on the speakers' stand. The Swiss band, composed of men living in the vicinity of Guide Rock, furnished the music for the occasion and acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

Nebraska Patents.

Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.; August Baumgart, Cornelia, torpedo grenade; Graham B. Butler, Omaha, string cutter; Claus W. Glandt, Bennington, center's nest; Daniel T. Hill, Syracuse, dentist; John R. Lowrey, Omaha, steam boiler; Ole E. Olesen, Fremont, sieve adjuster for threshing machines. For copy of any of above patents send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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