

# A NOTABLE MEETING

CANNON AND WATSON ADDRESS NORFOLK ON POLITICS.

CANNON DEALS WITH PARKER

HANDLES LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE WITHOUT GLOVES.

WATSON REVIEWS SOME HISTORY

Norfolk People Have the Pleasure of Hearing Two Notable Addresses. Parker Accused of Garbling McKinley on Reciprocity by Cannon.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]  
Uncle Joe Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, and Congressman Watson of Indiana, opened the political campaign here last evening with a rousing meeting. Congressman McCarthy presided over the meeting, and seats were occupied on the stage by Governor Mickey, A. Galusha, candidate for secretary of state, E. M. Searle, Jr., candidate for auditor, H. M. Eaton, candidate for commissioner of public lands and buildings, F. W. Richardson, candidate for representative, besides Judge Barnes of the supreme court, Hon. W. M. Robertson, John R. Hays, who introduced Congressman McCarthy, ex-Senator W. V. Allen and many others. Ex-Senator Allen was in the audience and at the urgent invitation of Speaker Cannon he accepted a seat on the stage.

The Auditorium was well filled with an earnest, interested audience, largely composed of men, although a few ladies who keep up on political matters, were present. The shower which began to fall shortly before 8 o'clock accompanied by thunder and lightning which indicated a downpour, served to keep many people at home. The overflow meeting had been cancelled late in the afternoon by a message from West Point, stating that both Speaker Cannon and Congressman Watson were about exhausted and they could not undertake to hold two meetings. The boxes that had been assigned to people from Madison, Battle Creek, Pierce and Tilden, were all filled and in some cases room had to be made for the people from those towns in the body of the Auditorium. Osmond, Winslow, Hoskins, Wayne, Wakefield, Meadow Grove, Plainview and Stanton were all represented in the audience, but not as largely as had been expected. People living along the line of the M. & O. supposed they had chartered a train to bring them over and take them back, but a message from Wayne stated that the railroad company had raised the price some \$20 after the original amount had practically been secured and they refused to stand the raise, hence the seats reserved for them were not used.

H. H. Philpott, special representative of the Omaha Bee, and L. C. Peters, representing the Lincoln Star, who are making the tour of the state with the party, said the meeting here last night was the best arranged of any that had been held thus far on the trip. The decorations of the house were particularly handsome and effective, there was just enough music by the Moore orchestra to brighten up the proceedings, and the preliminary arrangements by the committee had been so well made that there was not a halt in the entire evening.

The party came in on the evening train from West Point, where a big meeting was held yesterday afternoon. Uncle Joe and his associates are traveling in a special car and they had their supper on the train so that they were ready for business as soon as they arrived. The car was brought up town to the Main street crossing of the Northwestern by a switch engine, where it was met by the band and carriages to take the speakers to the Auditorium. Besides those already mentioned there are in the party L. White Busbey, secretary to Speaker Cannon, Harry Dodge, official stenographer, and David Moore, representing the national congressional committee, under whose auspices the tour is being made. The republican state committee is not represented on the trip, but it ought to be.

The party left this morning for Wahoo, where a meeting was to be held. This afternoon the speaker will address a Fremont audience from the car platform and tonight he will be in Columbus. Tomorrow he will be in Seward and Lincoln, closing the work in the state at the latter point.

**Watson's Address.**  
In a brief but very pointed short speech, Hon. John R. Hays, candidate for congress in this district four years ago, introduced the present congressman and the congressman for the next two years, Hon. J. J. McCarthy, who was to preside as the chairman of the meeting.

Congressman McCarthy introduced Congressman J. E. Watson, of Indiana, one of the most eloquent speakers of the house, with an apology for any delinquencies because of the fact that since the party had entered Nebraska he had made two speeches a day and was necessarily more or less fatigued by this strenuous experience. It developed later that Mr. Watson required no apology, or if he did the audience would have taken a keen delight in hearing him at his best. The congressman's words were well taken however, and especially his reference

to how good things were coming the way of the republican party as evidenced by the appearance of Senator Allen on the platform.

Mr. Watson, in a very eloquent, pleasing and logical discourse held the close attention of the audience, and many would have been pleased to have listened to him twice that length of time and all night, if the speaker's endurance would have stood the test.

The speaker referred to the fact that the country is on the threshold of a great contest when stupendous interests are involved and then proceeded to touch upon the democratic party for its position on some of these important questions. As each party presents its argument the question becomes paramount as to what the two parties have done to deserve success at the polls this fall. For answer to this question the republican party appeals to the past and challenges the democratic party to meet it on these grounds, for "by their fruits ye shall know them." An organization must stand or fall on its record. The republicans are glad to meet this test. With a record of half a century of achievement it surveys the past with satisfaction and faces the future with confidence.

To fix a high standard of citizenship, to incorporate lofty principles in the laws are things that the republican party has done. Its achievements of forty-four years has been shown in the beneficent results accruing for the operation of its policies. The party has always had the courage to do right. It turns the search light of truth upon past history with supreme confidence in the ability of the people to judge aright therefrom.

Beginning with Abraham Lincoln, who struck the manacles and fetters from the slaves, when the flag went down at Sumpter to be raised again at Appomattox, when the policy of state sovereignty was pierced with half a million bayonets the country has achieved wonderful results and now there are forty-four states stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific under the dominion of one flag.

After the war a hostile party demanded the repudiation of the government debt, but Grant was there and the men who had sprung to arms in the defense of the flag were there and this important question was settled forever.

In 1876 the party proposed the resumption of specie payment; the democrats said it could not be done. The republicans promised that it would be done, and it was done, so noiselessly and imperceptibly that there was not a flurry in the business interests of a great and growing country.

In 1896 the democrats proposed to reduce our country to the level of that of China and of Mexico. The republicans faced the problem and rallied around the gold standard, in the face of seeming popular disapproval and today the democratic party through its leader acknowledges that the right thing was done at the right time. In 1900 the democrats proposed to shrink from the duties involved by the taking of the Philippines from Spain. But the republicans faced the problem and maintained that the American flag should be kept floating above those islands until they had worked out their own destiny.

Whenever and wherever the national honor or the country's integrity has been assailed there the republican party has been found to maintain a high standard of honor. It has been found every time facing the front toward duty. Not once is it recorded that it has turned coward and sought to evade responsibilities.

The results of forty-four years of republican rule is shown in the wealth of the country. When the party took charge under a policy of free trade and similar theories that the democratic party is urging as right now, the accumulated wealth of the country was but \$16,000,000,000, accumulated during eight generations. When Lincoln came into power a change was made and a protective tariff inaugurated, and in forty-four years the accumulated wealth has increased to \$100,000,000,000, more than that shown by any other two nations of the world. Instead of sending our gold and silver and bonds abroad, we kept them at home for the development of the country and the accomplishment was greater than that of England with her thousand years of free trade history.

All of the progress of the country since 1860 has been under republican administrations. The democrats had but two short years in that time, but then there was no growth. The money has increased, and every dollar of it is worth 100 cents. There were no national banks, now there are 4,950, with enlarged scope since a recent republican act, and they have \$750,000,000 in capital and millions in deposits. Then there was a revenue of \$189,000,000; now \$1,095,000,000, making it a billion dollar country. The democrats wanted to dwarf it, and made a start at it but will not be given another chance. In manufactures it has risen to first place doing more than England, Germany and France combined, furnishing a market for the American farmer. The tariff was denounced as robbery in 1892, and the democrats were given power to revise it. The result was that capital grew timid; mills and factories were closed; Coxy armies and soup houses prevailed; we bought from abroad what we had been making at home, and in a time of profound peace \$262,000,000 of bonds were issued to pay

the expenses of the government. The Cleveland administration cost more in the loss of wages and business, than the civil war. Do we want to try it again? Prices were never so low, and yet the people went hungry and in rags; no houses were built. Now prices are high but no one is hungry; everyone is well clothed; we are building and growing, because people have money for their needs and a little to lay aside.

They say now it is necessary to destroy the tariff to kill the trusts; with the trusts all business enterprises would be destroyed; trusts flourish in free-trade England; many of the trusts in this country are on products that are not protected. The language of Prince Bismarck, the iron chancellor of Germany, on protection was quoted, and the prosperity of that country since the adoption of a protective policy was pointed out. They complain that we are selling cheaper abroad than at home. Figures show that of the goods exported one-third of one per cent are sold cheaper. This is done to get rid of shop-worn goods, to get a foothold in new territory, and to dispose of a surplus that the mills and factories may be kept running all the time instead of but a portion of it. Parker admits that the adoption of a revised tariff caused uncertainty and depression under Cleveland; he says nothing can be done with it for four years until the democrats get the house and the senate, and he declines a re-election, so what's the use? Everyone knows where Roosevelt stands, why exchange certainty for doubt and uncertainty?

In 1895, the democratic doctors admitted that they had sawed off the wrong leg of Uncle Sam; what allied him was not the tariff but the money question. They now claim we are being eaten up by the trusts. They had the president for eight years and a house and senate to support him a portion of the time but they did nothing with the trust question. The republicans adopted an anti-trust law and when it was attempted to strengthen the law under McKinley the republicans had not the necessary two-thirds vote, the democrats voted against the proposition and defeated it.

Imperialism is alleged as it was four years ago. Then there were 35,000 soldiers in the Philippines, now but 16,000. The president was authorized to reduce the army. If he had desired imperialistic power would he have done it? Yet he reduced the army from 100,000 men to 59,000 or one soldier to every 2,100 people. Are you not afraid of what one soldier might do? Abraham Lincoln, Grant and McKinley were charged with the same ambition. It was a false charge against them and it is a false charge against Theodore Roosevelt.

The Parker telegram was quoted and the speaker said he was not going to abuse him for it, but would permit Mr. Bryan to do that and then read extracts from the Commoner and from Mr. Bryan's Chicago speech.

Mr. Watson closed with a plea for the support of the republican congressmen of the state and particularly for the support of Congressman McCarthy. Roosevelt is to be the next president. Do not tie his hands, give him a republican congressman.

**Speaker Cannon's Address.**  
Congressman McCarthy introduced Speaker Cannon as the man who objected to the retirement and seclusion that the vice presidency offers although he was some sixty years younger than Mr. Davis. He remarked that everyone in the house "loves Uncle Joe" and those who meet him as well.

Mr. Cannon opened with some flattering references to the country he had seen since entering Nebraska. He spoke of the fertility of the Republican, Platte and Elkhorn valleys and said that he had never looked on a land where there appeared to be more prosperous conditions, more contented people or better crops. He counts the crops as good in this section of the state as in the famous black soil of Illinois, where corn is also grown. Alfalfa that they do not have there is a thriving crop here.

Speaking of the democratic proposition to reduce the tariff that we might enter the markets of the world Speaker Cannon said that ninety-two parts of the products of the country were consumed here at home and eight parts went abroad, but those eight parts made the United States the greatest exporting and selling nation of the world. Should we sacrifice the ninety-two parts to increase the eight parts?

The republican party has preserved the monetary standard of the country. There have been magnificent increases, every dollar as good as gold, and yet it is cheap. Money can be had at four and one-half to five per cent on farm loans, but the farmers are paying their mortgages. The prices of lands have doubled in value. Hadn't we better leave well enough alone and not chance Parker—the mystery? If God does not know him better than you or I did eight months ago, he is lost for time and eternity.

Parker's letter of acceptance, modifying his speech was compared to a chum's experience with the then new 25-cent stamp in his boyhood days. The stamp was a new thing then and the fact that it would carry a letter to his sweetheart impressed the young fellow. He pasted it to the envelope; he pounded it fast, then pinned it on, and finally wrote under it in pencil, "paid if the d—n thing sticks."

for retrenchment in expenditures. The greatest increase has been in building a new navy, \$2 now being spent where \$1 was spent under Cleveland, yet Parker dare not say that he will not build more and greater warships. In Boston they deplore the increased expense, and yet during the war with Spain the people there gathered up their valuables and carted them away for fear of Spain. If it had been England, France or Germany they would have had need to fear for the safety of their property.

Roosevelt is condemned by Parker because under the act of 1890 he issued an order of graduated pensions. Under the same act Cleveland modified Harrison's order and took 35,000 men off the pension rolls. The president for eleven years past have adjusted the law to suit themselves and no one has questioned their right to do it; they have not charged executive usurpation until Parker raised the point. Roosevelt said at the age of sixty-two a veteran was entitled to a pension for one half-disability; at sixty-five \$8 a month and at the age of seventy should be considered totally disabled and receive \$12 a month. Will Parker do like Cleveland? He desires to please the south from which comes two-fifths of his vote. In the great commercial centers there are enemies of the pensioners. They do not enlist for service under the flag, but they kick and Parker wants to carry the great cities, and particularly New York and for this will sacrifice the old soldiers.

Speaker Cannon took up Judge Parker's letter of acceptance and accused the judge of garbling and misrepresenting President McKinley's position on reciprocity. He read the following sentence from Judge Parker's letter attributed to McKinley's Buffalo speech: "We must make sensible trade arrangements if we shall extend the outlines for our increasing surplus."

Mr. Cannon said that this was a perversion of what McKinley did say, and he read from the Buffalo speech the following: "By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlines for our increasing surplus." Judge Parker had deliberately cut out the protection point in McKinley's declaration and Mr. Cannon expressed the hope that New York had no more great jurists who would deliberately pervert the language of a dead man to misrepresent what he had said when living. President McKinley's last speech had been, like his other great speeches, a protection speech, and the republican party endorsed his position in favor of reciprocity in non-competing products. Judge Parker whose party favored

reciprocity with Canada in competing products had apparently sought to make it appear that the dead McKinley favored that kind of reciprocity. Mr. Cannon said it reminded him of the debate between the infidel and the old Methodist circuit rider where the infidel offered to prove by the Bible that there is no God. He turned to the old testament and with his thumb over a part of the page read: "There is no God." The old circuit rider immediately denounced him as a fraud, a cheat and a liar, as he pushed away the thumb and read: "The fool in his heart hath said there is no God." Mr. Cannon said the democrats had gathered into their saint's calendar Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley, but Judge Parker had garbled McKinley's last speech to make the dead president say what he never had said in life. McKinley could not come back to resent the lie put against his name but Speaker Cannon declared that the people would.

Speaker Cannon, in closing, paid a flattering tribute to Nebraska's delegation in congress, stating that it was one of the strongest in the house and said that every district should this year be represented by a republican. He found Burkett a good man for the committee on appropriations, and in McCarthy he found a level-headed man who had struggled upward from a teacher and a lawyer, and gave him a place on that important committee, public lands. He desired that he should be returned this year. The district should be just to itself and support the president.

A rousing demonstration greeted Mr. Cannon when first introduced, and when he closed there was no diminution in the expression of the audience and many improved the opportunity for grasping the hand of "Uncle Joe" and expressing their approval of his remarks and his position on the questions of the day.

### WEDNESDAY WRINKLES.

Miss Stafford of Scribner was in the city yesterday.  
Mrs. Tim Best of Battle Creek was shopping in the city yesterday.  
Will Davis, son of J. W. Davis, is home after an absence of more than two years.  
Mrs. P. F. Sprecher returned home last evening from a visit with relatives and friends in Genoa.  
Mrs. Edward Tanner and daughter Helen of Battle Creek were in the city yesterday taking in the ball game.  
Messdames Thomas Chiltvers, H. H. Mohr, Douglas Cones and Lee of Pierce were shopping in Norfolk yesterday.  
F. W. Richardson left this morning for Dunn county, Wis., to be gone ten

days. When he returns will be time enough to begin that campaign which will result in his election to the legislature from this county.

F. E. Lillidahl, proprietor of the Pierce telephone company, base ball fan, and accomplished gentleman, drove down in company with County Judge Williams yesterday and took in the first ball game of the tournament.

F. W. Linerode is building a neat cottage at the corner of Seventh street and Taylor avenue.

The local committee having charge of the Cannon rally will meet at Mapee & Hazen's office this evening to close up the affairs of the meeting and have themselves discharged.

The Lyman Twins are to appear here soon in their high class, musical comedy, "At the Races," carrying a large company and chorus together with beautiful scenery, costumes and effects.

Work was commenced yesterday on the new residence of J. K. Boas on Madison avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. When completed the plans call for one of the finest homes in the city.

A serious accusation has been made against the Battle Creek correspondent of The News. It is said that he kidnapped one of Dr. Tanner's babies and gave it to Dr. Munson. The News proposes to leave the whole matter to the correspondent to square himself.

Omaha World-Herald: Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Jennings, for the past five years presiding elder of the Methodist church, leaves Omaha Friday for Kansas City, where he enters upon his new duties as manager of the Kansas City depository of the Western Methodist book concern. Rev. Dr. Gorst, his successor as presiding elder, has already assumed charge of the Omaha district.

### Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Louis Schenzel and Henry Appel in the Palace meat market, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the latter retiring. The business will hereafter be conducted by Louis Schenzel, to whom all accounts must be paid before thirty days.

Dated Sept. 27, 1904.  
Louis Schenzel.  
Henry Appel.

Miss Patti Rosa, daughter of the great comedienne of that name will be seen here soon with the Lyman Twins big company in the part of "Sally Summers."

As a medium of exchange for anything in north Nebraska try a News want ad.

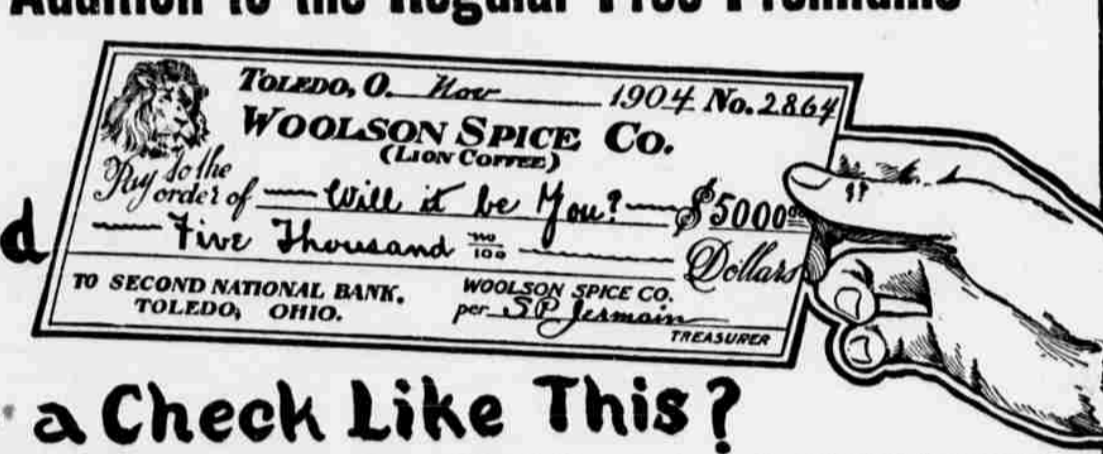
# \$50,000.00

## CASH GIVEN AWAY to Users of

# LION COFFEE

### In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

How Would You Like a Check Like This?



**We Have Awarded \$20,000.00** Cash to Lion Coffee users in our Great World's Fair Contest—2139 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the


## Presidential Vote Contest

**Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.**

**Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00**

will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

We also offer \$5,000.00 Special Cash Prizes to Grocers' Clerks. (Particulars in each case of Lion Coffee.)



What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904?

In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00 "	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00 "	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00 "	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00 "	1,000.00
250 Prizes—10.00 "	2,500.00
1800 Prizes— 5.00 "	9,000.00
<b>2139 PRIZES.</b>	<b>TOTAL, \$20,000.00</b>

### How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?

Everybody uses coffee. If you will use **LION COFFEE** long enough to get acquainted with it, you will be suited and convinced there is no other such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a benefit. Hence for your **Lion Heads**

**WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS AND CASH PRIZES**

Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

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