Part se se Part se se Part se se

sw nw n½ sw sw Part sw se l'art se se Part se se

Part ne nw

Part satw 18

ware business.

there in the scientific department.

Jack MacColl took a homestead ad-

ney went into the

joining what is now the city of Lexing-

12 16 Part ne's

42 61

Sidney C. Gray.

Japanese iron for imported there would be a great saving of expense even in the matter of transportation, for the freight of cast iron represents 75 per cent of its cost, that of wrought iron 27 per cent, and that of steel about 40 per cent.

To Chicago and the East. gers going cost for business, will visiting friends or relatives in the stern states always desire to "take in" sicago en route. All classes of passen-gs will find that the "Short Line" of Chicago Milwaybas & St. Paul Rail.

The Inter Ocean

is the Most Popular Republican Newspap of the West and Has the Largest Circ

TERMS BY MAIL DAILY (without Sunday)......\$4.00 per year

L. K. TURNER & C Columbus, Neb.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1

REPUBLICAN TICKET. For President: WILLIAM MCKINLEY, For Vice President

STATE TICKET.

GARRETT A. HOBART.

of New Jersey.

JOHN H t Governor.....ORLAND PETER O. H CHARLES Bapt. Pub. Inst..... HENRY R. C Attorney General ... ARTHUR S. CHU Com. Pub. Lands and Bldgs. ... H. C. B Judges Supreme Court. | ROBERT R Regent State University W. G. WH

First District. Second District. Third District. Congressional Ticket.

For Congressman Third Disttrict, ROSS L. HAMMOND. Senatorial Ticket. er Benator Twelfth District.SIDNE

Representative Tick

For County Attorney

LEWIS KELLEY of Bassett charge of receiving stolen o convicted and sentenced to the tiary for five years.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STA BONEST MONEY AND THE CHANGE IT BY HONEST TOIL - [WM. McKs

not much wonder. He is not as saying that the success of ! not be secured unless Sewall draw from the race. A vicious St. Bernard dog

Warson is becoming disgr

party of school children at the other day and two of the badly injured that they will little girl was almost torn to s SENATOR THURSTON declared

nois. Indiana and other midd states, which the Bryan man placed in the doubtful colum republican by tremendous me

Twenty-seven years tion (1865 to 1893) decri public debt \$1,747.3 Three years of free tra to 1896) increased our p \$262,329,630.

THE sound money dem represented in a state co Omaha Thursday and nomis state ticket, headed by Robe of Gage county for gover Hughes of Cuming county ted for congress for the Thin

SIRENO B. COLSON died last week at his residence For over thirty years he constant sufferer from came to Fremont in 1859 steaded an eighty-acre to which he owned when he di an ardent republican, and emplary character and habit

THE Florida death list nado last week is still gr destruction to buildings, o railroads, live stock, etc., is ted at millions of dollars. tricts not a vestige was left ing crops. The storm was in the interior and many killed who might have so had they been warned.

THE Platte Center Signs ocratic, has announced

year. It has nearly all got with the republicans." The Signal prefers to

listrict in preference to-a didate now or that may he the field, and in order to will this year advocate th every other reput "O. S. Moran has writte In this letter he declare

ious decisions are cancellated to make the race for which the democrats no There is plenty of time change his mind several t that he does not

After scoring some of who have endeavore eratic party, bodily sta Editor Mokler We believe the best

The Republican Party's State Can-ble young newspaper man of Fremont, has been nominated in the Third dis-trict, and while he has to meet the uni-

STAND HIGH IN PURLIC FAVOR. for Congress.

It is now nearly three months since the Republican state ticket was placed in nomination, and during the whole of this time the opponents of Republicanism in Nebraska have not been able to breathe a word derogatory to any candidate, or to assail the ticket as a whole on any material point. As a matter of fact the ticket as a whole is the best that has been put in the field in this state for many years.

The comment of the press of Ne-

braska upon the pemination of Jack MacColl has been the most flattering ever accorded the candidate of any party in this state for the gubernatorial office, and the enthusiasm that was shown in was born in Chenango county, New but has grown with each week of the ity in state and nation. York, Nov. 28, 1839, and in 1847, with campaign. His canvass thus far has his father's family, became a resident of Princeton, Illinois. From there they moved onto a farm in the eastern part publican vote shown since the inception of Bureau county, Illinois, remaining of the Populist movement. It is not there till 1861, When Mr. Gray started necessary to dwell upon Jack MacColl's farming for himself near Spring Valley, personal fitness or business qualifica-Bureau county, Illinois. After this he tions, because they are well known to engaged in the grain trade and general all men. It is enough to say that his merchandise, until he moved to this sure passports to the affections of the state in the spring of 1883, engaging first people, and there is ground for the bein farming and afterwards in the hard- lief frequently expressed that he will lead the entire Republican ticket, even At Arlington, Illinois, he served as though the ticket be exceptionally strong member of the school board ten years through and through.

and was also president of the city Oriando Tefft is one of the pioneers of Nebraska, and has a peculiar hold upon bounties on all the sugar they export to council (with duties of mayor). Here Mr. Gray has served two terms as memthe people of Cass county, where he has resided for so many years. That regard not willing to give the American sugar ber of the city council, being elected extends to all parts of the state where beet raisers any protection either in the mayoraity of D. Schupbach and G. W. nearly all of the length and breadth of able them to compete in their own mar-Nebraska. He has held various posi-In mental training, Mr. Gray has evi. tions of public trust and had served sevdently utilized the advantages of the erai terms in the legislature of the state has been: "Buy in the cheapest marcommon school of his boyhood home, afterwards attending Knox college, at afterwards attending Knox college, at or official acts. He will make a capable, Galesburg, Illinois, and graduating honorable, conscientions presiding officer of the senate, and if emergency His nomination as a candidate for the should ever require, would fill with sat-

upper house of the state legislature isfaction the executive office. came to him without solicitation on his Joel A. Piper, who has served one part, and he will make the canvass in term as secretary of state and was rethe district (Piatte and Colfax counties), nominated unanimously, by acclamation, was entirely deserving of that comto win for republican principles and republican methods. He believes public of the office and served as a member of business should be conducted on the the various state boards to which he besame general principles as a man con- longs with both intelligence and fidelity ducts his private business, and when he to the public interests, having no thought gets to Lincoln as senator, it will be except the interests of the people of the found that in ability to see and under. whole state. His election cannot be unantmous, like his nomination, but it stand, and also to enforce his views by will follow as the reward of good offiargument, he will in that body have few cial couduct. equals, probably no superior. It is safe

The nomination of P. O. Hedland for to say that in his charge the interests auditor was more than a recognition of of this district at the capitol during his the Swedish-American and the other term of office, will be fully looked after. foreign voting element of the state. He NEBRASKA'S NEXT GOVERNOR. and has proven to the people his fitness in every respect to fill the office as its chief. He is one of Nebraska's best business men, he is a high-minded gentleman of 'irreproachable character, and is in fact one of the kind of men

that all men delight to honor.

All of the best qualities of manhood and the highest attributes of the suc cessful and honorable business man are combined in Charles E. Casey, the party's nominee for state treasurer. He has been known for many years in the business and political circles of Nebraska and never has an evil insinuation been out to the entire people of the state.

ton, in 1870. His ancestors were Scotch. and his early manhood was spent on a never been better managed than during | Mitchell of Oregon. Canadian farm. He left home in 1869 the incumbency of A. S. Churchill, the and immediately set out for the west. nominee for re-election. He has shown His first work was as a laborer for the binuseif to be a lawyer of ability, and no Union Pacific R. R. Co., and the follow- personal interests or political prejudices ing year he took up the homestead have ever swayed in the least the deciswhere he now lives. From the first he ions that he has been called upon to rensucceeded, because he had learned businition of his professional abilities and ness methods as well as farm routine. personal integrity.

The first county clerk of Dawson county | Captain H. C. Russell, the old soldier was removed for cause, and MacColl was candidate, is as brave and fearless in the appointed in his place; He held the discharge of his official duties as he was office thirteen years, although he took it courageous in helping to beat down in the beginning under protest. He has never been an office-seeker, nor a politician in the accepted sense. He served one term in the Nebraska legislature, and was a capable, conscientions member. In 1800 his friends in western Ne- candidacy mids strength to the entire

braska urged him to become a candidate ticket. for the republican nomination for gov | The candidates for supreme judges are ernor, and he reluctantly consented. L. Judge M. P. Kiukaid of O'Neill, and D Richards was nominated. Four years Hon. Robert Ryan of Lincoln. Judge district judgeship in a Populist district. state convention with many new recruits Mr. Ryan is one of the leading lawyers of the state and stands high at the Lan-Jack MacColl is called the Nebraska caster county bar. Both are well qual-"commoner." Such he is in fact. He is ified for service upon the supreme bench.

plain and easily approachable. He is sympathetic, cordial and warm-hearted. He is a friend of the laborer as well as the man of business and is loved by one and esteemed by the other. Personally Derby, J. L. McPheeley and M. L. and esteemed by the other. Personally Derby, J. L. McPheeley and M. L. he is close-mouthed and conservative. Freese. Every voter who wants to be but all the time strictly business. He counted for McKinley and Hobart, and that is what a majority of the voters of THE JOURNAL editor adds to the above, Nebraska want, will place a check mark

ical principles; a man of generous impulses, faithful and loyal to bis friends; he has abundant good common sense in the six districts are as follows: In the First, J. B. Strode, of the city of better ways of accomplishing good re- Lincoln, who has served one term and procity in 1892, worth \$299,363,000, indulged in by a large fleet of schooners.

Mercer has served two terms in the Second or Omaha district and will be returned for the third term by a rousing

ted opposition of the Democrata, Populists and free silverites, he has a host of friends and there is little doubt of his election. Congressman Hainer, again a candidate in the Fourth district, has made an admirable record and his reelection is a foregone conclusion. Congressman Andrews has a walkaway for

the re-election in the Fifth, as a result of the excellent service that he has given in the past. A. E. Cady, the "giant" of the big Sixth, is making a magnificent campaign against odds, but his ability and honesty are recognized by the masses and reports from the district give every assurance that he will overcome the fusion majority that he had to

meet at the outset of his campaign. All of the candidates of the Republican party in Nebraska stand for safe, conservative, and a businesslike administration of public affairs, and their election along with the majority that Nebraska will give the national ticket, will go hand in hand with the return of bet-The republican nominee for senator the beginning has not only not abated ter conditions and a renewal of prosper-

And now we are told by the local Bryan organ that 90 per cent of the sugar beet growers of Pierce county will vote for Bryan. If this were literally true it would only show that the sugar schooling in the rugged virtues of inbeet growers of Nebraska are willing to dustry and frugality, and to this early abandon beet growing and go back to inculcation of these traits he attributes growing corn and cats. Nobody has tried to stab the beet sugar industry as persistently as has William Jennings Bryan and nobody has worked harder than he to give the foreign sugar beet

grower preference over the American

sugar beet grower. The best sugar producers of Germany. Austria, France and Belgium receive the United States. But Mr. Bryan is ket with the foreign product raised by half-paid labor. Mr. Bryan's principle growers of Nebraska know all this and that is one reason why they will not vote for Bryan. In voting against him they will only be carrying out Bryan's own precept that they should cast their a large degree of such success as he has votes for their own interests .- Omaha attained. In 1878 he graduated from



newspaper has been characterized by an intelligent aggressiveness that has

Drove Sheep to Slaughter. The damaging effects of this free wool policy have been exemplified in a multibreathed against his name. As a banker form manner. It has damaged flock mashe has been conservative, safe, and hon- ters, who, having become discouraged orable in his dealings with all men. This by reason of the policy, have driven fact is attested by the remarkable unan- their sheep to the slaughter house and imity of sentiment in his favor through- abandoned the business, thus diminishout southern Nebraska where he is best | ing rapidly and vastly the number of known, and by the people of all parties sheep and the amount of wool produced in his own county who join in the testi- and, as a further result, throwing out monial of confidence that has been sent of employment hundreds of thousands of men, herders, shearers and others con-The office of attorney general has nected with the industry. - Senator

> Lucky For the Democrat The campaign is producing additional reasons why the forests must be preserved. What if there were no woods to take to?-Chicago Tribune.

What Wheat Bought,

Results of Reciprocity. As late as 1893 the value of British cosy home. He has spent his time durmports into Russia exceeded that of German imports by 11,000,000 rubles, lature at Lincoln in the interests of his yet in 1894, only one year later, Ger. paper and has in this way received some many exported to Russia goods worth Valuable insight into legislative methods 14,500,000 rubles more than England; that will be of service in a larger field. later he was an active candidate, but the nomination fell to T. J. Majors. In 1896 Kinkaid's popularity has been attested a from its old position at the head of the list of countries exporting commodities. He has never tefore been a canfrom its old position at the head of the list of countries exporting commodities kind. The nomination for conto Russia. This is largely due to a wise gress came to him as a graceful tribute tolicy of reciprocity shaped by the dif- from his party in recognition of his

> countries. Try the Old Plan. Advocates of tariff revision do not friends believe him to be peculiarly claim that the country is going to the qualified to represent the district in dogs. They merely assert that the wealth congress, and meet the pressing de-

of the country is going to the factory mands of a western constituency with owners.-New York Herald, 1892. Under "tariff revision," it goes to that in his acquaintance with Mr. Mac- opposite these names upon the official "the factory owners" of Europe. Much commission, in an interview expressed better keep it at home.

> The Loss of Reciprocity. Our exports of breadstuffs under reci- the unrestricted pelagic sealing now whose re-caection is assured. Dave, tell off to \$114,604,000 in 1895.

3RD DISTRICT NOMINEE

Sketch of the Republican Congressional Candidate.

THE CAREER OF ROSS L. HAMMOND.

Never Before a Candidate For Any Office Born and Balsed a Quaker-Went From the Farm Into the Printing Business Seventeen Years a Resident of Nebraska A Successful Business Career.

The names of few men in Nebraska

are more familiar to the public than that of Ross L. Hammond, the Republican nominee for congress in this, the Third, district. Mr. Hammond should, perhaps, not e designated as a politician, yet he has been identified in some degree of prominence with the fortunes and political warfare of his party. Being the editor

of a partisan newspaper he has pro-

ected his opinions into all campaigns

with such vigor as to command atten-Mr. Hammond was born in the village of Le Grand, Ia., May 18, 1861. He comes of Quaker parentage, was reared in a Quaker neighborhood, surrounded by Quaker influences and educated in the public and Quaker schools. Until 18 years ago he lived at home, assisting on the farm and caring for live stock, his father being somewhat extensively engaged in the business. He was given a thorough



type and began to learn the fascinating

"art preservative." They pursued this

pastime evenings and rainy days, and

soon their little printing office grew to

such dimensions that their mother sur-

rendered her pantry to their use.

Though loving the farm, they

were led to believe they saw an invit-

ing occupation in this new one which

had germinated in their mother's pan-

try. And so the farm was ultimately

In 1879 Mr. Hammond same to No-

braska and located at Fremont, where

The Tribune was purchased and where

he with his two brothers have since been

engaged in the successful management

of a newspaper plant and publishing

business. In the division of work the

editorial management fell to the subject

of this sketch. His conduct of the

made The Tribune conspicuous among

the newspapers of Nebraska. The man-

ufacturing business of the firm ex-

tends over a half dozen or more states.

It is the largest labor employing insti-

tution in the city of Fremont, anun-

ally paying out for this item something

like \$20,000. The concern has always

pursued a liberal policy with its em-

ployes. Their rights and interests have

ever been considerately regarded. As a

result there has never been any dis-

satisfaction among employes and never

a strike or labor trouble of any sort.

It is one of the few institutions that

is going through the present era of de-

pression without a single reduction in

wages. His firm and his newspaper

have always contributed liberally to the

unbuilding of their city. Every public

enterprise has always been vigorously

Mr. Hammond has been prominently

dentified for many years with the Ne-

braska Press association. He has been

its secretary and president, and has for

several years past been selected to rep-

resent it as a delegate to the national

association meetings. He is married.

has one child and a comfortable and

ing three sessions of the Nebraska legis-

faith in his intelligence and integrity.

Possessing, as he does, the vigor, energy

and ambition of young mannood, his

the opinion that the seal herd in north-

ern waters is being rapidly exterminated

and the sealing industry rained by

abandoned for the printing business.

Oskaloosa.

Friends' academy, Le Grand, after-

ceived on a certain grade of salt at wards at ending school at Penn college, freight from Liverpool, the Liverpool dealer receives practically \$2.90 per The first taste of the printing business. in which he has been engaged for 17 long ton of 2,240 pounds. The freights from the western New years, was had when a boy of 15 or 16. York saltfield to Boston are \$2.40 per At that time he and his brother procured a small printing press and some

ton of 2,600 pounds, 12 cents per 100 pounds or \$2.69 per long ton; hence, to compete with the Englishman, the western New York salt producer must sell at 71 cents net per long ton. How at lower rates than American steamers. can he possibly compete? The American salt producer and the

railroad laborer lose employment, and the profit goes to England. The Englishman sells at \$2.69 net. The consumer buys salt no cheaper than under protection, and the sole result of this free trade gift is to lessen the employment of American labor.

What Free Trade Means Free trade means cheap laber, and cheap labor means diminished comforts, liminished capacity to buy, poor and enfeebled industries and a dependent condition generally. - Hon. William McKinley.

We Want Yer, McKinley. [Air, "I Want You, Ma Honey."] When der election's a-comin, And politics is hummin. Den we want yer, McKinley, yes we do! We're a-thinkin of you over And your tariff bill so clever. And our hearts are forever true to you! We're a thinkin of you gladly, Cause the country needs you sodly, And it den't know what to do! So uplift protection's banner In the good old fishioned manner. Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes we do!

Yes, we want yer mightly badly, We're a thinkin of yer gladly, Cause the country needs you sadly. So come back to please us. Old Grover can't deceive us, 'Cos we want yer, Mcklinley, Yes, we want yer, want yer, want yer, 'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes we do! Now the bosses say "Tarnation!" Where were we in the "creation" Of that boom so vast and true? Our scheme has failed completely. Though we fashioned it so neatly

While the tide is growing stronger, But jump on the wagon with you. Free silver nin't in it. Not for a single migute-The people they all want you! When the bonds am a-poppin For you are the one to strike it, As you know we do not like it, We'll have money for tomorrow,

While the treasury's at zero, 'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes we do. And the meetin's a-goin, The sun will be shinin on you; And their voices, raised in glory, Shall chant aloud the story

Of your record so grand and true. Prosperity will follow, Not weal nor woe nor sorrow, And 'twill all be owin to you. So bail to protection-

When the country am in danger From the foreigner and stranger, Our honor will be safe with you. The steery flag will cover Our land entirely over, And Britain will cringe and suc. A pelicy so glorious, On land and sea victorious, Will bury old Democracy from view. So hurrah for the soldier Whose beart will ne'er grow colder

SUBSIDIZED SHIPS.

WHY AMERICAN CANNOT COMPETE WITH FOREIGN LINES.

Foreign Mail Stenmohip Companies Com Carry Freights Cheaper Because They Are Well Paid For Transporting Halls. Now Light on an Old Matter.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, president of the Peninsular and Oriental Ster company, in a recent report to his stock-holders has contributed some authoritative information as to the existence of British steamship subsidies, which the free trade papers in this country persist in claiming have no existence in fact. We quote Sir Thorias:

"There is, I know, a section of the public who profess to believe that a mb sidy is paid to a mail company as a sort of generous gift on the part of the government toward the proprietors of that company, that it is paid without any commensurate service being render and that the company is able to live and thrive merely on the strength of being a mail carrier and receiving a mail subsidy. There can be no greater delusion, if indeed that idea is really seriously entertained in any quarter. We have been paid during the last ten years a very considerable sum of money, but in carrying out the service involved, which has been paid for at a far lower rate than that given by foreign governments for similar services under their flags. the actual carrying out of the contracts has involved an expenditure by this company in ten years of something like \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 more than has been received throughout the ten years from the state."

We are glad to know, anthoritatively. that there is at least one British steamship company in actual receipt of "a subsidy" from the British government. We hope this point will no longer be denied by the free traders. But we never for a moment supposed, nor do we know of anybody else who supposed, that the British government, or any other government, was paying subsidies for nothing. Of course there is a measure of retation of the mails. But what we do claim and always

have claimed is that the subsidies paid by the British and other foreign governments to their respective stea companies carrying mail matter have been far larger than the miserable nittances doled out to American ster ships performing similar services for the American government,

The foreign mail steamers start o their voyages with a larger amount of the expenses of each trip guaranteed through the mail subsidy than the American steemships can secure. Our lines are handicapped in their expense account to the extent of the difference between the subsidies paid by foreign and American governments. Our lines are still further handicapped by the higher wages that are paid to American officers and crews. Therefore the foreign mail steamers can afford to carry freight thus scenring the business, or, if the freight rate be the same by all lines, the foreigners can make a profit on the voyage where American steamship com: panies would have to charge up a loss, The risks of the steamshipping business are pointed out by Sir Thomas Sutherland as follows: "Who could possibly have imagined that within these last ten years the rates of freight would have fallen to the miserable point at which we find them today? Who could possibly have imagined that silver would today be worth little more than half what it was worth ten years ago thus involving the operations of this country in a most serious and operous charge for loss in exchange? And who is able to say what may take place

within the next ten years? We believe that the foreign mail steamship companies honestly earn every penny that is paid them for carrying mails. We also believe that American companies cara far more than is paid them, and we want to see these compensations equalized, or if there is to be any advantage let it be on the American side. The difficulties of low freight rates and other things that confront the P. and O. company are equally pertinent as applied to the Pacific Mail. Oceanie, Occidental and Oriental lines that ply between the Pacific coast and Australia, China and Japan. We have the fact settled that subsidies are paid to British steamships for mail transportation, so now let us get the fact equally established that the rates paid to American steamships for transporting American mails shall be on as liberal a scale.

England's Free Trade Shock. English free trade pentiment has ecovery of Germany's industrial invasion. The minister of agriculture is holding an inquiry regarding dogs, and a member engaged found that he had to sit on Austrian chairs and write with Bayagian pencils. When the witnesses recommended the use of German muzzles for English dogs, British pride was stang to the quick. Truly England's industrial supremacy is riding for a fall if she persists in her free trade policy under the rapidly changing economic development of all other nations. The "markets of the world" no longer furhish harmonious music for the sten of her commercial progress.

They Helped Some. McKinley is not altogether a pelf made man. The Democrats have co tributed a good deal to his success by demonstrating the wisdom of his tarif policy. - Kansas City Journal.

"The peculiar thing about this 23 constrictor, ladies and gents," said the keeper, "is that it requires a young chicken about on e a week. It is not dangerous except when hungry. It is very particular about what it cats, ladies and gents, and that young man that's smoking a cigarette can approach the cage with perfect impunity. It won't touch him. "-Chicago Tribane

edge that they sell American goods. We

AMERICAN GOODS IN DEMAND.

Sales of American goods have, we are

glad to note, been increasing lately both in number and importance. Moreover,

they have not been confined to any one locality, our exchanges showing their existence in New England and western

cities as well as in New York. Every

true American must be glad to read the

advertisement of prominent retail stores

that are no longer ashamed to acknowl-

THE AMERICAN BRAND. hope this new trade departure will not be limited to any particular date, but that it will be maintained throughout the year, and we are quite sure that the American flag at the head of an advertisement will attract customers who are proud of their patriotism and who prefer buying American goods rather than turn, and that consists in the transport the free traders invite from foreign countries. Stick to the flag, buy American goods and thus help to give employment to American labor. FREE TRADE IN SALT.

Its Cost to the Railroad Laborer and Sal

We have been shown a letter from salt dealer giving quotations he had re-\$3.40, f.o.b. deck in Boston. At that price, allowing 2 English shillings for

We want, yer McKinicy!

'Cause the people were devoted to you. We won't yet linger longer

And the mills am a stoppin, Then we want yer, McKinley, yes we c And our country is forever safe with you From London or Timbuktu, So come back, our hero,

The t's the need of every section-We want yer, McKinicy, yes we do!

In its love for the flag and you! -T. St. John Gaffney.

Caskets a at as low y one.

LMING T HEARSE HERRICK.

te of Ne-

have bere-

17th day of

I, One Thou-

Ninety-Siz,

the United

and Twenty-

Thirtieth.

PIPER,

ry of State.

NEBRASKA

KING!

average of 12 working months in the wear. It will be borne in mind that this refers alone to the Norfolk factory.

will make an ideal governor.

The results of experiments conducted at

ferent economic necessities of the two stanneh service and as an evidence of

credit and ability.

forphine and

NERRAREAS