# REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN THUNDER.

## ROLLS LOUDLY AT FREMONT.

Richards Hears it and Responds in a Manner Befitting the Occasion.

GRAND OUTBURST OF ENTHUSIASM.

Hon. John C. Watson Outlines an Aggressive Campaign and General Webster Gives an Exposition of Pure Republicanism.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept 20.-|Special Tele gram to THE BEL |-The republican campaign was formally opened here tenight by a rousing miliyat Love's opera house, a large nodience being present to hear republican doctrine and show their appreciation of Dodge county's candidates. Congressman Dorsey was called to Washington telegraph and could not be R. B. Schneider, chairman of the county central committee, presided. The speech-making was begon by Hou, L. D. Richards, and when he was introduced as the "sext governor of Nebraska," he was greeted with deafering applause. He spoke for about fifteen minutes and his remarks were received with general approval.

ceived with general approval.

Hon. John C. Watson, chairman of the state central committee, then spoke and was Interrupted with frequent applicases. The last speaker of the evening was Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha, who was received with great eathusiasm and spoke most elo quently, dealing sledgehammer blows agains the opposing parties. Crescent campaign club of South

Omahawas present and rendered somelively campaign songs, contributing largely to the interest of the meeting.

#### HE STANDS ON THE PLATFORM. Mr. Richards Defines His Position on

the Amendment Question. Hon L. D. Richards, candidate for gov ernor, spoke in part as follows.

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are engaged in a great political campaign, in many rein a great political campaign, in many respects the most important one in the history of the state, and whatever the result may be the ballots cast on November 4 will be an expression of the people's will, and I shall be satisfied. We must be prepared to meet all kinds of campaign slander. Look up the life and character of each candidate on the tickets presented hunt down the history of the marties sented huntdown the history of the parties which they represent, study the plat-forms of principles enunciated by their

conventions, and when you have done all this I am sure you will not go wrong. I have been a republican in the ranks all these years, casting my first vote for that great captain, Ulysses S. Grant. In this contest we have the same old democratic party a our antagonist. It is the party that opposed the public school system, the homestead law and pension legislation. It is the party which has been and is now ten years behind the times. That party in this state today has a very faint hope of success. I will tell you how—by villifying the fair name of the state, by appealing to the passions and prejudices of the people, by magnifying the misfortunes and close times we have encountered, by multiplying our ills and creating disatisfaction among the people. They have advertised the state to the world at large as being poverty strikes, that farms are mortgaged for more than actual value, that our taxes are higher than in adjoining states in short, that no

hibitory amendment. Our democratic friends seem to think it would help their cause to have me publicly define myself on that question. Were I to do so, they would herald it over this proud state that the republican party is committed thereby. My republican friends here and elsewhere, both these who favor and those who oppose the amendment, thoroughly understand my position on the question, and I would have no hesitancy in publicly declaring that position were it not for the fact that such declaration would be construed by many as an attempt by me to commit the party on the question after that organization had, by common consent, in convention assembled, omitted it from its platform. Any declaration by me at this time would be considered as an addition to the platform, which was made prior to the nomination. If the platform was good enough to accept the nomination on, it is good caough to go before the people on.
It seems unwise for my republican friends to expect me to assume a responsibility to speak for the party, especially after the convention had an opportunity to consider it and refused to make it; party issue. If elected, the peo-ple have a right to expect and demand of me an enforcement of the laws and their ex-

#### AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN. It Will End in Victory After a Clear and Open Fight.

Hos. John C. Watson, chairman of the re-

publican state central committee, spoke, in substance, as follows:

The republican party of the state of Ne braska tonight enters upon its thirteenth gubernatorial campaign. In round numbers it is a quarter of a century since the party was formed in Nebraska, and this meeting is in the nature of the party's silver wedding, for at the end of Governor L. D. Richard's first term it will be about the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of Nebraska as a state in the union. The party as then or gamized entered upon its first state campaign, from which it emerged triumphant. In each successive year have Nebraska republicans followed its party standard to victory. Twelve times has Nebraska elected a republican government trades the party standard to second a republicant government. publican governor; twelve times has it declared for the republican judiciary; six times has it cast its electoral vote for the republicon presidenrial candidate. Though other states—Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, even Iqwa—have cometimes faitered and failed Nebraska never. Our colors, thanks to the conrage and consistency of our leaders and the bravery and patriotic leadership of our rank and file have patriotic leadership of our mark and file, have never been lowered. The order to retreat has sever been heard along our line, but after each political battle we have occupied the field from which the enemy has fied.

Twenty-three years ago the republican party of Nebraska took possession of the stategovernment, and well and worthly has it discharged its trusts and ministered to the progress and prosperity of the state. The party took it as a state of 50,000 population; it bolds it today an empire commonwealth. it holds it today an empire commonwealth with more than a million in habitants. The party came into power when the equal-lzed value of taxable property in its twenty-eight counties was \$49,000,000; it holds it today when the taxable wealth of its ninety counties foots up \$250,000,000. The party has governed the state honestly and well. It found it in debt \$500.00. Today it well. It found it in debt 800,000. Today it is out of debt, something that can not be said of any state with an alliance or prohibi-tion or a democratic governor. It has been the party aim in the administration of the state government to subserve the public good and to maintain untarnished the credit and high character of the state; to promote economy in every depart-ment, and in all respects to be faithful and true in the traditions and principles which have governed this country for the last twenty-three years. It has gone on from prosperity to prosperity, until today in all the elements of good government it will comthe elements of good government it will com-pare favorably with any state in the union. In short, after twenty-three years of rule, the republican party of Nebraska stands before the people of the state ready to render an ac-count of its stewardship, and with justifiable pride in vites the closest scrutiny of its record. So much for the past, I think this brief statement of the actual accomplishments of the republican party tells a story of duty honestly performed, of wise legislation, of

we have heretofore pursued.

This campaign is to be an aggressive and note defensive one. The republicans have no occasion for defense. Their record is clear. The democratic party of this state will have all it can attend to in defining and explaining its own record, its own platform, its ness tion and its clear. its position and its ticket.

Its position and its ticket.

I have not time to speak of all our nominees ndividually, nor indeed is it necessary, as you know them fully as well as I do. As a whole the ticket is as good none as was ever presented for the suffrages of the voters of Neuraska, and of its triumphant election there is no doubt.

there is no doubt.

But what do we find opposed to us? First, the prohibition party. And my friend, Dr. Payne, the candidate of that party for governor, will never know any relief for the suffering his name indicates, for nothing will cure him. Instead of being elected governor of Nebraska, this gentleman will learn next. Nevember, that the reachilian marks is the November that the republican party is the great painteller of this country. He has \$9.0 chances of drawing the capital prize of the Louisiana lottery wherehe has one chance of being elected governor of this state. But we have another ticket in the field. It

But we have another ticket in the field. It is called the alliance ticket, the independent ticket, the people's ticket. I do not know which name they will stick to, for this new party now in the field in different places assumes different names as may best sait its leaders' dishanest purposes. Not but that the alliance of Nebraska has a great many honest, upright, honeable men (connected with it. I do not doubt it. Butts leaders are only dead and dying politicians, trying to steal into office under an alias, under a talso name, wearing the mask of hypocrisy, not having the mailiness or courage to call them. having the mailiness or courage to call them selves by their true name. The managers of the independent ticket by to deceive the people, but they fool nobody. The idea of Burrows and some other demagognes calling themselves the people's party. It is equal to the impudence of the three tailors in Thread Needlestreet, who at the beginning of the century but footh to the world a familie. century, put forth to the world a faming proclamation beginning with, "We the peo-ple of England." It is not honest. It is not

manly. It is stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.

What difference is there, pray, between a democrat and an independent! If there is any difference, it is in favor of the democrat, for be fights his country with his visor raise and no concealment, while the other stabs while pretending to be its friend. They are striving for the same thing—the destriction of the party which made Nebraskus free state, put down the most girantic rebellion the world eyer saw and freed and enfranchised millions of slave.

The nominee for governor of the alliance ticket tells us if he is elected governor the United States will loan you all \$2.500 apiece, provided you own 160 acres of land. But if you do not own this land, now can you get this money! Why does he fix it at twenty-five hundred aptece! The government might as well loan as all the money we want and as well loan as all the money we want and make every one a millionaire and done with it. The cryss, "elect Powers and the Bur-rows ticket and money will be as plenty as the leaves in autumn." Allow meto say that honest men in the alliance party have been deceived by demagogues, and political tramps appeal to them as honest men and endeaver appeal to them as notice that their ways to convince them of the error of their ways. Whenever you hear a man declare all the world is dishonest but himself you hadbetter keep your hands on your packet.
Then we have mother party of economy

one can come here and hope to presper. And for what purpose! That democrats may be elected to office.

There is one question—a non-partism one—which many of our people consider of paramount importance. I refer to the prohibitory amendment. Our democratic friends a many which has been also to the second that republican institutions would prove a failure—the only political organization either in this or any other country which has been also to other country which has been able to keep up and continue political existence with-out even having a solitary fixed political prin-cipal. I mean the democratic party. My cipal. I mean the democratic party. My friends, I believe the present contest in this state, as usual, will be between the repub-leans and the same old democratic party, which the republicans are in the habit of beating. Despite the overwhelming defeat administered to them in 1888 by retiring Mr. Cleveland, the opposition are skillfully mass-ing their forces for the more determined onslaught upon the republican organization at the next state and national election. They say that the republican party is dead, but it is no such thing. The republican party, so far from being in a dring condi-tion, is full of lusty light and will achieve a grand victory this fall and in 1892. Itakesa wonderful amount of pounding to get the re publican party up to a keen temper, but when t is done it does not have to be repeated until the next time. Let the republicans of Ne-braska emulate the examples of their breta-

red in Maine and Wyoming. It is a good rule to stand by the party which has stood by the principles which we hold most dear. Stand by the regular republican organization, by the party which has never turned its back on anyman because ne was poor, or because he was ignorant, or because he was black. Let us join hand to hand in the ranks of this moble party, and liberty shall be saved for the future of the land.

# PURE REPUBLICANISM.

Principles of the Party and What it Has Accomplished.

The address of Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha was as fellows:

Fortwenty-three years has Nebraska had its star among the constellation of the azureblue of the American flag. Stepping azure blue of the American flag. Stepping into the union with a quarter of a million of people she has more than kept pice with the march of the world, until her population has increased 1,150,000. During the last ten rears no state in the union has kept an equal pace with her in the growth of her in dis-tries, in the extent of her agricultural production, in the development of her mercan-tile interests, nor in the growth of her population. Considering her youth as a state, she stands without a rival—without a peer among the states of the republic.

Forthese twenty-three years her political interests and destinies have been under the control of the republican party. At the bi-ennial elections for twenty-three years she has regularly installed a republican governor. At the coming election the republican party will not only honor itself, but will honor your ity of Fremontby the election of Governor

In the days of our youngstatehood we learned our republicanism from such old stat-warts as Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin F. Wade and Charles Summer. Later on the fires of party spirit were kept burning by the patriotic bravery of a Garffeld and the politcal genius of Ro-coeConkling. We still have with us the sterling integrity of John Shernan and the brilliantenthusiasm of James G.

this state who learned their republicanism from the career of the martyred Lincoln. We have with us boys who learned their republicanism while marching from Atlanta to the sea with General Sherman. We have with us boys who learned their republicanism with Sheridan while sweeping through the valleys of the Sherandosh. We have with us boys who learned their republicanism with Hooker while sweeping the clouds from Look-out mountain. We have with us boys who learned their republicanism while Gerneral Grant kept the fing aloft at Appomatiox. These are the boys whose republicanism still emains true to their state and their flag who will not forget their old comrade, Rich-

rds, on election day. During the last two years missionaries of discontent, discord and disconsion have been discontent, discord and disconsion have been traveling over this state, trying to disrupt the eld republican party, and to build up on its ruins a mongrel institution, sailing under the name of the "People" and the "Alliance" party. This new mongrel party resembles its democratic ally in that it is like an eld government mule—without pride of ancestry and without hope of succession.

Are we to forsake the old party, whose great deeds and graud achievements have ripened into a magnificent bistory, because Kem tells the people he is against the government?

Are we to forsake the old party because

prudencein public expenditure, of fidelily in every interestrarely equalled in the history of governments anywhere. The republican party, true to its traditions, has put forward its platform and its candidates pleaged by their past history to carry out to the letter the doctrines, of which we are so proud and for which we have sacrificed so much, and with knows more about the tariff than our old warmable by the feel centain to succeed. We have doctrines of which we are so proud and for which we have sacrificed so much, and with which we feel certain to succeed. We have not changed our tactics, nor do we propose to do so. We expect to elect our candidates and to continue the same general course, which we have herefofor pursued.

This campaign is to be an aggressive and not a defensive one. The republicans have no occasion for defense. Their record is clear. The democratic party of this state will have all it can attend to in defining and combining it own record, its own platform.

TARPE HILPS HE PARMER.

God gave to the people of Nebraska a soil well adapted for the raising of flaxsed as well as orn. Yet we seem never to have found it out, intilafter the war tariff came along, and a tariff of 20 cents per bushel was put upon flaxweed and a tariff of 25 cents per a livasouch oil

Gailon on irrased on.

Clark Woodman of Omaha, believing that
the farmers of Nebtaska could profitably devote a portion of their lands to the raising of
fixseed, himself purchased the seed in 1870,
loaned it out to the farmers of this state, and loaned Courto the farmers of this state, and enteredinto an agreement with a number of farmers to purchase all the flaxsed they raised. In 1870, under the beneficient protection of the tariff, he concluded to embarghis money in the building of linseed oil works, in the city of Omaha, investing a capital of \$0,000. That little plant has grown from its small beginning, until, today, it has acapital of \$1,00,000. Its great mills, smokestacks and warehouses tower upabove the surrounding structures, so that he imthe surrounding structures, so that he im-mensity of the institution can be seen from

every hiliside of the city.

During these twenty years growth that institution has parchased from the farmers of this state 7,100,000 bushels of flaxseel, and has paid to the farmers therefors, \$7,000 in money. During these twenty years 6,00,000 acres of landhave been devoted toraising flas-seed. It was the diverting of six mil-lion acres of land from the raising of cheap corn to the raising of a new product, which mought about a new source of revenue and

mought about a new source of revenue and created diversified interests.

During this same twenty years, this in sultation has furnished employment for a vast number of mechanics and skilled laborers, and paid them the sum of \$2,45,000. Its money has gone forth to buy muchinery, thus adding to the laboring interests of the iron industries. Its money has gone forth to purchase lumber to build its big institutions—thus contributing to those who delve in the deep forests. It has paid out its money to skilled arrisans, who reared its massive structures—thus giving employment and adding to the revenue of the carpenters.

ing to the recense of the carpenters.

During these twenty rears the oil and oil-cake produced and sold throughout the entre expansion the United States, has brought back to the state of Nebraska, in morror, \$0.080,000. This institution has a present capacity forhandling 3,000 bushels of flax-sed per day—or about 1,000,000 bushels per year. During the present season this insti-tution will distribute among the farmers of the state, for flaxeed morethan \$1,000,000. Here is agreat institution, standing as a monument of the beneficent and wide-pervading influence of the American protective tariff system, the benefits of which go to the farmer alone. When the start your tariff and that big institution must become a waste place, and the farmers of the state lose \$1,00,000 a

McKeighan tells the people in his congressional district that the low price of corn, in 889, was due to under-consumption. Time has demonstrated that it was due to over-pro-

luction.

The farmers of our state have seemingly insisted in devoting their time and energies to the raising of sorn, and seem to have become angry because the corn crop of last year was enermous, that Gol did not make the people use more than they wanted. That same God that makes the "rain to fall upon the and the unjust" alike, seems to have I His hand in the year 1890, and dirninished the corn crop so as to bring it down to the demands of the people And the result was that prices advanced to 42 cents per bushel. There s no answer to this financial condition of orn, except that there was an overproduc tion in 1889. In the face of this stem fact, the alliance party and the democratic party howl for free trade—howl for the destruction fourmanufacturing industries. They would drive out the laborers from the machineshops They would stop the whir of the spindle. They would close up the iron mills. They would put out the fire in the furnaces. They would turn loose from their employment the millions of men, which the tariff has fostered, and compethen to carn their living by plow-ing the farms and raising grains—diminish-ing consumption and adding to farm production. Is it not self-evident that such a doctrine

must lead to the depreciation of all that the THE PUBLIC WARRENOUSEMEN.

The republican party is the only party that has ever proposed an adequate remedy for this condition of affairs. Let me show you where the republican party, by its platform, has declared itself to be the true friead of the farmer and proposes to give him a remedy against low prices, caused by a temporary

over-proceduction:
CHOPS IN NEBRASEA FOR 1889.
Corn, bushels         149,741000           Wheat bushels         16,545000           Cats, tusheb         29,580,000
Total
Last pring

UNITED STATES AG BICULTURAL DEPARTMENT 

Surplus VALUE B. 

Percent increase 253 Janua Cosh export. 835,79,126 Assume Lastyear's wheat and out crop same as this year's wheat and out crop same walls has been equal to 20c per bushed-46,81,000 bushed at 20c. 89,582,200 Above will show what the farmers and usiness men would have gained on the crops with suitable storage capacity in the state, ndera public warehouse law, such as called or by the warchouse resolution in the repub-ican platform adopted at the last state con-

The democratic and alliance platforms conain so such resolution. Hence, no relief can e looked for from that quarter. Under the existing lawa grain elevator is

not a public warehouse. Hence the owner can refuse to receive grain for storage. This forces the farmer to sell his grain ordump it on the ground—if he does not burn it. It re-sults in disress and great sacrifice, as shown above, and sucumbs to the chattel mortgage A public warehouse law-as the republican platform proposes—compels the elevator com-panies to receive, ship, stere and handle grain.

without discrimination, under penalty, and compels the railroad companies to do the same. Under its provisions a farmer can storehis grain, and take advantage of the market. He can ship it anywhere, and hold it aslong as hepleases, provided, hepaysthe necessary charges for stonge and inspection, as regulated by the state; also insurance and he necessary freight charges-if he ships it When hestors his grain the elevator gives imarecept. This is considered the

best collateral by the banks. They will lend money on it within a certain percent or proportion of its value, at a low rate of interest. If on a call lam, Chicago banks have lamed as low as 3 percent per annum. If on a time loan the farmer can bold his grain as long as he pays the interest, and this will do away with a vast amount of capital loans. with a vast amount of capital loans. It will also open the grain markets of Ne-braska to all classes of bayers, and in this way the farmer canget the best prices for his grain. Had such a law been in force in 1889 it would have swed the farmers of Ne-braska \$50,000 00.

REVERBERATES AT HASTINGS.

Its Roar Arouses the People of the Second District to Action.

EIGHT THOUSAND OF THEM TURN OUT.

Tom Majors Cautions the Farmers Against the Democratic Wolf in Alliance Clothing-Address of Judge O. P. Mason.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 20.-[Special Telegram to Tan Ban |-The campaign in the Second district opened this afternoon in a manner foreshadowing deeply aroused interest in the questions of the day. Over eight thousand were present from points twenty miles around, the furmers coming in long processions, crowding the streets and the place of speaking. Prof. A. K. Goudy of Red Cloud, candidate for state superintendest, opened in a seat, well-put speech and made a favorable impression. Colonel Tom Majors, the coming liestement governor, followed. Prof. Andrews of Hastings college, in a short speech, fairly raised the roof with applause.

Tonight at the opera house Judge O. P. Masouspoke to an immen seand enthusiastic audience. Torn Bentos, candidate for state auditor, followed Judge Mason in a fiveminus te sposech. Mr. Harlm armed this evening in time to

assistin celebrating. He held the rapt attention of the large audience in athirtyminute speech, which was roundly applauded. He made a splendid impression with the people of Hastings and Vicinity.

#### A TIMELY CAUTION.

Farmers Warned Against the Demo-

cratte Wolfin Sheep's Clothing. Hon. Thomas J. Majors' address was full of good points happily raide. He spened with a few plain words to the farmers on the political situation and referred to the alliance movement at some length. The republican party had always been the friend of the farmer and the laborer and had shown its friendship by its deeds, not simply by promises. He urged them to be loval to the party and appealed for fair play. He cautioned them to beware of the democratic welf in alliance clothing. Let them strip the mask from the beast and show it up in its true form. He citel facts and circumstances showing them the danger in which they were of being caught in a democratic snare. Only of being caught in a democratic snare. Only those with their eyes that could walk into it unknowingly. If they were caught it would e their own faultand they would have them-elves to blame when they discovered that hey had performed as net which was prejudicial to their best interests.

Mr. Majors closed with a brilliant eulogy of Judge Harlan and the state ticket.

## THE ALLIANCE IN POLITICS.

The Supreme Folly of Deserting the Republican Party Demonstrated. Hon. O.P. Mason, ex-judge of the supreme

ourt of Nebraska, spoke as follows: I will tell you be easen why I am not an alliance man, and why no republican should leave the republican party and join the alliance movement. I have endeavored to consider with deliberation the purposes and alms of the alliance movement in the United States. With a large majority of the mem-bers composing this organization the motives their aspirations pure and patriotic. They are bonesty looking around for a ron-dy for what they regard as existing evils. They complain of railroad domination, of the combination of capital in the organization of rusis, of the mancial management of the country in the establishment of United States banks. The proposed remedy suggested for what they regard as an evil is to convert the federal government into a kind of parental and financial guardisa for every citizen who owns a piece of land or passes muster as a armer by securing him a loan on this land at arrier by securing fam a loan of this land at i low rate of interest from the federal gov-erament, but what of the millions who own no land or town lots! The laborers who live by their daily loil—the blacksmith, the car-penter, the contractor, the turner, the hodarrier, the bricklayer, the millions upon mil-ions of laborers outside of the farmer class virat provision is to be made for them! In ivil society every class is alike catitled to civil protection in person and property from the government. And no government should assume the guardia mhip of any class of its citizens or render them financial aid except for services rendered to that government. The soldiers fall within the class who have endered service to the government, but the armer assuch no more than the day laborer. Besides, the course proposed by the alliance would paralyze the energies of the class aided, destroy individual effort and strike a fatal blow at the great and substan-tial industry upon which the nation's pros-

perity in a great degree depends.
You have witnesset this hazardous result over and over again in every community. Two farmers live neighbors surrounded by like circumstances and conditions, each has a son of the same age equal in physical and mental strength and energy. One of these boys is sent out into the world to rustle for a living, tomakehis way, as we usually say Te becomes a ristler among men, self-reliant nergetic moulding business and trade around him, strong in power and influence in city, council and state, a strong factor in every department of the civil and social fabric, in school district in church and in state im-parting to his children and to his household the same elements of character he himself possessed. He pays his debts, he lifts his own morgages, he has no time to complain and find fault for he is engaged in mould-ing the whole web and warp of the social fabric, in building up, not in pulling down.
The son of the other man is the special delight of his parent. He relies upon the
parent, he turns to him for aid in every
emergency of life and he receives it. He becomes and is a mere cipher in society. He is helpless, a floater drifted by every current, can do nothing without parental aid. He is a useless factor in the social fabric. Parental aid has paralyzed effort and rained him. So you by the fostering care of a parental gov-ernment would make puling infants of the former class; helpless and useess, without self-reliance, will or enpacity for effort. No gentlemen, this will not do. Nothing must be done to cripple or paralyze

individual effort, but everything to encourage it. Money is not wealth, It is the standard by which we measure wealth. Spain has been a hunter of precious metals and directed all her energies to asquire the precious metals gold and silver. She is poor. England di rected her energies to industry, agriculture, rected her energies to Andustry, agriculture, manufacturies and commerce. She is rich. Money is not land and thouses. By the compendium of the census of 1880, there were farmers, planters, male and female landowners, 4,225,945; of the producers engaged in other occupations, 15,166,154. The entire producing labor population was 36,761,667; of this number, 4,25,546 were engaged in agriculture as expressed land from one near and culture as owners of land from one acre and upwards. There were of the labering class without lands 13 160 154. The total number of farms in the United States of three acres and upwards was 4,008,107. Now how is this alliance party going to supply these thirteen millions of laborers with money who have no lands tomortgage. These alliance men pro-pose and advocate class legislation favoring four millions as against three millions.

This is not fair. It is not honest.

It is similted that wide and sometimes painful contrasts in the social and financial condition of men suggests a suspicion that the purposes of nature have been thwarted. And it sught not to exasion surprise that those who suffer from social inequality sometimes demand a more equal share in the world's possessions or even assert the right of the majority to conflicate the property of the few who are very rich. But the land owners, above all classes, are bound by their

condition and situation to respect the right of property and the acquisition made through personal effort. All men universally access the validity of the transfer of such rights by gift or inheritance. This being so, it is a necessity that wealth accumulates incertain hands, and thus a state of inequality results at which the script of communities are stated as a script of communities are such as a script of communities are stated. hands, and thus a state of inequality results at which the spirit of communism manifests discontent. As long as men are been with different and varied faculties, some will exercise greater saracity than others in seizing upon the opportunity of self-alvantage, greater energy and industry, greater economy and self-denial. Some will be industrious, others idle, some will be industrious, others idle, some will be self-induscrit, others will be abstinent and exercise self-denial. So with equal possessions, degrees of personal excellence will vary and with equal personal excellence will vary and with equal personal excellence opportunities for comfort and refinement and laxury will vary. The only natural basis of communism would be an absolute equality of patural gifts arming men. This does not expatural gifts aroung men. This does not exist. Commanism at present reveals itself in a sullen jeabusy of the prosperous and mailigant hatred of monopolies and large inclustrial corporations, and absolute disregard of the mutural interests of capital and labor. This spiritis characterized by a determinaion to seek the pearst material advantage by the most direct means, heedless of unterior losses. There exists in this country, yes

in this state a small and neisy body of discontented iders who would gladly enforce a new distribution of greats even if it sweptaway the last traces of civilization. Can the American voter remain unmoved and hear the tramping incendiaries call upon their agents to apply this torca to the edifice of American society and the tenple of civil liberty!

The evidences of the spread of this spirit of communism has forced itself upon the attention of every observer, though few of us fully realise the threatening significance of

the facts. We notice, for instance, a destructive lostilly toward moneyedcorporations. For a few years past the national banks have been an object of constant de-nunciation, though the national banking system has secured us a currency unsurpassed in convenience, stability and safety, and the profits of banking have not been so excessive as to offer large temptations to capital. Should your indignation be directed toward a certain class of morey-leaders, mortgages and dealers in tax titles a case presenting greatstrength might be made out. But it is not these, but the national banks and the government's recognition of them which which now finds expression in the alliance. Reasoning takes no hold on them. The accompanying heresy is flatism in the circulating medium. For the follower of this delusion the logic of flamee and of history has

usion the logic of finance and of history has no meaning. Show him the danger and impracticability of an excessive paper circulation, either on the basis of reason or public and historicexperience, and he stands unmoved. The underlying motive is communist. The method of giving it effect by a secret organization is communistic. Hostility to banks is prompted mainly by leakeney of a class who live on the mainly by jealousy of a class who live on the interest of their money. Finds in is the sub-stitute for banks and an expedient for emptyig the nation's coffers. Rullroad corporations, though strictly in-

dustrial in their functions, receive a very largestare of the maledictions of the alliance very men and grangers. Undoubtedly these like many other powerful corporations, have many sins to answer for. But our fellow-citizens with communistic tendencies, seem utterly unable to understand that accumulated capital cannot afford to conductits operations at aloss nor at a much less profit than is earned by capital in general.

The alliance is a secret political organization and all such organizations are dangerous to a republican government. It is confined to a class and looks in its political theories only to the interests of a class. It seeks to lay a destroying hand on the greatessential elements of human progress, the combined and united efforts of all classes of society for the good of all. Itseeks to segregate politi-cal organizations into secret political socie-ties, aiming at advantages for that class only

And now, republican farmers who have oined the alliance movement, you have a duty to perform. You owe a duty to the state to your families and your children You have a stake in society and in the wel-fare of the state which to you and to me is more than life. It involves the future of your children and of mine; their prosperity success or failure; the day-spring of hope, a future radiant with prosperity, or the night of despair, rain and claimity. For now nearly thirty years, in peace and is war, the republican party to which you rightfully be-long has guided and guanted the administration of national affairs. This party has watched over the interests of the people and the nation has been blessed with a full measure of presperity. It has become the glory and admiration of the world. Stay by it in the present and in the future as you have in the past and the wisdom of its policy will redound to the glory of the na

tion and the state give lustre to the wisdom of your judgment. The nation's history is the history of the republican party for the past thirty years. Its record is one of deeds, worthy deeds, unsurpassed and unsurpassable in the bistory of the nation. Alike honorable in peace and i war, protecting labor and the laborer, giving homes to the homeless, striking the shackels of slavery from more than four million of laborers. Its history is an honored one, resplendent with glory stay by it. Defend it as you would defend the homes and the graves of your children and your sires and the soldiers who laid down their lives that the union should be preserved and the nation

# Alliance Men at Stanton.

STANTON, Neb., Sept. 20 .- [Special to THE BEE ]-Mayberry and Wright candidates on the alliance ticket spoke to a fair sized audi ence in the court house yesterley. The pres entgovernment was condemned as corrup androtten. May berry said that if a change was not sujetly made at once it would come was not quietly made at once it would come like a clap of thunder. The government is piling up money to buy a corner lot in a graveyard where all the great republics of the past have been buried. The monopolists, trusts and railroads are not to olame. The Omaha press received its share of condemna

Refused to Endorse the Alliance.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Sept. 20.-[Special Tel egram to THEBEE |- The democratic county convention was held here today and the following nominations were made: County representative, George H. Clark of Diller; county attorney, A. H. Moulton of Fairbury commissioners, A. Waggenerand E. Rosener Anattempt was made in the convention to endorse some of the alliance nomines, bu the scheme failed and the ticket norminated is straight democratic

Disgusted with Mckeighan.

SUTTON, Neb., Sept. 20. - Special to THE Brr. 1-Several alliance men who have been sent to Red Cloud by their lodges have returned and report the McKeighan record werse than represented by the press. "It is simply disgusting, said one man, "and his candidacy is a mistake on the part of the all Richards stands well in Clay county and will get a big majority.

#### Miss Willard at Columbus. COLUMNUS, Neb., Sept. 20. - [Special to Time

Brr. |-An sudience of about six hundred greeted Miss Willard at the operahouse last evening. The amendment was the subject of herdiscourse. Every township in the country sent delegations. Genou, Platte Center and many other towns were represented by large delegations.

#### Merrick County Republicans, CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Sept. 20 - Special

Telegram to THE BEE - Merrick county re publicans today nominated Frank Jewell, a pieneer farmer, for representative. W. Thompson was renominated for county atter

A Clear Field For the Alliance.

Aima, Neb., Sept. 20 - Special Telegram THE BEE. |-At the Republican county convention held here today C. A. Luce was nom-inated for representative and C. C. Flassburg for countyattomey. Both gentlemen declined to run. This leaves only the alliance ticket in the field.

Fourth Ward Democrats.

The democrats of the Fourth ward met last ightat Washington ball and elected the ollowing officers of the clab: John J. O'Connor, president; Warren Switzler, first ice president; Truman Buck, second vice resident; Jerome Pentiel, secretary; James odfrey, assistant secretary; Patrick H. After considerable informal talk about the

ign the dub adjourned to meet next aturday night.

# NATURALIZNG FOREIGNERS.

The Matter Discussed by the Republican Central Committee.

The republican county central committee netlast night at the Millard hotel. The atendance was good and the first business taken up after reading the minutes of the previous meeting was that pertaining to naturalization papers for those who wish to

become voters.

Mr. O'Keeffe spoke for the Second ward and James allen for the Eighth ward, saying that the Second and the Eighth would not need any assistance in that particular, as the personal rights leagues and the republican lubsin those wards were looking after the getting out of naturalization papers. The Third and Seventh wards also reported that

to help would be needed there.

It was the feeling of some of the members of the committee that the matter of taking

of the committee that the matter of taking outpapers should beleftlargely to the personal rights leagues.

The following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That his the sease of this committee that the city charter of Omaha should be americal so as to provide for issuing grading bonds on a vote of the people, to cover one-half the cost of grading also copowering the mayor and council to create grading districts and to issue grading bonds; also extending the time for payment of grading to cover a period of three years on the installment plan at a low-rate of interest.

Resolved, That the chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of act with a like committee from the demogratic central committee for the purpose of having all cardidates for the legislature pledged to the support of this idea.

The committee went into executive session and along with some other matters attended to, the committee accepted an invitation from

to, the committee accepted as invitation from Major Furny of the congressional committee to attend the congressional convention at Plattsmouth next Tuesday night. Every member of the committee expressed a desire and intention to attend the congressional

## A CURIOUS RELIC.

The First Time Table Ever Issued by the Union Pacific.

ELKHORN, Neb., Sept. 20.-[Special to THE BEE. |-In a dark and dreary corner of the Union Pacific railway's freight house in this city, and in harmony with its surroundings, stands a superannuated office desk, which, if appearance cut any figure, is of the vintage of 1812. For twenty-four years has this piece of furniture occupied a conspicuous place in the company's office here, and not until Agent Reihing took possession of the new depot building recently, was it relegated to its present quarters, in order to make room forme of more convenience and modern de-With it went a relic of the company's swaddling clothes days, as it were. When Kearney, this state, was the roads western terminus, and when in place of its unsar-passed road bed, easy grades and steel rails of today, two parallel streaks of rust marked its today, two parallel streaks of rust marked its course westward across the great American Sabara towards the star of empire. This reminescence is an original, and the only known copy to be in existence of the Union Pacific time table No. 1, together with the company's rules and regulations, signals, etc. The card is printed on a poor quality of manilla paper and is foxlo inches in size. It s pasted on one end of the old desk, and despite the repeated attempts of railroad men and others to remove it, is still there demon-strating the A1 quality of "Stickeern & Co's" mileage. The following is a fac simile copy of the card :

UNION PACIFIC BAILWAY.

Time table No.1, to take effect August 23, l e'clock p. m. STATIONS North Bend Shell Creek Columbus

#### Meeting points. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The clock in the cashier's office at Omaha. will be the standard time, and conductors and engine men will regulate their time-

2. Trains going west will have the right of track for one hour behind time. If not then at meeting point, train going east will proceed, keeping one hour behind card time until meeting westward bound train. 3. At meeting points conductors will allow five minutes for variation of time, if trains

due have not arrived. 4. Trains going east will side-track at meeting points.
5. Trains will leave Omaha and Kearney on time, whether trains due have arrived or

6. Conductors are authorized to call on division men for assistance is case of accident, and in leading and unloading cars. SIGNALS. 7. A stationery red flag by day or lastern by night denotes that the track is imperfect

and must be run over with great care. flag by day or red lantern by night waved upon the track signifies that the train must come to a full stop. The waving of a hat, or any like action shall be regarded as a signal of danger and not passed unnoticed.

8. A red flag by day, or a red light by night displayed on front of an eagine indicates that an engine or train is following. When nec-

essary to stop a train on account of obstructions, or other dangers the signal must be dis-played forward and back at least half a mile from such obstruction or danger. A lamp swinging across the track signifies to stop. A lamp raised up and down, go ahead. A lamp swinging over the head,

back up. 10. One stroke of the bell signifies to stop.

Two strokes, go ahead. Three strokes back.

11. One puff of the whistle is signal to set brakes and stop. Two puffs is signal to loose brakes and three puffs a signal to back

12. Trackmen must use good judgment and caution at all times, as under the telegraph system of working the road a train may be along at any moment. At all times when a rail is to be taken out or other work done which will render the road impassable for trans, a man must be sent out in each direction with proper signals to warn approaching trains. If work is being done which will render the track unsafe for trains running at their usual speed, a stationary red flag must be set at least 600 yards from the spot. SAM'L B REED,

General Superintendent. Omaha, August 22, 1866.

# AND RE-ECHOES AT BEATRICE

An Enthusiastic Audience Crowds the Audi. torium to Its Fullest Capacity.

SPEECHES BY BRILLIANT ORATORS.

Will Gurley Extells the Virtues of the Party of the People and

Calls Forth Lond and Long Applause. BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 20 .- [Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. The republican campaign was enthusiastically opened by a largely attended meeting at the Auditorium in this city tonight. By 80 clock the Auditorium was crowded to its full capacity with an interested and enthusiastic audience. The meeting was opened by an eloquent but brief speech by Hon George B. Everett of this city, in which a good measare of sound republican doctrine was expounded. Mr. Gurley was then introduced by the chairman and was received with the most welcoming applause. His speech was frequently intercupted with loud plaudits. Mr. Garley was followed in a brief speech by General L. W. Colby and one or two other

### THE PARTY OF THE PEOPLE. It Protects Alike the Farmer and the

ocal speakers.

Laborer. Will F. Gurley of Omaha spence his ad-

dress as follows:

"In November, 1888, the state of Nebraska gave Benjamin Harrison, the republican candidate for president, 25,000 majority over Grover Claveland. The campaign of 1884, when the republican party met with temporary defeat under the leadership of that superb American, James G. Blaine, was one of individual slander and falsehood of vituperation bitter and personal. The conflict of 1888 was a conflict which dwarfed all personalities, the voice of the slanderer was heard no longer in the land, and the two great political organizations in the struggle for national supremacy waged a conflict of ideas. Benjamin Harrison was elected, because he stood before the people as the exponent of a great system and his election was a vindication of that system by the American people—protection to American ladiustries. ressas follows:

can people—protection to American laddistries.

"And yet there are those who have the
hardshood to say that 25,000 citizens of Nebraska, carolled as republicans in 1888, who
worked and veted for Harrison and protection to American ladustries, will refuse to
follow the republican standard in the lands
of Lacius D. Richards, but will enter the
campand become the followers of Powers,
Boys and Paine. Iden't believe it."

The speaker then proceeded to read comments from the British pressupon the MeKinley bill. In one of the English trade
journals this significent paragraph was found:

If the increased duty of I cent per pound,

If the increased duty of 1 cent per pound, proposed on the plate, is carried, the occupation of three-fourths of those engaged in the late trade will be gone, and our manufacturers and their workaren if they continue in the basiness, must employ their capital and experience on the otherside of the Atlantic.

"We should bear in mind that a very large percent of every duty imposed upon foreign articles and commodities, is a tariff upon foreign labor, a restriction upon the pauper labor of Europe, a barrier, between the ill-paid workingmanef Britain, and the prosperous mechanic of America, a bulwark between the serfs of Russia and the agricul-turalists of the great west.

To illustrate. Here is a carved oaken table. Follow it back if you please to the iome where it was born, and then accomoany it step by step through its transforma-ion. Youderstands the oak, monarch of the forest. It is hown down by the hands of abor, the sons of toll hack its tremendous trunks into logs, other laborers by the aid of horses and warrons drag these logs to the mill, there by the assistance of machinery, guided by the hand and brain of skilled labor, guided by the ham and brain of skilled labor, the logs are sawed, and oak planks are taken to the planing mills. From thence they go into the handsof the joiners and carvers, and bycand bye, the massive table, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" is before our eyes. How much of the cost of that table think you is in the labor? The greater part by far and if we placed a day on also. by far, and if we placed a duty on oaken tables, wouldn't it be a tariff on foreign labor and a protection of the home labor exsended in the making of the table in Amer-

The speaker then proceeded to discuss the advantage derived by the American farmer from the duty on wheat. The American farmer can even now with difficulty com-pete in a foreign market with the agricultur-alists of India and Russia. Farm labor in India, Europe and England if much cheaper than in America. The wheat crop in India, Russia and Italy is continually increasing, and as a conscouence the demand for Ameri-can wheat in foreign markets is correspondingly diminishing. The American farmer must protecthis home market from the encreachment of foreign competitors, who unless he is protected, by reason of their cheap later, will be able to undersell him in his own home. The mechanics, artisans and of America make the home

market for the farmer. Statistics were then read showing that Canada experted annually to this country \$25,000,000 worth of agricultural products, which Canadian authorities admit cannot be experted should the McKinley bill become a. law: which simply means \$25,000,000 annually to the American farmer by reason of the increased consumption of the home

The speaker dwelt at length upon the effeet of free trade in Ireland, and cited num-erous Irish leaders and historians as to the ruin and destruction brought upon the Irish people by England's coercive measure of free

In this campaign we have the republican party against the field, or rather, the field against the republican party. Democrats, alliance party men and prohibitionists all have their gons levelled in the same direction, all hunting the same game. And if there are any republicans here tonight who have thought seriously of voting for the candidates on the alliance or prohibition ticket. I want to take them into my confidence here and now, and tell them a political secret, a democratic secret. The democratsdon't care to get republican votes for Boyd don't care to get republican voies for Boyd, throughout this state; they don't expect to. But if they can get republicans to vote the allianceticket or the prohibition ticket that is just what they want, because they say that every vote taken from the republican ticket, no matter whether it goes to Boyd, increases the democratic strength. Remember this, you men of the farmers' alli-ance who are republicans, remember this, you gestlemen who can vote for your amendment without forsaking your party. Com-pare that party record with the record of de-

pare them in the light of history.

The speaker discussed at length the personnel of the tickets, state and congressional.

The fallacy and absordity of the position taken by Powers and his colleagues on the question of government loans was exposed, and after discussing the local situation in Gage county, the speaker closed with these

We have heard it stated that "the old ropublican ship is leaking now." No 1 ? "We know what master laid thy keel. What workman wrought thy ribs of steel, Who made each mast, and sail, and rope, What anvils rang, what hammers beat, In what a forge and what a heat. Were shaped the anchors of thy hope. Fear not each sudden sound and shock, Tis but the wave and not the rock, Tis but the finpping of a sail, And not a rent made by the gale. In spite of rocks and tempests roar, In spite of false lights on the shore, Sall on Nor fear to breast the sea, Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee

Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, Our faith! triumphant o'er our fears, Are all with thee! Are all with thee.