THE CAMPAIGN IN NEBRASKA.

The Three-Cornered Fight from the Republican Standpoint.

THE SITUATION CANDIDLY REVIEWED.

Mr. Rosewater's Speech at Hebronon the Fallacies of Galvanized Greenbackers and Their Doctrine of Repudiation.

The following address was delivered at Hebron, Neb., Thursday, October 9, by Hon. E Rosewater and appeared in THE BEE at the time. By repeated requests from various sections of the state the address is republished in this issue of THE BEE as fol-

Mr. Chairman and Feltow-citizens: We are now on the eve of the most important election which has evertaken place in Ne braska since she entered into the sisterbood of states, and, while this is called an "offyear,31 the outcome of this election will in many respects be just as important as any presidential election at which our citizens have participated. I have been a republican, like the gentleman who preceded me, ever since 1856, and while I could not cast my vote in Nebraska for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 because this state was then still a territory, I voted for Ulysses S. Grant in 1868 and for every republican candidate for president since this state has been in the union, and I have no regrets to offer, nor apologies to make for the course I have pursued.

The republican party has as grand and

glorious a record as any political organiza-tion that ever managed the affairs of a nation. It has been in power thirty years, with an interin of four, and the intermission has been of great benefit to enlighten people as to its merits as a manager of national affairs. During the four years of democratic adminis-tration every effort was made to unearth fraud, to unearth corruption, to unearth dis crepancies in the national treasury which had been managed twenty-four years, from Abra-ham Lincoln down to Chester A. Arthur, by the republican party. In that treasury de-partment, where during that period billions and billions of money had been handled, every dollar was accounted for, not a penn, was missing. O, yes, they did discover a discrepancy of two cents and after diligent search they found two pen-nies that had rolled out in the vault of the treasury and were lying under a keg of coin With all the billions that had been handled by the men who made our greenbacks, and national currency, and issuedour bends, with all the money that had been coined there.

with all the vast sums that had been collected the internal revenue, the percentage o osses was very much smaller than it had been during any administration the demo crats had up to 1860. I need not say to you here that the repub lican party has at all times been the party of freedom and progress. That is a matter of The democratic party has been a party of reaction and obstruc-It has for more than a quarter of a century been marching five or ten years, be hind the republican party. Every championed by the republican party has been opposed by the democratic party, but in the due course of time when the policy had been

accepted and proved beneficial, the demorate fall in and claim to be the originators Now right here in the state of Nebraska which only thirty-six years ago was carved out as a territory, during the throes of a great struggle for liberty—the Kansas and Nebraska contest—the question arises whether the people of this state will surren der the government, which has been held successively by republican administrations for twenty old years, into the hands of dem-

ocruts. I cannot review the history of the demoratic party in Nebraska, for it has so history. With one single exception, that of treasurer of the state, Mr. Sturdevant, it never elected state officer. And that state officer failed signally to live up to his antimonopoly pledges And now we are confronted with two par-ties in the state; the democratic party, with a straight democratic ticket, and the people's party, made up chiefly of members of the farmers' allunce, which is being steered

crats or men who are in collusion with dem

toward the democratic camp. The principles these two parties are now supporting are in some respects alike; the main object is to down the republican party at any cost. The democratic party, in its platform, has reiterated a great many stale old platitudes, and some few new things that old patitudes, and some few new things that accord with popular sentiment at the present time. Some of them are simply delusions, in my opinion at least, such as the unlimited silver coinage proposition. I believe the silver bill passed by the last congress is ample for all purposes. It assures an increase of our currency, backed by silver buillon of \$5.00 0000 every worth. I by silver bullion of \$5,000,000 every month. do not believe that free coinage would be of any benefit to the farmer, the laborer or the I do not see why the government of the United States should pay more to the silverkings of Colorado and Nevada for their silver bullion than it is worth on the market. I do not understand why Uncle Sam should take the bullion of the mining millionaires, coin it free of charge into silver dollars and hand it back to them again as legal tender.

ment of the people, free from all interference on the part of politicians. We were assured that all the old methods of trickery that the that all the old methods of trickery that the stamp on it; if you had a check to draw on a stamp; if you used in the old parties were to be discarded, and a new system of very pure government substituted. What do we find! We find four or fivemen putting their heads together, setting up the pins. We find packed caucuses and conventions, with the same old trickery, and worse bessism than would be submitted to by members of either of the old parties. This was to be a people's movement, and very naturally it was expected that all the people in sympathy with it were to have a fair chance of choosing its candidates. Did they have such a chance: The apportionment made by the bosses, or dictators, as some call them, was a most consummate piece of jugglery. Douglas county, with a populaof jugglery. Douglas county, with a population of over 150,000, and more than 15,000
workingmen, was given twenty-five delegates in the state convention, and Frontier
county, with a population of less than 9,000,
was given twenty-four delegates. Lancaster
county, with a population of over
75,000, was given twenty-four delegates
in the people's convention, and Red
Willow county, with a population of 8,750,
was represented by sixteen delegates. Saline
county, with over 19,000 population, had one
delegate less than Hitchcook county, with
Omaha for skilled labor was \$6 a day to brickdelegate less than Hitchcock county, with her 5,700 population. The object of this gerrymandering was manifest to everybody that attended the state convention. The counties in the burnt district of the Republican Valley were given the preponderance of votes in order to defeat General Van Wyck's candidacy, who was invincible with the working men of Lincoln and Omaha. Van Wyck has always been an anti-monopolist; he is a farmer himself and a member of the alliance. He represented this state creditably in the national senate, and enjoys a national reputation. He was shelved by this packed convention and a man substituted who has never been a member of any legislative body, has never been tried in any pub-

lic office except that of commissioner in a sparsely sellled county.

Now, I have nothing to say against Mr. Powers as a man, but of his ability to administer the offairs of this state we have no evidence as yet. We have no evidence that he is capable of managing even a small farm. So far as can be learned he has failed to achieve success anywhere, and now he ex-pects us to elect him chief executive of a state with nearly eleven hundred thousand

population and \$1,000,000,000 of property.

The same may be said of other candidates on the people's independent ticket. The on the people's independent tiexet. The farmers and working men have been invited to join in a movement for better government and purer men. What have they been of-

fered!
You have a candidate for congress in your district who, as I am told, has not such a record as would be considered pure and entirely sadefiled. I will not go into details about it.

It is not necessary to do that, but suffice it to say that he has been trusted in a public place that demands the most unbeading integrity and requires a man of temperate habits and clear judgment. In that place he has been found atterly wanting. Now, he is to go to congress. What for: Simply because he lives in a sod house. Why does he live in a sod house! Why do the farmers that live in his county almost all live to commolious frame houses, reasonably well furnished, and why have these neighbors of McKeighan cattle, sheep and poultry and why has he nothing to show for the industry of these years! If he is an exemplary farmer, he ought at least to be able to cope with all the other farmers of his neighbor hood unless some calamity has deprived him of his means of subsistance. No one says he has had twins every twelve months in his family. [Laughter.] No one charges that he has an enormous lot of relations to support. and so far as I can learn the man is poor simply from a want of thrift and lack of sobriety. Is that the kind of a man to send to the national legislature form the Second ngressional district! I doubt it. |Ap-

Right here let me ask you'f McKeighan is elected tocongress, what will he do the rel For the next two years, the republican administration will remain in power, and whether the house of representatives is democratic or whether the house is republican the policies of the republican party will pre-vail. McKeighan will be simply a dead letter; he will haveno more to do with the ap-pointment of a simple village postmaster than the city marshal of Hebron; he will have no more to do with creating or extend-ing post routes in his district than any memyour city council and perhaps not as much, for if they are republicans, they may be able at least to wield some influence rough the republican representa-es of this state in the upper house, not in the lower And if there are any through other things to be done in the district there are any other cities in this district need ing pestoffice buildings, if you need new land offices or anything requiring the expenditure of money in any direction, you will have no ossible chance of securing appointments of appropriations through McKeighan.

But we will be told that McKeighan is a great financier; that the policies he will advocate in the national legislature will soon give the far west and working men of Nebraska unbounded prosperity Every man, woman and child is to have the money they ask for. Farmers will be able to borrow money at 2 per cent. The repeal of the present tariff will give you free trade, and you will be able to buy in the chemest market and sell in the dearest.

Now, what will it be in reanty? What yould be the effect of two or three, or lifteer McKeighans in a house composed of 350mem bers with a republican senate and a repul an president! Why, nothing It would like the dog barking at the moon. M Keighan would scarcely be known in the committee even if he appeared before them, and so far as his financial policies—or fallacies, I call them—are concerned, they would simply be emptied into the congressional waste basket.

The flat money theories that Powers and McKeighan havebeen advocating in the state that is, the thory of flat money-have been exploded long ago way back as 1872. When deorge Francis Train was a candidate for resident of the United States on a fiat money atform there were only about \$,000 vote in Nebraska walling to subscribe to such wild

McKeighan, Kem and Bill Dech and other candidates of the new party everywhere pointbackto the "good old prosperous times of 1860," right after the war, when they say therewereso many more dollars percapits in circulation; when the laborergot \$2.50 or \$3 a clay, and the farmer got a bushel for his wheat. Let take a look backward and see how 'presperous old times" worked. In the mid die of 185, when the contending armic marched home from the battlefield, a million of destroyers of property came home and re sumed ordinary avocations wherever the could find employment. When they came they found most of the places filled, and wherever an old soldier was given a place another man was crowded out, so presently we had a country full of unemployed men; in avery short period the men began to wanderall over this land in quest of em ployment. Then began the tramp period There were tramps everywhere. Tramps or the public highways; people could scarcely go with safety from one part of the country to another. In every little city and big city scores of men were about the streets, seeking shelter in the julls sometimes rather than to sleep on the sidewalks under the open skies. The legislatures were obliged to enact law o protect the people from these tramps. This hose good old

when the laboring man got \$2.50 a day.

And about this time what were the price of things that the laborer and farmer had to buy! I went to work the other day to inves tigate for myself and see how prosperous th man was that got \$2.50 a day and I found this state of affairs: I found if he was a marrie man and wished to buy a calico dress for his wife he would pay from 40 to 60 cents a yard for calico. A calico dress with hooks and eyes and one spool of cotton (which was 20 cents) cost \$5.40; today you can buy the same dress for 70 cents. In 1856 one sack of flour cost the laborer \$1.50; today he gets it for \$3.50. Coffee was 45 cents a pound, today it is 30 cents; in 186 four pounds of granulate sugarsold for a dollar, today he can gettwelve pounds for a dollar; candles were 40 pound, today they are 15 cents; rice was selling at 20 cents a pound, today it is 8 cents pound; vinegar was % cents a gallen, now is 30 cents; teawas \$2.30 a pound, today it is \$1.00; syrup was \$2.30 a gallon, now it is % cents; a washboard sold for 60 cents, now The silver bill passed by congress has no-priously added millions of dollars to the realth of the bullion owners. That was \$1.00 now it costs 40 cents; coal oil was sellforeseen by those who understood the law of log at \$1.40 a gallon, now it is 15 cents; some supply and demand. Not only have we paid for was 17\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents a pound, now it is 6 cents; as bullion mined in the United States, but vast ordinary bedstead cost \$20 to \$25, now he can quantities of silver imported from Germany, buy one for \$3 to \$6; other furniture in the same proportion. The comhave been seld for 25 percent more than their movest kind of an overcoat cost \$20 to \$25. value in the markets of the world previous to and now can be bought for \$5 to \$8, the passage of the silver bill. the laboring manhad t Now let me take a look at the independent clothe himself and family was three times as 's party. At the outset it was an-ed that this was a spontaneous move-high during those "good old times of pros

bank you had to put on a stamp; if yo wanted to make a deed to a piece of propert there had to be a stamp on it; if you wanted to take out a life insurance poricy there had to be a stamp on it; if you wanted to send a message by telegraph, you had to put on a stamp. Every bottle of medicine had a stamp on it, every box of matches had a stamp on it ever photograph had a stamp on the back. Ther were stamp duties on tea and stamp duties upon coffee. In addition to that, there was an income tax levied on wage workers and salaried men, and on all classes. These ar the good old prosperous times that the gen tleman wants to return to. I for mysel

Omaha for skilled labor was \$6 a day to brick layers for ten hours' work; today he gets \$4.5 for eight or nine hours' work; the machinist the blacksmith and carpenter get almost the same wages today that he did in 1866. The printer carns more today than hedid twent better fed; his children go to better schools and his family wears better materials; the live in better houses, have more leisure a are better off in every respect, and their con-dition has occu improved under republican administrations cand s. |Arepublican for tweaty-five yearw tempolause.] are we promised nder the day of jubilee has come! We are promised great things, but what kind of prosperity will we get when the stock of currency is watered in this country and the dollar won't buy any more of the necessaries of life than it did at the close of the war! They say to the debto class their salvation is in getting more money into circulation. I never had any money to loss. I belong to the debter class. I believe I am paying more interest than any one man in the state of Nebraska, but I have borrowed good money and I propose to pay back the kind of money I ber-rowed; if I had borrowed wheat I would

to borrow within the last five or ten years, and the money we have borrowed was worth 100 cen is on the dolar. Shall we now say to our creditors, "We propose to repudiate this debt or pay it with the new kind of money that is not worth 100 cents on the Gollar?" Don't you see what calamity would befall the country if this first scheme of paying dests would be carried into effect! Within a quarter of a century the republi-an party pand off all but about \$000,000,000 of as \$2,300,000,000 of its bonded debt, and it has

raised the national creditabove that of any country on the globe. If you water the stock of money the credit of the ration will be weakened if not de stroyed. This country is now saving him dreds of millions a year by the reduction of interestrates on the public debt—national, state and municipal. Shall we now go back and recklessly destroy public con-

In 1877 during those prosperous times I por rowed \$3,000 at 12 per cent compound interest, and in six years I paid \$10,000 interest on loan. At that time 15 per the legal rate of interest Nebraska Two years ago I borrowed \$200,000 from an insurance company at 6 per cent. Depreciate the national currency by infla-tion and their rate of interest will be raised to 10 percenter they would foreclose when

Righthere let me call your attention to this fact: The sale of a commodity and its value is governed by the laws of supply and demand, but money is not governed by the laws of supply and demand, and the reason is obvious. When money is abundant every body is speculating and borrowing money because the thinks he can make more money. He grages in some speculative enterprise in which willing to pay the money lender a high rate But speculation is dull, business is quiet, and there is a large amount of money loanable at low rates of interest. This has been the state of affairs for the last five or six years. The rates of interest have gradually gone down. Every body who knows anything about financial affairs will agree with me, that all over the country there has been a gradual reduction of the interest rate, and today there is a very large amount of mency loaned upon farms in this state at 7 per cent, and even at 6 per cent in terest, and any man who has good security can get loans renewed at that rate. But the money shavers, men who loan money upon chattel securities, and the mid-dle men between the legitimate banker and the borrower, have been charging 2 and 3 per cents month in this state. For that the republican party is not responsible.

Nepraska now has on her statute books strong usury laws, and in its platform the party is pledged to make these usury laws still more stringent through the next legislature so as to protect these people who are willing to avail themselves of the protection afforded by better laws. But, as rnatter of fact, all this bue and cry abou cheapening money by filling the country with green backs, is a delusion. If we had today three times as much money in the country as we have now, the debtorclass would get no because money would beloaned at a higher rate of interest than it com-

mands now friend Kem in the Third district points with pride to the \$1,500 mortgage he has on his farm, which he hopes some day to pay off by borrowing money at 2 percent of the national government to the extent of one half of the appraised verse of his tand. New Mr. Kem's 160 acre farm is assessed at 85 per acre, or \$30. Under his own proposition he would only be able to borrow \$400 at 2 per he would only be able to borrow \$400 at 3 cent, to pay off a mortgage of \$1,500. W would be do with \$400 in paying off a \$1,500 mortgage! He would have to raise \$1,100 somewhere else. [Applause.] If he could not raise it, he would have to inflate the appraisements of that property up to the full \$3000 to secure that loan of \$1,500 (which would be more likely than anything else because that would be the most common course pursued) and what would be the result The government would have a farm for after a while and Kem would be somewhere [Applause.] But probably not in

In the Argentine Republic the same thing was tried recently with this result: The people of the Argentine Republic, taking example from our flat system during the war a currency which the gove leaned at 2 per cent on farming land. praisers were appointed and everybody wanted to be an appraiser. It was a profitable business, better than going to congress a good deal. The appraisements were made about three times the value of the land and the government loaned the farmers money and the farmers failed to pay the 2 per cent interest when it came due, and the govern-ment new has got the land. In the mean time vast quantity of irredeemable currency. issued \$189 per capita, gold went up sky high and the country was speedily bankrupted Today the Argentine Republic is completely wrecked and everything is almost at a stand still. That is exactly what would follow the adoption of the wild sceme proposed by our alliance leaders.

We were told today by my friend, General

We were took today by my friend, General Van Wyck, that both parties have pursued the same financial policy. That is true, and no other policy could have been pursued with safety to the people of the United States. Certainly the democrats would have pursued a different policy from the republicans, if for no other reason than to differ, but when they came into power they found they had to do precisely the same thing. Not because Wall street ordered it. That is simple nonsense. What is Wall street anyhow? A lot of reckspeculators who go in for making largest amount of money in the shortest possible time, men who gamble in gold when it is at a premium, in railroad stocks, telegraph stocks, mining stocks, and every species of collateral. They don't care how much you inflate the currency—the mere Wall street was behind the sil ver bill and wanted free coinage; the conservative people of the country do not. Wall street men make millions one day and then go on bearing down and depreciating the stocks that they bulled up and make more money. Wallstreet was in its glory during the in-flation period between 1866 and 1873. Wall street was just booming. The gold exchange gamblers made millions and millions, with 1873 came a day of reckoning. Northern Pacific bubble that had been flated by Jay Cook collapsed and hundreds of thousands of men all over this country were absolutely rulned; hundreds of them com-mitted suicide to escape the disgrace; many of them were not able to face their families, who had been reared in magnificence and affluence. Thousands migrated out of this country and sought to recuperate their fallen fortunes abroad. No one who remembers this panic and collapse will want anything

like this financial scheme so highly recom mended by our flat money agitators. If any one was wanted to go to Grand Island to manage the sugar beet factory, you would look for somebody who had some knowledge of making sugar from beets; if a manager was wanted for the Omaha smelting works we would want somebody who un-derstands the handling of silver and gold ores and knew something about chemistry. If you wanted somebody to run a great print derstood printing, or at least the manage ment of it But when you want somebody to manage the finances of the nation you have got to go to a digout and get aman who never handled a thousand dollars in his life. Although the American people can truth-fully boast of having the most stable and reliable currency in the world, every paper dol-lar as good as a gold dollar, and gold, sliver and paper interchangeable without discount or premium in every section of the country Maine to Oregon. We are constantly told that the administration of our finances is going from bad to worse from year to year, that the industrial classes and the soldiers have never been able to keep a correct accounty judge in the settlement of estates Such gentuses feel perfectly at home in the discussion of the most intricate problems of national financiering. They know just how much and what kind of currency the government should issue, and how this vast caue of the government should be collected and disbursed. Compared with Salmon P. Chase and all his cessors in the treasury were mere ninnies And these reckless assertions are believed by thousands of misinformed farmers and workingmen as gospel truth. Now what is the history of the green back and our bonded debt?

When the war broke out, the confederales left the treasury empty. I heard General Howel Cobb, Buchanan's rebel secretary of the treasury, make a speech in which he said: "These Lincolnites who are going to Washington will not find any money. I didn't try to leave them any." He spenly boasted that they had robbed the treasury and left it empty. That is the way Lincoln found the national treasury when he started out to protect the unicolary interesting the started cut to protect the unicolary interesting the started cut to protect the unicolary into the started cut to protect the unicolary into the started cut to proect the union against its confederate enemies He appealed to the patriotic men of the country and called on them for aid. Every rich man or moderately wealthy man who came

forward and offered to lean money to the government was bletten by the people just as much as if he had enlisted and shouldered a musicet for without money nobody could have kept the soldiers in the seld, and when the green backs, or demand notes, were first issued they were accepted in pay by every body. But democrats and flatists charge that they soldier got one kind of payand the bondholder another. That was not true. The government issued its I. O. U. That was all it had to give, with the promise that it would be rethat it would money, cons constitutional means gold or silver money, coin. Had the soldier been able to hold his greenbacks, he would undoubtedly have been able to have redeemed them in gold or silver. How were these bonds disposed of ! Jay Cookeadvertised in the papers all overthe country in-viting everybody that had any money willing to give our country credit to come forward and subscribe for the bonds, and the bonds were taken not only by rich men, but by ware workers in all the large cities. The savings of servant girls, mechanics and laborers and the savings of the merchants went into those bonds at that time. There was no discount made, as we are told. The government gave this bond in good faith and redeemed it in good faith. We have been told that every little while we have been told that every little walle resolutions have been passed through congress pledging the nation to redeem those bonds in gold. Very well, suppose the government had not done so; suppose it had been in the condition of the Argentine Republic; suppose it had been in the condition of Turkey; suppose it had been in the condition of Russia today, with its currency depreciated and its credit broken down! What sort of preservit would we have! Was sort of prosperity would we have! Was it not the very best kind of financiering to assure the creditors of the United States that the government would redeem those pleages in the only money that passes current assuch all over the world. It is not true that the soldier was paid off & for \$16 in the beginning of the war, in 1861, goldwas only very slightly above par and prices were not very high. Just before starting for Hebron yesterday I found in an old bible, two \$10 confederate bills and an old letter which I had written from Omaha in 1863, to the Cleveland

written from O maha in 1863, to the Cleveland Herald. On the back of it there happened to be the market quotations of Cleveland, for October 26, 1873, I notice wheat \$1.27 per bushel; corn, 90c; rye, \$1.50; butter was quoted at 25c; cheese, 12c; eggs, 17c and \$1s; lard, \$11; and green apples, \$2 and \$1.50 a barret; petroleum was of course still very high in those days, 60 cents, and so on. What does that show! It shows that in 1863, while we was to the midst of was refere were in the midst of were still low; that the soldier when he sent his money home-for he was boarded and clothed by the government—that his family bought their things pretty nearly as chear

When the inflation was at its height in 1865 and 18% the greenback had depreciated, but the soldier did not hold on to it that long, his family had got through with it. All the talk about the robbery of the soldier

or the producer by the retirement of the greenback and issue of bonds is the sheeres rot. The largest amount of green backs that was ever out at one time was \$450,000,000. Today there are still \$50,000,100 of greenbacks in circulation and in the treasury. So we have retired just \$97,000,000 of green backs and in theirplace have added over \$400,000,000 of gold coin and \$430,000,000 in silver coin and silver certificates to our stock money and sher the fatist camorabout our national bank currency is equally about. The national banks had over three hundred and fifty milof currency at one time, now they less than half that amount out and they are surrendering it at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month. Still there is no contraction of the circulating medium. For every \$2,000,600 of national bank currency surrendered and can-celled the treasury is issuing \$5,000,000 of silver certificates, which are secured by builion

n the treasury vaults.

I want to say to the farmers because the farmers have been told that under the admin-istration of the republicans everything that they sell has been made cheapand everything that they buy made dear. I don't think any party could control the price of wheatin Liverpool, or the price of cotton or any class of commodity that was exported, I quote from a party in Fort Dodge, Ia., who made a computation to show the difference in prices in the last ten years; self-binders that sold in 1880 for \$315 are now selling for \$130; corn planters in 1830 sold for \$80, now they sell for \$40; riding cuitivators in 1880 were \$45, now they are \$5; sping wagons, two-seated, \$100 in 1880, \$75 now; nails, per keg, \$5 in 1880, \$7 now; milk-pans, \$25 per dozen in 1880, \$1 per dozen now; barb-wire ten cents a pound in 1880, now it is four cents a pound, notwithstanding the barbwire tents a pound, notwithstanding the barbwire tents about the heavy to be rected and wire trust, which ought to be rosted out. There is no question about that. The demo-cratic party said that, but they were in power four years and didn't do it. It is a question

simply of local legislation.

Now I want to ask in all sincerity what is proposed to be done by our friends on the people's ticket. We were told in the first place that it was not a party, but your chairman here has furnished me with a letter that would indicate that they are a party. He had been an organizer of the farmers' alliance up to a very recent period. He was a true and trusted man in the alliance and didhis work, I presume faithfully, as members of the alliance in this section will certify. He has seen fit to remain a republican instead of connecting himself with this "spontaneous movement" and what is the result! He gets his walking papers from the secretary of the state farmers' alliance with the information that his services as organizer would be dispensed with because he had gone into a political organization, because he remains identified with the republican party. What a piece of arregance, what insolence.

No man who has joined the alliance has

taken an obligation of allegiance to a new party, or any other party when he went into t, and he does not need to go to Autocrat Burrows to get a permit to step into the re publican party orany other party, but it only shows with what intelerance and narrow minded spirit the organization that calls itself the people's party is being handled. What they proposef A glance at their form or declaration of principles will ce. They declare that every man platform suffice. on the footstool of the earth is entitled to some land, and they are in favor of giving every man, and I suppose every woman as well, some land from which he or she can draw sustenance. But I want to know how many members of the new party, or how many candidates on its ticket, are ready to give one single acre of their farms to any one ise. I want to know what sort of princip they are enunciating to farmers. Nearly all farmers I know would like to get more land, but I don't know any farmer who is willing to give any land sway. Yet, thousands of farmers have subscribed to this new princi le taken from the gospel of peace of Saint Bellamy, who proposes to let the government own all lands and feed all the people of the United States out of government own ne common trough and have them all supplied through pipes, very much as the pe-troleum is pumped direct from the oil wells to Philadelphia and the seaboard. [Laughter

nd applause.] This is the new wrinkle and the first step is for Uncle Sam to take possession of all the land. The farmers in Nebraska say amen to that! I have no doubt there are about 25,000 omeless wage workers in the state ready to take some of your land if you offer it in good faith; they will agree to cultivate it or get ome one to do it for them.

There are some propositions in the alliance platform with which we all agree. For myself, I think I have been—if I desay it myself—a more persistent alliance and uncomprising agritator of anti-monopoly principles in this state than any alliance man from President Powers down to Mr. Burrows. I have advocated regulation in season and out of season, but in 1882, when the alli ance put a state ticket in the field just as they have a 1800, I entered my most solemn protest against going for relief outside of the present parties or creating a new party, because I believed then as I do now that the surest way to achieve results, and bring about reforms and do away with the abuses that the people of Nebraska have suffered from, is through the enisting parties; that if the republican party had failed to do its duty, there was an easy way to remedy it. If the democratic party has put up men who were better qualified and more trustworthy, vote for them and vote down the bad men. One of the principles I have advocated in

il local elections in this state has been an honest democrat is preferable to adishonest republican. I have preached that doctrine and shall preach it now, but I also want that doctrine to be applied the other way. I

that I have conducted a paper 1 have never advocated flat money, nor principles of repudiation. When I was poor as a church mouse and ir debthead over hels, in the crush of 1873, and when I had a mortgage plastered over my head, I still advocated the honest payment of an honest debt, and I opposed greenbackism then as I do now; it is no novel doctrine in this state, it is simply galvamizing an oldcorpse, and it has been signalized by the nomination of Allen Root for congress, and he stands for Old Greenback from away-back. [Laughter] Allen Root is sound on anti-monopoly, but he is looney as a bedbug on the currency and money question.

Laughter.)
On railroad legislation I am just as strenuous as any body, but I would like to what the alliance leaders propose to do. have no policy, they have not pledged candidates for the legislature to any p candidates for the legislature to any policy. They say, "Simply stand on our platform and salvation is sure. I have seen tren stand on that platform, and I have helped elect them to the legislature, and gone down to work with them, and what was the result? One man would introduce a railroad regulation bill of twenty-five pages, and another bill of twenty-five pages, and another man would introduce a bill of fifteen pages, and each one would want to brag that he had introduced the great anti-monopoly railroad regulation, and when the time came for them to agree on any one measure they were all divided. It is only by dividing the farmers on these great issues that the railroads have been able to run the state. Had the farmers gone to work both then and this year and attended the respective primaries of their parties every where, they would have carried the republican conven-tions overwhelmingly and would have dic-tated my ticket they saw fit, and they can not make any more favorable platform than the platform of the republican party.

It not only piedges the party to reduce railroad rates to the leveled rates of adjoining states, but pledges it to see that the farmers have the right to erect elevators and haul corn to and from the elevators on the same conditions that the elevator owners have now; it provides that railroads shall beheld amenable in every way for damages to the people, and it is in every way as radical as any platform that has ever been framed But what assurance have we thatour candi dates, if elected, will carry it out! Show these men that there is a public sentiment behind the platform and they will be obliged to carry it out, walingly or unwillingly.

I myself haven't any faith in their railroad commissioner system. I believe the people should regulate the rates on railroads by law, but there is the difficulty. The present railway commission law was passed by the votes of farmers as well as railroad cappers, and these farmers claimed to know what they were about. The new party leaders talk very wildly about usury sharks and all that sort of thing, but we have not heard a single measure proposed by which they are going to do a way with these shylocks.

I know and replie it is very difficult for farmers to get together and agree upon any one thing, but certainly withthe new Moseses to lead them out of the wilderness, with these men who advocate a financial revolution, we ought to know what relief we may expect. They know how to run the whole govern-ment; why are they not capable of running the Nebraska legislature sufficient to get to-gether and say, "Here is what we want the legislature to do!" And if they had a certain bill—milroad bill or any other—that was specific, and the men were pledged to vote for the measure, if they had that, all therailroad governors in the state could't stop it from becoming a law. But have such meas-ures been proposed? Not at all. They are running justlike a heriof sheep.

I think, considering the enormous amount of labor I have done on behalf of the producers and working people in this state, and the fight I have made for years against railway monopolies and other menopolies, it migh not have been injudicious for the leaders of the alliance movement to confer with me and at least ascertain how far Tim Bee was disposed togo with them in the movement that they had in augurated. No great captain has ever ventured into a war without first securing all the allies that he can possibly enlist in his cause, and without first procuring the necessary munitions of war. In politics no prudent leader would venture without first enlisting the leading papers, or at least endeavoring to have the molders of publicopinion in active sympathy with any movement they may desire to undertake. But Mr. Burrows wants to build up a new paper of his own; he wants not only to be grand dictator of the new party, but he wants to have the only paper that the farmer's will be allowed to read. I expect to see a law passed by the next legislature that no farmer be allowed to read any other paper but Mr. Burrows' paper, and that every farmer be sent to jail for six months every me he tooks at a copy of some other paper Laughter.

farmers have friends ought to try to retain their friendship and not east off the old friends for new ones. They want the working men to join them, but their convention repelled them. This was shows in the people's convention. The working men were playing with loaded dice. Van Wyck was counted out of the convention so as to have the president of the alliance made a candidate for governor. They wanted the working man to join them in the crusade for cheaper money and cheapening the dollar with which he buys his food and clothing and in proof of what they thought of the workingman, they nominated a state ticket therewith not a single workingman on it. The candidate of the workingman is a lawyer and he is a sort of a walking delegate. How do they ex-pect to get twenty or twenty-five thousand laboring men to join with them to elect men who have no use for the laboring men. Do they realize that a repeal of the tariff laws of he United States would set admift hundreds f thousands of working men and place them

abroad as tramps just as they were right Fellow citizens, I have covered a great deal een so much fallacy and so much misrepre entation that it is impossible to answer one tenthof it Forinstance, we are told that in the state of Illinois there have been more convictions than in the whole of ireland, when in fact Illinois is the most prosperous state in America. We are told that Nebraska farms are rapidly passing through the sher-iff's hands by foreclosure owing to the uni-versal destitution of our farmers.

I have just received official statements from fifty-five out of the eighty-eight counties showing the number of farm forcelesures in Nebraska during the year ending with June last. This report shows that the total number of improved farms offered for sale under foreclosure in the various counties ncluding those in the United States court, in the 55 counties is 997, partly improved farms 117, unimproved farms 218, making a total of 1,332 farms offered for sale under the hammer. Out of 48,000,000 acres of land, which would represent at least 150,000 farms of 320 acres each, out of that vast number 1,332 foreclosures. Granting that the balance of the counties would be po rata—and, for instance, Douglas county is not represented here, and I know our county has very few foreclosures because the land in Douglas county is too valuable—I say the total farms forecosed would not exceed 1.500, or probably 112 per cent at the outside. Of that number I notice that Holt county has the harmor I notice that hote county has the largest number, up in the sand hills, and there are farms 143 offered. I know the reason why, I can't go into details and explain it here, but it is known that a great many worthless pleces of land are mortgaged. and mortgaged for all they are the owners simply walkaway and forget to pay the interest. A great many of these tarms represent the same sort of thing. Menhave gone to work, for instance, and made a very small payment, and failed to come to time on future payments and have given up their farms, buthis letter does not show that the farmers of Nebraska are going to leave the country, or become tenants; there is no proof of it whatever. Soit is with agreat many of their mis

statements that we can not possibly rebut Like my friend, Calamity Weller of lowa these parties attribute their failures and mis haps whether they are due to the want of personal thrift, drouth hailsterms, or any other cause; to the mismanagement of our national finances drouth. They propose to revolution is everything, and are going to give everybody wealth, pros-perity, happiness and-children I suppose Laughter and everything else to make people contented. Idon't know what they are not able to give to our people if they will only elect their men to office

In conclusion let meanmonish the farmer and laboring men to emulate the policy that Dennis Kearney pursued in California. The Kearneyites wanted legislation against the immigration of the Chinese; and Kearney and the hoodiums started the war cry, "The Chinese must go." The Kearneyites had votes and both parties want an honest republican to be preferred to a dishonest democrat when such is running for congress. [Applause.] I am still on that same track. I have not varied at all. Those people who have accused me and accused THE Bes. in someonstances, of having veered and changed and gone to Wall street, are common slanderers. Wall street his no more control over me now than it had when The control over me now than it had when The control over me now than it had when Tun or we will vote for the other party." The re-

"The Chinese must go," and in less than six months the national conventions adopted it, and congress enacted it into law. cannot the farmers say to both "You give us this or takeyour

chances of defeat, not by a new party, but by our going on the other side." The farmers hold the balance of power and certainly could havedictated any policy wanted or any re-formwanted, orany redress sought, if it was readona bie

Fellow citizens, I hope that on the 4th o Novemberyon will exercise the privilege o citizens with judgment and conscientiously and not rush headlong, simply saying, "We wanta change and it don't matter if the man is a reliowdog," but elect good men and hon-orable men and the state of Nebraska will see to it that your taxes are lower and your property protected as well as men who are interested in good government would want to haveit. Applause.

The Way Made Clear.

One of the most serious obstacles to success in the way of man is planted right in the middle of the road to health. How to restore and to maintain a regular habit of body and digestion is too often a source of needless and, unhappily, of vain inquiry. It is not necessary to inveigh against drastic purga-tives. They who have used them continu-ously knew the consequences. A remedy which unites the action of a regulating medi-cine for the bowels with that of a tonic both for those organs, the liver and the stomach is Hestetter's Shomach Bitters, sanctioned by the best medical authority, and receiving daily the endorsement of our fellow country men. With this effectual, though gentle laxative at hand, it is possable to defy those changes of temperature aroductive of consti-pation, as well as constitutional attacks of billousness, which beset even people naturally healthy. Malaria, dyspepsia, rheatma-tismand kaney troubles are remedied and prevented by the Bitters.

EXCITE MENT OVER GOLD. Rich Find Announced in the Ar buckle, I. T., Mountains.

The sole topic of conversation is the gold discoveries in the Arbuckle mountains, says an Admore, I. T., dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. It has long been known that the precious metal existed there in paying quantities, but the hostility of the Indians has prevented explorers invading that section in great numbers, many of those who have secretly entered the forbidden territory being murdered by the Indians, who carefully guarded the treasure. Notwithstanding the danger of the undertaking reports continue to come from the Arbuckle mountains of rich finds in that section of the country. Four months ago J.D. Wilson and S. E. Ford experienced California miners, quietly penetrated the mystic region, and or their return organized a company composed of nine of Ardmore's best white citizens and thirteen Indians with a cap italstock of \$1,000,000, and then going before the Chickasaw legislature succeeded in having the mining laws amended and the charter passed, giving them the exclusive mining right for al minerals in twenty-live miles square o the historic Arbuckle country. Having secured this grant Tishomingo was se lected as headquarters for the company and preparations put on foot to develop the mines. Fifteener twenty gold leads have already been brought to light and there is said to be silver, copper, lead and coal in abundance in the limits of the grant. While the work of investi gation and securing the charter was i progress the public was kept in th dark and the facts bave just been made public, causing great excitement,

A Pure and Reliable Medicinepound fluid extract of roots, leaves, backs and berries is Burdock Blood Bitters. The cure all diseases of the blood, liver and kid neys.

A Fair Sleep Walker Rescued. The other morning about 2 o'clock :

negro man who was walking down Franklin street, just about Governor's street, saw a nude woman standing on the cornice of the Putnam boarding house, says a Richmond, Va., special to the St. Louis Republic. The negro ran to Mr. George Bannister's place, and informed him of the perilous position of theyoung lady. Mr. Bannister hastened around to the house and saw the young ladystanding like a statue. Under the glare of the electric light, he noticed that she was asleep, hereyes being open but they seemed to be fixed on some ob ject. Mr. Bannister and another man stood on the pavement with outstretched arms to catch her if she should fall, and ordered the negro to go into the house andawake Captain Putnam. The captain hastily dressed himself and went i the window which was just back of the fairsleep walker and taking her gently by the arm, pulled her into the room and escerted her to her apartments. The sleep walker was Miss Clara Shaw, out of the actresses at the Comique. This morning she had no knowledge of what had occurred and her companions do no like to say anything to her about it.

Ayer's Pills, being convenient, efficacious and safe, are the best cathartic, whether landor sea in city or country. For const pa tion, sick headache, indigestion, and torpic liver, they never fall. Try a box of them they are sugar-conted.

A Remarkable St. Bernard.

A few evenings ago a gentleman, in passing through the common on his wa home, was attracted to the north fence by the howling of a dog, and recognized the dog as belonging to Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter, says the New Bedford Mercury. The dog, which is a large St. Bernard, appeared to be in distress, and, knowing he was valued very highly by his owner the gentleman went around to Dr. Dexter's house and sent the coachman for the animal. The coach man went to the common and heard the dog howling. On going to him he found the dog was notin distress, but, having found by the side of a fence a man dead drunk and helpless, his natural instinct bade him stay by the man and set up the howl for assistance.

Van Houten's Cocon-Delicious, made stantly.

Bought Olympus An Englishman has bought a part of

Mount Olympus in order to prevent its desceration by an enterprising firm which proposes to erect a hotel there.

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should be displayed in buying medicine above all things. In selecting a remedy for any disease, you should be positive that it contains nothing injurious to the health. Many remedies on the market leave the patient in a much worse condition, than before taking them.

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