Long as County Democrats Open the Campaign with a Snort.

TORC'I LIGHTS, BANDS AND ORATORS

tiove: nor Boyd and J. Sterling Morten Tell tle Throng How to Vote and Why - Able Statement of Their Case.

Tie democrats held their initial blowout of the campaign in this city last night. They paraded the streets with brass bands and truns parancies, burned limitless quantities of Greek firs and Roman candles, cheered then selves hourse under the inspiration of the occasion and then congregated in Exposith n hall where they exercised their lungs aga'n in appreciation of the sentiments enchetated by Governor Boyd and J. Sterling Moston who were the speakers of the even-

Not more than 1,000 people listened to the ora orical pyrotechnics at the hall, but ten tin es that number congregated on the street co: ners to view the long line of flaming torches and listen to the inspiriting strains of the bands. The parade formed at Fifter ith street and Capitol avenue and inclused a fair representation of the demo cravic rank and file of this city and South

Where the Torches Smoked.

The procession was headed by Grand Mar the Louis Heimrod with his aides, C. J. Smyth and John Moyniban. The Seventh Ward band marched in front of the Samo-sets, who were black silk tiles in conjunction with other wearing apparel, and the white hats of the Jacksonians, under Mr rshu. H. L. Dennis, followed close behind. The Fifth Ward Democratic club, 100 strong, nd accompanied by the Walnut Hill band, marche next in order, and were followed by a co. pany of democrats on horseback. The First Ward club came next, and after then the South Omaha Morten and Walbach club and Jacksonians, 200 men in all. They were under the command of Miles Welch and Carrain Peter Cockrell respectively. The parade was reviewed by Governor Boyd with Mr. Morton and others from the baleeny of the Paxton hotel, and the whole line of n arch was abiaze with white and yellow tre.

Mottoes They Displayed.

Tte transparencies were especially numerous and among the most noticeable were these: 'J. Sterling Morton Our Next Gov-ernor," "Free Lumber, Free Salt and Free Binding Twine;" "Good Bye McKinleyism;" "A Tax for Revenue Only," "No Force Bill in Ocra." A wagon bearing the legend: "The Progressive Afro-American Sentinel-The lveg o is in It," followed the procession, but not a black face followed the lead of the Sentine" and the banner of "Cleveland and

The parade reached Exposition hall soon after 8 o'clock, and filled the re-maining empty seats in the audi-torium. The American flag was oopertover the portraits of Cleveland and Stevenson at the back of the stage, and a motto in big red letters procisimed that "Public Office is a Public Trust." Governor Boyd, in company with W. D. McHu, L., was the first to mount the platform, and he was greeted with prolonged cheers. A similar welcome was accorded to J. Sterling Morton and Judge Doane, who followed a moment later.

Jollor ed a moment later.

Am og other prominent democrats who occumed seats on the platform were C. J. Smythe, Major Paddock, Euclid Martin, Mask Meyer, W. N. Babcock, J. M. Woolworth, John A. Creith J., S. N. Walback, F. M. Brogan, John S. hamp, Louis Heimrod, Charles Conover, Judge Wakely, T. F. Tuttle, Silas Cobb, Pat Ford, George J. Stemsdorff and Cobb, Pat Ford, George J. Stemsdorff and

Mr. Martin Takes the Chair. The quality was called to order by W. D. McHu, h, who introduced Euclid Martin as chairm n In assuming the position Mr.
Martin and that he desired to congratulate
the descratic party on this auspicious
opening of the campaign. They were making no missikes. The national convention has nominated men who were platforms in themselves. The congressional conven-tion had selected as its candidatee distinguished jurist and citizen who voud be as eminent in congress as he had one on the district bench and the county co vention had shown like wisdom in its color of candidates. Mr. Martin then intro u d Governor Boyd, who was again again given an enthusiastic reception, by the

The governor professed to see in the vast issemblage before him conclusive evidence democracy of Nebraska was alive to the situation and laterest in the importance of the crisis which confronted them. It showed that the democrats were determined to at-tain success by deserving it. On the 21st day of June, in the City by the Lake, the democratic national convention had by a more than two-thirds vote selected for its standard bearer that statesman and honest and incorruptible man, Grover Cleveland. After the applause which followed the mention of the name had subsided the speaker went on to say that was an unusual bonor to confer in nominating a man three successive for the presidency. Grover Cleveland had attained the presidency while comparatively oug and had discharged the duties of that aigh office with remarkable courage and an honesty of purpose unexcelled. So spiendidly did his record shine that the democracy of the nation had almost unanimously turned to him as the man best fitted to restore the sim-ple, houst government that the people most

Finds Fault with the Republicans.

The governor declared shat the republicans who had shaped the legislation of this country during the past ten years had done so in the interests of trusts and monopolies, and it was now time that some legislation should be enacted in the interests of the common people. New York was as safe for Grover Cleveland, backed by a united and harmonious party, today as when Samuel J. inden led the party to victory in 1876. Indiana would return its electoral vote for Cleveland and Stevenson, and the remplicans new had to Stevenson, and the republicans now had to content for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, South

Dakots and Nebraska.

The parmount issues of the campaign were the tariff and the force bill. The democratic porty believed in a tariff for revenue only, while the republican party believed in the McKiniey oill, which estricted the few and robbed the many and that without benefiting labor. The democratic party was in favor of state control of elections, while the republican party advoelections, while the republican party advo-cated federal control by an army of super visors at an enormous expense. The nominees on the state, congressional and county tickets were all capable, deserving men, who, if elected, would fill the positions for which they had been chosen with credit to themselves and been crosses with credit to themselves and conor to the party. The republican party in Nobraska had lost its prestige and its power. It had lost the confidence of the masses, and from a dominant and imperious party polling 108,000 votes in 1888 it had degenerated into a service minority, polling less than 75,000 votes. The electoral vote of Nebraska was lest to the republicans, and the speaker concluded with the statement that in November next the present extravagant admin-istration would give way to Cleveland and

After the applause which followed Gov-ernor Boyd's address has subsided the chair-man introduced Hon. J. Sterling Morton and the unterrified cheered once more in honor of their nominee. The speaker could hardly be heard ten feet from the stage at first, but soon succeeded in guaging his voice to the acoustics of the ouilding.

Mr. Morton's Speech.

After a glowing introduction, replote with beautiful metaphor, the speaker took up the political part of his address.

political part of his address.

There are two kinds of taxation which I shall briefly touch upon this evening. First, a tariff for revenue, which takes money from all of us and pays it where it belongs, in the treasury of the republe, for the purpose of meeting the public debt, providing for the common delense and promoting the general welfore. I tariff tax justly laid and honestly policited for revenue properly imposed affords no protection because it is put upon articles

UNTERRIFIED OUT IN FORCE which we do not produce in this country, but a protective tariff—thoroughly protected—prohibits revenue. It is laid for the purpose of making the article upon which the duties are placed scarcer in the American market. It takes money from all the consumers of the articles made dutiable and puts it in the pockets of the protectees, that is, of the men who manufacture the articles. It shuts out competition from abroad. It guarantees the American market to the Amer ican manufacturer. It compels the American farmer to buy in this protected market all farmer to buy in this protected market all the tin, woolen, iron and glass goods, together with his lumeer and hardware for his home at an artificial price. At the same time, he American farmer selis in the free trade markets of the world, where the competition is firong from all the tilled fiches of the whole earth. This tariff for protection we antagonize with all the zeal and force that sincere conviction of its wrong, combined sincere conviction of its wrong, combined with true courage, can inspire. The governwith true courage, can inspire. The govern-ment of the United States has no constitument of the United States has no constitu-tional or other right to impose taxes upon the people, except with the intent and result of getting money into the public treasury with which to pay the public debt; to pro-provide for the common defense and to pro-mote the general welfare; and all other taxes called protective, laid with far differ-ent intent and result than getting money into the public treasury, ought to be utterly

A Mathematical Absordity.

The advocate of the protective tariff asserts a mathematical absurdity. He de-clares that a part is greater than the whole. The part of our citizens, say 15,000 all told, who are engaged in the manufacture of glass are greater than the whole 65,000,000 who use and broak glass every day. The pro-tective tariff on glass is made for the small part and against the whole. The few who make number have the tariff duty of \$1 per thousand, board measure, said in their ochalf and against the millions of home builders who desire inmber. The iron mas-ter and all his employes are a small part of the 65,000,000 of people, but the law is made for that small part and against all who use

Every man in this audience is practically every day, whether he bo a republican, a democrat, or a third party man, a free trader. He buys where he can buy cheape t. He sells where he can sell highest. Trade between him and his merchant continues just so long as their exchanges prove to be, as all legitimate exchanges are, mutually advantageous. Bad trade stops itself, whether between individuals or between nations. Before the enactment of the Morrill tariff the United States had a great growing trade with Europe. The American flag carried 70 per cent of the commerce of the Atlantic. Our sails flecked every sea. That trade between the United States and Europe must have been mutually advanta-geous or it would not neve grown. The protective tariff was enacted to throttle, to kill, to stop, to annihisate that which was much advantageous to Europe and to America. The advocates of the protective tariff de-

clare that it is laid to protect American labor. Did labor ever petition for the Morrill tariff or the McKinley tariff! Did any porson ever have presented to him a petition to congress asking that a higher duty be put upon any article so as to protect its manufacture in the United States? Never. Then as the people never asked for this system of protection, and the system is in force, how came it the law? Who put these tariffs which make artificial prices on the commodities they protect upon the statute books, if the people did not demand them! The manufacturers themselves se-cured the Morrill and the McKieley tariff. What for! To make things scarcer and

Tariff on Lumber.

But I shall not dwell at length upon this question this evening. I call to mind now only the infant industry of lumber making. When the pilgrims felled the first tree on the rugged coast of New England to make there-from a human home the infant industry of tumber manufacturing began. That was nearly 300 years ago, and yet under the Mc-Kinley bill this antiquated infant is protected by \$1 per 1,000 feet board measure tax. Under the Morrill law lumber was taxed \$2 per 1,000 feet board measure. The telegraph wires were thrilled with the fact that both of the distinguished senators from Nebraska were endeavoring with all their might and main to put lumber on the free list when the august body of which they are members had the McKinley bill under consideration. A republican legislature some years before had memorialized from Nebraska that lumber be put upon the free list. In that memorial the republican legislature of Nebraska declared that the Morrill tariff tax pon lumber competled the home puilder of this commonwealth to pay each year 800,000 artificial price to the lumber lords of here boards out of which to build homes The demand of our legislature was not granted. The strenuous efforts of Senators Paddeex and Manderson failed to put lumper on the tree list. If the foreigner pays the tax, why did they desire to put it on the free list? That demand, sent up with unanimily of the entire population of Nebraska,

nly \$1, however. Later on another petition to put their material on the free list was sent to congress from Nebraska. It was sent by the sugar trust through the Oxnard Bros. It demanded that the machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar be admitted into the United States duty free in a state of absolute taxlessness. This demand came from a plutocracy, not from a democracy. The de-mand of a plutocracy was regarded as a command. Beet sugar machinery is put upon the free list, and if it were a good thing for the Oxnards to have the machinery come in duty free, while not a good thing for the farmers who cuitivate the beets in their fields to have duty free their hoes, their harrows, their plows, and all the utensils and the gering acquired in the tillage of land. If beet sugar machinery is cheaper because ad-mitted without duty, all farm machinery, all iron and steel utensils admitted duty free would likewise be ckeaper.

On the Monetary Question.

The United States laws authorizing coinage declare that whenever any gold or silver coin from the mint of the United States shall have lost one-half of one per cent of its orig-inal weight it shall cease to be a legal tender for debts. The ratio of silver to gold was estimated sometime since at sixteen to one. That ratio was very good, say in 1860, when the product of gold was \$127,000,000 and the product of silver \$40,000,000. It is endurable, commercially even as late as 1880, when the product of gold was \$108,000,000 and the product of silver \$101,000,000 in the year, but in 1889, when the product of gold is \$120,000,000 only, and the silver for the same year is \$159,000,000, it is very plain to be seen that the same ratio of sixteen to one cannot be mathematically es-tablished or maintained between the two metals. The relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of values. The relation of supply to demand regulates alike the of supply to domand regulates alike the value of gold, sait, silver and soap. It is an inexcrable law. It can never be amended. It can never be repealed, and in its operations there con be no mitigation. We have here tonight, say three citizens. The one believes absolutely in the flat of the government making absolute money out of more paper by a mere stamp. money out of more paper by a mere stamp Another believes that while there should be some value in the measure of value, it may e diluted, and that therefore when silver is woath only 82 cents an ounce, the govern-ment has enough preative power in itself to convert by coming it a value of 129 cents. The third citizen is what is vulgarly termed a gold-bug, who believes that the bullion value of any metal is its coined value, and value of any metal is its coined value, and that the mint stamp merely certifies the weight and fineness of the metal in each piece coined. During this calamity how which is prevalent in the land penuing the oratious and disquisitions as to the misery, the penury, the absolute distress that p valls upon these plans, it is expected that land will decline in value.

The friends of the alliance party are bears on the real estate market, bears on the pros-perity of cities, towns, counties and the perity of cities, towns, counties and the whote commonwealth. Realizing this, our three types of money advocates each lay aside \$1,000 with which to purchase land adjacent to his home. Each one lays aside the money he believes in. Our flat friend puts his paper stamped money in his own house, for he fears banks and bankers. Our silver advocate of free silver coinage deposits his 1,000 silver dollars in his house. The gold burg puts his fifty twenty-dollar gold pieces. bug puts his fifty twenty-dollar gold pieces away in his home. Each one content that his economic faith is correct. Each one is ready to abide the consequences of that faith is business transactions.

Contestedly each one in his cwn home re-tires to rest to sleep. In the middle of the night a cry of "fire! fire!" is heard. All three domicties are in flames. All efforts to extinguish them fail. The three are totally

destroyed. The flat paper money has gone with its stamps into thin air and smoke. The sliver and gold are melted in a crude mass of builton. Stamps have disappeared alike from each. The gold bug and the silver advocate each fishes out his destroyed coin and brings into the bullion market its transformed residum. They demand from the buyer the bullion prices for it. The \$1.000 the buyer the bullion price for it. The \$1,000 in gold is declared worth \$1,000 in coin less 5 rer cent for handling. That is, today the bullion of gold is the coin value of gold. Any given quantity of gold as coin is of precisely the same value in gold as bullion. The silver bullion being weighed, is priced on the silver market for bullion at \$320. Now, then, which is the best money for the farmer, for the mechanic, for the laborer! Which the best measure of value and medium of exchange for the people! An unalterable law of economics is that when you put two mediums of exchange in the field, one a superior money and the other an inferior money, the latter always takes the field, and the superior is hoarded by the miser or taken away by the foreigner. The adoption of free coinage by the United States would bring the Gresham law into operation at once. Gold would disappear from circula-tion. Silver would take the field. Foreignors buying of us would pay us invariable in silver. We buying of them would be invariably compelled to pay in golo.

Legislation on the Question. The truth is the act of 1853, which had been on the statute book twenty years, said nothing whatever relative to the silver dollar piece. The later act was intended to make silver a substitute for currency only. The bill was introduced by C. L. Dunham from the committee on ways and means in 1850. In regard to the act of 1852, Mr Dun-ham said: "We have had but a single standard for the last three or four years. That has been, and now is gold. I proto bave it remain so and to adapt silver to regulate it by it. It seems to me that the demonstrains of silver in the United States was accomplished in 1853. Prof. Laughlin of Harvard university, on page 80 of History of Bi-Metallism in the Ut States, says, the act of 1853 tried demned the criminal, and after twent, of waiting for a reprieve the execution only took place in 1873. It was in 1853 that con gress, judging from our past experiences and that of other countries, came to the conclusion that a double standard was an im-possibility for any length of time. The act of 1873 did not take away the legal tender quality of the 41214 grain dollars. Really it merely discontinued the coinage of such dollars, but the act of June 22, 1874, did de-monetize silver by declaring "the silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment." Thus the debt-paying power of all silver coins was limited to \$5 in each transaction. Thus it is seen that the demonstration was accomplished specifically by this act. There was no secrecy or stealth in the act of 1873. "That bill was reported by Mr. Kelley of

the committee on coinage to the house of representatives January 9, 1872, and its passage recommended. In that report Mr. Kelley says: The stiver coin of England is 10 per cent below the value of gold com, and, acting under the advice of the experts of this country and or England and of France, Japan has made her sliver collage within the last year 12 per cent below the value of gold coin, and for this reason it is impossible to retain a double standard.

It Was Not Secretly Passed.

"The debates on that much denounced act of 1873 in the senate of the United States occupy sixty-six columns of the Congressional Globe. The debates in the house on the said secretly passed legisla-tion take up seventy-eight columns of the same interesting journal. This legislation of 1873 was reported by Mr. Kelley, as we have seen, January 9, 1872, having been submitted by the secretary of the treasury to congress April 25, 1870, 500 copies having been printed May 2 of the same year, and it did not be-come a law until February 12, 1873. Concerning the bill at that time Dr. Landerman, once a director of the mint, said: "Section Il reduces the weight of the silver dollar from 412% grains to 384 grains. I can see no good reason for the proposed reduction in the weight of this com. It would be better, in my opinion, to discontinue its issue alto-

gether. The gold dollar is really the legal mint and measure of value."

Debating the same bill in the house of representatives April 9, 1872, Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts said: "The committee afer careful consideration concluded that 25.8 grains of gold, constituting the gold dollar, should be declared the money unit of metallic representative of the dollar of account. Section sixteen re-enacts the provisions of the existing laws defining the silver coins and their weights respectively, except in re lation to the silver dollar, which is reduced in weight from 41214 grains to 384 grains, thus making it a subsidiary coin, in harmon secure its concurrent circulation with them. The silver dollar of 412 grains, by reason of builion value, iong since ceased to be a coin of circulation, and is meited by manufac-

turers of silverware.' "The foregoing is enough to show that there was no conspiracy for the secret pas-sage of the act of 1873. Let us see what legislation has since then been enacted to re monetize silver. First, we find the act of February 28, 1878, which was passed over the veto of President Hayes by a two-thirds vote of each house on that date. This act legalizes the silver dollar of 41214 grains, troy weight, and declares that such dollars are le gal tender at the nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise stipulated in the centract. Did not this act remonetize silver! Has silver been any less a legal tender money than it

was prior to the act of 1853 and 1873? The Act of 1873.

"The next act, approved June 9, 1873, to which the stiention of the advocates of free silver coinage is respectfully solicited is: To authorize the redemption of sliver coins. This law applies to sliver coins of less than \$1 denomination and that they may be redeemed in sums of \$20 or any multiple thereof, in lawful money of the United States. This latter act by implication admits the inferiority of silver as a measure of value and a medium of exchange does it not! Can anyone point anywhere an act to authorize the redemption of any kind of gold coin, either of large or small denomination? And if we had today gold halves and gold quarters of the dollar, would the gold bugs, so called, demand a law authorizing redemption in lawful money! Did economist advocating the gold stangard and unit of value ever conceive of a law to authorize the redemption of gold coin upon economic principles! Do any Christian ministers ever propose a scheme for the sal-vation of the Savior! A system of redemp-tion for the redeemer!"

Mr. Walbach Introduced

S. N. Wolbach, the democratic candidate, was next presented, and contented himself with an expression of his satisfaction at standing before an Omaha audience for the first time and a few admonitory words re-lating to the duty of all democrats in the coming election.

The chasrman then announced that this was the end of the program but the audience demanded a speech from Judge Doane, who finally responded in a few sentences. He said that of late years he had been more accustomed to hearing speeches from othe men than to making them himself. He could only repeat the advice of their cardidate for governor to get together, keep together and vote together. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the meeting closed without a benefit ion without a benediction.

BRYAN ROUGHLY HANDLED

Judge Field's Arguments Too Much for His Democratic Opponent.
NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Specia Telegram to THE BEE. |-The largest political meeting ever assembled in Otoe county gahtered at the court house square this evening to listen to the joint desate between Hons. Atlen W. Field and W. J. Bryan. Judge Field's progress from the hotel to the court house was one continued ovation. Men yelled themselves hoarse and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. Be-tween 4,000 and 5,000 people were gathered at the square and each speaker was received with vells of approval as they mounted the stand at about 8 o'clock. The exercises were opened by music by Nebraska City's band, after which H. M. Boydston introduced Mr. Bryan as the first speaker.

Mr. Bryan was greeted with appiause. He said the debate had narrowed down to two questions. He could not defend his re cord, as he had dene nothing either to commend or condemn. Taxes, he said, should only be levied for the support of the government. He read port of the government. He read portions of a letter from the stockholders of the Fremont Binding Twine company but refused to read the entire contents of the

toln what a friend ha is to the farmer and workman. He admitted that the McKinley bill insured higher wages for work but said the manufacturers did not pay them and made the ftatement that wages were no higher in this country than in Europe, everything was considered. When Bryan struck the was considered. When Bryan struck the silver question he struck a snag and failed to get any appliance. Mr. Bryan's sliver plank which be consted upon the convention which nominated him, settled him in Otoe

He said all lead g democrats were in favor of free silver. His whole silver talk partook of the nature of a pathetic appeal for alliance and. Mr. Bryan was aberaily applauded at the close. the close

Judge Field was introduced by Hon. John Judge Field was introduced by Hon. John C. Watson. If Mr. Bryan was pleared with liberal applause Mr. Field should be overjoyed. He was greeted with one mighty yell as he stepped forward. The demonstration continued several minutes. Mr. Vatson referred to Hon. Allen W. Field as the Nebruska product selected to do battle with that silver king. Bryan. Judge Field commerced by referring to Nebraska as the best state in the union, to Nebraska as the best state in the union, a result of republican rule. Referring to Mr. Bryan's record, be said be proposed to illuminate his record as affecting this particular locality. He has done the pest be could and would do no better if returned. He then referred to Bryan's vote on the river and harbor bill, a que tion of great interest to this city. Mr. Bryan wished to amend the river and harbor bill to read "Sait creek" instead of Missouri.

If Bryan had the interests of his constitu-

It Bryan had the interests of his constitu-ents at heart he would have voted for the bill, said the speaker. He would rather criticise Bryan for what he had not done. He had an opportunity, out neglected it, cit-ing numerous instances where he had helped to defeat bills beneficial to this state. Mr. Field referred to Bryan's vote on the Russian and appropriation, voting against the wishes of his constituency: his vote on the World's fair appropriation. Referring to Bryan's statement that the tariff took money from one man's pocket and put it in anothers, Field said he was opposed to taking money from Americans pockets and putting it in foreigners. [Great applause.]
Bryan claimed that the tariff was unconstitutional. Field showed the fallacy of this
democratic theory in just one minute by quoting leading democrats and supreme

court decisions.

The peculiarity of every democrat, the speaker thought, was whenever they found an American industry springing up the natural tendency was to strangle it while republicans foster and protect it. [Wild cheering.] Mr. Field then produced his butcher knives (same as Bryan carried) and proved that an American knife could not compet with the English knife until the McKinley bill was passed, then referring to Bryan's plea for free lumber Field asked why the democratic house did not pass it.

He made a happy hit on Bryan's stereo-typed speech by saying Bryan said he had heard his (Field's) speech five times; he asked how many times the people of this district had heard Bryan's speech, with flannel, tin iron and other things which Bryan had attempted to prove were dearer since the McKinley law was passed. Referring to Bryan's attitude on silver he compated it with that of Morton and other prominent democrats. He said Bryan was free payerite for alliance votes only. Before Field left the silver question it became evident that Bryan wished it was not an issue. As blow after plow demolished the free silverth's blow of rhetoric the cheers of the addence must have convinced Bryan that he had straddled once too often. All through Field's speech he bested Bryan, taking Bryan's arguments piece by piece and holding up the shreds, stripped off their honied words, naked skeletons, bare of facts. He closed with hot shot flying into the enemy's camp and sat down amid thun-Bryan in his fift en minutes reply at-

tempted to reply but he made poor work. He was clearly outargued. At the close of the meeting hearty cheers were given for both caudidates.

REPUBLICANS' GOOD WORK.

Crounse and Other Leaders Explain the Issues of the Day.

gram to THE BEE. | -Menard's opera house was filled to overflowing this evening to welcome the republican speakers who opene ! the campaign herer Hon, Lorenzo Crounse, Hon. Thomas Majors, Secretary of State Alien, Judge William H. Berry of Iowa and Colonel Gage were on hand and the principles of republicanism were expounded in a manner never surpassed in this country. Judge Crounse carried his audience by storm in his pleasing manner. His logical conclusions and houest convic-tions have added much to his strength in this country. The contrast between his address, showing the prosperity of this great state, and the remarks of his opponent only two evenings ago was painfully noticeable by the independents present.

He called attention to the fact that it was the history of the republican party to enact wise measures for the masses, giving them the homestead law, the school land grants of two sections in each township, a percentage of the sales of public lands for a permanent school fund; that the Department of Agricul-ture under Hon, Jerry Risk had stamped out pleuro-pnuemonia, had instituted a system of eat inspection than had opened the markets of Europe to American pork and beef, had introduced the use of cornmeal into Europe every one of these being advantageous to the

His views on the currency question were distanced to with rapt attention, and in conclusion exhibited a large sheet covered with wildest currency amounting to hun-dreds of dollars, each bill of which had robbed some one. Secre-tary of State Allen was received with deafening cheers by his fellow townsmen, telling him that his official actions dur-ing the past two years were approved, and that his majority in this county would be greater than before. His address had the true republican ring. Lieutenant Governor Majors was warmly greeted by his admirers. The McCook uniformed band greeted the speakers with choice selections and added not a little to the occasion.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS Chris Orff Will Lead the Populists in the

Second District. tion of the Second district was held in Koster's hall at 2 p. m. yesterday. And it

took a little over four hours for the delegates

to decide upon a nominee. Christian Orff was finally nominated for Congressman. John Kenney, chairman of the people's party congressional kommittee, called the convention to order and called for nominations, but no one seeined to have any idea of who was a candidate for the office. Christian Orff seemed to have a hold on the country precincts, while D. Clem Deaver appeared to

be the favorite among the city folks While the committee on credentials were preparing their report, V. O. Strickler, canpreparing their report, V. O. Strickler, candidate for attorney, general, addressed the meeting. He spoke of the victories of the independent party since the last congressional convention, two years age, and said that the legislature which was elected by the party last fall had passed more bills for the benefit of the people than any legislation ever held in Nebraska. In closing Mr. Strickler urged the delegates to select a strong man and to stind by their nominee.

A report from the committee on credentials was then received. Douglas county had fifty-seven delegates present, Sarpy county five and Washington five, South Omaha nine.

A. J. Williams of Washington county was lected permanent chairman and C. Sprague permanent scarrman and C. B.
Sprague permanent secretary.
J. H. Biase nominated D. Clem Deaver, C.
E. Staley nominated Ailen Root and J. M.
Kinney proposed the name of Christian
Orff. On the second ballot Orff was made
the unanimous nominee of the convention.
Mr. Orff is at present out of the city; be
has been here a number of years and is one
of Hayden Bros.' managers.

Omaha nine.

Dodge County Indpendents. FREMONT, Neb., Sept- 24 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-After several good lively pieces of music by the Juntor Democratic Drum and Fife corps, the Dodge county independent convention convened in the courshouse in this city this afternoon. It was called to order by D. B. Carey, chair-

ictter upon Mr. Field's request. He de-clared the tariff to be a tax and unconstitu-tional. Mr. Bryan's speech was but a re-hash of one made here when he accepted the nomination with a few additional free trade remarks.

He taiked freely of salt, tin and flannel and toln what a friend he is to the farmer and workman. He admitted that the McKinley interesting speech.

REPULICAN LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

Dave Mercer's Resignation Laid Over-City Committee Reorganized. The Douglas county republican central committee met vesterday afternoon in the committee hendquarters in The Bee build-

Chairman Mercer, on calling the committee to order, said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of giving the committee a chauce to act on his resignation as chairman. He had been honored the nomination for congress, and he would necessarily have to devote a good deat of time to the campaign. He could do this better by being freed from committee work and he wanted the committee to organize and get to work. Mr. Sudborough moved that the resignation be temporarily

laid on the table.
Mr. Charles Unit, who it is claimed wanted to capture the office of chairman, was opposed to the motion to table the resignation, but after some discussion. Unit saw that he was not in it and he withdrew his objections. The motion to table the resignation was then put and carried.

The committee decided to change the call for the county convention from October 15 to October 1 at 2 p. m. The convention will therefore be held next Saturday in Washington hall. This was done because there was a feeling that the campaign in Douglas county ought to be thrown wide open as soon as possible.

Mr. T. K. Sudborough was appointed a committee of one to look after the matter of

getting out naturalization papers.

The committee adjourned to meet next Saturday night with the members of the new committee which will be appointed at the convention.

The new city central committee held a meeting immediately after the county committee had adjourned and elected officers. Richard Smith was elected chairman, H. M. Waring was chosen secretary and J. B. Piper treasurer. On motion of T. K. Sudborough the presi-

dent, secretary and treasurer-elect were requested to demand of the officers of the old committee that they turn over all the books, moneys, records and all other property belonging to the new committee to the newly elected officers. committee to the newly elected officers Neither Kelley nor Stuht of the old commit tee were present so there was no storm, but there may be an after-ciap when the new

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Plymouth County Officials Renominated-

In Other Localities, CHEROKEE, In., Sept. 24 - | Special Tele gram to THE BEE |- The democratic Plymouth county convention met at Lemars this afternoon and nominated the following county tieget. Fred Becker, auditor; Wallace Winslow, recorder; M. Fritz, clerk; P. Farrell, attorney. All the nominees are now noiding the offices for which they were nominated today by acclamation. Fullerton's Republican Rally.

FULLERTON, Neb., Sept. 24 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-A large and enthusiastic republican rally was held in this city tonight, the people being addressed on the issues of the day by S. M. Russom, Judge Brady and Brad D. Slaughter. The first speaker taking up the tariff issue from its first enactment, endrsed by Washington, following it down to the present laws, defining the great benefits protection has been to the people, showing that there was not a single instance where the necessaries of life were not cheaper now than under the free trade times of democracy, and closed with a brief history of his individual experience in these days. Judge Brady followed with a forcible argument in favor of sound currency and pro-tection to American citizens at home and abroad. As soon as the applause had sub sided Mr. Slaughter was introduced. The speaker took up the monetary question, fully demonstrating that the present system money and banking was the best the McCook, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Special Tele-ream to The Bee.]—Menard's opera house clusively that with the present large and world has known, discussing at length the everlasting increase in the output of silver free coinage would drive gold out of circulation and reopen the flood of gambling dens and put millions into the pockets of the sit ver Kings at the expense of other industries. The meeting was an old time republican

love feast and has sounded the clarion notes of the campaign in Nance county.

Saline County Republicans WILBER, Neb., Sept. 24 - Special Telagram to Tuz Buz.]-The Saline county republican convention today nomicated J. D. Pope of Friend for state senator, William Kamp of Western and John N. Vanduyn of Wither for representatives, Joseph H. Gremin of Wilber for county attorney and Frank Medela of Crete for commissioner. The tieket is an unusually strong one and there is but little doubt that it will be elected.

David F. Curtiss Named. RANDOLPH, Neb., Sapt. 24.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- David F. Curtiss was nominated for representative of the Nineteenth representative district at the convention held in this city today. Mr. Curtiss is a Randolph man. He was formerly of Dixou county and served four years as supervisor of that county. Being an old soldier, a staunch republican and an honored citize may be relied upon to carry the district

Fremont's Three Political Clubs FREMONT, Neb. Sept. 24 .- | Special to THE Ber. |-- A democratic club was organized inst evening in the court house by electing Thomas Killeen president, Waldo Wintersteen secretary, W. H. Hunter treasurer, W. H. Hunter, C. H. Christensen and C. H. Plambeck committee on finance, ways and means. A republican and independent club had previously been organized, and each have a

reading room. Fased on Rutherford.

WILBER, Neb., Sept. 24 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Jacob S. Rutherford of Gage county was nominated by the independents here today for representative from the Thirty third float district, comprising Saiine and Gage. Within five minutes after Mr. Rutherford bad received the independent nomination he was endorsed by acclamation by the democrats, who also held their float convention here in another hall today.

Jefferson and Thayer's Candidates, Hennon, Neb., Sept. 24.—[Special Tele-gram to The Bee.]—The senatorial convention of Jefferson and Thayer counties met in Hebren and nominated by acciamation Hon, E. M. Correll of Hebren for senator and Major George Cross of Fairbury for float representative.

Van Wyck at Alma. ALMA, Neb., Sept. 24. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Hon. C. H. Van Wyck ad-

dressed a large audience here this afternoon. He spoke about an hour and was followed by W. F. Dale, candidate for state senator. CREIGHTON ACQUITTED.

Not a Single Charge Against the Chancel-

lor Sustained. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 24 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |-The case of Chancellor Creighton was given to the jury this evening. There were in this case four charges and twenty-one specifications. There were fifteen jurymen, each au elder. It was not expected that the verdict would be known until morning. THE BEE correspondent has learned upon the best authority the result. The jury balloted on each of the four charges and twenty-one specifications, and in each

was unanimous for acquittal. This result was reached in less than an hour. Not one charge was sustained. The result of the trial would prave that the chancellor's first line of defense, mairce and spite work, which was ruled out by the presiding bishop, was the prime reason for this celebrated trial.

He Outfoots Kingston Cleverly in a Mile and an Lighth.

MOYNE GELDING CHECKED BY HIS WEIGHT

Dr. Hasbrouck's Conquerer Palls a Victim to Ajax-Latonia's Program Marred by a Serious Accident-News from the Race Courses.

GRAVESEND RACE TRACK, N. Y., Sept. 24 -A fairly good program of six races, including two stake events, the Holly for 2-yearolds and the second special for 3-year-olds and upwards, attracted a throng of 10,000 spectators to the scene of this afternoon's racing. The Holly resulted in a rattling contest and a victory for Colonel Rupert's Ajax the 5 to 2 second choice. Bergen rode an admirable race on the colt and took the prize by baif a length from the Moyne gelding, the 13 to 10 favorite, who ran away from Dr. Hasbrouck on Thursday. The gelding had his weight up this afternoon, however,

and it stopped him at the end. The second special was a match race be tween Lamplighter and Kingston. Although Kingston's best races have been at distances under a mile the plungers, headed by Michael Dwyer, the brown whirlwind's owner, forced the bookmakers to make him a 7 to 10 favorite over Lamplighter (6 to 5). The first six furlongs were run in 1:19, thus giving Lamplighter a chance to get thoroughly into stride. When Taral called on Kingston a half mile from the finish he had a beaten horse under him Lamplighter winning the stakes in a gallop amid tumultuous cheering from the specta tors. Only a few weeks ago Kingston was the turf idol. Now it is Lamplighter.

How the Others Were Woa.

Eagle Bird, a well played second choice, took the opening dash from Haleyon, the pacemaker, after a desperate tassle in the final dozen strides and Transit (2 to 5) wor his first race, when he gallopped in winner of the second event. The Fop, (10 to 1) took second place from Algoma, in a hard fought finish. Tom Rogers (10 to 1), ridden by Major

Covington upset all calculations by winning he fifth race from the even money change Lepanto, with the heavily weighted west erner, Aloha (5 to 2) a bad third.

Cynosure backed down from 8 to 1 to 4 to 1, by Michael F. Dwyer, under Bergen's clever riding, captured the last race from the even money favorite, Planto, the 2 to 1 second choice, Fred Tarai third. The Board of Control finds that there is no truth in Jetter Walden's claim that Mayor Hugh Grant is interested in the Nat Strauss race horses, and dismissed Walden's protest. summaries:

Summaries:
First race, five furion s: Eagle Bird (7 to 1 won, Haleyon (3 to 1) second, Chattanooga (4 to 1) third. Time: 1:024.
Second race, nile and a furiong: Transit (5 to 1) won, The Fon (10 to) second. Algonia (8 to 1) third. Time: 1:58%.
Third race, the Holly handleap, nile and six furiongs: Ajax (5 to 2) won. Moveo set that (13 to 10) second. Spartan 8 to 10 Cars. Times 3 to 10) second, Spartan (8 to 1) thera. Time

Fourth race, the Second Special, mile and a Foirth race, the Second Special, mile and a furlonz: Lamplighter 6 to 5) won by three lengths, galloping, Kingston 7 to 10) second. Time: 1:571½.

Fifth race, mile and a quarter: Tom Rogers (12 to 1) won. Lepanto (even) second, A oha to 2) third. Time: 2:0934.

Sixth rate, one mile: Cynosure (4 to 1) won. Diablo even) second, Fred Taral (2 to 1) third. Time: 1:43.

FOUR DOWN IN A BUNCH.

Dismal Accident That Marred the Going at Latonia. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24.-The weather was fine and the track was fast. Fully 4,000 people were spectators of the seven fine races. They were treated to the dismal spectacle of four horses with their ridors going down in a heap in the first tace. It was at the end of the back stretch that L. Dudley fell with Reagan, Miss K ett with J. E. Metz, White Wings with Perkipson and Orrick with Lowery, went into the heap in the order namea. Perkinson was dangerously hurt. Lowery and Metz were unburt. Both of them rode in subsequent races. Reagan was badly shaken up. was, however, posted for the sixth race, but did not ride. Perkinson got a blow on tohead from the heels of Lowe y's horse. If

was unconscious for an hour. His physicia tirst, fourth and sixth races, and secon choice on long shots won the remaining four. In the fourth race the Kentucky Central Railway stakes paid \$1,084 to Afternoon, the

First race, seiling, six furlougs: Cut o Sight won in 1:15%, Rorka is to 1 second Mar; 8 (6 to 5) third.

sight won in 1:15%. Rorka is to 1 second Mark 8 (6 to 5) third.

Second race, selling, one mile: Bissle Bisland (15 to 1) won in 1:424. Calhoun (12 to 1) second, Loudon (5 to 2) third.

Third race, a free handicap sweepstakes, one mile and an eighth: Ray 8 (5 to 1) won in 1:574, Maud Howard 8 to 1) second, Falero (7 to 10) third.

Fourth race, the Kentucky Central railway stakes, for 2-year-olds, one mile: Attrinoon (6 to 5) won in 1:444, Daravola (5 to 2) second, Indigo (7 to 1) third.

Fifth race, selling, five furiones: Cora Taylo; (6 to 1) won in 1:634, Coquette (4 to 1) second, Vida (5 to 1) third.

Sixth race, selling, six furiones: Miss Ballard (3 to 1) won in 1:16. Lonnie B (5 to 1) second, Enest L (15 to 1) third.

Seventh race, selling, one mile: Little Seventh race, selling, one mile: Little Annie (5 to 1) won in 1:4/%, Happy Day 6 to 1 second, Cup Bearer (8 to 5) third.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Has a Tough Time with an Um-

pire and the Champions. New York, Sept. 24 .- But for Burns' wretched umpiring, the Grants would have won two game from the champions at the Polo grounds teday. After the second game he narrowly escaped being assaulted by the angry crowd throwing dirt and gravel at him. Boston put in Stivetts in the ninth inning of the first game, and that did much to settle the match. New York won the second game by a terrific batting streak in the eighth inning, when seven runs were scored. Attendance, 3,062. Score:

Hits: New York, 5; Boston, 6. Errors: New York, 4; Boston, 9. Earned runs: New York, 2. Batteries: Rusio and Boyle: Staley, Stivetts and Bennett.

Second game: New York 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 7-11 Boston , 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 1 0-6

Phillies Take a Pair.

P. ILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 24.—The Phillies won two games from Baittmore today. The first was hotly contested and was won by a game raily at the bat in the ninth and tenth innings. The second game was easy. Ely was wild as a March here and the Quakers won as they pleased. Attendance 1,866.

Hits: Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 16, Fr. ing a cour rors: Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 6, Earned a late bot runs: Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 4, Batter- instions.

LAMPLIGHTER IS THE HERO | les: Vickery and Robinson; Taylor and Clementa.

Second game: Philadelphia. 0 5 3 1 0 0 0 - 9
Hits: Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 15. Errors: Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Earned
runs: Philadelphia, 2. Batterles: Ely and
Gunson; Weyhing and Clements.

Old Bones Drops Back. PITTERURO, Pa., Sept. 24.—Timely hits won for the Pittsburgs today. Gon bert was hit on his arm by Terry and refused after the sixth inning in favor of Hutchinson. Attendance 2,500. Score. Pittsburg...... 0 2 0 0 1 1 2 2 Chicago.... 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 Hits: Pittsburg, 9; Chicago, 7, Errors: Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 7, Earned runs: Pitts-burg, 4; Chicago, 1, Batterics: Terry and Mack; Gumbert, Huteninson and Kittridge.

Bridegrooms Take Both. Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—Brooklyn took both games today. Weather clear; at-tendance, 1,774. Score:

Washington...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Brooklyn.... 0 2 3 0 0 0 Hits: Washington, 6; Brooklyn, 8, Errors: Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 0, Earned rans: Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 2, Batterles: Killen and McGuire; Haddock and Daly.

Hits: Washington, 7; Brooklyn, II. Errors: Washington, 6; Brooklyn, 2.

Made It a Standoff,

Second game:

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.—The Browns and Cincinnatis fought a drawn bettle today, and there was more excitement contered in it than has been seen here this season. Umpire McQuaid had a hard time of it, and Latham was given a lecture and a \$15 fine for a too persistent loquacious demonstration. Attendance, 2,100. Score:

Hits: St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 6, Errors; St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 4, Homermus: Holliday, Comiskey, Wood. Batteries: Brottenstein and Buckley; Sullivan and Va., glin.

John is Still Pretty Smooth. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—The Colonels could do nothing with Clarkson's delivery today and in consequence Cleveland won an easy victory. Attendance, 2,400. Warm and clear. Score:

Hits: Cieveland, 15; Louisville, 9. Errors: Cleveland, 1; Louisville, 3. Earned runs: Cleveland, 4. Batteries: Clarkson and Zimm-er; Stratton and Merritt.

Cleveland 0 2 3 0 0 0 1 2 !- 9 Louisville....... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Standing of the Teams. Cleveland 43 17 71.7 Chicago 98 30 49.2 Boston 55 23 81 0 Phitadelphia 89 81 49.2 Pittsburg 35 26 57.4 Louisville 53 44 42.4 New York 33 27 55.0 Baittmore 36 31 41.1 Brookin 32 55.0 Washington 59 88 31.5 Cincinnatt 29 25 59 9 St Louis 20 30 35.0

PLEASANT SURPRISE PARTY.

Members of the Entre Nous Club Remember Mr. and Mrs. John S. Brady. The members of the Entre Ners club killed two birds with one stone last Tuesday evening when they made up a surprise party to fitly celebrate the tenth anniversary the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Brady and the opening entertainment of the Entre Nous club. There never assembled together a more joyous crowd than those who took possession of the delightful Brady residence on Thirty-seventh street. Everything went as merrily as a church bell and high live was indulged in by all psesent. The prices competed for were most appropriate, being two

betted for were most appropriate, or ag two huge tin spoons, bearing an in cripition which read, "Brady, 1882-1892." Among the participants were: Mr. and Mrs. Join S. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Chailes Coc. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Detz, Mt. Mrs. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Uetz, Mt. and Mrs. Cady, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Listabrook, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. wobe, Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. Van Kuran, Mrs. A. H. Baker, Grand Industry Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Clark Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. Frank Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. George Scuttes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scuttes Mrs. Shatture.

and Mrs. Charles Squires, Miss Shattuck. Sixth Ward Republicans.

The republicans of the Sixth ward held a. meeting to a full house last night, and a fter disposing the regular business, President Littlefield announced that he had some speakers to introduce. The first man to be presented was James A. Powers, who gave a istory of the republican party. It was a party of progress and one to which every men could lie, while the democratic party Colonel A. A. Jones, the colored oratic of North Caroline, was larreduced at the durk perge from the south. The gentleman mide a humorous speech telling to a his people had been counted out in the south, but no and that they would not stand it any longer. O the morning of November 9 he wredie ed

langral. The democratic and people's ties would furnish the corp cs, with eveland, Stevenson, Weaver and Cields as ne pall bearers.
1). D. Mercer was down on the bills for a speech, but got off by saying a few words nd promising to say something more before he end of the campaign.
R. A. L. Dick told the meeting where he

tood and then gave way to several other President Littlefield announced that the Sixth yard would have a flat a rearching club before the holding of to a meeting The lights were then turned low and overy body went home.

Work of Litchgeld's Club.

Lirenzitto, Neb., Sept. 24.- |Special to Tun Ben. |-The republican club of this place held one of its most success in me itngs last evening. Hon. A. R. Happarey delivered a very forcible address, which was listened to attentively by a orpwd.d house. A goodly number of independents were in attendance and had to confess that the arguments produced were true as well as convincing. The club is very entile astic cession with thirty-eight voters in line.

O'NELL, Neb., Sept. 24. -[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The republican sen itorial convention, which was called to recorvene to nominate a candidate for the senat from the Thirteenth senatorial convention to fill the vacancy caused by the research in of W. D. Rathows, met in this city this evening. J. M. Hunter of Holt c univ W.s. nominated by acclamation. Mr. 's exterior practical farmer and is very po, mar with the people.

They Preferred Fasion TECUMSER, Neb., Sept. 24. - Special Tel gram to THE BEE. |-The democratic county convention was held here today. Harv Ward was nominated for representation. I nomination for county attorney was mad. The democrats here feel pretty sore over their failure to effect a tesion with the ind. endents and intend to fight bard for the

Swedish-American Political C . 's The Swedish-American Political ab will neet every Monday night at 8 o'clo . she ro in Omaha Commercial college, correr faxteenth and Douglas streets. 9 H Syndes are earnestly invited to attend and the evide have not get their first papers can evare them free of charge by attending this moting of the club Monday evening, September 28.

Held a Lengthy Convention. CRESTON, Ia., Sept. 24 .- [Special T. ! gram to THE BEE.]-The prohibition party is holding a county convention in this city but up to a late hour had failed to make any nom

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE