of the Mississippi.

LAND, MONEY AND TRANSPORTATION

A Candid and Feariess Review of the People's Party Platform and the Impracticable Reform it Proposes to Inaugurate.

A grand raily of republicans of Polk and York counties was be'd at Stromsburg last Wednesday. The principal speaker was Mr. Edward Rosewater, whose remarks were substantially as follows:

I appear before you today not merely as a representative of one of the great parties of the country, but as an American citizen There is not a man within the hearing of my voice, whether he be a republican, democrat or independent, whatever may be his creed, in whatever clime he may have been born or raised, that is not proud of being an Ameri-There is not a man within my hearing who is not proud of the fact that the flag of the union protects and defends

every man on land or sea who is a citizen of the great American republic. Next to our pride as American citizens, we ought to take pride in being citizens of this state. Nepraska is one of the most fertile and prolific states within this great American union. Many of you have lived in Ne-brases from five to twenty, or perhaps, even thirty years, but few realize the magnitude. of this state, its productive capacities, its marvelous resources and the great future which lies before it.

Nebraska's Wonderful Wealth,

Let me call your attention to a few salient facts regarding Nebraska. Within the boundaries of this state there are 48,758,400 acres, of which 14,500,000 are improved and 34,000,000 still remain unimproved. Eleven of the 34,000,000 acres of unimproved land belong to the public domain and are still accessible to the homeless thousands who desire to avail themselves of the bounties of the e. At \$18 per acre, which is ery low estimate, the value of land under cultivation in Nebraska is \$361,000,000, and the unimproved land, valued at only \$2 per acre, would be \$05,516,-800. In other words the farm property of Nebraska is worth at the lowest estimate 329,516,800. Add to this \$150,000,000 for the improved property in the various cities throughout the state and the real estate values will aggregate \$479,516,800. The personal property, including cattle on the farm and the products of the mill and factory, are estimated at the lowest valuation at \$450,-000,000. There are over \$50,000,000 on deposit today in the banks in the state of Nebraska; or very nearly \$30 per capita for every man, woman and child, so that the total real and woman and child, so that the total real and personal property valuation of Nebraska will foot up \$1.088,116.800. This shows that we have over \$1.000 worth of real and personal property in Nebraska for every man, woman and child in the state. Against this we have a state, county and city debt computed at \$5.45 per capita. is a mere trifle as compared with the debts of other states. The territory of Arizona owes \$46.35 per capits; the state of Nevada \$28.89; Wyoming, \$23.12; North Dakota \$11.29; South Dakota, \$10.04; Kansas, \$11.01; New Hampstire, \$8.63; Missouri, \$8.21; Montana, \$15,17; Colorado, \$12.73, and California, \$6.46. The private debt, at the very highest estimate, will not exceed \$50 per capita, which would leave about \$445 per capita as the actual wealth of the people of Nebraska. This does not represent the vast invest-

ments in railroads. In 1860 there was not a single mile of railroad in the state; in 1870 we had only 705 miles; in 1880, 1,983 miles; in 1885, 2,963 miles, and today we have 5,430 miles. At \$30,000 per mile, which is about the average cost in a prairie state, the valuation of the railroads in Nebraska is \$108,600,000. The growth of our railway system is a fair index of the marvelous development of our state.

But every citizen of Neoraska has other

reasons for state pride spart from the mere increase of wealth. He can justly take pride in our educational institutions. We have in this state 239,556 public school children, with 10,555 teachers. The value of our school houses is computed at \$4,672,280, and we expend annually for the education of the growing generation over \$4,000,000. This certainly is a very creditable showing.

Populists, but few Panpers.

On the other hand, Nebraska can make favorable comparison with older and althier states at regards the proportion of her destitute and criminal population. Ac cording to the last census Nebraska has only 201 persons in her almshouses, while the state of lows, with less than double the population, has 1,621, and Kansas, with only 25 per cent more population, as 500 inmates in almshouses. The scate of Maine, with a population of 661,000, has 1,161 inmates in her almshouses, and Connecticut, with a population of 746,000, has 1,443 inmates; California, with a population of 1,200,000,

According to the census of 1890 Nebraska had only 218 inmates in her county jails, while Iowa had 505; Kansas, 432; Maine, 802; California, 682. The number of inmates to the Nebraska peritentiary in 1899 was 381 in Kansas, 918; Connecticut, 1,235; Califor nia, 2.051; Colorado, 526, and Missouri, 1,701 Nobody in this audience will experience greater surprise than I did when I recent! made a computation of the value of the pro-Nebraska for the year 1891, the farmers of Nebraska raised 67,652,000 bushels of corn, which, at 27 cents a bushel, aggregated \$43,589,512. They raised in the same year 18,080,000 bushels of wheat, valued at \$13 198,583, and of oats 48, 500,000 valued at \$11,177,697, making a total of \$07,965,792 for the three leading cereals. It is safe to estimate the value of the rve. potate and hav crop at \$8,000,00

that the farm products of Nebrassa for the year 1891 exceed \$75,000,000. In the report of the Department of Agri-culture for the year 1831 I find the following statistics regarding the value of Nebraska

Ules 071,708 \$39,771,940 \$39,771,940 \$3145,038 \$39,771,940 \$314,505 \$45,632 \$15,507,207 \$2595,632 \$600,887 Horses and mules Hots \$90,724,386

With this magnificent exhibit before you I doubt whether many of you will realize that the farmers of Nebraska during the past year have gathered more wealth out of the soil of this state than all the sliver producing states have dug out of their mines during th same period in the shape of precious metals. Neuroska's corn was for last year worth over \$43,000,000 while the product all the silver mines in Colorado is only worth \$25,000,000. All the silver mining of America together have only \$70,000,000 worth of the white metal while Nebraska's grain crop alone was worth \$75,000,000. This is an indisputable fact. Just think of it. Your corn and wheat crop was worth twice as much as all the silver dug out of the earth in Colorado, and your grain and cattle for this year will exceed in value all the silver and all the gold product

of the whole United States for the same Now, let me call your attention to another Nebraska industry that will soon assume great magnitude. With the exception of California, Nebraska is the only state in which the culture of sugar beets and beet sugar manufacturing has been undertaken on a large scale. In low attention in this 4,700 acres of land under cultivation in this for calaing sugar beets. During last year the Grand Island and Norfotk sugar refineries turned out 6,000,000 pounds of su In 1887, only five years ago, the total sugar product of the United States was 400. 000 pounds. This year Nebraska will very nearly double her product of last year. It is estimated that the consumption of

sugar in the United States is on an aver sixty-two pounds for each inhabitant. brasks, therefore, consumes about 63,000,000 pounds of sugar, which at 6 cents a pound would amount to \$1,780,000. Why should not Nebraska raise sugar beets enough for her own consumption and keep this vast sum of money in circulation at home?

Sugar for All the West.

Why should not Nebraska supply sugar for the people west of the Mississippi river, who consume many million dotlars worth a who consure many milition consurers over sear! We are importing from Europe over sear! It is worth of sugar annually. It is hat in Nebruska, with a soil ape cially adapted for raising sugar beets, any body should lay a straw in the way of hav-ing this state's productions diversified. Last year when I traveled through Austria

STAND UP FOR NEBRASKA and Germany I saw millions of acres of land under cultivation for sugar beets. On both sides of the railroads the sugar beet fields extended just as far as the cornfields do in this state. In Bohemia alone there are over 200 best sugar refineries. Why should not Nebraska have twenty or thirty should not Nebraska have twenty or thirty
such sugar refineries, or mills, and two or
three million acres of land planted in
augar beets! In 1889 the legislature
of this state voted a bonus of 1 cent a bound
on sugar refined in our mills. Now, it so
happened that some of the parties engaged
in sugar beet culture near Grand Island were
discaviation with the result. They had dissatisfico with the result. They had struck a year of drouth and were not familiar with the method of sugar beet raising. Then they raised a newl against Oxnard, and the farmers alliance convention, at the instance of my friend, General Van Wyck, passed a resolution piedging members of the legisla-ture elected by the independents to repeal the sugar bounty law and they did repeal it. It was an act of had faith damaging to the state's credit and a cheek to her prosperity. This year the platform of the people's party has the following plank: "We are opposed to the restoration of the sugar bounty in any form by the state of Nebraska." I am told, was inserted at the instance of General Van Wyck, who is opposed to all bountles on principle, but I am told cheer-fully gave a bounty to the rail-road that built a depot near his Before the sugar bounty was repealed by the last legislature the proposition was made that the bonus should be paid to the farmers who raised sugar beets according to weight delivered at the refinery. That would have given the farmers the benefit in stend of the manufacturers, but this prop sition was rejected. And yet every nation in Europe where sugar beets are raised does pay a bounty for the sugar exported to for eign countries. Germany pays a bounty of half a cent a pound for all sugar experied and relieves the manufacturer from taxes on the machinery and plant. Our sugar magers are not only colleged to meet the competition of 20-cept a day labor in Germany and Austria, but also the bounties and repates. Whyshould not America stimulate a home in dustry that would leave \$50,000,000 to \$60, 000,000 in circulation in this country, and in the end cheapen one of the products that is used in every family! But General Van Wyck said last week at Indianola: "They have given you cheap sugar; yes, but you got it only through your howling." Such ciaptrap is very catching with credulous people, but what are the facts? The Mo-Kinley bill, which repealed the duty on sugar, was passed long before the campaign of bowling in Nebraska commenced. The howis of the people's party leaders had no do with the repeal of the sugar duty in the McKinley bill than had lust year's

Confined to the People's Party Issues

I propose, if possible, to confine my discursion today to the issues made by the people's party. I do not propose to discuss the tariff or the force bill. For a number of years this state and other states of the west situated similarly with Nebraska have been overrun with charlatans and political rainmakers, who insist that this country is in a terrible conditrion that we are on the verge of ruin and bankruptey. These political quacks tell you that unless you follow their prescription and swallow their nostrums and adopt remedies which past experience and the good com-mon sense of manking have always proved to be abortive your condition will become abso

They have put some of their visionary schemes into rayme. I have brought along one of the people's party song books to show you how it reads. I will not sing it, because am not built way. |Laughter.| There are three thin's that we much need

To make a happy nation: I's money plenty, with free land, And proper transportation.

LAND

God ga ve us all the fight and air And we can freely use them; All nature's gifts should be the same, But human greed abuse them

The land was made for people's use And man was put upon it: We have no right to buy or sell, And surely less to pawn it.

Occupancy should be your deed And use your only title This simple law, so right and just,

MONEY.

Money, like our blood, is life: By contracting circulation You kill the power of the man And business of the natio

But give me money, plenty, cheap, eed the huntry, clothe the poor And leave no need of shirking.

We have eight dollars tax to pay, With five in circulation; This policy 'tis plain to see Would bankrupt any nation.

So give us money all we need. Then nothing can oppose us.

And we will make the arid plains

To blossom like the roses.

The transportation of today, it readly is onesided: They gather in the nation's wealth And it never gets divided.

You send a full car load of grain

Way to the eastern market, and after paving freight on it. Why you are out of pocket.

But if the people only owned.
The rairroads and the steamers.
There wouldn't be one-half the chance.
For Shylock's willy schemers.

Theory But No Practice.

Yes, indeed. If wishes were horses boggars would ride. Well, now, I will review briefly the things these people want. They tell us that land should be as free as light and sir. Not only this, but they say have no right to land excepting such as you actually cultivate and use. I presume most of you are farmers and I would like to know ow much of any of the land you now possess you are willing to part with to somebody who is homeless. I want to know how much of the land that you have not broken nor cuitivated you are ready to give to somebody who is willing to use it. All those who have noy land that they are willing to donate to anybody hold up their bands. [Applause and laughter.] Now, what is the matter! I do not see a single man put up his hand. I expected that at least a half of you would be willing to part with a portion of your farms and I was ready to take down your names and bring some new settlers here who are not very far away and are will ng to get as much land as they can and use

This proposition to divide the land has not been confined to a sentimental song, but has been actually put into the platform adopted at Omaha, on the Fourth of July, by 1,776 nen whose heads had been turned by Bel amy and Henry George. That plank reads

The land including all the natural re cources of wealth is the beritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual need and all lands owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only."

Bellamy's Theory Punctured. This is according to Bellamy, who wants

all the people in one household and to make you all feed out of one trough. Bellamy is running as one of the Weaver and Field electors in Massachusetts, and he interprets the platform to mean that all the land must sooner or later be nationalized, that is, must be beid by the government for the use of all the people. Now, I want to know whether Bellamy's theory is correct. If he is correct then every farmer should part with all the land that he does not use, and when that day comes Nebraska will get a good many new

In France the average farm has not much nore than thirty acres, and even some of hat land is not in use, so that I can truthfully say twenty-five acres aproce would be about all you would be entitled to own under

All those who are in favor of a division of the land manifest the same by saying "Aye." [Several men in the crowd shouted "Aye."] Mr. Rosswater—Come up and let us take down your names. [Nobody moved.] Now, let us see about another part of this land scheme. I presume that you all agree that you do not mean to part with any and that you have already got, but you ask that the public domain shall be held for actual set-tiers only. That is really the law today. The republican party, which gave the people of the United States the homestead law nore than thirty years ago, has repealed all the laws that enabled speculators to get bold of public lands. They have repealed the pre-emption laws and materially modified

the tree culture law. I take it that the demand for the forfeiture

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

of railroad land grants was intended to in-ciude all the subsidy lands forfeired by the railroads that have failed to comply with the requirements of their charters. Such a law has already been put on the statute books by the Fifty-first congress, which was republi-can in both branches.

The act for the forfeiture of land grants ton Hall Y sterday.

reads as follows:
"Section I. That there is hereby forfeited to the United States, and the United States hereby resumes the title thereto, all lands heretofore granted to any state or to any corporation to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and co-terminus with the the Business Way Put Through in portion of any such railroad not now com pleted and in operation for the construction

Good Shape After a Start Was Made.

For Representatives.

erament do this! The only way you can ob-tain property in the United States is by pay-ing for it. The only way the United States can repossess its lands patented to the railroads is by having them appraised and paying for them. How much do you propose paying for that land! When Leiand Stanford and Jay Gonid proposed some years ago to deed back all their unsold land grants between Nebraska and California at \$2.50 an acre, the proposi-tion was denounced in all parts of the country as a bure job, and thousands of people protested, and congress did not dare to do it. venture to say that there are at least from 0,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres of railroad land b Wyoming, Utah and Nevada, mostly sage brush and alkari lands, not worth 25 cents an

They would be utterly useless to settlers but if congress should decide to have them recialmed from the railroads the corporations would have them appraised at ten times their value and unload them on the government. So by the time you have examined into this land reform you will find it is an impractical

or benefit of which such lands are declared

to be a part of the public domain: provided, that this act shall not be construed as for

felting the right-of-way or station grounds o

Confronting the Facts.

any railroad company heretofore granted."

The proposition to divide the land among all the people is like the single tax proposi-tion of Henry George. His proposition is that all taxes should be levied upon land values. Any intelligent farmer must realize that if this were done the land owers would be taxed so high that they would finally be obliged to part with their land, and the maority of the farmers would become tenants of Uncle Sam. This is certainly not in second with your own potions of the ownership of land. If I know the temper of American farmers I know that such radical changes in land owner-hip will not take place without a night. It will take a great deal of bloodshed before the American farmer will part with his land to have it divided up and distributed among the landless.

It iand is to be as free as air and you are not to pawn it how are you going to get even a 2 per cent loan on it from the sub-treasury! The conclusion of Mr. Rosewater's adfress will appear in a later issue of The BEE

THERE'S FUN AREAD.

Democratic City Primaries Tomorrow Promise to Be Lavely.

The democratic city convention will be held Wednesday afternoon to name the candipates for the council and five candidates for the Board of Education. The primaries will be held tomorrow afternoon, and in at least three wards there will be hair curling con-

The hortest fight is on down in the Second. Councilman Eisasser is a caudidate for renomination. Mr. Elsasser has been in the council one term and has been very satisfactory to most of the residents of his ward, but then he has not pleased everybody and has a contest on his hands. Several corporations and soveral more contractors have not found him the kind of a councilman suited to their purposes and report has it—and in this case report knows what she is talking about-that there is a combination to defeat him for a re-nomination. And the combination is a furny nomination. one to Isaac Hascall, known to fame, has a finger in the deal. Hascall is going to run independent or on the independent ticket, he don't know which yet, and he wants to get Peter Elsasser out of the way. The combination of corporations and contractors want the same thing that Hascail does. So the scheme is to boom Steve Mar-tinovitch for the nomination. William William Hay is also in the fight and the Elsasser can be left at nome at all hazards, and then the combination will take its chances on the man who succeeds him. Pete says if the corporations will only keep their hands off and not help the other fellow, there will be the liveliest fight the ward has seen

since the winter of the deep snow. Burdish is a candidate for renomination in the Third ward and be has a fight on his hands, too, although the combination is different. This time it is a combination of the newer residents of the ward who claim to be tried of naving the old gang name the coun-These men have pinned their hopes to McAndrews and claim they are in a position to secure his election.

In the Fourth the democrats have four condidates in the field for the nomination. They are George Guy, George C. Whitlork, Dr. Clarke Gaper and Frank J. Lange. There will be fun if Whitlock gets the nomination. He is now agent of the Ketcham Furniture company and the city is not through with that yet on the trouble growing out of the furnishing of the new city ball. there are democrats who claim that Whitlock's candidacy is a scheme to help Wheeler out as Whitlock, and he were very thick when one was building inspector and the other in the council. These democrats assert tuat Wheeler wants a man nominated whom he can defeat easily and Whitlock is willing in view of past favors to help the doughty major out

Up in the Sixth Ed N. Brown was thought to have a walkaway, but several new candidates have been brought out in the last few days and it won't be so unanimous for Mr. Brown after all Churchill Parker is the only man named

for the office in the Ninth ward.

LION AND LAMB IN THE SOUTH.

How the Populists are Treated By Their Dear Friends, the Democrats. O'NELL, Neb., Sept. 28.-To the Editor

of THE BEE: I have just returned from a trip south, during which I assisted in conducting a republican daily at Hot Springs, Ark during three weeks of the state campaign. During that time I saw enough to convince me that the stories of outrages against the ballot and the free exercise of the elective franchise in the south are not the product of an enlarged imagination, but the plain unvarnished truth. The description of the outrages perpetrated against free speech in Georgia as given by General Weaver and Mrs. Lease are very similar to what transpired at Hot Springs while I was there. The denial of Chairman Atkinson of the truth of General Weaver's stories is also similar to the excuses and apploples of the democratic press and the officials of that party at Hot. Springs in extenuation of the sutrages committed there. The outrages to which I refer were the disturbance of two meetings held by the populists, one of which was wholly broken up. It was a meeting heid on the postoffice block and advertised as a joint meeting of populists and democrats. The latter refused to participate i the discussion, however, but marched around in full force and so annoyed and harassed the meeting that it was forced to break up. The democratic mayor was present and witnessed the outrage, yet refused to instruct the police to interfere and queli the disturbance. He said "the boys" were just having a little fun. it might have caused bloodshed, if they had attempted arrest the perpetrators of the outrages, i many desperate men were in the party of disturbers and some among them were pro-inent democrats and officials. To say 1 inest democrats and officials. To say that the city of Hot Springs as well as the state of Arkansas is in control of the corrupt and venal democracy of the south scarcely half expresses the truth and only half describes the true condition in those dismocracy-ridden states. Democracy down there is the synonym of all that is despicably corrupting and the party leaders scrupie at nothing to

The Sixth Ward Republican club held an interesting meeting last evening at Twentysixth and Lake. Speeches were made by J. L. Kaley, J. B. Reeve, Phil Winters, Charles Clarke and Judge Macomber.

Result of the Convertion Held at Washing-

WERE VERY NOISY BUT GOOD NATURED

States Didn't Show Up at the Sendoff and

For County Attorney J. L. KALEY
For County Commissioners—
Second district HENRY LIVESEY
Third district G. R. WILLIAMS
Fourth district C. C. STANLEY This disposes of the forfeited railroad land grants, but the independent platorm says that the government is to reciaim all the land owned by the railroads. How can the gov-A. L. SUTTON A. LOCKNER A. GOSS N. NASON

T. D. CRANE
J. B. REEVES
M. O. RICKETTS
CHARLES STEVENS
J. H. KYNER It was one of the noisiest, and yet, probably, the best natured conventions ever held by any political organization in Douglas county that kept 160 republicans busy for tive hours at Washington hall yesterday afternoon. No county convention in years has been preceded by so much outside canvassing and this was due to the fact that there was no combination agreed upon in advance. Every ward and precinct had a candidate and none of them were willing to

confess their weakness before the convention. There were efforts made among severa sets of candidates to unite on a compromise ticket, but this was unsuccessful and the convention found the friends of each candldate, if not sanguine, at least hopeful of success and fully determined to test their strength with the assembled delegates.

It was nearing 3 o'clock when D. H. Mercer, chairman of the county central cemmittee, called the convention to order, and even then the delegates were slow in respending to the call. There was much work to be done, and the old timers in the convention wanted to get something of an idea of what was on the tapis before they got down to the active work of the afternoon. This was de-nied them, however, and roll was finally called on a set of men who were completely at sea, so far as slates were concerned.

Dave Mercer's Farewell.

In calling the convention to order Mr Mercer appounced that he would sever his connection with the committee at the close of the day's convention. He said that he had met many loyal friends and earnest workers during his connection with the com-mittee and he hoped that the convention would select a committee that would enter the work of the campaign with loyalty, am bition and genuine tard work. nounced the first work of the convention to bounced the first work of the convention to be the selection of a temporary chairman.

Judge Ambrose named W. F. Bechel as the temporary presiding officer and John Thompson proposed the name of Louis Littlefield. The hallot resulted in the selection of Mr. Littlefield by a vote of 13 to 67.

Charles Boatler and W. A Messick were

Charles Potter and W. A. Messick were named as temporary secretaries. In accepting the chair. Mr. Littlefield aid: "Gentlemen I will not thank you personally for this honor, but for the proper recognition of the young American voter."
On motion of Lee Estelle, the list of delegates as reported by the different wards was necepted as there was no contest. This was supplemented by a motion offered by Judge Ambrose that the delegates present cast the full vote of the ward. It was a little rough on Phil Winters, who was there as a proxy for a Ninth ward delegate, who was out of the city, but it went after a little discussion, and with the barring of proxies Mr. Winters withdrew from the floor and worked his county attorney boom from a point of vantage in the front row of the seats reserved for spectators.

For County Attorney.

The temporary organization was made permanent, and after a communication from the Swedish-American club endorsing A. J. Dahlstrom for the legislature had been read, the convention was ready for the nomination of a candidate for county attorney. This was the warmest work before the delegates, and there was a lively hustle among the ticket namers when the chair announced nominations in order. Some man with a long head moved that an informal ballot be taken and the nominating speeches were ninned in the bud.

The informal pallot revealed the following candidates and their respective strength be-

fore the convention: Troupe, Breckenridge and Kaley gained on the two succeeding ballots, the third result-

ing:

Breckenrioge was within thirty votes of the nomina ion but his lead was lost early in the taking of the fourth ballot when the Winters and Sisbaugh forces were thrown to Kaley. Then there was a general rush for the band wagon and on behalf of Mr. Troup a motion was offered by T. W. Black ourn to make Kalev's nomination unanimous to save the secretaries the mental labor of making the totals. The motion was carried with a whoop and as soon as Colonel Wharton, Kaley's hardest worker on the could get his voice under control, Mr. Kaley was introduced to the convention and deliv

ered a brief but enthusiastic address. He

said Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I trust I need not say that I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honor that you have conferred upon me. I accept it knowing full well the weighty responsibilities that rest upon the man who accepts the posi-tion. I know that there is an election to foltion. I know that there is an election to follow this nomination and intend to make the restile of my life for that election. I have voted the republican ticket for seventeen years and have never voted anything else. I do not vote it because it is called the republican ticket, but because it is bolstered up by the principles that are back of it. That is why I am a republican and will be a republican fall time to come. I am more a republican today than ever before, because of the principles that have been laid down in the republican platform this year. I believe that they are principles upon which we can all stand more firmly than any that could have been enunciated. The speaker referred in onthusiastic terms

to the McKinley bill, the mention of which was received with renewed applause. For County Odinanissioners. For county commissioner from the Second

district George Heimron, Henry Livesey and R. D. Duncan were placed in nomination. The first ballot resulted as follows:

On the second ballot Duncan gained three votes, Livesey gained fourteen and Heimrod lost thirteen. When the third ballot had progressed but a little way it was apparent that Livesey was a winner and Duncan with-drew in his favor. His comination was made

unanimous a moment fater.

G. R. Williams and Rerman Timme were placed in nomination for the county board from the Third commissioner district. Timme wasn't in it from the Fart, the first ballot giving Williams 118 to his opponent's forty-The fight for the nomination in the Fourth

district was very warm the candidates being C. C. Stanley of South Omaha, Henry Kelsey of Millard and James Walsh of McArdle. The first ballot resulted: stanley fib Kelsey Walsh and Stanley gained in the second ballot, Stanley from the Omaha wards and Waish from the country previncts. The third ballot gave Waish 77, Stanley 74 and Keithe country precincts having a chance to nominate Walsh. They falled to take advantage of the opportunity at the time, but tried it in the

tion. The ballot resulted: Stanley, 92; Walsh, 68. The nomination of Stanley was made phanimous. Willing to Go to Lincoln. There was no dearth of aspirants for the nomination for the state sen-

fourth ballot, but it was then too inte, as the city had come out solidly for Stanley, who

was the choice of the South Omaha delega-

ate. Frank Ransom, Charles H. Clarke, C. O. Lobeck, Isaac Noyes, Richard Smith, T. D. Crane, A. H. Briggs, R. C. Patterson and C. E. Bates were placed in nomination. W. G. Whitmore of Valley asked that Mr. Noves be named by scolamation, as it was generally conceded that the county was such that the county was entitted to one senator and no one else was a candidate from a country precinct. Everybody seemed in favor of Mr. Noves, but the motion was voted down, as several other caddidates wanted to be nominated by acclamation for some reason or other. The first ballot re-

Ransom Clarke Lobeck Noyes 10 Crape 40 Briggs 100 Bates Noves and Clarks were declared nominated and the convention proceeded to the selec-tion of the third candidate. The fight soon narrowed to Crane and Lobeck, and when the scattering votes began to be thrown to Lobsok his nomination was made upani mous on motion of one of Mr. Crane's lieu-

tenants. The convention had been noisy enough all this time, but it fairly outdid itself when nominations were declared in order for rep rescritatives. Every man in the convention had a candidate and he wanted to get him before the delegates before any other man could be named. The result might be imagined. It could never be described. secretaries wrote out the names of the candi-dates whose names they heard, then added he names of a few of their friends, and ben the ballot was taken the result was

ike this: 51 C. A. Jaconson 51 W. H. Gamble 8: F. Stubi ht Isane Silvester L Vodicks. H Kyner...

This nominated W. N. Nason, A. L. Sutton, A. Lockner, C. A. Goss, J. B. Reeve, J. H. Kyner, M. O. Ricketts and T. D. Crane and on the second ballot Charles Stephens f Douglas precinct was selected to complete the legislative ticket.

Named for Assessors

Pending the announcement of the result of the ballot for legislative candidates, the folowing candidates for assessors were named

v the ward and precinct delegations: First Ward—A. R. Hensel. Second Ward-August Schroeder. Third Ward-Frank Hickor. Fourth Ward—James G. Carpenter. Fifth Ward—George F. Franklin. Sixth Ward—F. W. Manville. Seventh Ward-Lewis P. Norberg. Eighth Ward-Chris Moyer. Ninth Ward-Robert Livingstone. South Omaha-Lyman Carpenter. ontari-A. E. Sunberg. Miliard-Egert Specht, Jefferson - Fred Juch, McArdle-J. C. McArdle, Florence -C. V. Fouts, Union - Zach Ellis, East Omaha-S. W. Young. West Omaha-John D. Montgomery. Inicago - Richard Reicken. Vailey-A. A. Egbert Waterloo-Charles Kaulfield

Elabora and Douglas made no nomina-The following resolution was passed with-

out dissent: Resolved, that the senutors and representatives nominated by this convention be and are hereby instructed to secure the enactment of a law which shall require judicial officers who shall become candidates for any other than judicial offices to resign immediately after receiving and accepting such ominations. New County Committee.

The convention selected the following ounty central committee to act during the ensuing year: First Ward-John W. Honza, John P. Henerson, A. M. Back. Second Waro-George B. Stryker, John Yerak, W. K. Wilson Third Ward-Seth Cole, George M. Paynter, J. C. Hubbard.
Fourth Ward-T. K. Sudbprough, G. A.
Ambrose, Elijah Dunn.
Fifth Ward-E. Benedict, U. T. Graham,

M. F. Sears.
Sixth Ward-H. T. Leavitt, George E. Wilson, John Haywood. Seventh Ward-A. C. Churchill, Cochrane, Lee Yates. ane, Lee rates. Eighth Ward—T. S. Crocker, R. P. Dahlman, M. F. Singleton.
Ninth Ward-Charles Unitt, John Lewis, . M. Saddler.

ontar!-John Karling, James Cooper Chicago-R. L. Livingstone, C. H. Danker. Elishorn-O. Whitney, John Fisher. East Omaba-F. Crawford, E. L. McFad-Donglas-Not filled. Florence-Andrew F. Kingelier, Charles

Jefferson-W. C. Timme, John Klinker. Miliard-John Lempite, Henry Kelsey McArdie-John Harvey, Will Glanck. Union-Not filled. South Omana-W. S. Anderson, W. Sennett, W. S. Kenisworthy, Bruce McCul-

Valley-W. G. Whitmore, A. P. Ackernd. Waterloo-J. C. Robinson, G. W. Hill. West Omaha-O. K. Pratt, D. L. Johnson.

FAILED TO ENTHUSE.

Local Independents Let a Rewick Meeting Go by Default. The local machinery of the people's inde pendent party simped several cogs last night in an effort to hold a meeting, which proved to be a decided failure.

In the first place the local lights of the party intended to have a pow-wow at the campaign headquarters, 1619 Howard street, but late in the afternoon it was decided to hold the meeting n Washington hall. Flaming doogers were press about the streets announcing that "Hon. E. C. Rewick would expose the rotten methods of republican state officials," and that Mayor Weir of Lincoln would "air some state house secrets." When 8 o'clock arrived there did not appear to be any seething mass of humanity trying to gain admission to Washington hall, however, and only a few of the main spokes in the balance wheel of the party lingered about the headquarters at 1619 Howard street to steer the stragglers toward the place where the people's independent brand of conquence was expected to bubble out. Half a hun-dred men sauntered into Washington hall by :30 o'clock, but the gathering seemed to be headless. Mr. Rewick was on hand, but Mayor Weir did not arrive. After waiting for half an hour for something to happen Mr. Isaac Hascall arose and thought it was a shame to invite a gentleman from Lincoln with evidences of such a choice variety of political corruption in possession and then have him greeted by a mere handful of peo-ple. He proposed that the meeting for the expose by Mr. Rewick be postponed and that a general effort should be made to get out a large andience some evening next week.
This met with approval, and it was de-

cided to refer the matter to the executive committee with instructions to push hard for a great meeting next Wednesday night. A motion to adjourn was put and carried, but a moment later Mr. George Washington Brewster called the crown to order and said that it was too bad to see the time rolling on toward election day and to see the gas burning, burning at the expense of the per ple's party, and no oratory flowing out with it. He proposed that there should be some speaking right there and then. He knew of several fair sized political cesspools that could be stirred up on short notice; in fact, he always carried a few in his pockets for that kind of occasions. A few of the that kind of occasions. A few of the veterans stayed for half an hour and listened to him.

Republican Committee Meeting. The new county republican central committee met last evening in the committee rooms in THE BEE building, and organized by the selection of A. S. Churchill as chairmun and John Jenkins, secretary. T. K. Sudborough was continued in the office of treasurer. The chair was given time to name an executive committee of nine, to consist of one from each ward, one from South Omaha, two from the country precincts, and the three executive officers of the committee. The names of all nominees, together with their business and residence addresses, were ordered reported to the secretary, in order that they might be reported to the sounty clerg, to be placed correctly on the ballots. An adjournment was taken until next Thursday evening at (:30) o'clock, when a meeting will be held for the purpose of mapping out the plan of the

Thousands of People Attracted by the Field-Bryan Debate.

OMAHA WAS QUITE WELL REPRESENTED

Logic of the Republican Champion Loudly Applanded-Features of the Speeches-Enthusiastic Scenes at the Conclusion of the Addresses.

PLATISMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 1 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Here in the beautiful city at the mouth of the Platte the two giants of the big First district joined issues for the last time today, and Plattsmouth bad amply prepared to do the occasion its full meed of justice. By the unfortunate fire of last July the only hall in the city capable of holding the crowd was destroyed, and so the meeting was held on the High school grounds under the light of the moon. Bonches made of boards laid on beer kers served as seats.

There was a mighty multitude of people to hear the great discussion. All day wagons and buggles and saddle horses laden with humanity poured into the city, and all sinds of people flocked the streets. But it was at early night fall that the multithus flocked into town. All the regular trains unloaded their crowds of passengers, and then came the excursions.

Omaha Well Represented.

The Samosets and the Jacksonians of Omaha were in the field on a special train, and they made a complete satch of the crowd with their commanding appearance. They mustered 500 strong. Then the Otoes, Nebrasca City's crack democratic club showed upon a special over the Kansas City read. This is a finely uniformed organization and numbered 300 A long special brought Nebraska City republican club and the republican county convention in on the Missouri Pacific in the evening. Fight thousand people had filled the High school campus to overflowing when Hon. Allan W. Field arose to speak. Mr. Field's speech was a revelation. He sus-tained the McKinley bill, and his clean criticism of Bryan's course in congress won much applause. Throughout his entire speech Judge Field was the recipient of

hearty appliause.
But Plattsmouth's inherent tendency to democracy was fully shown when Hou. F. E. White introduced Hon. W. J. Bryan. A wild burst of applause was the congressman's reception. His speech was devoted to man's reception. His speech was devoted to a defense of his course in congress and an attack on the McKinley bill. He also spoke a few words for tree silver. At his close he was overwhelmed by the rictous appliause that followed.

Judge Field's close was directed to a brief review of Mr. Bryan's speech, and was interspersed with cheers. At his close the crowd rushed to the stand, and each speaker was surrounded by an enthusiastic multitude. It was long past midnight when the city resumed its wonted appearance and its throng of visitors had departed.

IOWA'S JOINT DEBATE Messrs, Remley and French Discuss Campaign Issues at Atlantic.

ATLANTIC, Is., Oct. 1.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE !- The Realey-French debate was held in this place before an audience of 700 people today. Judge French's opening was clear and fair, but the audience was not responsive. He argued the unconstitutionality of protection and deatt altogether in the abstract save on wool. His voice was weak but penetrating. His manner is nervous but not unpleasant. His closing speech was much more effective. He hopped and skipped about through Remiey's argument, creating much inerriment. He spoke on prohibition, defended the issue of money by state banks, and cited republicans who favored low teriff.
Remley made a most happy argument from
the doctrines of Jackson, Mouroe, Madison and Washington. He argued in the concrete at great length. He cited prices in woolens, iron tools, tin and the most common neces-saries. He overthrew French on his prohibition point and planted himself squarely and firmly on his platform and said that when he had cast his vote in the electoral college for Harrison and Reig that his official wish was done and prohibition had noth-ing to do with that. He made a telling argument against state banks of issue and con sected his speech up in splendid shape. is a deliberate speaker and at times most commanding and effective. His audience was responsive and his manner pleasing. He will sustain his party's position on the tariff and the money question and let probl-

bition alone. Morton Scored Van Wyck. WATNE, Neb., Oct. 1 .- [Special Telegran. to THE BEE. - J. Sterling Morton addressed an audience of over 800 people at the opera

house tonight, consisting of many republicans and a large number of ladies. A special train bearing the democrats from Hartington arrived at 8:30, and was met at the depot by the Wayne cornet band. The procession then formed, headed by the college band, about 100 democrats bearing torches, followed by the Wayne band proceeded to the opera house. Very enthusiasm was manifested, however. large audience assembled listened to an excellent address from a democratic standpoint, but his free trade doctrine failed to create eathusiasm, but his discussion of the money question elicited frequent applause from republicans and democrats alike. scored General Van Wyck and his record, causing laughter and appliance. The demo-

cratic club gave three rousing cheers for Wayne upon taking leave of the city.

Rally of Ord Republicaus. One Neb., Oct. 1 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE ;- Republicans held a meeting in the court house Priday night. Hon. M. L. Freeze of Arcadia, nominee for state senator in the Fifteenth district, opened the meeting. He spoke of the folly of the independents in leaving the republican party for reforms that could be more easily got by staying to it. He defined his position on the freight rate question and pledged himself if elected to vote and work for lower freight rates. Hon. I. W. Lansing of Lincoln fol-lowed in a speech fairly filled with wit, humor and pard facts. He handled the demorratic and independent parties without gloves. He spoke on free coinage, explained the tariff in a clear and interesting manner and tore the independent platform to tatters. There was a large audience, many of whom were democrats and independents. The speaker's points were cheered to the echo.

Brown County Republicans. AINSWORTH, Neb., Oct. 1.-Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The people of this section were treated last night to one of the most carnest and logical spacenes from a republican standpoint that they ever listened to by Hon. J. E. Frick of Fremont. There was an appreciative audience present. His talk was clear, logical and elequent and he interested his audionce for three bours. He is a strong speaker and carried his audience with him from start to finish. He advocated the maintenance of a protective tariff and gave good sound argu-ments to the people. The speaker made many friends while here, and republicanism received an impetus that it will take time to cool. His handling of the currency question was sound and logical. A rousing repub-lican club was organized, and the repub-licans of this section of Brown county have their war paint on.

Endorsed the Independents

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 1 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. -At the democratic county convention this afternoon every one the independent nominees were nominated. Henry Schlotteldt and John 1. Johnson for representatives and Charles G. Ryan, present democratic county attorney, were unant ously placed upon the plock to be slaught-

ered in November. Hay Springs' Bally. HAY SPRINGS, Neb., Oct. 1 .- Special to THE BEE |- The largest political gathering ever held here was held Thursday night. A special train was run from Chadron bringing

PLATTSMOUTH'S MANY GUESTS Rushville train brought a delegation from that city, and a regular old time love feast was bad. H. E. Marcon as chairman of the meeting introduced Mr. J. E. Frick of Fre-mont, who held interested his audience for and hour, as but few speakers can do. Carrying conviction in every word, he handled the tariff and silver question in a masterly man-per, and explained the finances of the country in eloquent terms. It is estimated that from 500 to 800 people went from that hall with great admiration for Mr. Frice, and with plenty of political food for sober thought. It was a spiendid meeting and did lots of good.

Cass County Republicans. WEEPING WATER, Nob., Oct. 1 .- | Special Telegram to Tue Ben |- The republican county convention held here today was the iargest and most enthusiastic for many and the utmost harmony The following ticket was named: Senator, Orlando Tefft of Avoca; representatives, John A. Davies of Plattsmouth and A. S. Cooley of Tipton precincts; county attorney, I. H. Haldman of Weeping Water; commis-sioner Third district, John Hayes of Stone Oreck precinct. Nineteen delogates were appointed to attend the float convention. A special excursion train brought in the Platts-

month union and Nehawka delegations. Since the Field-Bryan debate all republicans are smiling, and the fact of many inde pendent voters returning to the republican ranks throughout the county bids fair to give Judge Field a good majority this fail.

Dakota City's Rally.

DAROTA CITT, Neb., Oct. 1.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—W. A. Poynter and M. Devine addressed a medium-street audience at the court house hall in this place last evening. Poynter made a poor impression on the andience, it being the general verdict that he is even worse than Kem. The assemblage was well pleased with Devine's talk, a number of the old party men stating that it was the best enunciation of independent doctrine ever expounded here, although he was weak on the point of providing remedies for the present existing calamities. T. H. Groves, independent can-didate for representative from this district was present, but did not speak.

They Were Auxious to Hear Crounse. SCHUTLER, Neb., Oct. 1 .- | Special Telegram to The BEE |-Schuyler republicans and the people of Schuyler and this immediate vicinity were sorely disappointed by Hon. Lorenzo Crounse's tailure to appear as arranged. Every preparation mane to make it a rousing success, which it would have been, as was shown by the large number of people on the streets at the time appointed for the program. It was not until today that anything definite was known. J. E. Hayes of Norfolk was present to speak, but the managers thought best not to attempt anything as the people were expecting Judge Crounse and would be dissatisfied with any

bing done without hlm. Colfax Alliance Convention. SCHITLER, Neb., Oct. 1 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Bre. - Colfax county independents held their convention today to elect delegates to the senatorial convention at Columbus Monday and to nominate men for county officers. J. A. Grimison presided, Delegates to the senatorial convention are: A. Grimison, D. N. McCord, W. R. Price, L. V. Hill, O. F. Brown, C. Funs and Wheeler, Francis Dunn was renominated for county representative. There was a squabble overendorsing George H. Thomas, democratic nominee for county attorney. He was not endorsed. There was no nomination made. Frank Sucha was nominated for com-

Fusing Ali Along the Line, TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 1 .- The democrats and populists of Kansas are fusing all along the line. Their combined efforts to defeat the republican party are not being confined to the electoral and state tickets, but are being extended to legislative and senatorial districts, and even to county offices. The demo-crats and populists of this county held their convention today. The democrats nominated nominated by the populists. The populists nominated half a ticket and endorsed the democrats nominated for the other offices. Mayor R L. Coffran is the fusion candidate

missioner of district No. 1 and Funk for

Not a Drawing Card. Our Neb. Oct. 1 .- | Special to The Sen ! -Joseph Edgerton spoke at the fair grounds Thursday afternoon and at the court house

in the evening. It was the old ery of the rich growing richer and the poor poorer. He passed over the tariff as of minor importance and confined himself mainly to the finaucial question. He was especially severe on naonal banks. Speaking of money he said: "Money has no purchasing power, its func-tion is simply to pay debts." His audience was much smaller and less enthusiastic than the party orators drew together last year," and many of his hearers were republicans and democrats.

North Dakota Populists Withdraw. GRAND FORKS, N. D., Oct. 1 .- The withdrawal of Dr. Teegen, candidate for congress on the people's ticket, is followed by the announcement of the state executive committee that owing to meligibility and lack of sufficient residence in the United States Nelson Williams, candidate for commissioner of agriculture and labor, has re-tired from the ticket. The vacancy is supplied by the appointment of George Adams, unager of the Robertson Lumber com-

pany's interests at Edinburgh. Stevenson and Campbell Speak. WOODSDALE, ISLAND PARK, O., Oct. 1 .-The democrats opened the campaign in this state here this afternoon. Crowds of people entered the grounds long before the trains from Cincinnati began to deliver their cargoes of uniformed democratic clubs. Presidential Candidate Stevenson and other speakers were brought to the grounds by a special train. The exercises opened with an old fashioned picnic dinner. Stevensor, ex-Governor Campbell and others

delivered addresses. Oxford's First Hally of the Season. Oxform, Neb., Oct. 1 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-- A grand republican rally, the first of the season, was held berethis afternoon. Hon. W. E. Andrews, the popular and brilliant opponent of Mr. McKeighan, led in a forcible and convincing address. followed by Captain Benson in a rousing speech. Prominent among those present from abroad were Hoo, Frank H. Selty of Cambridge and J. C. Gammill, nominee for senator. Republicans here have never been so enthusiastic and hopeful.

Democrats at Eikhorn.

ELEBORN, Nob., Oct. 1 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. -W. S. Shoemaker and John F. Coad of Omaha, democratic candidates for county attorney and state senator respectively, mingled with the local unterrifled tonight. Mr. Shoemaker addressed a meeting at Goodhard's ball and expounded simon pure Jeffersonian doctrine of the all wool and a vard wide sort. The meeting was but poorly attended and very little enthus-iasm manifested. Mr. Coad did not speak.

Reserved His Decision. HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 1 .- The case of Comnissioner Pock came up before Judge Edwards in chambers today, and was arrued at great length in favor of granting a mandamus compelling the commissioner to show his authority for his late report of labor statistics. Judge Edwards reserved his de

cision. Carago, Ill., Oct. 1 .- Mike McDonald has resigned his membership on the state democratic central committee. McDonaid is under indictment for the alleged bribary of a justice of the beace, and under the circumstances did not care to remain longer on the

Sionx County's Campaign. HARRISON, Neb., Oct. 1.- |Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The campaign in Sioux county was opened by the republicans today at the court house, where J. L. Caldweil of Lincoln spoke for an hour and a half to a very attentive though not large crowd. His remarks were clear and foreible.

Nebraska City Primaries. NEBRASEA CITY, Neb., Oct. 1 .- | Special to THE BEE. - The republican primaries to elect delegates to the county convention were held this afternoon. The vote was unusually large and much interest mani-fested. Delegates were obsern with no their cornet band and 100 torches. The