LOOKS TO/THE HOME MARKET

The Germans were next, in full force. The division was headed by the German-Amerwhich turned out about 200 of tain, with George Anthes and Robert Fink as Reutenants. Behind them came 100 of the South Omaha German-American Repubthe South Omaba German-American Repub-lican club, which was led by Dave Lusher and Charles Bumboldt. Finally, the Ger-man Farmers of Douglas county turned out to the number of fifty, under the command

of Claus Sievers and Carson Rourer. The Ninth Ward Republican club, the next body, made a most excellent showing. About 300 were in the body, which was commanded by C. D. Hutchison, the captain, and C. Huntington, the lieutenant. They contented themselves with torches, no banners ap-

MADE THEMSELVES HEARD.

A little mounted squad and the Scandinavian band were in the lead of the Scandinavian-American Republican club, which was represented by 200 of the membership. and caps. A gun squad assisted in keeping the excitement alive. The body was cap-tained by John Anderson and Gus Anderson: A considerable number of transpar

ncies were carried. The soldierlike Thurston Plambeau club was another of the attractive bodies. I was some fifty strong, each member un formed in a military white suit and house The flambeaux were unique. Swung up and down they threw a huge flare of light along the streets. It was captained by Lee Forby, who was assisted by First Lieutenant Herbert Taylor and Second Lieutenant Tomsit. A colored band of twenty, led by Russell Taylor, headed the Third Ward Republican club, which was 200 strong. There were any number of transparencies and banners in line, a good many of which heraided the names of Dave Mercer and MacColl in addition to that of McKinley. The body was captained by J. P. Henderson. The divi-sion was concluded by a wagon bearing a transparency, which threw out the motto, "The American Eagle, for Sound Money and Protection." Below was a cage containing a live eagle. Another section of the "disturbers" with shotguns followed, under the command of

Captain Frank Munn. band of small fifers and drummers es corted the Eighth Ward Republican clut and the Business Men's Republican club or the same ward. The former was led by Captain J. T. Buchanan, First Lieutenant H. C. Hansen and Second Lieutenant George West, and the latter by Captain C. J. Westerdahl. A number of transparencie were carried.
The Sixth Ward Republican club was on

of the largest in the line. About 500 men turned out under William Asquith, R. H. Carter and A. Taylor. They were led by a mounted squad and by the Sixth Ward band. The Danish-American McKiniey club was out with 100 men under the command of Captain John Matthlesen. They marched in close rank and without banners.

close rank and without banners.

The parade was closed by the South contingent. First came a body or ng men some 200 strong, bearing banners and transparencies. Behind them and ending the line were seventy-five mounted men of the Mounted McKinley club. This division was captained by Colonel A. L.

EXERCISES AT THE COLISEUM Enthusiastic Crowd Listens to Senator Thurston.

The Coliseum has held larger crowds than the one which congregated there to welcome Senator Thurston last night, but never one which held more enthusiasm to the individual. Every man, woman and child in the big building seemed to contribute to the tremendous bursts of applause that ceeded each other from the time the firs transparency entered the building until th final sentence of the speaker was delivered street demonstration downtown ha kept thousands of people from going to the Coliseum, but there were enough to fairly fill the building and make its rafters tremb with their responses to the sentiment of the occasion. The middle space was retained for the marching clubs, but the gallery back of the stage and the sections on each side that were reserved for the old soldiers with their wives and daughters were densel packed. The remainder of the gallery was only partially filled, as bundreds of people tired of waiting for the arrival of the parade and went home before it came.

On the stage and in the audience were noticed scorces of men who had been prominent in their connection with the deme cratic party before it had committed itself to a policy of repudiation and anarchy. Nov came to lend their presence and influence to the sound money cause and joined in applauding the sentiments which they could not find in the declarations of their part;

Mrs. Thurston, with Mrs. Colonel Poland, Dr. Tilden and Mrs. Tilden and Miss Minni Harkness occupied seats at the right of th stage and ground and behind them wer grouped Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weller, E. M. Bartlett, Major J. S. Miller, J. H. Mil-lard and Miss Millard. John I. Redick Charles A. Baldwin, Judge W. W. Keysor and Mrs. Keysor, Senator A. H. Hayes, Judge Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Carroll Edward P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gurdon W Wattles, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Allen Hon. George F. Wright, Hon. John N. Bald win, J. L. Kennedy, Henry W. Yates, Judg E. Wakeley, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Coutant General Dandy, M. T. Barlow, Colonel C. S Chase, Dr. J. M. Glasgow, Fred Etter, jr H. E. Palmer, Judge B. S. Baker, R. S. Hall Hon, Alvin Saunders, Judge W. W. Sla-baugh, R. C. Jordan, C. E. Gratton, W. J Whitmore, D. H. Wheeler, E. J. Cornish, T. Wertz, Judge W. S. Strawn, Dr. W. H. Hanchett and Mrs. Hanchett, M. F. Single-ton, H. T. Clarke and Miss Clarke, Judge J. H. McCulloch, C. E. Squires, C. S. Mont-gomery, A. U. Wyman, Judge Clarkson, A. J. Hanscom, George E. Pritchett and others.

Among those from out of town who at-tended the meeting were: Theodore C. Woodbury of Portland, Me.; Winthrop Smith o Philadelphia; Ira D. Marston, Kearney; Pete Jansen, Jansen; W. E. Peebles and E. A. Willse. Pender; John A. Ehrhardt, Stanton. and F. G. Simmons, Seward.

STARTED IN LATE. It was nearly 9 o'clock when the first di vision of the parade reached the Coliseum and half an hour later when the clubs had all reached their seats inside. The Thurston club was the first to appear, and they were greeted with prolonged applause and the "John M, Thurston March," by the Seventh Ward band. As each club found its place it joined in extending a vociferous welcome to those which followed. The Blair Marching club received a generous portion of the applause, and so did the High School cadets. who announced themselves by their cade yell. It soon developed that most of the other clubs had a yell on hand, and the took turns in exhibiting the atock every time they could make themselves heard. A half past 9 o'clock Marshal Frank Moore: entered, followed by John L. Webster and Senator Thurston, and the crowd rose to its individual feet and gave an exhibition of

Good

health. Every nook Blood system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsapariila. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates s good appetite, gives refreshing sleep

and cures that tired feeling. Remember, Hoods

Its lung power that eclipsed all previous The men waved flags and the women joined with their handkerchiefs, and all united in a salvo of cheers and yells that continued for five minutes. The band played something. What is was no one knew, for the combined effort of twenty brasses was not audible twenty feet away. The Webster campaign quartet was then introduced, and sang a lively campaign song in a manner that awakened a fresh voiley of applause After the applause that followed the rendition of the humorous parody by the quartet had subsided, Hon. John L. Webster stepped to the front of the platform. He was

ceired with great applause. As such as had an opportunity to speak he said: "Follow Chizens: The republicans of the city of Omaha are to be hearily congratu-lated on this magnificent demonstration. Certaintly in no political campaign to political party ever presented such a scene as was witnessed upon the atreets of Omaha tonight. It was a demonstration for our splendid caffidate, William McKinley of Obio (applause), and a demonstration in honor of our fellow townsman, John M. Thurston. (Tremendous applause and cheer-

This demonstration proves that the peo-ole of Omaha are in favor of an hones dollar and an opportunity to earn it. It shows that the people of Omaha are as much in favor of a protective tariff as ever. They believe in a policy that will give em-ployment to workingmen and adequate wages their work. The hours to late, and at hasten to introduce to you the speake the evening, the able, the talented, the highly honored and the much admired, John M. Thurston."

CHEERS SHOOK THE RAFTERS. The reception Senator Thurston received was a most cordial one. The vest audience started in to applaud, but in an instant the applause was drowned by thunderous cheers. These lasted for two minutes, and during that time the greater number of the march ers were on their feet, waving their flags and hats. When the demonstration ceased Senator Thurston snoke as follows:

"This is not an issue between the use of gold alone on the one side, and bimetallism on the other. Far from it. The re-publican party does not propose to discontinue the use of silver moneys or retire one single dollar of its outstanding paper circulation; but it does propose to maintain its paper moneys and its silver money equal in every respect in purchasing and debt-paying power to the best dollar o this country or of any other. It does pro pose that the silver dollar or the silver cer-tificate which comes into the hardened hand of toll shall be just as good today, tomorrow and forever as the gold dollar in the vaults of the capitalist.

"I have always been a bimetallist; I am so today; and that is the reason I have always opposed and now oppose opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the world's silver at 16 to 1. There has never been an hour or a day in my life when I was not opposed to any such proposition. I have always opposed any attempt to put the credit of this government alone under the silver output of the world. It is nothing more or less than a proposition to loan our guaranty to the silver mine own ers of the world; to back up their silver bullion with the fiat of government. I have always insisted and I still insist that open ing our mints to the world's colnage o silver at a ratio so utterly at variance with the commercial ratio of the two metals would be suicidal and disastrous, would drive every dollar of gold out of circulation or use, would place us upon a depreciated basis, give us dollars of uncertain and fluc tuating value, reduce the volume actual money circulation more than one half, paralyze all business, stop all re-maining manufacture and bring on such a panic as would make all previous panics seem periods of presperity.

FAVORED LIMITED COINAGE. "Now, Mr. Bryan, the Omaha World-Herald and all the silver people of Nebraska know that I have always opposed the un-limited coinage of silver at the forced ratio of 16 to 1; that I always stood for the coinage of the American product by this govern-ment under tariff or other legislation which would shut out foreign bullion, and on a ratio approximating the commercial ratio between the two metals, which I believed could be maintained as to American silver.
"I stood in joint debate two years ago with William J. Bryan in Lincoln and exnibited these two Mexican dollars, which

world's silver at 16 to 1 would be to lower our monetary standard to the Mexican standard; to reduce our dollars to 50 cents; and then and there declared that as long as had power to spoak, I would protest against outting the goddess of liberty on a depre clated coin or stamping the American eagle on a piece of bullion that could not meet doilars of all countries in all parts of he world on equal terms. These peopl all know these facts, and yet they publish and send broadcast through the country garbled extracts from my speeches and letters, paragraphs torn from the context, and calsely and brazenly assert that I formerly favored the free and unlimited coinage o

aliver at the ratio of 16 to 1.
"Fortunately such things do no harm, for the people of my state who heard me two years ago in almost every county know just what I fayored and just what I oposed. And they know, too, that in all my public declarations I insisted that the estoration of a protective tariff with proper eciprocity provisions would set the wheels f this country in motion again; would tart business to booming, put money irculation, bring back prosperity, and when

that was done, I said, we would never hear iny more of the mosey question."

Mr. Thurston then took up and discussed the position of the World-Herald on the silver question previous to September, 1894, eading extracts from its editorial columns both before and since that date, showing Extracts were read showing where it had ad-ocated a ratio of 25 to 1, and denouncing he proposal to coin silver at the ratio of to 1 as dishonest.

Why did the Omaha World-Herald change its opinion on the silver question on or about the first day of September, 1894? I think I know why it changed, and I may find it necessary to make full explanation to the people of Nebraska and the country, i shall not do so tonight, for the reason that I do not wish to make any statement that is not literally and exactly correct, or which could be properly classed as unfair, I sent a letter to Mr. Hitchcock today, con-taining a statement of what I had expected say on this subject tonight, with the reuest that he look it over and advise me as to whether or not it was a fair and true statement of the exact facts, and if not to state in what particulars it was defective. As Mr. Hitchcock is out of the city and he letter has not reached him I deem it best to withhold my statement for the pres-I shall certainly deal fairly with the World-Herald, and with all persons con-nected with it. I would like to have the

same fair treatment in return.
"I know, and so does every thoughtful man, that Nebraska and the city of Omaha have suffered untold injury from the menac of populism and the unlimited coloage agita-tion in this state. I know that capital has been withdrawn from Nebraska; that it is impossible now for men whose mortgages are coming due, to renew their loans. I know that business cannot revive, that reasstate cannot rise in value, that labor employing industries cannot reopen or increase their plants as long as capital is driven out of the state, interest rates are raised and renewals are made impossible by the kind of campaign which is now in full blast and which exults in the proclamation that capital is an enemy of the people and should be dealt with accordingly.
"We have always welcomed capital to Ne-

braska. We were glad to harrow maney, and we used it in this state to good advantage. n 1873 our interest rates were 19 and 1 per cent. They tell us that the value of the dollar has doubled since that time, and yet our interest rates in 1892 had been reduced one-half and money was being borrowed in Nebraska as low as 5 and 6 per cent. Al-most every renewal of a morrgage during those years had been secured without diffi-culty and at a lower rate of interest each me. Money was never scarce in this state, was never hard to get on good security, Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Puriller

Hood's Pills take, easy to operate, 20c.

It was never hard to get on good security, its interest rate never went up, mortgages were never foreclosed, property was never sacrificed until the populistic captured our state legislature and hecame strong enough the sacrificed until the control of our state. Then, and not till then, capital was withdrawn; then, and not till then, were renewals refused; then, and not till then, were the homes of men sold by the sheriff.

"I say advisedly that populism, the demand for unlimited colnage, the fear of a mand the Bryan Giee club.

Seeking the Knights of Pythias band at the head of a torchlight procession escorted him to the opera hall, where he delivered a speech upon the issues of the day.

Pupulist Lee Lectures.

BURWELL, Neb., Sept. 29—(Special.)—
J. D. Lee, populist candidate for senator from this (the Thirteenth) district, spoke here Saturday night to a good sized audience. Music was furnished by the Burwell band and the Bryan Giee club.

50-cent dollar, the uncertainty as to monetary standards, have done more to stop our business activity our manufacturing growth, our agricultural progress and our rapid increase in population and wealth bined-except that one great cause which threw 2,000,000 men out of employment, shut up one-third of all the American facsout up one-third or all the American fac-tories, took from the people the ability to purchase the products of our farmers at fair price, and introduced penury, auffer-ing, hunger and distress to every humble directed in the land. Four years ago the stendily employed, well-paid laboring men of the United States, carried away by the posts to their prejudices and passions, ted one patch on their trousers; if they ion to the same appeals to their prejidlees this year, they will vote for the other

LIKELY TO NOMINATE A TICKET.

Seems to Be the Present Temper of Sound Money Democrats. Thursday evening the sound money demoto be the principles of the genuine democ-

There is some difference of opinion as to the advisability of this course, but the ma-jority are said to be in favor of a straight There are some democrats who urge that the Issue at stake is too important to be experimented with and that the only safe course will be to vote for the McKinley electors direct. But others contend that if they nominate a ticket of their own they will be able to draw much more effectively will be able to draw much more effectively from Bryan's support. They argue that there are thousands of democrats in Nebraska to whom the principles of the Chicago platform are nauscating, but they are too intense in their partisanship to be able to vote the republican ticket. Consequently they believe that a sound money democratic ticket will receive a vast number of votes that would otherwise be east for otes that would otherwise be east for

Bryan As the action of the convention has been somewhat problematical there are but few open candidates for the various offices on the state ticket. John H. Ames of Lincoln and R. S. Bibb of Beatrice have been mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, and Mr. Ames has also been urged as a strong candidate for judge of the suprems court. A few other prominent democrats have been mentioned as desirble candidates for the various offices, but only in a casual way. The leaders of the novement, however, state that there will be no trouble in selecting a strong ticket. is the sound money contingent of the party includes hundreds of the most prominent and able democrats in the state.

Campaign of Education.

The republican county central committee work. It will use the stereopticon system that has proved such a success in Chicago. Cuts representing all the best campaign cartoons in colors, as they are seen on the pages of the illustrated weeklies will be thrown on a thirty-foct screen. They will be interspersed with pictures of the republican leaders, with appropriate motions and brief object lessons, illustrating the salient points of the issues that are soussed. The cuts are now being prepared and the entertainment will be given at prominent points in Omaha and South Omaha, beginning some time next week.

Dr. Miller to Spenk at Fremont. Upon the urgent request of democrats and republicans Dr. George L. Miller of Omaha will deliver a non-partisan address o the citizens of Fremont, at the opera nouse in that place, on the evening of Octo-per 15, upon the political issues of the day, The doctor was very loath to break over his habit to remain inactive politically on account of his health, but was induced to n this instance and will in all probability make no other address.

Called the Meeting Off. The Veteran's Bryan club met last evening at the Jacksonian club rooms. About the only business transacted was to accept First National bank at Lincoln for one American silver deliar, and I then and there declared, as I now declare, that to open our mints to the unlimited coinage of the world's silver at 18 to 1 months. elved from the Bluffs that the affair had een postponed until some more auspicious time.

> Joint Discussion at Rayard BAYARD, Neb., Sept. 29.-(Special.)-A joint discussion was held at Bayard Saturday night between Captain F. M. Dorring ton and R. M. Hampton on the part of the republicans and Judges King and Stebbins no the part of the popocrats. The large school house was filled to overflowing and for three hours politics was at fever heat. Mr. King led off for the populists for thirty minutes, followed by Hampton, who gave ome good sound politics from a banker's standpoint and created a good impression among the voters. He offered a solution of the whole financial problem. Following him, Mr. Stebbins made the main speech for the populists. He occupied three-quarters hour, after which Captain Dorrington took up the cause for the republicans and he punctured a hundred holes in theories and explained the situation in a masterly manner

> Silver Rally at Gretna GRETNA, Neb., Sept. 29 .- (Special.) -- The ree silver rally here today was addressed by both Governor Holcomb and Judge Duffle. The original intention of having an open air meeting was abandoned and the peaking took place in the hall, which was omfortably filled. The governor opened the neeting by a short talk on national issues. but devoted most of his time to state issues. Governor Holcomb accepted an invitation to speak to the school children at the high school building and entertained them for half an hour immediately after dinner, The speakers billed for this evening's meeting did not appear and the time was occu-pled by local talent, Charlie Key of Papilon being the principal speaker.

> Pops Parade at Hebron HEBRON, Neb., Sept. 29 .- (Special.) -- The opocrats had a big time here yesterday Early in the day fully 1,000 people from the country gathered and formed a paratinumbering about 150 vehicles and nearly that many on horseback, with sixteen wome on white horses. In the procession wer seen many banners denouncing McKinley and protection and upholding Bryan and free trade. Senator Allen, the speaker of the day, devoted most of his time de-nouncing republicanism and McKinley and holding the democrats and populists out to the people as saints.

Ravenna Republicans Rally. RAVENNA, Neb., Sept. 29 .- (Special Tele gram.)-One of the largest political rallies ever held in Ravenna took place today. The lowout was under the management of the ocal Bryan club. The opera house was marked to suffocation this evening, every foot of standing room on the stage being ccupied after removing the wings. Enough seople were unable to gain admission to the hall for a good sized overflow meet-Oldham was the principal speaker of the day.

MINDEN, Nob., Sept. 29.—The popocrats advertised a great rally for Mr. Smytheand other big guns, to take place here yesterday. The procession was a complete fiz-zle. The band was followed by about fifty torch bearers-mostly boys.

GARRISON, Neb., Sept. 29.—(Special.)—
The populists met here last evening. Only hirty-five turned out and no interest was

Allen for the Senate. ARAPAHOE, Neb., Sept. 29.—(Special Telegram.)-E. N. Allen of this place was nominated yesterday as candidate for senator from the Twenty-nigth district. wening the Knights of Pythias band at the

Major McKinley Talks to Farmers and Railroad Employes. POLICY OF PLENTY OF GOOD WORK Destroying Country's Credit Will Not Lessen Foreign Competition or In-

erense Demand at Home Rall-

road Mutual Insurance.

CANTON, O., Sept. 29 .- Rain fell all the morning and demonstrations on the McKinley lawn were entirely out of the question Four of the visits announced were post poned. The soldiers from the home at Sancrats of Nebraska will hold their state con- dusky and residents of the vicinity arrived ention in Omaha. It is the general con- on a special train of seven coaches soon sensus of opinion among the local leaders after noon. They were taken to the taberthat this convention will not only nominate nacle, where Major McKinley met them. an electeral ticket, but will also name a Addresses were made by Sergeant Hopkins full state ticket and make a vigorous fight on behalf of the soldiers and by L. W. Hull throughout the state for what they declare on behalf of the citizens. on behalf of the citizens.

In reply to the congratulations offered by ergeant Hopkins and Mr. Hull. Major McKinley said: "No body of men which has visited me in the last three months has given me more pleasure or touched me more deeply than my old comrades of the San dusky home. When you entered the service, you were younger than you are now. Thirty-five years ago most of you enlisted and twenty years ago most of you were mustered out of the service. You were then fresh and young with the red wine of early manhood mantling your cheeks. You are older now, but your heart is loyal to the country and the old flag just as in 1861. When you entered the service you entered not for fame; you entered not for the pittance that was paid you; you entered not for glory or for popular applause, but you entered the service from the purest and highest motive of patriotism—that no harm should come to our country. That was the motive of every you were a part was willing to do. They were willing to give life and health and strength, they were willing to die that the American union might be saved.

"So nigh to grandeur is our dust, "So near to God is man 'When duty whispers, Lo! Thou must! CREDITORS OF UNCLE SAM.

"And so nearly 2,000,000 of men, when duly called, no matter what the exactions, were ready to answer to the call of country and defend their country's free institutions. There are now on the pension-roll of the government more men than were enlisted in the war of the revolution, the 1812 and the war with Mexico. s about to begin a new method of campaign about 50,000 as many men are on the pen-work. It will use the stereopticon system sion rolls of the United States today as were in all the wars in which this govern ment was engaged from the revolution to the civil war. I have always been in favo of pensioning the deserving and disable soldiers of the republic, and, favoring the ensions. I am now in favor of baving their ensions paid in a money whose value does of depend upon mere flat and which can of be depreciated. I am opposed to cutting own pensions in that way. I want the pen-ioners, who are among the largest creditor of the government today, as I want all the reditors of the government, great or small, to be paid in the best money in the world, ollars worth 400 cents every day and every am glad to have this large body of veteral soldiers declare as your spokesman has de-clared that they are still in favor of the ountry and the country's honor. beaver during the war, while in front of the enemy, in his anxiety to accomplish omething, with two or three hundred men narched in front of the lines and on toard the enemy's works. When the genera ommanding from the rear called Bring those colors back to the line," ergeant answered promptly with the voice of command that went back quicker than a minnic ball, Brilly the line up to the colors.' We are carrying the same old colors to day that we carried thirty-five years ago. Boys bring the line up to the colors.
"My comrades, I thank you; I appreciate

Other delegations are coming. I beg that you convey to those dear old comnclement day, my best wishes and warmes regards and my sincere prayers for their tealth and contentment; and I also beg that you convey to that dear old commander. leneral Force, my sincers respect and hes with you pleasant memories of your visi o Canton.'

RAILROAD MEN ALSO. A special train of ten coaches brough he second delegation of the day. from Walkerton, Ind., and picked up railroad men in all branches of the work, farmers, mechanics and citizens in general, be tween that point and Chicago Junction, O. were aboard. The delegation was presented by Judge W. L. Pendeld of Auburn, Ind. and Mr. McKinley said in reply:

"The farmers of this country must as dready, that we cannot increase their mar kets or decrease their competition either at home or abread by destroying the credit of the country. (Applause and cries of 'Right, right.') That we cannot cut down competition which they have in India and Russia and the Argentine republic, or n consumption of their products by cutting down the value of the currency of the United States. The only way the farmers can be benefitted is through a larger consuming class. (Applause.) The mints will not furnish the farmer with more consumers. The most profitable market for all he produces is at home and not abroad. (Appleuse, He is met in the markets of the world by the products of other lands beyond the sea The only market he can rely upon every day of the year is the American market (ap plause), and what he wants to know is ho make the American market the He cannot do it by closing the mills. (Cheers.) He cannot do it by putting out the fires of our furnaces. (Renewed cheering.) He cannot do it by taking business away from the great railroad lines of the country. He can only improve the American market by favoring a policy that wil put every man to work who lives beneath our flag and puts them at work at living wages. (Great applause.) Not the wage cale of some other nation of the world, but the American scale, the best in the world (Great applause.) And you cannot improve that market by destroying the credit of the country for the credit of the country lice at the foundation of capital and prosperity The moment you have destroyed the credit of the country you have taken away from the manufacturer the ability to get money with which to conduct his business; and when he cannot conduct his business he cannot employ men; and when he does not employ men he does not pay wages; and when men do not receive they have no wages to spend; and when they have n wages to spend they make poor customer for the farmers." (Great applause.) The farmer can no more increase the value of his wheat by diminishing the value of the American dollar than he can increase the quantity of his how by disciplinaries. quantity of his hay by diminishing the hay wagons on which he hauls it. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Good, good.')

RAILROADS BIG BUSINESS. "The railroads of the country make busi ness. They consume 50,000,000 tons of coal each year. That is what you engineers burn every twelve months. What does that do (Cries of That gives us work.) Yes, it gives you employmentewhile you are burning It gives the thousands of miners em cyment while they are digging it. That i the kind of a policy we advocate—let every-body help everybody else. (Great applause.) "I see that the rallroad train service has four distinct organizations (probably more), engineers, firemen, trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors and other organiza-tions auxiliary thereto among the switchmen and telegraphers. I am informed that each of these organizations has a department of insurance, mutual in its character and conducted and administered by men of their respective organizations. Am I right about this? ('You are.') The highest tribute to their business capacity and honesty is found in the fact that not one dollar has been lost or squandered. The trainmen have paid out nearly \$3,500,000. The firemen have paid out nearly \$3,500,000. The firemen have

paid out nearly \$6,000,000. The railroad met too, are investors and stockholders in loa associations and have savings in savings banks, or did have. (Laughter and applause.) What a deep interest, therefore, these railroad men have in the rightful settlement of the money question. Not only are they interested in preserving the integrity of their savings for their eld age of disqualification and their insurance to their families in case of accident or death, but they are interested in their present and future wages. I do not believe that the sent to have their savings cut in two of their insurance money paid at the rate of 52 cents on the dollar. (Cries of 'No, no.' Nor will they be satisfied to receive their wages in anything but a currency which shall be worth a full 100 cents. When they talk about the creditors of this country who e they referring to? Who are the creditors this country? They are the men who the workingmen. Aslde from what is ue them upon lavestments and savings. their current wages make them the largest creditor class in the United States. The employers of this country owe their employes every thirty days in good times ries of 'Not now, though') more than the ended debt of the United States. Nearly bonded debt of the United States. Nearly \$500,000,000 are paid annually to the railroad se to aid any party to enact legislation hich will cut his pay roll from 25 to 50 per mt in the name of a cheap dollar? (Loud ies of 'No. no.') I have seen it stated mewhere that of the 750,000 railroad emloyes in the United States about 75 per ent are voters. I cannot be mistaken when private obligations. Nothing marks the free colnage of allver would raise the price of silver from 65 cents an ounce, the present market price, to \$1.29 an ounce, or, in other vords, make 53 cents worth of silver actually worth 100 cents. I do not believe it Do you? (Cries of 'No, of course we don't.' oldier. Think what the great army of which I do not believe the free coinage of the silver product of the United States or of the silver product of the world with the flat of the government of the United States could make a thing worth 53 cents worth 100 cents. (Great applause and cries of 'No.') Such a proposition is contradicted by reason and experience, opposed to common sense and plain principles of old-fashioned hon-

> ARGUMENTS FOR SOUND MONEY Adams County Germans Treated to

Logical Discussion. HASTINGS, Sept. 29.—(Special Telegram.) The Germans of Adams county and vicinity vere addressed in their own language toaight at the county republican headquarters by Joseph Bruckner, editor of the Illinois Staats Zeltung. The audience proved a very attentive one and Mr. Bruckner spoke for over two hours. He followed the money question from its earliest history resent. He showed how Germany was compelled to take the present financial stand-ing, which, he said, was good all over the world and which the United States will conworld and which the United States will con-tinue upon. He spoke with much force and made his points clear. BERLIN, Neb., Sept. 29,—(Special.)—The sound money men held an enthusiastic rally

at the Union school house last evening. C. H. Elmendorf, Addison Wait and J H. Arenda of Syracuse addressed the meet ing. The latter is the largest retail mer-chant of the city and one of the strongest supporters of the sound money cause and

GREELEY, Neb., Sept. 29 .- (Special.) The women of Creeley organized a McKinley club of forty members Saturday afternoon and were out in force Saturday night to and were out in force Saturday digit to the speaking. This is the first political organization of women formed in town. Mr. Houser of Calentia, India, spoke here to a well filled house on the results of silver in India Saturday night, and the pictures he drew were not flattering for the white

DAVID CITY, Neb., Sept. 29.—(Special.)— The regular weekly meeting of the McKin-ley and Hobart club held last evening was the largest and most enthusiastic yet held. The court house was crowded, many net sing able to secure seats. A pleasing an arled program was presented, consisting of n address on money and credits by Hon omas Wolfe, select reading, recitations with solos and chorus songs and a song by the Sheerley quartet, consisting of the four children of George P. Sheerley, the oldes: ng of an original song secured them an

BRADSHAW, Neb., Sept. 29.—(Special.)— Judge A. W. Field of Lincoln advessed at mense audience at this place last even ing. Judge Field's address was by far the er. Republican enthusiasm was on tag untimited quantities and the speaker's umerous telling hits were received wit unds of applause. The York Glee club

WAHOO, Neb., Sept. 23.—(Special.)—A special train on the Union Pacific carried a arge number of people from this place teugon to Linceln where they took par n the great republican rally held at tha place tonight. About 100 of the Ida McKin club were in line, neatly uniformed h something like fifty of the McKinley b, besides a goodly number of others the went down to witness the demonstra-

BLAIR, Neb., Sept. 29 .- (Special Tele am 1-About 100 members of the McKinles and Hobart Marching club went to Omaha enight to hear the speaking and participate the marching. Eighty-cight were in uniwhen the generals arrive on their spe ial train. If pleasant the speaking will

e in the open air.

ABIE. Neb., Sept. 29.—(Special.)—Last was given another ovation. After this he vening the Bohemian republicans of this and Mr. Sewall were led to their carriages village and vicinity listened to two very strong addresses in the Bohemian language y Hon, Frank Dolezal of Fremont and Hon. F. F. Sadelik of Wilber, Both gentlemen and very close attention and g strengthened the sound money cause WAYNE, Nob., Sept. 29.-(Special Tele gram.)—Hon. P. W. Palmer of Chicago ad-ircezed a large audience at the opera house last night, devoting the most of his time to the money question. The speaker was escorted to the opera house by the McKinley

An enthusiastic republican rally was als held at Hoskins last night, which was ad dressed by Jacob Hornick of Omaha. Mr Hornick made an able speech and was fre quently greated with applause. Over 20 people were present, mostly Germans.

Another republican meeting was held in Fisher at the Center school house and more than 1,000 people listened to an able dis-cussion of the political issues by T. L. Mathews of Fremont. The popoerats had se cured Guy Graves and another man from Pender to disturb the speaker by asking qual to the occasion, however, and his in errupters finally became ashamed. At the lose of the meeting Chet Slaughter, a populist, struck Long, a republican, and a rough and tumble fight was narrowly averted.

BLOOMFIELD, Neb., Sept. 29 .- (Special. Congressman George D. Meiklejohn spoke to an audience of 500 people in Central pre-cinct last night. The tent was pitched at the farm house of Chester Norton. The closest attention was given to his remarks and the charts used, showing comparative production and prices of commodities and silver from 1849 to 1895, were eagerly studied by the farmers. The farmer i Knox county is after information and, being informed, he will vote right.

BANCROFT, Neb., Sept. 29.—(Special.)— Hon. W. F. Norris of Ponca delivered ar-chle discourse at Stuht's hall last evening Several silver men, after the speech, said they would cast their votes for Mckinley. RANDOLPH, Neb., Sept. 29.—(St Telegram.)—Congressman George D. Meikle-john addressed a packed opera house here tonight. It was the largest crowd gathered here since the campaign began. A very stir-ring speech was made, and much good was done the cause of sound money. Deep in terest was manifested.

Bryan and Boles on the Same Day. CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—There will be a state convention of the Bryan silver clubs paid out nearly \$4.000,000. The conductors have paid out insurance amounting to nearly \$2,500,000, while the engineers, which I believe is the oldest organization, have

BRYAN NOW UNABLE TO TALK

Large Crowds Meet Him in New York and Are Disappointed.

TAMMANY GIVES A BIG BLOWOUT

Candidate Addresses One Large Audience in the Wigwam and Then is Completely Exhausted and Bows to Waiting Thousands.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 .- The demonstration that greeted William Jennings Bryan tolabor in this country. (Tremendous cheers.) night in this city was remarkable in its The greatest creditors of this country today character. Tammany hall, that had made the arrangements for the welcome and teception, outdid itself. Tammany is noted for enthusiastic assemblages and tonight, within the big assembly hall, the members still falling in torrents, but the mass of tore the air with should of approval of the umbrellas in the square were lowered. He candidates, of the American flag and of every comment that savored either of patriotism or levalty to the democratic principles. Every man who entered was presented with a flag, the result being that when anything pleased the audience the crowded hall seemed one huge wave of the stars and stripes. So, too, Tammany is cosmopolitan. and on the several stands there waved with express the belief that these men will not the predominant "Star Spangled Banner" cast their votes in favor of a debased cur-rency and the repudiation either of public the Union Jack of England,

When Leader John C. Shechan of Tammany issued an invitation to the general than its railroad business. In 1880 481,000 public to be present at the out-of-door gath-men were employed in the railroad business; in 1890, 704,000, It has been stated by some of the leaders of the democratic party that free coinage of silver would raise the price of Tammany hall, the plaza, and

Fourth avenue absolutely impassable.
Jupiter Pluvius, who had threatened noisture all day, took the place of the police force in dispersing the crowd. Soon after Mr. Bryan entered Tammany hall a driving rain storm started and it was not long fore at least half the crowd had sought shelter. Many of them went home sented as presiding officer of the Tammany ball meeting and he accepted the place with a brief but ringing speech on the evils of gold standard. When Mr. Keller had concluded a stirring

set of resolutions were read and adopted with a whoop. After declaring the unswerving allegiance of "the democracy of New York City" to Bryan and Sewall, and voicing the denunctation of gold and the corresponding adulation of silver, they ouched on state matters, denouncing the Raines law and the last republican legisla-ture; endorsing the state democratic ticket and platform; called upon the United States government to investigate the alleged cruelty to American citizens convicted of po-litical offenses and confined in British prisons, and closed with a declaration that the national administration should take prompt steps to investigate "the reported imprisonment and butchery of noncombatant American citizens in Cuba, and, if facts war-

rant it, demand immediate redress."

At three minutes past 8 a commotion in the rear of the stage sent a fresh buzz of excitement through the crowd and an in-stant later, the police plowed a narrow passageway which revealed the figure of Mr. Bryan. On either side of the candidate were Arthur Sewall, the vice presidential candidate, and George Fred Williams, just nominated by three conventions for the governorship of Massachusetts. The ensung scene has rarely been equaled in

ENTIRELY PLAYED OUT. When Mr. Bryan had finished he showed igns of exhaustion. Mr. Sewail, the candi-late for vice president, was introduced and while many of the audience were leaving, made a few remarks of thanks for the re Many people crowded upon the stand to

shake hands with the candidates. Notwithstanding the steady downpour, there was an immense assemblage in front of Tammany hall, and a sea of umbrellas met the gaze of those who had the temerity to brave the storm and emerge from the comfortable committee rooms out on the two stands erected on each side of the entrance to the wigwam. A band of musicians helped to entertain the drenched but enthusiastic people, who listened to brief addresses by Congressman Livingston of Georgia and Congressman Amos Cummings on the advantages of the free coinage of silver. The large crowd segmed to think Mr. Bryan, notwithstanding he elements, would not depart from Tam many hall without making an address, how-ever brief, and they bravely stood their ground till Mr. Bryan finished his address n the hall of the old wigwam, and, escorted by ex-Commissioner of Charities Thomas by ex-Commissioner of Charities Thomas Brennan and Senator Bernard F. Martin, made his way to the council chamber on the ground floor, accompanied by Vice Presidential Candidate Sewall. But both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall seemed worn out, and the heat inside the hall appeared to have affected both gentlemen. It was evident the oratorical efforts of Mr. Bryan within the past few days had done some mischief, and there seemed no doubt that, even though the weather had been favorable, he would have been unable to carry out his intention of speaking at the other stands. After a brief est, Police Inspector Brooke with some difficulty cleared a passageway for the candidate and led him out on the east stand in front of the hall. As soon as the crowd caught sight of Bryan a mighty shout went up, umbrellas were frantically waved and cheer after cheer was given the candidate.

Mr. Bryan soknowledged the Mr. Bryan acknowledged the greeting by taking off his hat to the cheering crowds after which he crossed the hall to the west stand and repeated the bowing and

and driven to the Union Square stands. Be-

fore the rain began, the plaza in front of

the police station in Union Squarer, where

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the cradle in which there grew That thought of a philanthropic brain; A remedy that would make life new For the multitudes that were racked with pain.

Twas sarsaparilla, as made, you know By Ayer, some 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

~~~~~

was in its infancy half a century ago. To-day it doth "bestride the narrow world like a colossus." What is the secret of its power? Its cures! The number of them! The wonder of them! Imitators have followed it from the beginning of its success. They are still behind it. Wearing the only medal granted to sarsaparilla in the World's Fair of 1893, it points proudly to its record. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Mr. Bryan was acheduled to make a speech Mr. Bryan was acheduled to make a speech, was packed with thousands. This meeting had been organized by laboring men and a host of labor orators succeeded in keeping up a continuous talk for an hour and a half before Mr. Bryan arrived. The rain, however, drove much of the crowd away. Many sought shelter along the buildings and in the doors of houses.

A diversion occurred on the appearance of Franklin Quinby, a young man who bears a striking resemblance to Bryan. The crowd, which took Mr. Quimby for the candidate, poured again into the square and cheered

poured again into the square and cheered for five minutes before the error was dis-

When Mr. Bryan's carriage drove up Itwas followed by hundreds from Fourteenth street. The candidate went into the police station where he remained for two minutes. In the meantime John D. Bogart. was chairman, told the people Bryan was in a condition a physical collapse and added that it would be impossible for him to make a speech. HAD TO SEE HIM.

"Let's see him anyway," shouted the owd. Mr. Bryan at length appeared and took off his hat and bowed several times in acknowledgment of plaudits, but he did not say a word. After staying on the stand about a minute he returned to his carriage and was driven away. From 8 until nearly 10 o'clock a corps of speakers held about 1,000 people at the stand in Union Square in hopes of hearing Mr. Bryan. State Senator Guy presided, and one of the first speakers who tried to keep the crowd in a good humor was Congressman McMillin of nessee. A rear of applause and laughter greeted the speaker's statement that the money in which Washington and Jefferson paid their bills was good enough. About 10 o'clock it was announced that Mr. Bryan would not appear. Mr. Bryan at midnight left for the south.

Mr. Bryan had a large mail to read when he arose this morning. The day was rainy, preciuding out-of-door enjoyment and the presidential candidate was forced to be content at his hotel during the forenoon. At the conclusion of a conference, later in the day, in which Mr. Bryan, Chairman Jones and Senator Gorman participated, Mr. Bryan went to Jersey City.

Chairman Jones was reticent on the subject of the conference, but he said: many of the others sought nearby shelter, a definite character developed. Mr. Bryan's waiting for the candidate. Very soon the itinerary in the west was further discussed stand and streets were a mass of umbrellas.
At 7:45 o'clock John W. Keller was pre-"Was the situation in this state gone into?"

"Yes, but on that subject I prefer to say nothing at this time. Mr. Danforth was present and several things were made clear to us. But the campaign will not be anaped until I have another meeting with the chairman of the state committee."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- Mr. Bryan will pass through Washington tomorrow on his way from New York to West Virginia, where he will put in three days campaigning. He will be joined here by the West Virginia escort committee and will leave the city on a special train on the Baltimore & Ohlo railroad at 8 a. m., making his first stop at Harper's Ferry. There will be no formal reception here. He will speak ten times in western Maryland and West Virginia in the next three days. At 9:40 tomorrow he will address the citizens of Harper's Perry. Fifty minutes later he is due at Martinsburg and at 2:15 p. in. will make an address in Cumberland. At Keyser he speaks at 3:40 p. m., and in the evening will talk to the residents of Grafton. He makes five speeches during the day. On October 1 Clarkburg, Parkersburg and Wheeling will hear him at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. respectively. The next day at 10 he will be in Charleston and at 1 p. m. the nominee is due at Hunt-ington. His further Itinerary is not known beyond the fact that he will speak at St. Louis October 5.



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