FORMAL PROTEST IS FILED

Joseph R. Webster Objects to the Silver Republican Party's Title.

POINTS OUT WHERE IT IS MISLEADING

Republican Party Gives the Name a Place in History and It Should Not Be Given to a Faction.

LINCOLN, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—A formal protest was made today against the certificates of the silver republican nominations which were filed with the secretary of state yesterday. The full text of the protest is as follows:

Whereas, A political party designating itself as the "silver republican party" has filed a certificate of its nominations by its said convention in the office of the secretary of state, certifying that said party did at said convention nominate John J. Sullivan for the office of judge of the supreme court of the state of Nebraska, and George E. Kenower and E. Von Forell for the office of regents of the University of the State of Nebraska;

Now therefore, I, Joseph R. Webster, an elector and member of the republican party, and a resident and citizen of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Neb., hereby protest and object to the use of the term "republican" by said party, and hereby protest and object against the use of the term "silver republican party" as a party name, and protest and object against designating the nominations of said party on the ticket as "silver republicans" and protest and object against the placing on said ticket of the words "silver republicans" and protest and object to the secretary of state certifying to the several county clerks of the state of Nebraska said nominations under the name and style of "silver republican."

Said Joseph R. Webster objects to the use and designation of the name "silver republican" on the said ticket for the reasons:

First—That it is the adoption and use of an old party name, to-wit: "The republican party," which name is known as a national political organization, which has been in existence for more than forty years, and which is a party organization in the state of Nebraska, and throughout the United States, and has a place in history under the name of the "republican party." That the use of the name "silver republican" on the said ticket over the said nominations is calculated to mislead and confuse the voters and electors of the state, and is in violation of the letter, spirit and intent of the statute.

Second—The said Joseph R. Webster, further objecting and protesting, says that the "republican party" of the state of Nebraska met in convention on the 26th day of August, 1897, and adopted a party emblem and made nominations for the said offices and a certificate of the party device and emblem, and of the said nominations made by the said "republican party" of the state of Nebraska at said convention have been duly filed by the proper officers with the secretary of state of Nebraska, and no objection to the same has been filed, and the said party name and emblem of the "republican party" are entitled to a place, and will be placed upon the ticket by the secretary of state.

Third—Said Joseph R. Webster protests and objects for the further reason that the said party styling itself as "silver republican" is but a faction and off shoot of the said "republican party" and by the statutes of the state of Nebraska is prohibited from using or adopting the old party name "republican," of which the said "silver republican" is a faction and off-shoot, the members and organization of which are not in accord with the principles of, and do not and did not at the last general national or state election support the platform or principles adopted by the "republican party," or support the nominees thereof, but opposed and endeavored to defeat the same, and aided their adversaries in so doing.

JOSEPH R. WEBSTER.

DELEGATES REPORT.

The delegates appointed by the governor to attend the meeting of the Farmers' congress at St. Paul, Minn., August 31 to September 2 have submitted a report to the governor. The report says that the delegates met at Omaha on the afternoon of August 30 and organized by electing Ell A. Barnes of Grand Island as chairman and W. G. Whitmore of Valley as secretary. Invitations to the congress to hold its annual meeting for 1898 in Omaha were received from the governor, Mayor Moores of Omaha, the Commercial club of Omaha, the directors of the Transmississippi and International Exposition and from the state commissioners of the same, and the delegates were addressed by President Wattles, Edward Rosewater and E. C. Hunt on the desirability of securing the next year's meeting for Omaha. The report goes on to say that the delegation proceeded to St. Paul and set about the task of obtaining recognition on committees and otherwise doing work that would give them a fair show of accomplishing the desired result. Mr. Barnes was put on the committee on resolutions, Mr. Whitmore on the committee to locate the next meeting, Mr. Heath on the finance and executive committees. Mr. Cantlin was made one of the vice presidents. At the meeting of the committee on location nearly the whole delegation attended. The invitations from Nebraska were read and arguments were made by members of the delegation. But when the matter was brought to a vote the Nebraska member was the only one voting for Omaha. Fort Worth, Tex., was selected as the next meeting place and the report of the committee was adopted. The failure to agree on Omaha was because of the fact that in the past when the congress had met at an exposition city it had been overshadowed by the exposition. The Nebraska delegation did all in its power to secure the meeting, made the guarantees of halls and usual accommodations, but was unsuccessful. Through the aid of the Nebraska delegation a resolution was adopted barring out political discussions from the congress in the future; also one requesting the governor to appoint only bona fide farmers as delegates. The report says that the congress was a success and that the delegates had an enjoyable time. Those attending from Nebraska were: Ella A. Barnes, Grand Island; H. E. Heath and Mrs. Heath, Lincoln; B. R. Stouffer, Bellevue; W. G. Whitmore, Valley; A. P. Akerlund, Valley; Mark M. Coad, Fremont; J. R. Cantlin, Webster; J. Barnett, Gibbons; H. H. Todt and Miss Todt, Fairbury; Julius Schleuter, Seward; M. M. A. Senter, Bancroft.

The following notaries public have been commissioned: Z. S. Harper, Wallace; J. E. Jones, Hastings; Louis Hompes, Chester; A. E. Becker, Omaha; J. J. Thomas, Seward; Edward C. Biggs, Seward; Albert G. Hoffman, Arnold; Eugene W. Reed, Holdrege.

LINCOLN NOTES.

The stockholders of the Auditorium met at the Lindell hotel last night for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business. A resolution was passed creating a board of directors consisting of A. J. Buckstaff, Henry Moyer, J. E. Miller, H. Eiche, W. R. Dawes, D. D. Muir, Dr. A. L. Hoover, W. D. Fitzgerald, J. C. Segrist and any other persons who shall contribute $250 to the Auditorium fund. The location of the building is to be decided upon by vote of subscribers contributing $50 or more, and will be selected when the bona fide subscription has reached $10,000. The finance committee was authorized to divide the city into three districts and appoint a committee of three members to solicit subscriptions in each district. The subscription list was raised $3,500 today. The Lincoln hotel, Lincoln Gas company and Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance company each contributed $250.

Albert Barton, a young man from Iowa, died on the Burlington train near Lincoln this morning and the remains were brought here to be prepared for shipment to his home. Mr. Barton had been to Colorado seeking relief from consumption, but growing worse, was ordered home by his physician. He was accompanied by two friends.

M. L. Scudder of New York City, a bondholder of the Lincoln street railway, has been in the city several days.

The Salvation army is arranging to make as much as possible of the visit of Commander Booth-Tucker, who comes to the Irrigation congress next week. On Wednesday evening a mass meeting will be held at St. Paul's Methodist church with Mr. Booth-Tucker as principal speaker. Major and Mrs. Stillwell, who have charge of the district comprising Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and New Mexico, will also be here and assist in the extra meeting arranged for next week.

A meeting of the local executive committee of the Irrigation congress was held this afternoon and arrangements for the convention perfected. An invitation from Chancellor MacLean to hold the meetings in the chapel of the university was accepted. In case the chapel proves too small arrangements will be made for a larger auditorium. The state and city officials will tender the visitors and delegates a public reception on Tuesday evening, at the capitol building.

NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Ticket Placed in the Field to Do Battle Against Fusionists.

SIDNEY, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The republican county convention held here today was characterized by the greatest degree of harmony. All the precincts in the county were represented and thirty-nine delegates responded to their names. The convention was called to order by Hon. Michael H. Tobin, chairman of the county central committee. Harvey Stephens of Bayard was elected temporary secretary. Judge George W. Heist was elected temporary chairman. After the report of the committee on credentials the temporary organization was made permanent. The following candidates were then nominated for county offices: A. Pease, treasurer; W. C. Bullock, clerk; Frank H. King, sheriff; J. Neubauer, judge; Otis D. Lyon, superintendent of schools; Robert H. Willis, surveyor; W. F. Blissett, coroner. The candidates were empowered to name the chairman and secretary of the county central committee for the ensuing year and will hold a meeting later for that purpose. All but the candidates for sheriff and superintendent were renominated.

KEARNEY, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The Buffalo county republican convention was held here this afternoon and was the most harmonious and satisfactory convention held here in many years. The delegates came with no candidates whom they thought greater than their party and there was a determination to get good men regardless of location. As a result, a strong ticket was nominated and one almost sure to win. The ticket is as follows: For treasurer, John Swenson; clerk, S. E. Smith; register of deeds, Ed Carter; judge, E. Frank Brown; sheriff, S. B. Funk; superintendent of schools; W. H. Bartz; coroner, F. J. Switz; surveyor, E. N. Porterfield. The county central committee was organized by the election of John Wilson, chairman, and Thomas G. Mallalieu, secretary.

HYANNIS, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—A large and enthusiastic republican county convention was held at Hyannis today. E. E. Lowe was nominated for clerk of Grant county; James Monahan, for county treasurer; S. E. Stilson, for county judge; R. W. Westover, for sheriff; H. R. Dellinger, for surveyor and county superintendent of schools, and Dr. William Milliken, for coroner. A. J. Abbott was selected chairman of the county central committee and W. L. Matthews, secretary.

CHICORY KILN WILL START SOON.

Product of Nine Hundred Acres to Be Worked Up This Season.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The American Chicory company will start its kiln in this city October 1. Mr. Mead of the company states that the crop this year is a good one, though the acreage is not as large as last year. Some fields will run as high as eight tons an acre and others not more than two.

During the summer the company has made some extensive improvements and remodeled some portions of its machinery. The company expects to run much more chicory through in a day than it did last season, and will work up the product of about 900 acres this season, 400 of which is in Dodge county. It is impossible to give the exact acreage of chicory in this county. Some tracts, it is said, were destroyed by a worm or fly soon after the plant came up. Mr. Mead thinks that the failure of much of the chicory was due to poor cultivation. He says the seed should be put in as soon as the ground is prepared and that some of the men let their ground lie several days before seeding. The hot weather following the heavy rains of April and May was also injurious to the roots and retarded their growth.

The demand for chicory is increasing, a good business having been done during the last month in spite of large importations of the foreign product.

PROVE TO HIM THAT FARMING PAYS

Commissioner Kent Billed to Speak Where Prosperity Reigns.

M'COOL JUNCTION, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The populists will open the campaign at the park here on Tuesday with the following speakers: Judge Sullivan, Secretary of State Porter, Labor Commissioner Kent and Hon. James Monahan. A large crowd is expected. Commissioner Kent will find many farmers here who will prove to him that farming in Nebraska does pay. One farmer, John Egan, an Irishman who is unable to write his own name, coming here without a dollar, today owns a fine improved farm adjoining the park, on which is not a dollar's indebtedness. Mr. Egan is worth clear $13,000 and has made every dollar of it farming right here.

Found Dead in His Bed.

STROMSBURG, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Charles Anderson, aged about 35 years, was found dead in his bed by one of his neighbors yesterday morning. Mr. Anderson lived alone about five miles west of this town. Last December he secured a $2,000 insurance certificate in the Woodmen order and at that time he passed the medical examination satisfactorily. He returned to bed yesterday after doing his morning work. Dr. C. A. Anderson made a post mortem examination and found that death was caused by the bursting of an abscess around the heart. The funeral will occur Sunday.

Cavalry Preliminary Firings.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The seventh annual cavalry competition for the Departments of Dakota, the Platte and the Columbia, preceded by two days' preliminary firing, opened here yesterday under very auspicious circumstances. The weather was beautiful and there was no wind. It was nice and pleasant, the thermometer registering 72 at 9 o'clock a. m. and 80 at 3 o'clock p. m. The light was very bright and there was nothing to mar the success of the competitors. The competitors finished their two days' preliminary practice today, the first three on yesterday's four known distances, 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards, made the following scores out of a possible 200: Sergeant W. H. Ray, troop H, Eighth cavalry, 178; Private E. A. Falk, troop C, Eighth cavalry, 174; Private B. A. Anderson, troop B, Tenth cavalry, 173. Today was skirmish run, possible 300: Corporal Wall, troop D, Ninth cavalry, 284; Private B. A. Anderson, troop B, Tenth cavalry, 233; Private George Nider, troop D, Tenth cavalry, 232.

WORKING FOR FUSION IN OTOE.

Bryan Will Visit Syracuse Shortly to Reason with the Democrats.

SYRACUSE, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—It is reported that W. J. Bryan is to visit this place October 5 and make an effort to hand over the democrats into the folds of fusion. The party emphatically refused to enter into any alliance with the populists at the last county convention, but it is stated that since then the state central committee has been making a determined effort to override the will of the rank and file of the party as then expressed. It is said J. W. Eaton, the democratic nominee for county judge, and Mr. Clary, democratic nominee for superintendent of schools, have each been asked by the state central committee to resign. These two offices were awarded to the populists by the committee on fusion, whose report was rejected by the county convention.

HARRISON, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The silver democrats and populists held their conventions here today and fused. The democrats get the county clerk and coroner and the populists the balance. The following is the ticket: Clerk, M. J. Blewett; treasurer, Charles Biethl; sheriff, Thomas Holly; superintendent, Miss Elsie Merriam; judge, Robert Wilson; coroner, Dr. J. E. Phinney; surveyor, B. F. Thomas.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The fusion county convention met this afternoon and nominated a joint ticket. The silver republicans named S. M. Bailey for treasurer, W. F. Cramb for judge, and T. J. Andrews for coroner. The democrats named W. T. Bonawitz for sheriff, W. W. Watson for surveyor, and the populist nominees were G. B. Gallbraith, clerk, and W. A. Carmony, county superintendent.

PIERCE, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The populists met in convention here today and nominated the following county ticket: N. Wecker, treasurer; R. A. Tawney, clerk; Hason Turner, superintendent; C. B. Willey, county judge; H. G. Hamer, sheriff; Dr. R. G. Crystol, coroner; W. A. Bruce, surveyor. This is practically the same ticket that was nominated two years ago. R. A. Tawney and Hason Turner were nominated for their positions for the fourth time. It was freely predicted before the convention that Turner would be defeated, if nominated, and a number of the populists are admitting it now. As soon as the candidates were nominated W. T. Kirk of Plainview complained of the manner in which the Dry Creek delegation had been treated. He said his precinct had always given the largest populist vote and had always been true to the populist nominees. Today they had asked a favor of the convention and that was for the nomination of Charles Hecht for superintendent and the convention had seen fit to reject the request. He asked how they could expect Dry Creek precinct to roll up such populist majorities again.

HARTINGTON, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The democrats of Cedar county met in convention today and placed in nomination: For treasurer, Henry B. Suing of Hartington; for sheriff, John Brown of Hartington; for superintendent, P. F. Pannabaker of Laurel; surveyor, Frank Dowling of Coleridge; coroner, F. Reffert of Hartington. They ratified the fusion arrangements which were entered into several weeks ago and endorsed the populist nominee for clerk, judge and commissioners.

OLD MAN KIRK IS ACQUITTED.

Found Not Guilty of Assault on Young Bertha Tompkins.

SPRINGVIEW, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The case of the State against Joseph S. Kirk, charged with committing statutory assault upon Bertha Tompkins, which has been pending in the district court at this place since Tuesday, was concluded yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The jury remained out until about midnight, when it brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The facts brought out in the progress of the trial were to the effect that Miss Tompkins, who is only 16 years of age, went to the bachelor quarters of Kirk, aged 60 years, a mile and a half distant, to urge him to hurry and procure their marriage license so that they could live together. She being under age, they could not procure a license. One thing brought on another and she remained at Kirk's three days and nights. Kirk was acquitted on the grounds that, through physical debilities, he was unable to accomplish his purpose.

Never Recovered Consciousness.

WEST POINT, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—John Reichlinger, jr., the young farmer injured by being struck by the Norfolk passenger train yesterday, died from his injuries last night. He never recovered consciousness. The accident occurred in the center of the city and in full view of a large number of citizens.

Colonel J. A. Shearer, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic post in this city, returned from the reunion at Buffalo Saturday. Mr. Shearer visited his old home in Pennsylvania while absent and renewed old-time acquaintances.

The Grace Lutheran church will hold harvest thanksgiving services next Sunday.

Bound Over for Bank Robbery.

GENEVA, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—James Lovejoy and Joseph Bush, who were tried at Osceola last week for looting the bank at Shelby last spring and acquitted, were arraigned before Judge Shickley yesterday evening charged with breaking into and robbing the bank of Ohiowa May 28 last. The court withheld judgment till this morning, when they were bound over to the district court in the sum of $1,000 each.

Finds the Safe Door Open.

GREENWOOD, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Burglars entered the store of Frank S. Gold last night by prying open a back window. The big door of the safe was unlocked and they opened the inside door with an ax. They secured $25 in silver and some valuable papers and also a quantity of cheap jewelry. This is the third time the store has been robbed. There is no clew to the robbers.

Plattsmouth Local Items.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The Cass County Agricultural society met here today for the purpose of adjusting all matters pertaining to the last county fair.

W. J. Bryan is billed to speak here on the evening of the 4th of October.

The mechanics are working twelve hours in the B. & M. brass foundry, and are making $3.60 per day.

Hastings Will Have a Carnival.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The business men of Hastings are contemplating holding a series of carnivals this fall. A meeting has been called for the purpose of discussing plans and advisability. There has been no county fair held in Adams county for several years and the project is expected to be carried out.

Butler County Fair This Week.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The Butler county fair will begin Tuesday next and continue four days. Indications are for a good exhibit and a large attendance. Many entries have been made in the speed department and the racing will be exciting.

Calls for County Conventions.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—At a meeting of the republican county committee, held here today, it was decided to hold the Adams county republican convention in Hastings Saturday afternoon, October 9.

Bryan Will Visit Tecumseh.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—W. J. Bryan will speak to the silver advocates in Johnson county in Tecumseh Saturday afternoon, October 2.

NO SLEEP FOR THREE MONTHS

Mr. Wm. Handschu of 56th St., Cotton Alley, Pittsburg, Pa., expresses himself as follows regarding the new remedy for that common and obstinate disease, piles: "I take pleasure in stating that I was so afflicted with piles that for three months I got no regular sleep; I became completely prostrated, the doctors did me no good; my brother told me of the new remedy for piles, the Pyramid Pile Cure; I purchased from my druggist three 50 cent bottles and they completely cured me. I am once more at my work and but for this excellent medicine I should be on my back. I take great pleasure in writing this letter because so many people are sufferers from this trouble who like myself did not know where to look for a permanent, reliable, safe cure.

Experience with the Pyramid Pile Cure in the past three years has demonstrated to the medical profession, as well as to thousands of sufferers from piles, that it is the safest and most effectual cure ever offered to the public, containing no opiates or poisons of any kind, painless and convenient to handle and being sold by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per box, is within the reach of every sufferer.

Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that had not yielded to other remedies for years.

There is scarcely a disease more aggravating and obstinate to cure than the various forms of piles and it is a common practice to use ointments, salves and similar preparations containing dangerous poisons to remove the trouble. The Pyramid has superceded all of these ineffectual remedies and no one suffering with any rectal trouble make any mistake in giving the Pyramid a trial.

If in doubt as to the nature of your trouble send to the Pyramid Drug Co., Albion, Mich., for a valuable little book on piles, describing the method of cure.

Any druggist can furnish the Pyramid Pile Cure as it is the best known and most popular remedy for piles and if you ask him he can doubtless refer you to many people in your vicinity who have been cured completely by it.

WOODBURY'S

Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder and Dental Cream make the grandest toilet combination known for the skin, scalp, complexion and teeth. They are sold everywhere, 25c each. A sample of each, sufficient for three weeks' use, mailed on receipt of 20c. J. H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y.

SHAW OPENS THE CAMPAIGN

Iowa's Republican Gubernatorial Candidate Addresses the People.

LARGE CROWD GREETS HIM AT RED OAK

Ready to Meet the Issue Set Up by the Political Dreibund—Free Coinage Fraught with Danger to the Country.

RED OAK, Ia., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The citizens of Montgomery county feel a just pride that, of all the towns of the great state of Iowa, Red Oak was chosen for the place in which to open the campaign of the republican party. Irrespective of party, Montgomery county exerted every effort to fill the position delegated to it as the harbinger of republican victory. Special trains brought hundreds of people from every direction and when at 2 p. m. Armory hall was thrown open its full seating capacity of 2,000 was taxed to its limit to hold those who presented themselves for admission. The most prominent statesmen and powerful orators of the west were upon the rostrum, among them being Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, republican candidate for governor; Captain J. C. Milliman, Congressman J. P. Dolliver, Congressman A. L. Stager, Lafe Young, editor of the Des Moines Capitol, and others. At the afternoon meeting the attendance was estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000, quite out of the ordinary, especially for a busy day like Saturday. The business interests of the city were fully represented by the presence of the heads of nearly every firm in Red Oak. The celebrated Captain Evans drum corps, the Red Oak cornet band and the Ladies Republican club were the most entertaining features of the day.

If there has ever been an element of disruption within the county, it was effectually eradicated by the eloquent and forceful arguments brought to bear in the interests of the whole pepole by the eminent orators today.

Mr. Shaw opened by briefly stating the issues which were to be settled in the campaign. "The opposition," he said, "has elected to make its fight largely on the money question and in this the republican party is willing to join issues with them." He reviewed the monetary legislation of the country from the inception of the government down to the present time and said:

The gold standard has been the standard of this country for many years, and it is to be, at least until the leading commercial nations of the earth shall undertake the establishment of a double standard. The last democratic governor of Iowa showed himself to be a thinking man when he said in his Marshalltown speech at the opening of the campaign for the triple alliance: "I cannot bring my mind to believe that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold is within the reach of its friends, nor can I help the fear that it would not be desirable even if attainable."

Of the silver coinage now extant he said: Now, how is the parity of the silver dollar maintained? It is worth, as we have seen, its face in gold. Answer, because the government of the United States sees fit in its wisdom to pay out either metal, upon its coin demands, at the option of the creditor. I insist that the plan proposed by the advocates of free coinage of silver, that the government of the United States shall pay silver upon its coin demands, would cause the metals to part company instantly.

I contend that the only way the parity between the two metals can be maintained is virtually the same way that the bank in your city maintains the parity of its paper. Suppose you deposit $100 in a bank. You go out on the street and you say to your neighbor, "I have a certificate of deposit for $100; what do you think it is worth?" He says, "I don't know. I should be afraid of it." You go back to the bank and your ask him what the certificate is worth. He says, "It is worth $100." You tell him you don't believe it, and he declares that it is and tells you to keep your paper and behave. But you say, "I am afraid of it." I submit to you that there is but one way to protect that paper, and that is for the banker to lay down by its side $100 and permit you to take your choice. Any other procedure would drive you on the street to sell the certificate for what you could get.

QUANTITY OF MONEY.

How much gold is needed to do our business? Just enough for convenience in measuring and determining the value of our currency; enough for redemption purposes and enough to accommodate those who desire to hoard it. How many fifty-pound standard weights, such as are used on the larger class of scales for weighing stock and produce, is it necessary to have? They are used to balance the scales and to keep the pound and ton from fluctuating. Just enough of these weights are essential to accommodate the business. Your cattle will weigh no more if the weighmaster have two or a dozen of these standard weights than if he has one. It is essential that he have one and that this one is of the same weight as those in the market where you bought your cattle. If this weight fluctuates you will not be safe in buying cattle in one town and selling them in another. You might suffer a variation in the weight as well as in the market.

You sell some wheat for $50. You get a check for it. You take it to the bank. You have it deposited to your credit or you pay some borrowed money, or you get it cashed and take the money to the store and buy some goods. I don't care what you do with it, unless you carry the currency home and take the risk of the midnight thief, it will find its way to some bank before sundown. You may not like it that the bank should ever see the money again, but so long as the business of the country is conducted as it now is the money that is paid out today will be deposited tonight, barring a little that is carried in the pockets of the people. And the aggregate amount held by the people will not materially fluctuate, except in times of panic.

I submit that it does not matter whether you sold fifty bushels of wheat or 100 bushels for the $50. The money used as the measure of its value is not exhausted. It is not taken from the channels of trade. It is ready for service the next morning. Then, too, the chances are that not a penny in money is used in the payment for the wheat. If you deposit your check no money is used. If you take the check to another bank, or to a store, no money is used, for they will deposit it. The same amount of money in the banks and in circulation will handle wheat at 50 cents a bushel or a dollar. Let me illustrate. On January 1, 1892, the three banks in my town had actual cash in their vaults of about $60,000. In addition to this, of course, they had money with their city correspondents. During that year there was sold in that town and paid for over the counters of these three banks very nearly $500,000 for hogs, a large amount for cattle, a large amount for wheat and a still larger amount for corn. The banks loaned that year to every man wanting money who could give security. There was loaned of eastern capital on farm lands probably $100,000. The banks did a business of many millions and when the year closed they still had their $60,000 of cash on hand and there had not been shipped in or out during the entire year $50,000.

WEALTH INCREASING.

It is charged that the people of the United States have suffered to an unprecedented extent dating back to the demonetization act. The facts are easily established that the world has never seen such a period of prosperity as the United States has enjoyed from the resumption of specie payment to 1893. The wealth of the country never increased as rapidly. So many men never prospered.

But you may say the people of the United States increased. So they did. But in 1880 our people were worth per capita only $514. In 1890 their wealth per capita had increased to $1,020. The people of the United States were worth, on an average, more than twice as much in 1890 as in 1860.

But you answer these facts which cannot be denied by the proposition that this unprecedented accumulation of property is in the hands of the few; that the rich have been growing richer and the poorer poorer. If that is so, it is not the fault of the gold standard, nor of any political party. The time is not yet when any party, or any standard of value, when bimetallism, or monometallism, when any legislation will reverse the terms of that woe pronounced in the early history of the race: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." All that any party, or any standard, or any legislation can do is to see to it that every man has an open field and a fair fight. It cannot exempt him from the fight. Fight he must and the best that the government can do is to see to it that no one strikes below the belt. From the beginning of time to the present and to the end of time those who earn and save will have, and those who refuse to earn or fail to save will come in empty. Besides no law can make men equal in physical, mental or accumulative ability.

ON STATE FINANCES.

He discussed the tariff question at length, maintaining these two propositions: First, in theory a protective tariff must of necessity be beneficial to every man, especially the producer, whatever his product; second, historically the periods of greatest prosperity in this country, from its earliest history to the present time, have corresponded exactly with those periods embraced within the operation of protective tariffs, and proceeded:

It is charged by our opponents that the state is in debt. This fact is admitted. The financial statements and reports prepared by republican officeholders show this fact. It is no discovery that they have made. On the 1st of July the state owed substantially $410,000. Something less than 25 cents per capita. I shall not attempt to account in detail for this deficiency. But in justice to those charged with the administration of affairs, I think I ought to call attention to a few items. By chapter xlvi, of the twenty-sixth general assembly, it is provided that the state shall furnish money quarterly in advances with which to pay the expenses at the insane asylums, thus avoiding the necessity of running in debt, and thus setting a good example for all our citizens. This required the advancement of $107,000, which is one item going to make up the $410,000. In addition to this, there was an extra session of the legislature called. Whether this was wise or not, I will not take the time to discuss, for I do not understand that the party is on trial for the wisdom or lack of wisdom in calling this extra session. The expense thereof, however, was $170,000. The work done by the extra session was work that had to be done either then or at some other time. It was unfinished business and those who had begun it were certainly as well qualified to finish it as new men, who had paid no attention to the matter thus far, and who might very likely seek to demonstrate their own superior wisdom by going over the whole matter with amendments and modifications, and at vastly increased expense to the state. In addition to this, the School for the Feeble Minded at Glenwood suffered a severe loss by fire and there was appropriated for repairs of that institution $112,900, making in the aggregate $389,900; practically $20,000 less than the debt. Other expenses have necessarily increased. The inmates of the insane asylum and other eleemosynary institutions, as well as our penitentiaries, have greatly increased.

If any one supposes that the state has been extravagantly managed, I would like to call attention to a statement prepared by the state treasurer and submitted to the last general assembly, wherein some comparisons are made between Iowa and the adjoining states. For instance, Iowa had, according to the census of 1890, in round numbers, 25 per cent more property than Wisconsin, but her expenditure for the biennial period, ending June 30, 1895, was less than half the expense of Wisconsin for her last biennial period. In Iowa, according to the same census, in round numbers, 45 per cent less (less than half) the property of Illinois and her her expenditures are practically one-third of those of Illinois. According to the same census, Iowa had four and a fraction per cent less property than Missouri, but her expenditures were 63 per cent less. With property substantially the same, her expenditure was less than half. According to the same census, Iowa had 79 per cent more property than Nebraska and her expenditures were 18 per cent less. Iowa had 411 per cent more property than South Dakota and her expenditure was only 85 per cent more. Iowa's expenditures were $3,624,000. Had her expenditures exceeded those of South Dakota as her wealth exceeds the wealth of that state, they would have reached the enormous sum of $27,000,000, an increase of more than $23,000,000. According to the same census, Iowa's property was 35 per cent more than Minnesota, while her expenditures were 37 per cent less. The per capita expense of state administration in New York is over $2. In Minnesota nearly $2. In Pennsylvania and Ohio and Michigan, over $1, and in Iowa about 96 cents.

The last legislature going over and recodifying the laws of the state as they did for the first time since 1873, made many reductions in salaries and other state expenditutres and set a commendable example of economy to the entire state which it would be well for most of us to follow in our home life.

Mr. Shaw was liberally applauded during his remarks. He was folowed by Hon. J. C. Milliman, candidate for lieutenant governor.

Mr. Milliman discussed briefly the financial question and then said:

CITES SOME HISTORY.

I have said that the depression of the last four years was due to tariff repeal. I do not forget that the hard times began before the repeal of the McKinley tariff, but I maintain that they remained good until the election of a free trade president under the threat of immediate tariff legislation. If you will indulge me for a few moments I will state what I have found in the history of our country. Four times have we tried protection prior to the Dingley bill, and every time have the industry and enterprise of all our people been rewarded and great advance in all lines of progress been apparent and immediate.

Four times have the periods of prosperity been destroyed and bankruptcy, both national and individual, followed the repeal of a protective tariff, or, as in the last instance, the certainty of such repeal. Give you the periods and ask you to go to impartial history, and also the biographies and speeches of our statesmen, and the messages of our presidents for proof.

First protection period, 1812 to 1816.
Second protection period, 1824 to 1833.
Third protection period, 1842 to 1846.
Fourth protection period, 1861 to 1892.

The last tariff act was passed in 1789 and began its work, but the war for independence had left our people prostrate and it required change and amendment until, in 1812, protection was complete and prosperity general. From 1824 to 1833 what followed? Go to your histories and the speeches of public men; also the messages of the president to congress. Again, from 1842 to 1846, you will find overwhelming evidence of the prosperity following the enactment of a protective tariff. From 1861 to 1892 you do not need history. Your own memories and the wonderful increase in population and wealth, the multiplied industries, the millions of new homes, the churches, colleges and public buildings, all testify to the wonderful power of man when given the opportunity to labor and enjoy the blessings of liberty and enlightened government.

And to crown all, the Dingley bill is bringing back to us the home demand for our products and the tide of prosperity is toward our shores, as we believe, to remain until the people shall again vote for free trade, or still worse, a debased currency. On the other side, the period of depression and paralyzed industries, of low prices and scarce money, of failure and bankruptcy, have surely followed the repeal of protective tariffs. I cite you for authorities to the histories of those times, to the evidence of statesmen and to the messages of the presidents. Every democratic president, since 1824, has hoisted the flag of distress in one or more messages to congress.

STATE HOUSE SCANDALS.

The opposition in its scratching for something against the republican party claims to have found corruption in state affairs. Well, these you, republicans discovered and uncovered it long before and have corrected the abuse, and the court will no doubt punish the guilty. Individual honesty is not a political matter, as is shown by the many faithful officers of all parties, while embezzlement and stealing occasionally crop out regardless of party or church affiliations. It is an admission of weakness when a party seeks advantage from the evil practices of a few men when these men are discarded and disgraced by the millions who are honest. The republican party has always admitted the importance of our state wisely and well, and I am glad to know that the last general assembly made great strides in bringing our income and expenditures to an equality. And I do not hesitate in assuring you that coming legislatures will have the wisdom and willingness to give the people 100 cents in value for every dollar expended and keep Iowa in the front rank of enlightened and progressive statehood.

Now, my friends, what are the duties of the hour? Will you cling to tradition and vote against the principles and policies that have given us prosperity, or will you stand by sound money and protection that have again brought our country out of distress and hard times? Have not four years of depression, bankruptcy and cheap labor been a sufficient lesson? Shall we invite a return of those conditions by voting against the party and policy that have brought us into the present condition of good wages and fair prices, or will we encourage those policies and insure better prices and more work by voting for sound money and protection? I am glad that we have the Australian voting plan, for each man in selecting the ticket he will vote is alone with himself and can thus be free to consult his own judgment and conscience. When you are in that sacred booth next November put away prejudice and anger and let your better nature and sense of duty to all guide you and all will be well. Upon each voter alike rests the responsibility.

Kills Himself When Officer Comes.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Mons Minson, a countryman living three miles south of Vincent, yesterday in a quarrel with his two brothers-in-law, L. L. Larson and Osmund Peterson, shot each of them with a revolver, neither being seriously hurt. In the afternoon Constable Harding went out to arrest Minson, who upon Harding's approach fled to the house, locked himself in his room and fired a shot through his head, dying instantly. The quarrel is supposed to have been over a love affair in which the suicide had become entangled.

Boy and Team Both Killed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Hio Rieman, a 14-year-old boy, while crossing the tracks at Belmond with a team this afternoon, was struck by a gravel train. The boy and team were killed.

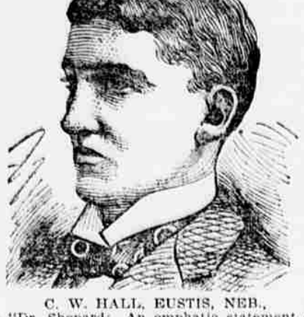
ALL CURABLE DISEASES.

Wide Scope of Practice at the Shepard Medical Institute—Physicians of Skill and Experience Treat a Variety of Chronic Ailments—Consultation is Free.

With many people in Omaha and the whole west the idea is prevalent that Dr. Shepard and his associates treat catarrhal diseases only. This is a mistake. While catarrh, with its complications and extensions, is given special attention, other diseases are successfully treated. Among these are, prominently, rupture, piles deafness and diseases of women. The Shepard method of treating these afflictions will be explained fully without charge, to all inquirers, either personally or by letter. Old methods and old prices have been discarded. Those who are looking for up-to-date treatment for any chronic malady are invited to inspect the well equipped offices of the Shepard Institute. Electricity in all forms is administered in suitable cases by a competent specialist.

Catarrh, Headache and Nasal Tumors.

C. W. Hall, farmer and stockman, Eustis, Neb., writes under date of August 24, 1897:



C. W. HALL, EUSTIS, NEB.,

"Dr. Shepard: An emphatic statement of my case in a few words, is only a matter of justice to you. When I went to you for treatment I had a severe catarrh, with neuralgia. It had become chronic, causing frequent headaches and obstruction of the nasal passages. I could scarcely breathe through them. In each nostril large tumors had developed, which you removed. I am now free from headaches, breathe perfectly well, and my general health is much improved. I am certain that my cure is permanent."

ELECTRICITY.

Dr. Shepard is prepared to treat suitable cases of Chronic Disease by various forms of electricity. This department is in charge of a physician thoroughly competent in this field. Rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous prostration, female diseases, and low vitality, in men and women, are among the many conditions that readily yield to this wonderful agency. Patients from abroad received at the institute for treatment, with or without board.

SAFE AND SURE.

Varicocele, hydrocele, hemorrhoids, and rupture cured speedily and without pain. Out of town patients with little time to spare, may obtain expeditious treatment for any of the above diseases.

Manitou Water and Mountain Air.

In many cases of chronic disease a change of climate—going to the mountains—will do much to restore health. But, often, special medication is needful to accomplish certain results that cannot be obtained in any other way. Mrs. A. Herbst, 207 E. Rio Grande St., Colorado Springs, Colo., is a highly esteemed lady, residing where she has all the benefit of famous health waters and atmosphere. These agencies fell short of restoring her. She writes Dr. Shepard, Sept. 2, '97:

"You will be glad to learn that you have given me surprising results—that is, surprising to me. I began taking your medicines with little idea of the great change they were to work in my body. My nervous system is greatly strengthened. I am over the old liver trouble that caused so much pain, and fulness, and swelling. It used to be that I couldn't eat nor digest food. My heart has grown steadier in its action. In fact, the weak places all through me are toned up wonderfully. Your treatment has done for me what our Springs and climate failed to do."

WRITE OR CALL FOR IT.

Dr. Shepard's book outlines the work daily going on at his office. Nearly five thousand