



JUDGE M. L. HAYWARD.

## THE KEYNOTE FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Judge M. L. Hayward, Republican Candidate For Governor, Lays Bare Fusion Sophistry.

### POPULIST ECONOMY A VERY EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Judge Hayward's Speech, Delivered Before the Republican County Convention of Lancaster County.

Judge Hayward said: In January, 1897, the administration of this state passed under Populist control. A circular recently issued, signed by the three chairmen and three secretaries of the three alleged "reform" parties, entitled "The Reform Record," and bearing a legend, "Truth wears no mask, seeks neither place nor applause, all she seeks is a hearing," contains the claims and undertakes to give a mass of figures upon a consideration of which the Populist state officers ask for re-election. This circular is authoritative and is being largely circulated in briefs so that in the office of commissioner of public lands and buildings they have gained to the state, in comparison with Republican record, in round numbers, \$338,000; in the office of secretary of state, \$19,000. Not savings by appropriations for the year 1897 over 1895, \$371,000, and in addition to this, large sums of money in the conduct of the office of superintendent of public instruction, state treasurer and various state institutions generally.

Accepting the figures of this circular, the voter is led to believe that during the past 20 months the present administration has saved the people of this state nearly \$1,000,000, or to be more accurate, \$659,916.43, in addition to the high sounding claims made for the attorney general on account of suits brought and not yet determined. These claims, neither small nor modest in amount, require candid consideration. The circular parades these state officers as personifications of truth "wearing no mask, seeking neither place nor applause, and only seeking a hearing." Are these figures a plain statement of unvarnished facts, or are they, on the contrary, a distorted, jumbled mass of misleading statements, containing here and there a half truth, constituting in their entirety an imposition and a lie? Are these officers truly seeking no place, no applause? Are they simply asking a hearing, or is the circular but a specious plea of the coterie seeking place and reelection to positions far more remunerative than are open to any of them in the walks of private life?

**A Party May Claim What It Just.**

A party may justly claim credit for the legitimate and natural results flowing from putting its distinctive party principles into practical operation. It can claim no monopoly on individual honesty. Honesty and patriotism are a common heritage of good citizenship. These high attributes are found in the great majority of people without regard to political affiliation. I appeal to the citizens of Nebraska, be they Populists, Democrats or of other variety, Prohibitionists or Republicans, only because I have confidence in their intelligence to discern the truth and equal confidence in their honesty to act upon the truth as they see it. The citizens of this state are law abiding, honorable and patriotic; they live in high hopes and have lofty ambitions for themselves individually, and for the state at large; they have nothing in common with the thief, the mischief maker, the disturber of public peace or the unpatriotic. It is a tenet of every American that honesty, faithfulness, efficiency, love of country and fidelity in her service should be recognized and rewarded, and equally as strongly embedded in the heart and brain of every true man of whatsoever party is the proposition that the lawless, the false, him in either public or private life, should be certainly and adequately punished. We make no defense for wrong doing; we ask no immunity from punishment for the defaulting official who has violated the trust and the confidence of his fellows and has brought disgrace upon his party and the state. I go further: Whatever may be said of the defaulters who belong to other parties, and their name is legion, I believe the severest penalties of the law should be visited upon a Republican who is false to his trust, for the reason that he sins against a greater light; he has been taught better; he knows better and, therefore, if he fails, is his sin greater and his punishment should be more severe.

**An Unjust Condemnation.**

But since honesty and fidelity are the teachings of every party it is manifestly unjust to punish a party for the dishonesty of one who, at the time of his nomination and election to office, after due in-

quiry and care exercised, was found to bear a good reputation among his fellows and counted by those who knew him best as fit for the place, but who after his election proved false and betrayed the people who put their confidence in him. In every walk of private life, in every profession, in every day and age of the world some men have fallen. Arnold betrayed the counsels at Washington; Lincoln was deceived and imposed upon hundreds of times, and even holy writ tells us that one of the twelve chosen of the infinite and all wise One betrayed him for a few paltry dollars, and yet no candidate, patriotic man was justified in abandoning the cause of the revolutionary heroes, the union, or the religion of Jesus Christ. Parties are to be judged for their principles and the practical operation of those principles upon the welfare of the people. We should not condemn the whole Democratic party simply because of the operations of Tweed in New York or the defalcation of State Treasurer Ramsey, boom friend of Altgeld, the Democratic idol of Illinois; we should not condemn the whole Populist party because of its Taylor who sold out in the state legislature in 1891; its numerous defaulting county treasurers and township treasurers throughout the state, nor can you fairly condemn the Republican party because it has been cursed with a Bartley and a Moore.

**Pops Twist Facts.**

In the circular of which I speak the impression is sought to be given that in some way, as the natural results of fusion, there has resulted an immense sum of money made for the state. Does the fact justify the impression?

The cardinal principles of the combine, stated in the national Populist platform of 1892 and reiterated in the successive platforms, are the issuance by the government of irredeemable paper or fiat money with free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 as a stepping stone; the inflation of our currency to at least \$40 per capita; the sub-treasury scheme as a means of distribution; the government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, with their regulation to suit, pending their absolute acquisition, and ownership of the sources of wealth generally.

The circular is sear hed in vain for evidence that the large sums of money claimed to have been made for the people are due in the least to putting into operation any of these doctrines which, with the exception of free coinage of silver, are not seriously advocated by any considerable number of leaders or followers of the opposition. Their present claims, then, do not follow from putting into law or practice their distinctive doctrines. They are not party claims. They are claims made in behalf of individuals only—claims of executive officers whose only power is to execute the laws and dispense the appropriations made by the legislature.

No state officer can make money for the state. The state can make no money for itself. The state is supported by the taxpayer. State institutions and state officers are at best but tax eaters.

Every dollar handled by any officer, be he elected or appointed, must first be collected from the people by the tax gatherer. These taxes are levied by the proper officer, and when collected are placed in certain definite funds to be expended according to law. Let me illustrate with the school fund about which so much is said in this circular:

**About the School Fund.**

Section 3, article 8, of the state constitution (made by Republicans) provides: "The following are hereby declared to be perpetual funds for common school purposes, of which the annual interest or income only can be appropriated: First, such percentum as has been or may hereafter be granted by congress on the sale of lands in this state. Second, all moneys arising from the sale or the leasing of sections number 16 and 36 in each township in this state, and the lands selected or that may be selected in lieu thereof. Third, the proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to this state where by the terms and conditions of such grant, the same are not to be otherwise appropriated. Fourth, the net proceeds of lands and other property and effects that may come to the state by escheat or forfeiture or from unclaimed dividends

or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons. Fifth, all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to common school fund."

By sections 4 and 5 of the same article of the constitution all rents of unsold school lands, gifts and the like, interest arising from the permanent fund, all fines, penalties and license moneys and such other means as the legislature may provide, are applied to the support of our common schools and constitute the "temporary school fund."

The constitution expressly forbids the diminution of the permanent school fund; that fund must remain inviolate.

The state temporary school fund is for current use and is made up principally of: First, interest on permanent school fund; second, rents on unsold school lands; this fund is apportioned to the several counties in January and July of each year as collected. With the exception of interest derived from the invested school funds, every dollar of this temporary fund is collected by the county officers from the people, and by them turned into the state treasury. The state officers have absolutely nothing to apportion until it is first collected by officers in the counties whose actions they cannot command and over whom they have practically no control.

If times are good and the people pay the county treasurer he in turn pays over to the state treasurer and the reform state officers may apportion the collections made. The rule and practice has not been changed and is the same now that it has been ever since the adoption of the constitution in 1875.

#### Delinquent Taxes Are Assets.

The payment of taxes reflects the business conditions of the country. In prosperous times the people have the means and pay their taxes. When times are bad they have not the means, they cannot and do not pay. Let it be remembered, however, that the unpaid taxes do not lapse, but they remain on the books as so much assets of the state to be collected in addition to the regular annual tax, as soon as times improve and the people have the money wherewith to pay. "Taxes are as sure as death," is an old adage worthy of acceptance.

How misleading and untrue it is, then, for an officer or a party to take credit for payment of taxes by the people! We cheerfully concede that collection of taxes has been much larger and easier since November 1896, than for four years next preceding. It is a significant fact, which the intelligent voter will not overlook, that the entire duration of adverse balances is the precise date and duration of a national administration, and policy for which the fusion forces and not Republicans are responsible, and the date and duration of the prosperous finances, of which boast is made, is identical with the administration of the idol of our party, President McKinley.

During the years from 1893 to 1896, inclusive, our state suffered an unprecedented series of crop failures, and these, added to the business depression over the entire land, made and kept our people in more straitened circumstances than ever before in the history of the state. Let me submit to the candid judgment of my fellow citizens a few plain facts and figures which make their own argument more convincing than declarations—facts and figures which may not be juggled:

#### Showing Made by Bankers.

The reports of state and private banks of this state show that on Nov. 5, 1892, we had of these banks \$39, capital stock, \$11,257,009; general deposits, \$24,101,113.29; loans and discounts, \$28,289,074.46.

On Dec. 9, 1894, there were of these banks \$42; capital stock, \$10,407,838.25; general deposits, \$18,074,832.43; loans and discounts, \$23,253,062.41.

On Dec. 31, 1896, there were of these banks only \$42; capital stock, \$8,233,065.56; general deposits, \$10,227,537.43; loans and discounts, \$14,602,808.38.

In other words in those four years, 77, or one out of every seven private and state banks, went out of existence and there was a reduction of over \$3,000,000 in their capital stock; over \$14,500,000, or three-fifths of their general deposits, and nearly 14,000,000, or nearly one-half, in their loans and discounts. The experience of national banks in our state was equally as disastrous.

Turn to the real estate mortgage industry in Lancaster county. In Gage county in 1894 there was an increase of \$10,381, and as late as 1896 there was in Oto county an increase of \$35,651; and in York county \$129,129.88. Take collections for this state temporary school fund, of which I have spoken, using Jefferson and Kearney counties as illustrations: Jefferson county, in 1895, \$3,632.47; 1896, \$2,944.16; Kearney county, 1895, \$2,121.75; 1896, \$3,203.61.

Their own circular shows, what we all remember as an instance of that horrible four years nightmare, that the legislature was compelled to appropriate \$250,000 to pay the delinquent taxes of one destitute people. We were practically forced into debt as a state for that amount to meet the awful emergency forced then upon us. How could a people in that condition pay their tax, their rental, either interest or principal, on what they owed?

**Unjust Credit Claimed.**

The state, as well as individual creditors, was in a straitened condition; individual creditors, the claims of the state are not barred by the statute of limitations and when times improve the claims of the state are made good. Rentals on school lands and payments on school land can be made good. The distribution of 1891, it is not the greatest of absurdity and imposition to claim a superiority for the present state officers for collections and disbursements made in those prosperous times, and which were not possible in the days of drought and the development of Populism.

Let the same circular they claim a "balance in favor of reform" in school appropriation of \$1,383.22. In Douglas county, and \$23,257.07 in Lancaster county for the year 1897 and the first half of 1896, as compared with the second half of 1895 and the year 1896. What is the truth about this? I have already shown you the apportionment is made to the several counties from the permanent fund. The amount of 1897, made in proportion to the children of school age in the several counties. It is important then to ascertain what is collected from each county. Nothing is paid out of the state treasury until it is paid in by the people. What have the people of these counties paid in? Besides the temporary school fund drawn from sources above stated, the state levies a school tax which was, in 1893, one-half mill, in 1894, raised to 0.75 of a mill, in 1895, .75, in 1896, collected by the fusion forces, and in 1897 the levy was 1.375, or more than double earlier levies. These levies all refer to Lancaster county.

**Where Prosperity Counts.**

In the last half of 1895, Lancaster county paid to the state upon such school levy

\$2,610.18, in 1896 she paid \$5,855.67, a total in the 18 months mentioned by the fusion proclamation of \$8,465.85. From January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898, the same county paid the state upon the school levy \$19,388.07 or \$10,877.20 more than was paid by Lancaster county in the time mentioned.

From July 1, 1895, to January 1, 1897, the same county paid the state for rent and interest upon school lands, \$14,391.22, and from January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1898, from the same funds, Lancaster county paid the state \$35,749.30, or \$21,358.08 more than was paid the Republicans in the 18 months mentioned. To this add the \$10,877.20 excess paid the state on school lands and we find that this county paid to the present administration \$32,255.28 more than the same county paid in the preceding 18 months. It is only claimed that the state paid this county in the time mentioned \$23,257.07, so that the county lost in this deal \$8,729.28. The same is probably true of other counties.

#### Cunning Fusion Sophistry.

The party making up the fusion circular claim that the time fixed for the Republicans from July 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1897, thus including the last half of two years and the first half of one year. For themselves they reverse this order and include the first half of two years and the last half of one year. This was because, as we well know, nearly all taxes in Nebraska and nearly all rents and interests on school lands are paid in the first half of each year, as we see by the following figures: Douglas county paid taxes in the first half of 1896, \$53,533.44; in the last half, \$11,032.53. In the year 1897, first half, \$302,566.57; in the last half only \$142,863.26. Lancaster county paid in the first half of 1897, \$245,462.94; in the last half, \$129,745.01. These figures speak for themselves and show the cunning craftiness with which the circular was prepared.

Another reason why the apportionment of school money was increased in 1897 and the first half of 1898, is by the fact that the state collected in 1895, from interest on school lands sold, \$149,481.28, and in 1897, \$298,045.25, and in the first half of 1898, \$200,903.30, and from rents of school lands in 1895, \$43,941.30; in 1897, \$13,257.07, and in the first half of 1898, \$44,983.28. In view of these collections, it is not strange that the disbursements for schools were increased.

#### Increase Apportionment Hoax.

The simple truth is, the people have been taxed more heavily, have paid more liberally and therefore enjoyed a larger apportionment. It is the rankest demagoguery of the self styled reformers to claim they have given this increased apportionment to the people. The conditions have in the past two years most wonderfully improved. The fact is potent, crops have been bountiful, prices for certain kinds of sheep, hogs, cattle and horses, everything raised on the farm, have been gratifyingly higher. Business has revived; farmers and mechanics, laborers and professional men are all encouraged.

Let us again see figures: As shown by the reports of the state and private banks of this state, on July 14, 1898, the general deposits were \$17,692,231.44; loans and discounts, \$15,150,952.89, or a gain in 18 months of over \$7,000,000 in deposits, an increase of only about \$500,000 in loans. The same report shows that in all banks of this state there was an increase of over \$2,000,000 in deposits from Feb. 28, 1898, to July 14, 1898, while loans and discounts were reduced \$600,000. In other words, our people now, instead of going into debt for living expenses, are living better than ever before, and at the same time increasing their deposits in the bank at the rate of nearly \$500,000 per month, and decreasing their indebtedness to the rate of nearly \$150,000. The net result, in our bank operations alone, that our people are going to the good at the rate of \$650,000 per month.

Take the collections for the state temporary school fund, using Jefferson county for further illustration. Jefferson county in 1897, \$6,365, or more than double the amount collected in 1896. First half of 1898, \$4,202.98, or a gain of nearly one-third over the corresponding period of 1897. Kearney county, July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898, \$13,978.75, or more than six times as much as in the year from July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895.

This is prosperity; these are truly Republican times. The days of bustling banks, delinquent taxes, relief bills and parties that feed and grow on calamity are, I hope, soon all to be only reminiscences.

#### How the Debt Was Reduced.

One of the principal claims made by the reformers is that in 18 months their status is reduced to the interest bearing debt of \$50,542.99, seeking to create the impression that they have given this amount to the state. Candor, however, compelled them to state in the same connection that the present incumbent reformers reduced the state debt to the following sums of money:

General fund, \$201,215.84; sinking fund, \$133,757.29. These amounts were applicable upon the interest bearing debt of \$50,542.99, and the state debt is now reduced to \$147,958.13, or \$13,584.86 less than the amount of the debt at the same date, \$161,543.07, or a total of \$64,000.00. These figures make the statement of the circular that nearly all the money in the treasury had been stolen hard to believe.

Aside from this cash, the state had Jan. 1, 1897, as a cash asset, the delinquent tax list. From this list, Douglas county has paid the present treasurer in 18 months, \$31,287.07. In Lancaster county, one-half of the state taxes, it is fair to assume that the present treasurer has collected from delinquent taxes levied prior to 1895, \$253,828.56. In addition to this the state levied in 1897 a sinking fund amounting to \$103,604.21, the sum for 1897, and the whole sinking fund tax for 1897, if collected, and two-thirds of the tax for 1897, which, as we have seen, was likely paid in the first half of 1898, make \$172,968.07. These figures make much more than the present treasurer claims to have paid upon the interest bearing debt of the state and make his claim of doing so much for the state appear very slim.

#### Bartley Turned Over Cash.

There was in his hands on the 15th day of September, 1898, the sum of \$403,591.60, of which nearly one-half is in the permanent school fund. If the action of Mr. Bartley in holding in his hands large amounts of money is subject to just criticism, as it certainly is, then the holding by the present treasurer of the amount of \$170,640.00 of permanent school fund is also reprehensible; inasmuch that no money taken from the people which is available for the reduction of debts or for investment should be held for one moment by the state officer, but on the contrary should be immediately invested or applied to the reduction of obligations of the state, and I trust that the next legislature will see to it that our revenue laws are so amended that large hoards of money will not be withdrawn from the channels of business and locked up within the vaults of the state treasury or funneled into depositories, but on the contrary, that collection and payment shall be, so far as possible, contemporaneous acts.

The claim of the present state auditor that he has saved to the state in round numbers \$100,000 is equally without foundation. This saving is made up, as he alleges, as follows: Sheriff's and other fees, \$21,024; collecting state taxes, \$44,800; from office fees, \$25,555.44; by not paying salaries to the sheriff, \$25,243.54; by the sheriff's fees for transporting prisoners, juvenile offenders and insane persons has been made by law. In the early days when transportation was by vehicle a law was passed allowing the sheriff 10 cents per mile for each mile necessary to be traveled. Now that nearly every county seat in the state is accessible by railway and

the rate of transportation is now about 25 cents per mile, the law has been amended and changed to allow the sheriff only 5 cents per mile, and the expense of the sheriff's office is reduced accordingly. This is a saving to the state of \$10,000 per year, and this saving is applied to the permanent school fund. The secretary of state is also charged with the duty of collecting the fees of the legislature and the fees of the publican administration in the time mentioned.

#### Porter's False Position.

The secretary of state makes a claim of nearly \$20,000 made by his office in 18 months, over that made by his predecessor in two years. The secretary omits to state the fact that of this amount \$13,000 was paid by the Union Pacific Railroad company for filing its articles of incorporation, an act made necessary by the wise action of the republican national administration, which brought a successful issue the long standing and vexatious controversy with the Pacific roads. It is hardly likely that a similar occasion will occur again in your lifetime or mine. The intelligent voter will also recall that, acting on the example set by states around us, notably of Iowa, the legislature in 1897 passed a law which taxed all corporations filing articles with the secretary of state. Previous to that time the law provided a fee of only a dollar, which was presumed to compensate for the actual labor in filing and recording articles of incorporation. Now the minimum fee is \$10, with an additional 10 cents for each \$1,000 on all articles of incorporation where the capital stock is over \$100,000. Under republican prosperity during the past 15 months there have been more new creamery companies organized in the state than existed therein prior to that time. Each of these paid a filing fee of \$10, which was formerly only \$1 each. It is not claimed, neither can it be that former secretaries of state have failed to collect every dollar due the state, or collecting have failed to turn the money into the treasury. How then, in fairness, can the secretary claim superiority?

When we recall that the supreme court, nearly a year ago, rendered a decision that under the constitution all fees for services rendered by the office of auditor or secretary must be paid in advance into the treasury by the party desiring the service to be performed, and that neither the auditor nor secretary have, as a matter of fact, in late months, handled these fees. Their claim for honesty in the premises does not seem to be based on a strong foundation.

#### The Appropriation Argument.

Perhaps the most remarkable claim made in the reform circular is that in which the reformers plume themselves on the splendid record of the legislature of 1897, and the claim is boldly set forth that in their appropriations they made a "net saving" of over \$500,000. Is it possible that these pseudo-reformers succeed on the proposition that the people do not understand the difference between amounts appropriated and the amounts expended? Do they presume that the people do not understand that appropriations are simply the estimates of the legislature of the amounts required for the several uses of the government, and permission given to expend the amount estimated? The important fact to the people not so much what is appropriated, although appropriations which are permitted to be expended should always be carefully made and within the proper limits, but the important question is how much has been expended and for what purpose. The necessity of one biennial term may be largely in excess, or much below that of another term.

Let us compare the expenditures, then, of the two terms to which our attention is challenged by our adversaries. Eliminating salaries and specific appropriations, we find there were warrants drawn against the appropriation for 1895, up to September 1, 1896, \$1,470,699.24, but this includes \$250,000 relief bills for drought sufferers, \$46,885.26 best sugar bounty, which warrants have not been paid, \$112,127 expenses of maximum rate case and \$35,000 for cancellation of prison contract, making an aggregate of \$833,012.26 to be deducted from gross amount of the warrants leaving a balance paid for the ordinary expenses of that term, \$1,220,687. Now take the warrants drawn for the corresponding term against the appropriation of 1897.

#### Reform Expensive Luxury.

We find that up to Sept. 1, 1898, there were warrants against this appropriation of 1897 \$1,399,357.71. Excluding the amount of the warrants drawn on account of the Transmississippi exposition, \$78,997.52, and we have a total net expenditure out of the appropriation of 1897 up to Sept. 1, 1898, of \$1,320,360.19. In other words the alleged economical reform administration has spent in round numbers over \$100,000 more than did the Republican administration for the ordinary expenses of state government. In addition to this it must be remembered that the reformers and cancellation of the old prison contract and the substitution therefore of the present law was the action of the Republican legislature of 1895, and yet in this circular issued to the public, and in which they parade as monopolists of truth, the Republicans are charged with the \$35,000 paid for the cancellation of the contract and the purchase of the contractor's property and at the same time these same reformers claim that under the Populist administration the penitentiary has become self-supporting and no longer presents an example of Republican extravagance. I regret to be compelled to mar this pleasing picture by calling attention to the fact that the legislature of 1895, after cancelling the prison contract, appropriated \$49,640 for the maintenance of the penitentiary from April 1, 1895, to March 31, 1896, and \$22,560 to maintain it from April 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897, while endeavoring to have made this institution self-supporting, the reformers used \$41,556 of the appropriation and \$18,976 of the same appropriation; and further, in the summer of 1897, used \$2,000 of the appropriation, making a total of \$81,166 during the two years of the time the institution was under control of the same officers as now, and while the claim that it was self-supporting was being made.

#### Butterine Economy.

I am sure I need not more than call your attention to the fact that the legitimate costs of maintaining an institution vary with the times, the price of supplies and still more with the quality of the supplies which are furnished. A very considerable difference may be made by substituting, as it is claimed, the facts are, butterine for butter, cheap and poorer clothing for the more comfortable and reducing generally the quality of the living of the dependent wards of the state. The home for the friendless has been denied support entirely.

The butterine bought for Hastings asylum in the last fourteen months is 11,500 pounds, for which the state board paid \$14,240. At that rate per capita the total amount during same time for all state institutions was \$1,800 pounds.

The price paid at that rate, all to a Kansas City packing house, was \$5,185.90.

What ought to have been paid to Nebraska butter makers is \$10,371.80.

The amount paid to the Missouri factory is taken out of circulation in Nebraska.

It is a new way to "stand up for Nebraska!"

The saving made thereby enables them to make their showing for reform. The plain truth is that the figures and showing made in the circular, and constituting the specious plea of candidates for reelection is accounted for by the crime of Bartley, the changes made to have the fees of officers increased, the law of better times, and the small saving if saving there be, due to the substitution of poorer accommodations and poorer clothing for the inmates of our state institutions.

#### Holcomb Was Wasting.

For the crime of Bartley and the waste

entertain no thought and speak no word other than severe condemnation. The offenses will not be excused, nor permitted, but let it be remembered that their defalcations occurred during their last term and while Silas Holcomb was governor of the state. Under the law and practice which prevails these officers made a report of their condition to their superior a few months to the governor. The governor as chief executive officer of the state is charged with general oversight and the duty of conserving every right of the state. The successive reports of Moore during his last term show upon their face that the fees received by him had not been turned into the state treasury. Governor Holcomb knew from these reports that the payments had not been made to the state. The last report made by Moore showing the payment of fees was in July, 1895. Three reports were thereafter made by him, each of which showed his default, and yet the governor took no step whatever to protect the interests of the state. The testimony of Moore against the criminal trial of Bartley was to the effect that Bartley fully accounted to him in January, 1895, for every dollar then in his hands, and that there was at that time no default. On the trial of the suit brought by the state of Nebraska against the bondsmen to recover the amount of the defalcation, Hon. Frank T. Ransom, an attorney for the bondsmen, and a high priest in the ranks of fusion, offered to prove by a witness, whom he then produced, that on January 3, 1895, and before the approval of the board of the treasurer for the second term, that there was a shortage of more than \$250,000, and that the shortage was known to the governor at that time. Whatever may be the action on that precise point, the undisputed fact is that Governor Holcomb approved the bond for the treasurer for the second term and that the bond is practically worthless; that the bond of Bartley for his first term was good, and that the testimony of the governor in the criminal trial stands as a strong bulwark of defense against the state and in favor of the sureties on the first bond. If there was default on the part of Bartley during the first term, it was the duty of the governor to ascertain that fact before approving his bond for the second term, and if ascertained, to take steps for the recovery of the shortage on his bond. If, on the other hand, there was no shortage, it was the duty of the governor to fail to approve his bond, and if the bond taken is had then the loss to the state was made possible and contributed to by the fault and negligence of Governor Holcomb. In either case his failure and neglect contribute to the state's loss.

#### Want Credit For Prosperity.

While the showing made by the reformers does not warrant any conclusion, their office, their labored attempt to take credit for the widespread prosperity, which our people are now enjoying, is another gratifying evidence of the existence of that which they so long and persistently denied. Republicanism, beyond the mere heralds of prosperity. The claims of the combine so hardly made are in the law analysis flattery of Republican policy and capacity. Everywhere can be seen evidence of a general prosperity; not local but national; not confined to the border county can permanently prosper with out the same effects being felt by the country at large. A genuine permanent prosperity is always general and comes only from favorable, natural conditions and the application to these of wise political principles. The policy of the Republican party from its infancy to the present time has been to develop the highest capacity of our people. It dignified labor and gave employment at good and increasing wages; it gave education to the poor, freedom to the slaves; fostered manufactures; gave an unrivaled market to the producer; established firmly our government at home; caused it to be respected abroad; unfurled our flag in new and distant lands; expanded the seas, and by inspiring inspiration, enlightenment and liberty which it symbolizes, and today gives the strongest possible assurance to the world that under the guidance of the splendid stars and stripes of the Union, America in the days to come is to be not only the steward of all the nations of the earth, but that under the protection of benign laws, and in the unfolding of our civilization will the liberty loving and aspiring people of every clime be blessed.

#### Maligning McKinley.

Now, I have kept you too long, but I want just a moment more of your time. I told you at the outset that this campaign was run upon fraud by the opposition, and I think I have shown you so. It is also run upon a general abuse of the general government, upon the mismanagement of our brave soldier boys who went to the front and put down the Spanish flag, and an abuse of the conduct of the officials in charge of the war department at Washington. Now there is just one more thing that I want to say to you, and which will be remembered by all of the old soldiers that fought so bravely in the war of 1890, and most of them have read it before, and maybe some of you have. This is a copy of a hand bill, or notice, given to the voters to the election of Mr. Lincoln in the fall of 1864. It was after Gettysburg, after the surrender of Vicksburg, after Grant's victories in the Wilderness when the south had been swept clean by a merciless conscription of every able bodied man, and the war, but there were still thousands of troops in the field. It is a hand bill announcing a rally at Bushnell, Ills., and reads as follows:

#### DEMOCRATS.

#### Once more to the Breach.

#### GRAND RALLY

#### AT

Bushnell, Friday, November 4th, 1864.

HON. L. W. ROSS.

MAJ. S. P. CUMMINGS.

T. E. MOIR AND

JOHN C. THOMPSON.

Will address the people on the above occasion, and disclose to them the whole truth of the matter.

WHITE MEN OF McDONOUGH.

Who prize the Constitution of our Father, who love the Union formed by their wisdom and compromise.

BEWARE MEN WHO HATE THE LIBERTY BELL.

AND ARE DETERMINED TO DESTROY IT.

Noble women who do not want their husbands and sons

DRAWN TO THE VALLEY OF DEATH BY A REMORSELESS

TYRANT.

Rally out to this meeting in your strength