COMPANY TO A STREET AND A STREET AND

SHALL NEBRASKANS GOVERN NEBRASKA

Shall We Profit by the Lessons of the Past and Rescue the State from the Pernicious Influences of Boodlerism and Railroadism?

LOOKING BACKWARD AND LOOKING FORWARD

The Scarecrow Reports About the Destruction of the State's Credit Effectually Exploded by Facts and Figures Gathered in Populist-Governed Kansas.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE RECORD OF TOM MAJORS

An Earnest Appeal to Patriotic Citizens of All Parties to Unite in Defense of Home Rule and Good Government.

government and that we wanted to give the

democrats in that legislature, who consti-

tuted less than one-third of that body, no

opportunity to make political capital, and he

said to me then that that was just what he

liked. He wanted us to proceed and investi-

gate and that he was ready to explain it all

satisfactorily. Had he made the same ex-

planation to the house of representatives then

that he did to me he would not have been im-

peached. But he sent to the house of rep-

resentatives a message stating that he had

collected from the government of the United

States the sum of \$16,881.26, and had placed

that amount in the treasury to the credit of

the school fund, when in fact it was shown

afterwards that he had not placed one

penny into the school fund, but had appro-

priated it to his own use, and had used it in

the construction of his own residence in this

city. It was upon that charge, one of the

eleven articles of impeachment brought

against him, that he was finally convicted by

two-thirds of the senate sitting as a court of

impeachment. Remember that the legis-

lature was mostly republican and that David

Butler was a republican, that I was elected

on the same ticket with him as a re-

publican, and that we as re-

publicans endeavored to do our duty to the

state, and to the party, and purge the state

BRIBERY AND BLACKMAIL.

Now, what followed? During the investi-

gaflon that was made prior to the trial of

David Butler, an investigation conducted by

five of the most impartial men that were

found in that body, it turned out that

Governor Butler had in the construction of

the university demanded bribes, demanded

bonuses from the contractors and in some

cases had procured bonuses from them and

that these contractors were permitted to

erect a building that was dangerous and un-

safe. It is a matter of history that finally

the state had to expend about \$15,000 in put-

ting a new foundation under the university

ullding in order to prevent it from tumbling

down. It also transpired that in the leas

ing of the saline lands and in many other

transactions bribes had been given and

brihes had been demanded, and in the ap-

pointment of officers of state, in one case

where an attorney was engaged to act as at-

torney general, \$1,000 had passed from him

as part of the consideration for his appoint-

ingly showing the corruption in this state

house were brought out in testimony before

An extraordinary incident happened while

that impeachment trial was in progress.

During the investigation it transpired that

the first asylum for the insane, constructed

at an outlay of over \$90,000, had been built

by a contractor who was dishonest and ir-

esponsible, that a great part of the ma

terial furnished for the building had been

carried away and used in the construction of

residences of state officers, and that the

building was in a very unsafe condition and

was liable to tumble down and hury every-

body that was inside of it. And on the

morning of the 17th day of April, 1871, a

fire broke out in that building, the entire

structure and contents were destroyed and

two men perished in the flames, and the

INSANE ASYLUM DESTROYED.

The following extract from the Omaha

"LINCOLN, April 17 .- At about 3 o'clock

this morning the alarm of fire was sounded

through our streets. The cause was soon

ascertained to be the insane asylum. On

our arrival there we ascertained from one

of the persons engaged about the building

that the origin of the fire was without

doubt the work of an incendiary, as

caught exactly in the same place as where

it was once fired before-in the northwest

corner of the wing near its connection with

the main building. There was no possibility

of any of the inmates having access to that

part of the building, and the responsibility,

therefore, rests upon some fiendish devil-no

human being could possibly be so far lost to

'Immediately upon the alarm Dr. Larsh,

with all the men employed about the build-

ing, made every effort to extinguish the

flames, but to no purpose. When it was

found impossible to subdue the flames, their

next efforts were made to save the patients.

In the upper part of the portion occupied

by these unfortunates two men, who had to

be kept in separate rooms, were confined.

The watchmen went and released them, and

made every effort to get them out, but

every time they would return again. Finally

they had to abandon them and go to the

rescue of others. The names of the two

who perished were Edward Holverson, sent

here from Richardson county, and Henry

"After the patients were safe they su

ceeded in saving a very small portion of the

parlor furniture and a considerable num-

ber of blankets, but what was saved will

"The building was insured for upwards of

\$90,000, divided among the Underwriters and

the Lorillard of New York, the Phoenix of

MURDER TO HIDE CONSPIRACY.

At the very hour that this fire was raging

at the insane asylum a revolt broke out in

the penitentiary, and at that time the peni-

tentiary was very loosely built, with a

their escape from the penitentlary. Among

these convicts was Sam Poole, a man who

had been convicted of murder at Omaha,

vooden enclosure, and ten convicts made

Brooklyn, and several other companies."

Keeler, from Dodge county.

probably not exceed \$2,000.

Republican of that date affords a brief out-

the next day after the fire.

line of that horrible crime:

all reason.

charred remains of one old lady were found

the impeachment court, and upon that evi-

dence Mr. Butler was convicted.

And all these things overwhelm-

house of corruptio

Friday evening Mr. Edward Rosewater ad- | a republican I wanted to see the republican dressed the people of Lincoln on the leading party maintain its record as a party of good issues of the state campaign. The Lansing opera house was packed from pit to dome. Many prominent citizens of the capital city were present with their ladies, while hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Hon. E. E. Brown of Lincoln, well known as a staunch republican, presided, and in fitting words introduced Mr. Rosewater, who, upon his appearance before the audience, was greeted by hearty applause.

Mr. Rosewater spoke for over two hours and was listened to with close attention throughout. He said:

Mr. Rosewater spoke as follows: Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: The magnificent audience that greets me here tonight is a testimonial to the fact that the people of Nebraska are wide awake to the very important, the very grave issues, that are pending in the contest that is to be decided by your electors on the 6th day of November next. It is now forty years ago since the men who sought to establish upon a portion of this continent a colony of free men, carved out the territory of Nebraska and made her a component part of

that were to be dedicated to fre dom and equality of all men, and of all races, and of all creeds. The motto upon our state ensign is "Equality Before the Law," and that involves not merely the question of equality in law, but justice and integrity in its administration in all branches of the government. The founders of the territory simply were striving to strike a blow at the institution of slavery in the United States. The men who made Nebraska a state made her a part of the union, engrafted into her constitution the fundamental principles of equality before the law, equal privileges to

that section of the great western territories

Now, we must look backward, take a retrospective view of this commonwealth, and see what in the past had to be done in order to keep the state within the limits which on prescribed by its founders, to protect it from aggression from within and from without. We had made Nebraska a state in 1867, and had scarcely gone ahead more than three years under statehood before we found ourselves confronted by problems that underlie the entire system of govern ment, the problems with which we are

all, special privileges to none. (Applause.)

The location of the capitol at Lincoln brought with it to the state officers then in power certain duties and responsibilities. It brought with it, also, an opportunity for aggrandizing themselves and increasing their own wealth, an opportunity for forming combines and rings, an opportunity for looting the state treasury; and it is a blot upon the history of this state that the men chosen to make your laws were compelled to impeach the first governor and depose him from his

It happened to be my lot to introduce the first resolution in the legislature of 1871, looking toward the purging of the state and the state house, the investigation of irregularitles and unlawful appropriation of money. a band of republicans who in those days believed in the principle that he serves his party best who serves the state best. I am n republican by natural tendency and conviction. I was a republican in the western reserve of Ohio, the cradle of republicanism. and was at Oberlin in 1859. When the professors of Oberlin college were carried away as prisoners to the Cleveland jail, because they had assist d a fugitive slave in escaping from the clutches of his masters, I used to carry the letters of their families to the fall for them. But my republicanism is of that stripe that believes in enforcing good government and in making men discharge the duties which they have obligated themselves under their oaths to perform. (Applause.) I can well remember in those days of 1871, when those of us who were in favor of investigating and thoroughly purging the as a gang of desperadoes. We were met personally on the streets of Lincoln with that sullen and unfriendly spirit that came with the idea that we had come here to distroy the state capital because its founder happened to be a man who was placed upon trial for misdemeanors in office.

LOOKING BACKWARD. Now, let us look back. The same parties that were in 1871 taking the lands of your state and deeding them away unlawfully to railroad corporations that were not entitled to them, the same parties that in 1867 to 1871 divided among themselves Lincoln town lets that had been dedicated for the various benevolent institutions, including the Masonic order, Odd Fellows and other secret societies, are still today insisting that we who are here to defend the rights of the state and the people to their own were acoundrels and that they were saints.

What were the facts? It has been said here time and time again that David Butler was impeached wrongfully; that he was accused of misdemeanors and offenses of which was not guilty, and that the men who made those charges were conspirators against the state. The facts are these, and if you will look back into the archives of the state and into the records you will find that, in the first place, we endeavored by resolutions adopted in the house of representatives to make Governor Butler report to us what noney he had collected from the United States government belonging to the school fund, and we endeavored, without aiming at any impeachment, to have that money prop-

longed-into the state treasury. When I introduced that resolution in the house in February, 1871, I walked right into and was there under sentence for When the insurance companies found that the fire was set by an incendiary they employed detectives to ferret out the perpetrators. They found that Poole had had a mistress at Omaha, who had found her way into the insane asylum, and was temporarily employed there. They found by circumstantial evidence that she was the person who had set the building on fire, that a plot had been formed, and that she had been induced to commit this crime in order to res cue her lover or husband out of the penttentiary. In the due course of time this woman was traced up; she was found in St. Louis. The insurance agents were about to bring her back to Omaha, as a state's witness, and to arrest the parties that were implicated in that conspiracy, but the very next morning, when they called to take her on the train, they found her dead in her room; she had been poisoned that night. This is a historic fact, and the men who were connected with the Insurance companles will attest that fact.

Here was one of the greatest crimes that ever was perpetrated in this state; Poole, the murderer, was found about six years ago and brought back here to Lincoln, to the penitentiary, but the warden pretended that he did not recognize him, and he was allowed to go at large. There was still danger that somebody would be convicted of participation in that conspiracy, because murder never outlaws by the statute of limi-

Now, wasn't it just and right that these legislators, in 1871, should do just what they did do? Why, you say, "Well, the things occurred when the state was in its infancy," and I admit that at that time, perhaps, a great many things were in order-or, rather, out of order. For instance, the very first adjournment that we had in the house pending those investigations lasted something like two weeks, and when we got back we found that our clock had been stolen, that some of our furniture had been carried away. This furniture was carried out of the house bodily by parties who had taken upon themselves to relieve the state from the responsibility of taking care of it. (Laughter.)

WARS ONLY ON RINGSTERS. This is a glimpse backward; now we will pass. The corrupt state hoose ring of 1871 was broken up, but the same state of affairs has continued with more or less variation ever since. There have been occasionally clean and good state governments but in the main there has been a series of house rings that have pilfered and robbed the state wherever it was possible to do so, and it was not done in the interest of Lincoln, but in the interest purely of the combine. I am no enemy of Lincoln; the men who have endeavored from time to time to protect the interests of the state and stop those ringsters from robbing the treasury are not the enemies of Lincoln, but they are the friends of good government, and the men who are constantly crying out against it are the enemies of the government and the enemies of Lincoln. (Applause.)

You can remember that I was brought down here tome years ago on the charge of libel because I had seen fit to denounce the private secretary of a governor for participating in that great crime and outrage, the shooting of the peg-legged robber that was decoyed to enter the treasury at noon, was handed \$300 and was shot down and killed right there in the state house by a set of fellows who pretended that they were doing the state a great service. (Applause) You remember that after I had taken all the pains and trouble to travel clear down to Arkan as and away up to Chadron to bring my witnesses here into your city to show that I had published the truth, that whatever I stated was well founded and published in the interest of good government, I found that my witnesses were being spirted away, just 1 ke Taylor was (laughter) and that the sheriff of your county was doing that work. And when I went to your judge and acked him to protect me against that kind of outrage I got no satisfaction and set it aside. From that time on, backward and forward, you will find permeating the state house the corrupting influences that set all law at deflance. It runs back and forth between the penitentiary and the atate house, and between the state house and other institutions. The penitentiary has been the core of this cancer. It was conce'ved in iniquity and fraud, and has continued in fraud. The government of the United States voted fifty sections of land for the erection of a penitentiary for the new state, and they took twenty sections more, and when they exhausted the land they kept right on with half mill taxes from year to year to erect a building that has cost nearly half a million up to date, and the be duplicated for one-fourth of that sum. And, too, it was built with convict labor for the most part, just as some of your other public buildings have been.

PENITENTIARY NOT AN ADVANTAGE For myself I have been in favor of the tate institutions being centered right here in Lincoln, excepting alone the penitentiary The penitentiary never will be self-sustaining where it is. We are paying 40 cents a day to feed those convicts and throw in the entire day's labor besides the 40 cents, when our present governor has been able to bring about such a reform in the state institution that for 40 cents a day per capita you can run the insane asylum or any other institution in the state. There is no place down here for convicts, for the reason that there is no natural source for their employment The penitentiary has done you of Lincoln more damage than anything that you can conceive of; because, if this penitentary bad been located at Louisville, Weeping Water, Beatrice, or some place where there is stone o quarry that would keep the convicts employed, your people could have manufacturing institutions without free labor here. start his little factory here for fear that somebody else will get a contract in the penitentiary and duplicate the work of free men at half price and starve them cut (Applause.)

Now, then, we have gone along here for years and we have had, as I said, some good government and some very inferior govern ment, and some very bad government, but during the past ten years it is safe to say, judging by the figures and returns made to Governor Crounse of the cost of state institutions during the present year, that we have paid out over a million dollars more for running the state institutions than we ought to have paid out, if they had been honestly and economically managed.

When the legislature of 1893, following the revelations that had been made down here at Lincoln of the great frauds perpetrated at the insane asylum and other state institutions and the gigantic swindle in the building of the cell house in the penttentiarywhen they undertook to supplement and duplicate the work of the legislature of 1871, that was a republican legislature, they were met right here with denunciation; they were met right here by combined conspiracy, to prevent and thwart the thorough investigation and proper punishment of the men who were guilty of these frauds. You all remember that the legislature of 1893 spent a great deal of its time in the senatorial struggle; that it had but very little time for the work of investigation. It could only skim the surface, and yet in that very brief period devoted to the investigation of the management of the various institutions, and par

ticularly the penitentiary, there was uncovered so much pf: fraud and corruption and obbery that no man dared to defend it, and the best that they could do was to say that the gentlemen wild were running your public institutions, the Board of Public Lands and Buildings in parligular, were so overwhelmed with work that they could not give proper attention to all the things pertaining to these institutions, and therefore they had to be excused for neglecting their duty and for playing into the hands of these public thieves. (Laughter and applause.)

HAVE LEISURE ENOUGH NOW. Since the imperchment trial and acquittal of the same state house officers they have found time enough to go on junkets; they found time enough to go to Hot Springs, S D.; they found time enough to go rabbit hunting up near Broken Bow and Custer county (laughter and applause); they found time enough for all sorts of diversions, and they found time enough to get several vindications. They had leisure enough to work for the vindication of their conduct by the defeat of Judge Maxwell, in the first place (applause), and worked up the nomination of Tom Majors, in the next place. (Ap-

Now, then, I appeal to you, fellow citizens, regardless of party, whether it is in the interest of this state, in the interest of good government, that we should perpetuate and continue under the next administration the work which has been so generally condemned by all honest and respectable citizens during the administration that preceded this one, and even during this present administration. for we all know that right here, under the nose of Judge Crounse, things have been done in the state house that are just as unlawful and just as reckless as they ever were done during the regime of Butler and Kennard. (Laughter and applause and hisses.) Well, serpents hiss, and geese do sometimes, you know. (Renewed laughter and applause.)

The republican party is a party of free

speech. (Cries of "That's right.") Laugh-

ter.) The party that abrogates the right of

every man to believe what he pleases, to say

what he pleases, and what he believes to be

true and in the interest of good government is no republican party. The republican party of John C. Fremont, the republican party of Abraham Lincoln (applause) stood for liberty of speech and conscience; the republican party of Ulysses S. Grant said "Let no guilty man escape." (Applause.) And if we have allowed these men to escape by a Scotch verdict they ought to have been content to hide their heads and bide their time, and go home in quiet (laughter) and let the republican party resume sway of this state, and not be pleading the baby act and saying, "The gentlemen didn't know what they were doing." (Laughter.) Let me tell you a little story. The old man Majors-I mean the father of Tom-served in the same legislature with me, and we were pretty well acquainted, and one time, I understand, he was telling how he came to find out what he should do with Tom. (A voice: "He licked He said beadidn't know just what would be his natural bent; and the old man was a pretty good old man; I concede that; I think he was hondst, and I think he was conscientious. (A voice: "So was Tom.") (Great laughter and applause.) You will see just how conscientious he is, but just let me finish the story?! Now, then, the old man worried and worried; he wanted to know just what to do with his boy and what to make out of Tom, (A voice: "Make a governor out of him.") (Laughter.) He put him into al closet and he put in the closet a bible, ao silver dollar and an apple. He said, "Well, now, if the boy takes to the bible I will make a preacher out of him; if he takes the silver dollar I will make a banker or business man of him, and if he takes the apple I will make a farmer of him." the closet to see what the boy was doing he found Tommy was sitting on the bible, he

done yet.") Well, it will be on the 6th of November. (Laughter and applause.) MOSHER'S BANK FAILURE. Now, I do not want to digress too much about this penitentiary investigation, but it might be well here, as we are about it, to refer to the vital points. We all understand, of course, that the state house ring is not of its own making; its maker is a corrupt machine organized by the railway power of this state in order to promote the interests of the corporate rule in Boston and New York and to make this commonwealth of Nebraska a mere province, not of freemen, but of bondsmen, governed under the iron rule of the despotism created by these corporations. (Applause.) We find, then, that at the beginning of the section of the last legisla-

ing the apple. (Great laughter.) So the

old man decided to make a farmer poli-

tician out of him. (Laughter and applause.)

(A voice: "He done a good job.") Oh, 'yes

he did a pretty good job, but he got spoiled

finally. (Laughter.) (A voice: "It isn't

ture a great bank failure occurred here. It was the smashup of the Capital National bank, and in that failure the state of Nebraska lost something like two hundred and fifty or two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and I do not believe this minute that it will ever get 250 cents out of it. Now, then, \$750,000, or thereabouts, threequarters of a million, were swallowed up in that failure, and swallowed up for the toilera and wage carners. The hard working people of Lincoln who toil in the workshop; the little storekeepers, the widow and the orphan, and all classes in your community have suffered by this thing, by this great conspiracy that had its origin not alone in the state house, but in the headquarters of these railroads, and I propose to prove that it had. (Applause.) Who were the men behind this gigantic conspiracy? Who were the men that used the funds of this state for private speculation, that used this money for bribing members of the legislature wherever they could be bribed, that used it by putting bout loans which were never expected to be paid? Where was the motive tower and who were the confederates? Whonwas this man Thompson? (Applause.) He had been superintendent of the Burlington road and he was behind Mosher. This corrupt combine has got you by the throat today, unless you emancipate yourselves on the \$th day of November. (Cries of "We will," and applause.) Why, Thompson with a "p," was the fellow. He was behind it, and, when they wanted a receiver, who was the man they got? Me-Farland. (Laughter.) Who was behind McFarland, and who had a string tied to

him? The Burlington railroad. Now, we are not enemies of railroads Those of us who oppose rallread domination realize that 'rallroads are built for the benefit of the state; they are the arteries of ommerce, they help to develop the state they carry products to the markets of the world and they are one of the great factors of modern civilization. But, at the same time, while they are agents for civilization, they are not managed simply for the purpose of a public carrier, but they are man aged for the benefit of construction rings and the personal gain of officers and man agers of railroads, even as against the intorests of their own stockholders. (Applause.)

GRESHAM'S CAUSTIC CRITICISM. I had a talk two weeks ago with Judge Gresham, whom I met at chicago, and Judge Gresham said this to me: "While I was on the bench of the circuit court of the United States I think I handled more | additional representation; and we had a very

way books in investigating their management than probably any other judge that had ever been on the bench, and I can say truthfully that not in a single instance in all the investigations I have made did I find an honest management or an honest (Laughter and applause.) manager. every instance the managers were either robbing the stockholders or robbing the patrons, or stealing from each other." (Laughter and applame.)

I make bold to assert it is not to the interest of the stockholders in Boston, it is not to the interest of the stockholders in England, or in Germany, or in Holland that the superintendent of a railroad down here at Lincoln should be connected with the Capital National bank, swindling people and robbing them of their savings, and robbing the state by conspiracy, and destroying the government. (Applause.) It is not to their interest that their managers and officlais should be town lot speculators and mining speculators or that they should run electric lighting plants. And right here I can say and point to another fact to show to what extent this power is being used. In your own city the proprietor of your largest dry goods house was told by this man Thompson, when he proposed to put in an electric lighting plant of his own, that they would go to work and damage his business, by giving away passes among his patrons and send them to Omaha to buy their dry goods. (Cries of "Oh." "That's right.") (Applause.) Well, I honor that man for having backbone enough to resent that threat, and that he bought that electric lighting plant and is running it today in spite of buildozing threats. (Applause.)

And that brings us to this very question of the misuse of the power vested in railroad officers. There is scarcely a lawyer of any pretention in your town that has not got an annual pass. What does he ship? What does he contribute to the earnings of a railroad? What does he contribute t the interests of the stockholders? Why do they give these passes? Are they given simply as a compliment? They do not compliment the laboring man; they do not com pliment the farmer; and they wen't even compliment a democrat if he happens to favor Holcomb. (Laughter and applause.) No; they compliment them because they know that the pass is a bribe that will influence the person to do something that he might not do even if he had money offered to him. Men have time and again assured me that parties who have had annual passes worth, perhaps, from \$100 to \$200 a year, would do things that they would not do for \$1,000 in money. DANGERS OF PASS BRIBERY.

You know very well that treason does not consist only in levying war against a state with bullets and bayonets and Gatling guns; but you can destroy a state insidiously by the bribed ballot; you can destroy the state by undermining its government, bribing its law-making power, destroying its judiciary, by putting jury fixers around the courts, impeding justice, instead of having justice and equality before the law, and making it simply a government of corporations for corporations, instead of a government of the people for the people. (Applause.)

The men of brawn and brain, the men who do labor from day to day and earn a livelihood, and the men of small means, who cannot be bought like the lazy people who are doing nothing and making a living out of politics-it is those who are the hope of this state and of this nation. For as Dr. Duryea said the other day at Omaha before the Municipal league: "You corrupt the state, and you corrupt the nation. The stream never rises above its source; and, if (Laughter.) But when he opened | the sources of our government are all poisoned, you can expect nothing but corruption, tional bank failure. A very prominent railget bitten, declared to me a few days ago gotten up right here by this railroad ring. tracks, and they want Tom Majors in the state house in order that they can keep it covered up forever. (Applause.) What did Mr. Majors do when this question was in the legislature? Let us see:

On February 17 Senator Darner offered the following resolution:

"Whereas. It has officially come to the notice of this body, through the legal opinion of the attorney general submitted to this body, that the retiring state treasurer is liable on his bond for the state funds which were on deposit with the Capital National bank at the time of the failure of said bank; and

mand that steps should be taken to enforce the recovery of thice funds deposited with the Capital National bank in order that the state may not suffer loss thereby; therefore, "Resolved. The house concurring, that the

attorney general be and is hereby instructed to immediately con mence processiff gs against the retiring state treasurer and his bondsmen for the recovery of said funds so deposited by him in the Capital National

Right below it, "on motion of Mr. Graham the resolution was referred to the committee on judiciary," of which James E. North, at present collector of internal revenue and a good railroad democrat, was the chairman. On February 27 the judiciary committe reported the resolution back to the senate, with the recommendation that it be in definitely postponed. The report was adopt d by a majority of the railroad senators voting in its favor, and Mr. Majors did all he could to shelve the resolution.

But our friends here who have interrupted me so kindly with their complimentary hisses (laughter), say that Majors is a very honest man, like his father was before him, and I will concede that his father before him was an honest man. But even boys that are brought up by preachers often times turn wrong. (Laughter).

I have had several of them in my employ who were addicted to gambling just like Tom. You see, a preacher's boy don't always go the straight road. So it was with our friend. Now, these gentlemen who have said that they are sure that Tom is an honest man had better send a delegate up here on the stage, because I want to show them that he was not an honest man. I want to prove it to them. (Applause.) I have the proofs in my hands now and I want any man to come up here if there is any doubt about it. This is the Congressional Record, Volume 14. Part I and Appendix, Forty-seventh Congress, Second Stsuion, February 20, to March 3, 1883. In that very singular volume l find a good many pages devoted to Thomas Majors, and they are not as complimentary as the republican candidate for governor would like to have them. (Laughter and great applausk)

Mr. Majors was elected to succeed Congressman Frank Welch, who died and left a vacancy for a short period. After that Majors was elected contingent congressman It was claimed that the consus of Nebraska did not give us a sufficient showing to entitle us to more than one member, and it was claimed that we had increased in population so much right after the census that we were entitled

MAJOR'S CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

a man of a good deal of pertinacity and a hard worker, the Hon. Patrick O. Hawes (laughter), trying to prove to congress that he ought to have that seat, but they didn't seem to want to recognize him, excepting as a lobbyist. But when Majors got there with his honest face, with that silver dollar in his pocket and his big apple (laughter). why, they thought he told the truth, and so they voted him in on his representation that the census of Nebraska showed that we were entitled to an additional member. Presently they discovered that Houest Tom had played them for suckers (laughter), and that he had taken them in, and a man by the name of Tom Reed, a very honest man, by the way, and a good deal more so than the other Tom (laughter), happened to be chairman of the committee to whom it was referred, and that committee appointed a subcommittee, who investigated and took several volumes of testimony. Before that committee Majors and all his accessories in that transaction were called to testify and finally this committee reported, and the report was inserted in this volume of the Congressional Record, to that there is no mistake but what Mr. Majors figured very conspicuously before the Forty-seventh congress. Now, as you say, we will read it (Laughter.) Perhaps I had better get somebody else, though, that can read it bette than I can. Will you please read that for me (addressing a gentleman on the stage) (A voice: 'All right, you read it; it will make his majority higger.") Oh, yes, his majority would be bigger. You think the man who would steal hogs should have a bigger majority than a fellow who would give away alms to the poor. (Laughter.) (Mr. Rosewater, reading) "Mr. Majora copies Mr. Hawes' gross falsehood that these nineteen counties contained 60,000 inhabitants. In fact, by the census of 1874, all those not in the said forty-nine contained but 29,038 inhabitants. In his last brief he substituted 35,000 for 60,000. Neither Hawes nor Majors could name the counties. Hawes swore that he had handed a list to th committeeman, Mr. Hurd. The tabulation at page 112, made long before the original certificate was found, named fifteen coun ties, organized in 1871, 1872 and 1873, but never enumerated until 1874. When the original certificate of the census was found (on July 22, 1882,) the counties appeared numbered thereon in pencil from 1 to 44 inclusive, leaving those identical fifteen names unnumberd. Who made the numbers does not appear. MAJORS USED HIS MEMORY.

"When Majors testified on the 6th of July 1882, he said he was uncertain whether h had the actual persession of the original certificate printed in report 923, ante. But when Mr. Hawes was testifying on the 12th of July, 1882, about that original, and was asked whether Richardson county was not estimated' and not actually enumerated he did not know. But Mr. Majors interrupted him with 'My recollection is that i

"When the original certificate of the state consus was afterwards found the word 'estimated' was found opposite 'Richardson, but cressed so as not to be printed. This had been suggested in the minority report, secause its population was even 15,000. "Mr. Hawes swore that he left with this

original certified census fifteen or twenty affidavits. Mr. Majors' brief quoted the exact language of Hawes as to the affiants He also swore that he remembered J. T. Allen's. He, however, used none but Holle's, and obtained a new one from Allen.' Now, here comes the point. There was little-telegraphing done from Lincoln to Washington. S. J. Alexander sent this mes-"Lincoln, February 18th, 1882,-To Thos. J. Manners, National hotel, Washington, D. C.: No state census taken in Ne braska for 1872. S. J. Alexander, Secretary "On the same day the office here notified

the office at Lincoln that 'Thos. J. Manners' was not found, and received reply that that dispatch was to 'Thomas J. Majors.' On the 20th of February, 1882, it was delivered to Mr. Majors. He claimed that the dispatch was 'bulled' or erroneous and had it duplicated. Its duplicate was delivered to him on the 22nd of February, 1882. "On that day he received two other dis-

patches; each was dated 22nd February, 1882. at Lincoln, Neb., addressed to Thomas J. Majors at the National hotel here, and signed by S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State. The first was:

"'No census taken for 1870; relying on United States to take same. No blanks fur-"The other was: 'The first census taken,

according to our records, was in '74. Tele graph now what you want."

"He avoided showing the dispatch of the 20th of February to Messrs. Culbertson and Willits (members of the committee) though asked to do so, claiming that it was unintelligible." That is the way Majors did it; it was unintelligible to him; he didn't know what it meant. (Laughter.)

COACHED AN AFFIDAVIT. Now, what next? "Mr. Hawes swore that before making his affidavit of the 20th of February he and Mr. Majors had this conversation, namely;

"Majors-'I want you to make an affidavit in relation to my case in the house. I want to fix the date of the census." "Hawes-'it was called the census of 1372.

"Majors-'When was it taken?" Hawes said he could only say that it was called the census of 1872 and that was all he knew. And Mr. Majors replied: 'That

Now, Majors showed Mr. Willits the dispatch of Alexander, dated the 22nd of February. And here is another: "Lincoln. March 1, 1892 .- Dear Sir: No state enumeration under act of legislature approved February, 1869, until 1872; a certified copy of which was furnished under the seal of state by my predecessor, J. J. Cosper.

"Thus fortified, Mr. Majors concealing the knowledge that no state census was taken until 1874, allowed the committee to be deceived by his papers, and on the 24th of March, 1882, to agree to report in his favor. And they did so report on the 1st of April,

were published and accessible to everybody interested. Mr. Majors had them. When, on the 11th of April, it was charged that this census of 1872 was the true census of 1874 and that none was taken in 1872, what was Mr. Majors' conduct? He wrote and telegraphed Alexander. Neither of them produces the letter nor telegram, though asked to de so. Majors swears that he sent Alex

ander the report and wrote him. "That the question had been raised as b whether it was the census of 1872 or the census of 1874, and urged upon him the necessity of corroborating my (his) statement or the attitude which I (he) was in, because that was to me (him) the vital question

"On the 13th of April he telegraphed Alexander: 'Stay reply to census inquiries; see letter and Schwenk." "He got Schwenck to go to Nebraska

after furnishing him a copy of the reports and fully explaining the situation. Schwenck arrived at Lincoln on the evening of the 15th of April, 1882. He told Alexander what was wanted, and why, and gave him Majors' latter. Alexander informed him that he had a letter from Majora that day, but that he did not know whether the printed copy cut

from the report and sent him by Majors was MAJORS HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Now, the long and short of it is right here: "Schwenck swore that he did not expeet that Majors would show it to any one." That is this letter which he asked him to burn. The letter shows this. claimed that conscientious scruples-mind you, conscientious scruples, had prevented him from telling them anything about his little communications with Schwenck and with Alexander. He had been testifying in that matter that the census of 1872-when in fact there had been none, and it is absolutely shown by this report that Mr. Majors is convicted by two or three other witnesses of having changed that report and forged it from 1874 back to 1873. And finally the committee made this report; "We report, therefore, that Thomas J. Majors is responsible for the misinformation which induced this committee to make the report of April 1. 1882 (No. 911, first session Forty-seventh congress), and that he was aided therein by S. J. Alexander, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, by Pat O. Hawes and Dr. P. Schwenck and George H. Roberts. And we report that the testimony of Davis in

"And we ask the adoption of the following

" 'Resolved, That the clerk of the house be, and he is hereby required to furnish a printed copy of this report, including the evidence, to each of the following officers; The district attorney of the District of Columbia, the attorney general of the United States and the governor of the state of Nebraska, that they may take such action as they may deem suitable to the gravity of the wrongs committed by the persons whose conduct is in this "conclusion" set forth."

Now, if any gentleman wants to know whether Majors made an honest and truthful report under oath, or whether he did not, he can find it in the record. I am not charging anything against Majors; it is the record made in congress and published there that contains the charges, and it is for him to meet that record, and not Edward Rosewater, because I am an insignificant nonenity in this contest. (Laughter). (Cries of "That's right.") I am not tampering with that record; I did not make it for him. (Laughter.) Now, then, we will lay that matter to one

side and bring Mr. Majors a little nearer home. Mr. Majors has seen fit since my speech at Fremont to deny that he had any knowledge of or connection with the abduction of Senator Taylor (laughter), and that he had nothing whatever to do with that transaction, and that he was not responsible for the action of his private secretary, Walt Seely, who was "foisted" upon him, as he says, and he also calls God to witness that this is the truth and the whole truth. Now, I want the religious and respectable people, the people of good morals, to note that here is a candidate who seeks your suffrages for governor of the state, calling God to witness that what he says to the people of this state concerning his own record and transactions is true; and he even went so far af to say he would wish that he would be palsied and paralyzed that minute if it was not true so as to make the impression so much more effective. I want this audience, I want my fellow citizens to ask themselves whether a man who would call the Lord to witness as to the truthfulness of his statement, when that statement is absolutely contradicted by records, not made by his enemies, but by his friends-whether or not such a person is a fit person for any public office. (Cries of "No. no. no.") I want to call your attention: Mr. Majors is now confronted with the record I have in my hand, and I invite anybody that desires to examine it-a certificate signed by the auditor, relating to that Taylor voucher, certified by Mr. Moore the auditor more than two ago. And the legislative records are right here. Colonel Majors says, in the first place, that he knew nothing about the abduction of Taylor, and in the next place that Taylor had served sixty-three days, and therefore was entitled to the full pay of \$300 as a member; and lastly, the strongest point is that when I was in the legislature had drawn twelve days' pay for time that I was not present. That is a strong point, anyhow, for him. (Laughter.)

RECORD OF THAT FAMOUS SITTING. Let me now call your attention to a few facts: Let us consider his statement that he did not know that Taylor was going to be abducted, or that he was entirely ignorant of this conspiracy to carry a member of the state senate out of the state while that body was in session framing laws. When Mr. Taylor first started to go out of the city. as I am reliably informed, he did not know just where he was going to, and did not know but what he might return; but he went to Mr. Majors and asked to be excused, that he was paired with Senator Brown of Washington county, and Majors agreed that he should be excused during that day's session. No sooner had Taylor gone out of the canitol than Mr. Majors, in response to one of the railroad senators who raised the question whether Taylor was excused, declared Taylor was not excused; and thereupon there was a call of the house, and search was made of course, where they knew they could not find him. (Laughter.) That call of the house continued the senate in session for seventy-five hours. They were evidently consuming all that time to get Taylor away as far as possible. Seventyfive hours the senate was in session, and Majors pretends that he did not know, whereas in fact messengers were running back and forth-and I know what I am talking about-between Majors and his private

What happened during that session? I want to read you something that is easier to read, because, when you print a document in Nebraska at the expense of the state it is not like a congressional document; it is printed in "stud horse type," you (Laughter and cries "Good.") Of course, the bigger the type the greater the profit of the public printer. (Laughter.) Mr. Stevens, a member of the state senate, on the 53d day-this was the 53d day, remember, and it is so marked here in the Senate Journal, from which I am about to read, and if anybody has any question that I am not reading correctly, or that the statements that I make here are incorrect, let him come right up here and examine them for himself. I challenge any Majors man to com here and see this for himself, and, when I am through convicting Majors of falsifying to the people of this state, of lying deliberately and willfully about this Taylor matter, then I want them to be decent enough to say that he is not fit for governor. (Great applause.)

"Mr. Stevens, arising to a question of privilege, said: 'Mr. President, I arise to a question of privilege. We find confronting us here today, not an abstract theory, but a certain condition, and that condition is a most deplorable one; the most unfortunate, perhaps, that has ever befallen the people of Nebraska. We find the machinery of legislative action completely blocked in the law making power of the state by and through a mistaken arbitrary ruling, as I believe, of the presiding officer of the senate, and an unreasonably inordinate mistaken zeal upon the part of certain mem bers to further the corporate interests