were they not presented, and why did you not pay them, anyway? And what was the reason for your feverish anxiety not very

long ago to obtain possession of one

explanation.

the following:

484,365

WHAT THE CHARGES WERE. Well, now, that matter requires a little

number of notes, amounting to \$1,500, that had been given by me to J. C. McBride when he was state treasurer, and that those notes

mediately upon receipt of that information I

'Mr. Bartley has hinted to me that he

anybody holds any notes signed by me which remain unpaid and uncollectable, barring notes held by local bankers and creditors se-

purioined. I never have repudiated a legal claim or debt, even if such debt had been

"I certainly do not consider it proper on your part to buy up such pretended claims

without giving me notice or an opportunity

to pay them, if genuine, or repudiate them, if fraudulent. If anybody has made affidavits

intimating that I have repudiated an honest debt or sought to levy blackmail I demand an opportunity to refute them.

"Please present the alleged notes and affi-

Yours,

mailed Mr. Bartley this letter:

iole difficulty literally hinges upon a qualimotion to adjourn, which the presiding cer of the senate permitted to be made Guring the reading of house roll No. 12 (the Newborry bill) and the presiding officer was Thomas J. Majors.

"Now, in all deference to the opinion of

'Now, in all deference to the opinion of chair, I desire to say that it is a well stablished rule in parliamentary practice hat first, no principal metion which nature would change or ma-interrupt or jeopardize the subject under consideration by the samming (whether it be a discussion or use reading of a bill) can be interposed or intertained by the chair during such consid-

This was a protest made by the senator from Lincoln county against the conduct of the presiding officer, Thomas J. Majors, durg that memorable session following the duction of Taylor, while he was holding that state senate within closed doors and letting this man get away to Chicago and to defeat this bill. Now, then, Majora says has said it time and again-he said it before 1,000 republican delegates in the republican state convention, he said it in several speeches since that convention that nominated him, that Taylor continued in the state senate until the sixty-third day of that session. Here is the journal, and here it is on the top of the journal that says March 20, 1891, fifty-third day. On the fifty-third day Taylor was already absent, and he never returned; and this journal shows that the sessions continued until April 4. The adjournment was on the sixty-fourth day.

IF TOM TOLD THE TRUTH. If Majors had told the truth he would have een compelled to say that Taylor had not cerved to the last day of the session. knew that he was abducted two weeks be fore the legislature adjourned. What is the ise of a man posing as an honest, honorable old farmer wh n he goes lying to a republi-can state convention as he has done? (Great

applause.) Supposing his assertion was true, suppos ing that Taylor had served sixty-three days and ran away fifteen days before the session was out, would he then have been entitled to full pay for the session? The constitution of Nebraska says that every member shall be entitled to \$300 for the full session. It does not matter how long. It says the mession shall not last less than sixty days. but he is bound to serve if the session lasts ninety days. Suppose that the legislature had not adjourned until the ninetleth day. does any man dare contend that Majors had a right to sign a voucher to this senator for the full session, when he kn w that the man had left on the fifty-third day of the ses-sion? And what more? The story he tells is all a tissue of falsehoods, and he knows it. He says that Walt Seely was foisted upon him. Did ever anybody hear of such an impodent, brazen misstatement? Who could foirt a private secretary upon the Beut nant governor if he did not want him? Has any-body over feisted a private secretary upon Governor Crounse, or upon Governor Thayer. or upon any other governor of this stat-against their will? The most confidential relations that a public officer holds are with his private secretary, and when a man takes a boodler as his private secretary he is no bett r than his private a cretary. (Applause, But why did he employ a private secretary? We have had one leutenant governor after another, from Abbout to Majous, and they had no private secretaries until Majors. How did he come to have a private secretary? What was the need of him and where is the law for it? Not a word in the satutes. And while during his first term as lieutenant governor, Seely was allowed something like \$400 or \$500 as private secretary, the present auditor, Mr. Moore, who is an est man, refused to have this thing for Majora' second term, and he did not draw any pay as private secretary. Who Sceley for that term? Surely not

WALT SEELY'S PART IN IT. Now, how about Walt Seely? Majors

cays that he was foisted upon him, although was a bad man, and he admits it. central committee in this city in the summer of 1892, when Mr. Majors was endeavoring to get himself nominated lieutenant governor by that committee as a substitute for Tate, who was inelligible, we had a private conference. I asked that everybody be excluded because I wanted to communicate with the committee in a confidential way and not have any public scandal; and that was done. Mr. Majors was retained there, and with my consent. I stated right there that I wanted Mr. Majors to be present so that he could hear what I had to say, and Majors sat right opposite and within six feet of me. I made the statement there fore the committee, and Governor Crounse ould bear me cut if he were called on, he is right here present, and the impeached state officers, as much as anybody, will bear me out, that I stated in a calm and dispassionate way why I believed his nomina-tion was not judicious and not in the in-terest of the republican party, and among the reasons given was the abduction of Tay-lor and the conduct of Seely in getting that fraudulent voucher and pocketing the moto Taylor, Majors heard all this, and, to show you how chivalrous a gentleman he is. It may be proper to relate another fact. Mr. Majors heard me through and did not ny any charge that I made. He remained, although he was not a member of that committee, with all the indecency and brazen-ness of a perennial office seeker-he remained in that room so as to overawe nmittee in their final decision; and when my back was turned he made a most abusive speech, in which he made asser-tions he did not dare to make to my face.

I want to ask you, fellow citizens, did Mr. lajors know about Walt Seeley in 1892? Didn't he know all about this Taylor voucher then? Didn't he know just as much about Walt Scoley's being used as a cat's paw to bring women into this city, that were to be left here as traps for members of the legislature, so that clubs could be held over heads? Didn't he know just as that there were poker rooms here to get men to win or lose money, and where he played himself? Didn't he know all this? And then did he not, with full knowledge of all these things, make Walt Seeley his private secretary again in 1893, when that legislature was in session? Does he not play the baby act by saythat this man Seeley was foisted him and he was not responsible for his (Laughter.) I leave him just where he has placed himself. I have accused him of nothing; but his own acts accuse him. They stand there indelibly engraved in the record of congress, in the records of this legislature. There he is and there he must

TO AID REPUDIATION.

Now, what kind of a statesman is Majors' You have probably heard, but I cannot help relterating what I said about Majors at Fremont as regards his legislative capacity. le was in the state senate in 1887 and in the guse of representatives in 1889. Durin those two sessions he introduced just seven bills; four of them were defeated and three of them were made into law. Those three were unimportant bills, of no moment whatever nd among the bills he introduced—and I hallenge any Majors man to come upon this stage and examine this bill. This is the bill Majors introduced in the legislature fucing a paper); it is a bill that was urned out in the job office of the Lincoln Journal, (Cries of "Rats, rats, rats," laughter and hisses.) Here is that bill: "Legislature of Nebraska, Twentieth Session. Senate File No. 77. A bill for an act to authorize counties, precincts, town ships or towns, cities, villages and school districts to compromise their indebtedness and lasue new bonds therefor, Introduced by T. J. Majors. January 13, 1887, read first time. Ordered to second reading. Janu 14, 1887, read second time. Referred ommittee on municipal affairs. Sent to

printer January 14, 1887.

"He it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebrasks: Section 1. That any county, precinct, township or town, city, village or school district is hereby authorized and empowered to compromiits indebtedness in the manner hereinafter

"Sec. 2. Whenever the county commission ers of any county, the city council of any city, the board of trustees of any village, the school board of any school district. chalf be satisfied by petitions, or otherwise ("otherwise," you will notice that), that any such county, precinct, township or town, city, village or school district is unable to pay in full its indebtedness and that a majority the taxpayers of such county, precinct, of the taxpayers of such county, rict desire to compromise such indebtedness are hereby empowered to enter into tintion with the holder or holders of any oh indebtedness of whatever form for scal-

ing, discontinuing or compromising the They are authorized to scale or dismeans repudiate. "discontinue" Now, then, where was there ever populist in Kansas, Colorado of wild and woolly South Carolina, will say—anywhere (laughter)—that w where was there ever a Kansas, Colorado of In

favor that? There is a man that stands up for the credit of Nebraska. Yes, stand up for the credit of Nebraska, and let any county, town or precinct, or their officers, scale or repudiate debts, when they come to the conclusion-not by petition, not by a majority of the taxpayers signing their names, but by some hocus pocus that means "other-wise." Stand up for Nebraska's credit and let them scale the county, precinct or school debt, and repudiate it, if in their inion it seems best to liquidate the debt by the repudiation.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT? Do you want a governor that introduces ills to rejudiate debt and then poses as a

bills great friend of the public credit? I simply leave it to your judgment, and when the capitalists in the east who are so distressed over our impending calamity inquire into the causes why, we have seen fit, us republicans, for instance, that are not willing to vote for Majors and willing to support Holcomb, because want to prevent repudiation (applause) when they ask us this question, w did Nebraska defeat Tom Majors, here why an answer: Send them a copy of the bill, and they won't have to inquire any more what happened and why the landslide took place in November, 1894. (Laughter and applause.)
Well, we cannot go into all the details of

the great statesmanship displayed by our candidate for governor-for he is our candidate, the candidate of my party, but I can only just say this: That judging from the record, leaving out all other considera-tions, he is shown by his own conduct to be unsafe and unfitted for the position to which he now aspires, and ought not to be elected even from the monetary consideration, the mercenary consideration, which is really below the moral consideration. For, after all, it is not a question of money, it is not estion of dollars that is at stake here, but a question of public morals, whether a man that has made the record that he has shall stand as the head and front of the state government of Nebraska, whether he the right person to administer its laws when he is himself convicted by his own conduct of falsification and collusion with forgers, impostors, boodlers and scoundrels

Here is the State university; what has old Governor Thayer certified? He certified that you have got a moral community, that this state capital city is built up by a good, Christian, law abiding class of people; and I concede that, and all it implies; although I am very sorry that the old gentleman had to take up a paper down in Texas and try to get our people to move away from here (Laughter.) I am sorry that his faith in Ne-braska was not laid on a more enduring foundation, so that he and the impeached state officials would bring people in instead of taking people away. But, for all that, I ay, stand up for Nebraska, for the moral as well as for the material welfare of the state; and neither of these would justify any man who has any conscience or self-respect in asting his vote for Thomas J. Majors. (Ap-

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS COMPARED. I want to talk a little more on this question of the state's credit. That is a very important matter; in fact, it is a matter that cems to be the most important in the eyes of the supporters of Mr. Majors. I want to read from Mr. Majors' speech, because I like to take my text from truthful Tom, you know. In a speech made at Omaha on the 22d of September, Majors said this: "Take the fair state of Kansas on the south, that has as many advantages as this state has got today, and I ask you what is the credit of that commonwealth? Why, you cannot—and there have been efforts made in that line—you cannot renew a loan today in the state of Kansas. Why, people who have been depending upon foreign capital, upon cheap money to transact their business, are today refused a renewal of their loans. And relused a renewal of their loans. And if the fair state of Kansas has a bond to sell, if any county or any precinct in that great commonwealth wants to get an accommodation of money and hypothecate her bonds for any public purpose, they are refused in the markets of the world." That is verbatim, every word, just as Majors uttered it, taken down by a shorthand reporter. down by a shorthand reporter.

Now, I wanted to satisfy myself about this vital question. I wanted to know whether these reports about the lack of loanable funds was really true, because I do not want calamity in the state, and I do not want the credit of this state to be impaired by anything that our people shall do. I wanted to be satisfied by my own inquiries, and from sources that are strictly reliable, as to whether or not the repois concerning the destruction of the credit of the people of Kansas was really true. For this purpose I made a trip to Kansas in the early part of this week. I was in Leavenworth City Monday morning early; the very first man that I called upon was A. B. Sill, manager of the Globe Canning works and secretary of the Citizens' Mutual Building and Loan association. This association was established ten years ago. It has 625 members, and has made 220 loans, aggregating \$300,-900. These loans were made at 6 per cent, but the actual interest charge to borrowers was a trifle less than 5 per cent. The assoclation has made but one foreclousure in its ten years' history, and that was a vol-untary surrender. This is a building and loan association that is principally doing business with wage workers, who save up their little earnings and build little homes, and they are able to borrow in Leavenworth City at 6 per cent, and at the end of the by reloaning, they really do not pay That is certainly as favorable a con-

dition as that of any Nebraska loan associ-The next party that I called upon was Charles Peaper, cashier of the First Na-tional bank. Mr. Peaper is a republican. In response to my inquiry in regard to mone he made the following statement: "There an abundance of loanable money in this bank. Our customers say that the demand for money will increase materially this fall. The paid up capital of the First National bank of Leavenworth, of which Mr. Peaper is cashier, is \$300,000, and the average de-posits are \$900,000. Mr. Peaper also stated that the loans made by his bank are at 8 per cent to any merchant that has reasonably fair credit, and 10 per cent when money is tight.

Then I called on W. D. Kelly & Son A. F. Callahan, real estate dealers and loan brokers. Both firms informed me that there was no difficulty in procuring money to loan on farms in Leavenworth county. The pre-vailing rate is 6 to 8 per cent on lands and

7 to 8 per cent on town property. A. M. Bain, real estate and loans, Leaven-worth, stated to me that with ample security at 7 per cent there is more money available for loaning purposes than there has ever been before. I called on the register of deeds of Leavenworth county, he certified over his name that mortgages filed within the last six months exceed in number those filed in any six months in the past two years. At Lawrence a reputable citizen stated that money is a dant for leans on farm property at 7 cent, both at Lawrence and Ottawa. Arriv-ing at Topeka at a quarter past 1 last Monday, made the circuit of the bank buildings,

TOPEKA AND LINCOLN CONTRASTED. F. M. Bonebrake, assistant cashier of the Central National bank, made the following statement: "The only trouble here is that we have more money than we can place. There is at least \$500,000 more now in our banks lying idle than we ever had. There is no trouble in getting money from eastern capitalists to loan on farm lands." This bank has average deposits of \$450,000.

Mr. E. Henderson, assistant cashler of the First National bank of Topeka, made this statement: "Money is easy now. We are discounting good mercantile paper at 8 per When money is tight we charge 16

Mr. John R. Mulvane, president of the Bank of Topeka, the largest bank in the Kansas state capital, with deposits aggregating over \$500,000, stated that the bank was loaning money at 8 per cent to mer-

chants whose credit was fair.

Mr. Mason, the paying teller of the Bank of Topeka, and secretary of the Topeka clearing house, furnished the following fig-

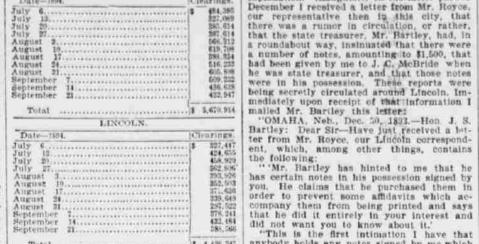
1889 \$1,507,700

Average clearings of Topeka for
July 1894 2142,600

Average clearings 17 August, 1893 1,043,500

Average clearings for August, 1894 2,382,500 During the past eight months the Topeka | notes do not represent blood money why

clearing house has been showing a gain of from 40 to 60 per cent. The following is a comparative statement showing the clearings of Topeka, Kan., and Lincoln, Neb., Topeka having a population of \$5,000 and Lincoln a population of 60,000: TOPEKA



\$ 4,426,545 The city of Topeka, with 25 per cent less population, has 25 per cent more clearings than Lincoln. How does that show for the credit of Kansas? (A voice: "Good for purious of purious of

prohibition.") (Applause.)
Here is the fact: The city of Topeka has no state institutions except the capitol; all the other state institutions are scattered about; and here you have all the advantages of university and insane asylum, penitentiary and other institutions of a similar grade, and yet with those institutions your business don't come within 25 per cent of that city. (A voice: "What did you say about it four years ago?") Why I told the truth four years ago, as I am doing today. (Laughter and applause.) I am presenting the facts as they are. I can show you by figures, and I have got them with me, that in the year 1890, when I made my first tour of Kansas, they did not have half the bank clearings

they have today.

Now, there is another point: I called on Now, there is another point: I called on the real estate and abstract men of Topexa. (Questions and remarks interrupted the speaker.) I will answer any question as soon as I get through my part; if anybody wants to stay here till midnight, I will answer you all the questions. (A voice: "You are run-ning Lincoln down.") I am net running Lin-coln down a particle; I simply show you the fact. (More cries, "You are running Lin-coln down.") Well, now, if you will just act like gentlemen you will give more credit to Lincoln than if you act like hoodlums. (Laughter and applause.) The Real Estate Abstract and Title company, successors to McClure & Clark, 409 Kansas avenue, who handle all the abstracts of Shawnee county, made this statement to me, that in Shawned county the mortgages have been paid off within the last year more rapidly than be-fore, and the records of mortgages are not as heavy as they were before.

In response to my friend from Nemaha, who says that not a single mortgage can be renewed in Kansas, I want to say that during the year 1893 mortgages aggregating \$24,753,378 were filed with the county clarks and recorders in the state of Kansas; over \$21,000,000 of them released.

NO TRUTH IN IT. But the other day, after my return to Omaha, I met a gentleman from Saline, a tin can for Tobe Castor (laughter), who said in a bantering way: "Now, what would you say? Suppose you were on this line; here is Nebraska, and here is Kansas over here; on this side you can sell your lands, and you can borrow money on your farms; and you cross this line, and you can't borrow a dollar, and you can't sell?" Well," I said, "I would say to that that it was an untruth, that there was not a particle of truth in it;" and I turned right around and found four or five gentlemen from Thayer county, including the cashier of the Thayer County bank, and they all said that there was not one word of truth in it. Thayer county, Nebraska, borders on Republic county, Kansas, and there is a constant intercommunication; and they positively declared that, if anything, lands are a little more valuable in Republic county than they are in Thayer county, and loans can be made in either county for the same rate. (A "There is a firm in Lincoln which has loaned in Republic county within a few months-Republic county, Kansas-and would like to get some more of them.") There is

no doubt about that.

I called upon Insurance Commissioner Insurance company of Milwaukee, from whom I myscif borrowed \$200,000 on The Bee build-ing, is today doing business in the state of Kansas, and has its general agent in carry-ing on its loans, just the same as it did before, which disproves absolutely the charge that there is no chance to borrow money upon lands or property in Kansas.

And, beyond that, the Citizens' Savings bank of New York, one of the largest banking and lean companies in New York, wrote Mr. Biddell, the treasurer of the state of Kansas, only a few months ago, in answer to an inquiry as to what could be done with Kansas bonds, that they would be glad to place bonds of the state of Kansas at 4 per cent. Now, if you can do any better with Nebraska, you better do it. (Applause.)

DEAL IN DOUGLAS COUNTY BONDS. The Board of Educational Lands and Buildings of this state, and you know whom they are composed of largely—of the gentlemen that had to be vindicated (laughter)—purchased the 4½ per cent road bonds of Doug-las county, after they had been put through the hands of a Cincinnati broker, and paid \$10,000 bonus to the broker on a 4½ pe cent loan and deposited it in the school fund cent loan and deposited it in the school fund. So, you see the economy of things. (Laughter.) (A votce: "How much per cent are you paying?") I am paying 5 per cent on the loan that the Milwaukee Insurance company made, and I pay 6 per cent on the loan that was made by the John Hancock company; and I pay the banks 8 per cent when I borrow, and I have paid \$10,000 interest once on a loan of \$9,000 for six years—12 per cent compound interest. (Cries of "Good, good.") I have gone through the loan mill and I know what it is. The only place in and I know what it is. The only place in Kansas where you cannot borrow on farm lands is in the drouth stricken region, where they have had three crop failures. I have shown you that these statements about Kan-sas are untrue, and I appeal to the business men not to rally around the boodle ring and help to keep the state of Nebraska under the control of the penitentiary gang that has taken out of the treasury nearly \$300,000 that we won't get, and that has caused the treasury to be toted by nearly \$1,000,000 in excess we charges in the last ten years, and which has left the state contract for penitentiary labor in its present condition. I say that the attempt to continue Nebraska in the grasp of the state house ring ought to be frowned down by every honest citizen. (Ap-

PERSONALLY INTERESTED.

Let me refer to a little personal matter before I close. It probably may not interest you, and yet it will be somewhat interesting to somebody else. (Cries of "Good, good" and laughter.) A local Lincoln paper very recently addressed me a letter; that is not an unfrequent thing, although I am not a factor in politics since I resigned from the national committee, and cannot possibly exert the slightest influence in politics. The writer of this open letter addressed to me asks: "Is it true that you received contributions in money from Mosher when his Itentiary contract was under fire, and has not Moster in his possession certain checks payable to your order that have a sinister significance?" Well, why didn't he ask me whether I murdered my grand-father or whether I whipped my wife. He makes no assertion; he wants to know; but I will answer it right here, that I defy the Mosher gang of penitentiary thieves to produce the proof of it. (Applause). Let them produce a scrap of paper, or the first bit of evidence, except the perjured statements of that accounts of the recognition. ments of that scoundrel, Charley Mosher, who committed forgeries and perjuries without number right here in your county, and five pitiful years in the iary, but I defy him and his gang to produce a sein his gang scintilla. of paper or credible evidence that I ever got one penny or borrowed one dollar from him or had any transactions with him that were dishonorable. (Cries of "Good," and ap-

davits at your earliest convenience. Your "E. ROSEWATER." Mr. Bartley did not respond to that letter right away. Then I sent a special reporter, Mr. Hunt, down to Lincoln on purpose to interview Mr. Bartley and get some in-formation about this matter, and here is OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 1, 1894.-Hon. J. S.

"OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 1, 1894.—Hon. J. S. Bartley: Dear Sir—This will be handed to you by Mr. Hunt, who is hereby authorized to take a copy of the alleged note and appropriate a copy in the street of the sile of t pended affidavit purporting to explain the manner in which said note was negotiated by me or for me. I learn through Mr. Royce that the note is said to be one of a series of notes aggregating \$1,500 in favor of General McBride, state treasurer, and to which my name is appended. I never bor-rowed any money from General McBride while he was treasurer, and do not remember any transaction after he went out of office unless it was an exchange of notes made at his request and for his benefit. If I had ever owed him any money he would have been able to collect it, or, at any rate, either he or some of his creditors would have tried to collect it. As a matter of fact, we have a claim of several hundred dollars against him on a guarantee he made for an agent at Lincoln, who turned out to

be an embezzler. Yours,
"E. ROSEWATER."

Through Mr. Royce I found out that the alleged note was said to be in the hands of Mr. Bignell, the superintendent of the Burlington road. (Laughter.) You see, these railroad officials always take such a deep interest in me personally. (Laughter.)
"OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 1, 1894.—E. Bignell,
Esq.: Dear Sir—I learn through Mr. Royce

that you are in possession of several notes, aggregating \$1,500, and in favor of General J. C. McBride, and that one of these notes has been sold by you to Hon. J. S. Bartley. I do not remember of ever borrowing any money from General McBride, and nobody has ever presented any of them to me for

The bearer, Mr. Hunt, is hereby authorized to inspect any of the notes, and any docu-ments you may have authenticating them. Please exhibit the notes and papers to Mr. Hunt, and present them to me for identifi-cation at your earliest convenience. I have never repudiated an honest debt, and would not do so, even if outlawed. If you consider these notes genuine I cannot comprehend why you have nover presented them for payment or sent me word that they were in your possession. Yours, "E. ROSEWATER."

The following New Years I received this letter from Mr. Bartley, which in substance

I called upon Insurance Commissioner Snyder of Kansas, and he pointed out this fact, that the Northwestern Mutual Life papers of any description against you. Will out four days or forestern days after the convention had adjourned. (Applause.) It didn't make a particle of difference whether the delegates were picked out four days or forestern days or forestern days. be pleased to see you personally, can satisfy you that my action in the matter wholly in your interest."

MURRIDE'S EMPHATIC EXPLANATION. Immediately upon receiving the informabout the alleged McBride notes, I sent

this letter: 'General J. C. McBride, Galveston, Tex.: Parties at Lincoln claim to be in possession of several notes, aggregating \$1,500, said to be signed by myself, payable to yourself, dated in 1877, or sometime during your first or second term as treasurer. One of these notes is said to be for \$150, and attached to it is an affidavit from a person whose name the parties refuse to divulge, alleging that this note and the others of the series were among your papers when you went out of office, and that you instructed him not to present them for collection because they were blood money and were never expected

to be paid. "Please wire me at my expense whether you ever advanced me any money while treasurer, or whether you ever held any unpaid notes for money advanced to me, and whether you ever stated to anybody that you had been held up by me for campaign contributions. Yours very truly, "E. ROSEWATER."

Now, here is the telegram in response to my letter.

"GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 6, 1894 .- To E. Rosewater: "About seventeen years ago, whilst state "About seventeen years ago, whitst state treasurer of Nebruska. Edward Rosewater asked permission to draw a draft on me for \$150 as a loan. I paid the draft, and the amount was repaid me by Mr. Rosewater in good time. Some eight or nine years later Rosewater endorsed a note with me for \$2000 I think with an Omaha bank which \$2,000, I think with an Omaha bank, which was paid. These are the only financial transactions we ever had. He never gave mo a note for any sum, nor ever extorted or tried to extort any money from me. That I ever made such statement or claimed to hold such notes is all damnet rot. "J. C. M'BRIDE."

(Laughter and applause.) (Laughter and applause.)

Now, that is a little bit emphatic, and I am sorry that I had to read it just as it came over the wire. The wires will swear sometimes. The sequel of it all was that after Bignell had ben interviewed about this matter Mr. Bartley came to my office and exhibited a note that I had signed in 1877; on the back of it was a credit of \$65 for job work. There is no doubt that the balance was either paid in money or job balance was either paid in money or job work. At that time we were still running a job printing office; we have not done so for the last twelve or fourfeen years; Mc-Bride had a whole lot of blank and letter head work done at Omaha, and that amount was paid up in some way. This note was doubtless what McBride referred to as a draft. He never had abother. I have disbursed between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 since 77, and certainly have been in po ition to pay \$85 to McBride or anybody else that held a claim for such amount. As a matter of fact, here is a certified copy of a note I en-dorsed for McBride for \$2,990 in Omaha in 1886 to assist him where he was in need and it was signed by McBride, C. C. Burr, H. C. Melone and W. V. Whitten, And if I had owed him any money previously we cer-tainly would have squared it up at that time.

BIGNELL'S VERSION. But now we will get Mr. Bignell's version. This comes indirectly, becase I have not seen him, but Royce wrote me this report. This is what Bignell said; 'I knew nothing of the existence of the notes in question until after the article in reference to the Burlington volunteer relief department ap-peared just before election. In that article The Bee accused me of endeavoring to take an underhanded advantage of a widow, and I am free to say that the attack, or, at least, what I considered an attack, made me angry. I felt that the article reflected angry. I felt that the article reflected upon my honor"—and he is a very tender chicken, isn't he? Mr. Bignell is very tender and conscientious. He was touched on the raw when The Bee said that the Bur-Here's the next one: "You have had a good deal to say about bleeding the state treasury. How can you account for the ex-istence of certain notes of yours made to J. lington relief concern was gotten up to bamboozie the workingmen. He felt indignant at such an intimation. So he says here: "A few days after the article ap-C. McBride when he was state treasurer, and of which the principal and interest is peared, or perhaps on the day following, a gentleman came to my office, and asked me why I did not get hold of something I made to me to help save the party and the due at this date upon these notes? If those

could use against Rosewater. I told him that I had no controversy with Rosewater, and knew of nothing that I could get hold He told me notes, and told me where I could get one of them. I went to the party who held it and got it. I did not buy it. The party gave it to me to use for my ewn behe-fit. I happened to drop into Bartley's office, and I told him what I had got, and that I was going to print it in the Lincoln Journal." O, yes; of course, (Cries of "Rats.") "I showed in to Bartley and he laughed me out of it. I left the note and the affidavit with Bartley, with the distinct understanding that no one was to know of its existence. I get the note in my possession again, propose to lock it up in a safe deposit box and never let it go out of my possession. I will show it to no one except Mr. Rosewater or Mr. Royce. I will not permit Royce to make a copy of it, or a copy of the affidavit. I will not let Royce see the affidavit nor tell him of its contents. will simply let him look at the note to satisfy himself that it is what I claim it is. I will not present the note for payment; neither will I allow Rosewater to take it up. I did not pay a cent for it, and I will not sell it for \$5,000 even." (Laughter.)

Well, now, that is a pretty howdedo, isn't it? Here is a gentleman that is managing the affairs of the mechan-

leal department of the Burlington railroad concerning himself with the private affairs of a person with whom he has no relations. He gets hold of a paper purporting to be a note, and goes on hawking it about, and feeling certain that there was a whole lot, six or eight or ten of them, floating all over the state; and he goes to the state treasurer, and that kind gentleman, who has always been such a dear friend of mine, he don't let me know anything about it, but just takes it to protect my reputation, as he told my representative here. Now, I am not very thankful for that kind interest Mr. Bartley has manifested. It seems to me an outrage; but it is only one of the illustrations to what base tricks people will resort that belong to this infamous state house ring, this coteris of public plunderers, always trying to pursue men and run them down, and denounce them as blackmailers, bloodhounds, or anything else. I want to say right here, and I challenge contradiction, that I have supported and helped to elect not less than seventy-five to 100 candidates for state offices, including the present governor of Ne-braska and the three state officers that were impeached in the last legislature. I challenge any of them, and I challenge any other man who has ever run for any office in this state, to come here, or anywhere, and face me, or bring any evidence that I ever de-manded a penny of him for support, that I asked him for any contribution to the paper, or tried to extort any money from him by threats that he would not get support, or sought in any way to secure political in-fluence by threats from him, or threatening him with the ill will of the paper or myself if he did not do my bidding. (Applause.) INFLUENCE OF A GENERAL MANAGER. We have been admonished by John M.

Thurston and Senator Manderson that the opinions and conclusions of many men are much better than the opinion and conclusion of no man-no matter how wise he may be. This I concede to be true, but if that one man happens to be the general manager of great railroad, acting in the capacity of colitical dictator, and if that man's mandate is obeyed by 500 retainers who occupy seats in a great convention, does their choice of candidates represent the free and untrammeled will and choice of the republican party, and are the rank and file in honor bound to ratify the nominations dictated by the one man, even though that man was not a republican?

That is just what has happened in Ne braska. The present ticket at Omaha was made up that way, and you all know just as well as I do that Thomas J. Majors never could have been nominated if it had not been for the influence of the Burlington railroad back of him. (Applause.) I deny the legiti-macy of his nomination. I have stated before at Fremont, that that man was nominated by the aid of the Lancaster delegates, and without their votes he could not have been nominated. Those sixty delegates were not endorsed in your county convention, but were simply sixty men selected after the convention had adjourned. I have had a letter from Mr. R. E. Moore to contradict my statement, and I cheerfully give his version. He says that It was not true that the delegation was made up two weeks after the convention had adjourned, but only four

were named not at the republican con-tion, but at the house of J. Ager. They were made out Ager and other railroad tools; and Mr. draws a salary of \$300 a month, while it takes seven or eight brakemen, or switch-men, to earn that much mon y on the Burlington road. (Applause.) What is he drawing it for? He is drawing it for most per-nicious work, for undermining your whole state government, for destroying the founda-tion of the state, the government of the people, which the founders of the republic and the men who fought from 1861 to 1865 worked for and fought for. It was by such means that the conspiracy was consummated to fasten a man upon the people whom the people never would trust, and whom the people will repudiate on the 6th day of No-vember. (Applause.) HOLCOMB MEANS HONESTY.

Now, fellow citizens, I am very near to

the close. I simply want to make an ap-

peal to you. I ask every voter in Nebraska that desires to uphoid Nebraska and stand as a representative of the morals and the ma-terial welfare of the state to sup-port Silas Holcomb for governor. (Applause.) I want to say to you that when elected, as I think he will be, (applause) he will not be elected by the populists alone, nor the democrats alone, nor the repub-licans alone; he will be the governor of the people of the state of Nebraska. (Great applause.) No one party can make him gov ernor, but all the people, regardless of party, will make him governor. (Applause.) The fiat has gone forth, and all the machinations and plots and treasonable conspiracies to deprive the people of their rights never can overcome it. They tried it at Omaha; they tried it there when the democratic convention was in session. A whole brood of bribe givers and boodlers and jury fixers and scoundrels of every description, that make a living (applause) out of poisoning the fountains of free government, were around trying to influence the convention, and it is to its credit that it did not succumb to that influence. That is truth, and nobody can gainsay it; they want the names I will print them. (Cries of "Good, good." "Hit 'em again.")

Now, then, I want to address myself particularly to republicans. You remember that in 1891, before leaving this state on my tour to Europe, I made an appeal over my own name for the republicans of this state to re-deem the piedges that they had made to the people in their paltform. I asked them in the name of the party and on behalf of national as well as state supremacy to do their duty; and this is what I said: "shall we do to be saved? This is the "What tion which confronts us now, and which mainly inspires me to write this letter. Let us be frank with ourselves. The republican party does not deserve to rule Nebraska unless it redeems its pledges and discards the leaders whose allegiance to the party and devotion to the people's interests are secondary to their allegiance to the railroads and corporate monopolies generally. "We cannot hope to win in the battle, either this year or in 1892, unless we do some

thing tangible for the producers. longer be accepted as a legal tender by our farmers and workingmen.
"We must either reconvene the legislature and give the people the relief we have promised or force the State Board of Transporta-

tion to do its duty.
"Good crops will doubtless bring better times, and the flat money and subtreasury craze will subside when the farmers have sold their surplus at good prices. But the de-mand for reduced railroad rates will not abate until it has been complied with. An abundant harvest will emphasize this demand for lower rates more than ever, and it is simply out of the question to expect any recruits from our farming people so long as our party, which controls the Board of Trans-portation and is responsible, fails to act up

our platform promises. "For myself, I can see no salvation for ou party by any other course, and unless our state officers are willing to sacrifice not only the party of this state, but of the nation, they heed my admonition."

state, and I went out and appealed then to the citizens of Nebraska, regardless of party, to stand up and help elect Judge Post as supreme judge, because Mr. Edgerton, in my supreme judge, because Mr. Edgerton, in my judgment, and I have not altered it yet, was not a proper person to fill that office, because he had not the experience and was not just exactly the kind of man that ought to fill exactly the kind of man that ought to fill come in with us, and they came: I appealed to the republicans to stand up for Nebraska, and they did; but did they redeem the pledges that we made in that commaten? No str that were made in that campaign? No, sir. Who sought to redeem them, and who did not? When the legislature met we had fourteen republicans in the state senate, the populists had fourteen and the democrats had five. What did the republicans do? They made their combination with the rail-road democrats and organized that senate by the aid of Mr. Majors in the interest of the corporations and the railroads, so that they could prevent any rational legislation. I believe three out of the fourteen republicans stood up and stood by the pledges, and voted for the maximum rate bill that passed our

legislature. (Applause.)
Two weeks before the late republican onvention I met Captain Palmer, the man Friday of Czsr Holdrege. He made a vig-orous protest against the nomination of a man whem I know to be friendly to the railroads but had a clean record, and I said to him, "Well, then, what about Judge Crounse?" And he said, "Well, we don't want him. Crounse didn't keep his ptedges; he signed the maximum rate bill." "Well," I said, 'Didn't he keep his pledges? The party pledge was made in good faith, and he fulfilled it in good faith, and you have no right to blame him." (Applause.) We carried Douglas county for the man

that I thought was available, but he could not find favor with the men who wear the B. & M. bedge. The truth was down deep that the orders had gone out by the iron rule of the czar that 'Majors must be nominated, come what may, He don't care for the republican party; he is a democrat with railroad democrats, a republican with railroad republicans, and, just like Jay Gould, for the railroad interests against the interests of the state."

Now, shall Nebraska rule herself? Shall Nebraska rule Nebraska? Or shall we have this state ruled by a Boston monopoly, owns the Burlington road, and by the New York and London syndicates that own the other railroads in this state? Shall the yoke be kept upon the neck of the people, until all that they have contended for, until every-thing that our constitution was framed for, until everything that generations of men back of the American colonies have contended for, when Cromwell made his fight-shall all be trampled under foot, and ou people be reduced to common bondage? I say no, and never. (Applause.) It has been charged by the railroad organs

here that two years ago I was willing go into a compact with the Burlington re to nominate Judge Crounse. Well, I did not go into a compact with the Burlington road. The Burlington road was so frightened out of its wits that General Van Wyck would be elected that they went into a compact with me. (Laughter and applause.) They were nearly scared to death that they would be beaten with Majors at the head of the ticket; they had very good reason to be afraid, and they came in and threw their influence for Judge Crounse at that convention, I am willing to concede that. When we fought against Union Pacific domination years and years ago, and the Burlington was on one side and the Union Pacific on the other, I sa'd then: 'I am ready to fight the devil with the devil."

I believe in practical politics, just as I be-lieve in practical benevolence. When they pass around the contribution box in your churches they do not ask where the money came from that falls into it; they receive the charity just as readily from the publican and sinner as they do from the good church member who says his prayers regularly and lives up straight to the golden rule.

HOW THE STATE MAY BE SAVED. Now, if we can succeed in saving the state by any means, let us save the state. It was Abraham Lincoln that said that he was willing to save the union; he was will-ing to save the union with slavery intact, if it could be saved that way; he was willsave the union without slavery, and would like to save it without slavery, he could save the union that way; but, in any event, he was going to save the union. and the people of the United States, regardless of party, responded to his call and rallied in arms to save the union. General Grant was a democrat when he went into the war, and so were Generals Thomas and Sherman, and yet they were just as noble patriots and loyal soldiers as any that fought against the hydraheaded monster that reared

is the question. Shall we save it by the aid of the populists? Shall we save it by the aid of the democrats? Shall we save it by the aid of the conscientious citizens that belong to no party? Shall we save it by the aid of the republicans that believe in republicanism as it was expounded by the founders of the party, or shall we let the state go into the hands of people who are entirely untrustworthy, who betray every trust that has ever been placed in their hands, and go down to the younger generation that is now growing up around you with an example that would be spreading the virus and polson of corruption among your people, into your churches, into your schools, into your homes, everywhere?

Now, I appeal to you, fellow citizens, and fellow republicans, stand up for Nebraska, and stand up as we ought to stand up for the state—for the whole state, for the gov-ernment of the people, by the people; and when you do, the generations that come after you will call you blessed. (Applause).

STILLWATER SCORCHED. Manufacturing Company's Plant and Sev-

eral Residences Burned. STILLWATER, Minn., Sept. 29 .- At 10:30 o'clock last night fire broke out in the Stillwater Manufacturing company's plant, and the entire establishment was totally destroyed. The fire was still raging and adjoining buildings were in great danger, with a heavy wind, which gave the department a terrible blaze to cope with. Help was asked from St. Paul, and a couple of engines sent to the help of the Stillwater department. The loss will be very heavy At one time it looked as if the north end of Stillwater, surrounding the prison, Was doomed, but the fire department and citizens worked heroically, and succeeded in saving the Thresher company's buildings and the street railway power house. Residences on the hillside, excepting the residence of Isanc Staples, were totally consumed. The fire was so hot that the fire department could not get near it. The damage to stock and buildings of the manufacturing company will not be less than \$25,000.

MURDERED BY BURGLARS. James Brown, Superintendent of the Long Island Cotton Mill, Shot.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 29.-James Brown, superintendent of the Long Island cotton mill near Statesville, missed articles from his store, and Thursday night informed his family that he would sleep there and catch the thief. Yesterday morning his daughter went to the store about 6 o'clock in the morning. She found the door unlocked, and her father lying on the floor with a bullet in his head, and evidences of a fearful struggie between himself and the thieves. Blood was on the counters, doors, and articles were scattered about, all showing a hard fight for life. Brown was an Englishman agat for fife. Brown was an Englishman, 50 years of age. He came to this state seven years ago from New Jersey, and was very popular. The people are nuch wrought up over the cold-blooded murder and robbery.

Endeavorers Will Meet in Boston. BOSTON, Sept. 29.-General Secretary

Baer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor announced last night that the international convention of 1895 would be held in Boston on account of the long delay of western railroad managers in announcing a cision in regard to the special rates to the Pacific coast.

Train Rolled Down the Bank,

COLUMBUS, Miss., Sept. 29.-An extra freight train on the Mobile & Ohio jumped the track near here yesterday afternoon and rolled down a high embankment. Conductor James Fitzgeraid and Daniel Thompson, a colored brakeman, were killed. Four other members of the train crew were seriously

GREATEST OF POKER GAMES

A National Tournament to Be Held in New York This Antuma.

PLAN AND PRIZE OF THE ONT 31

A Monster Jack Pot to Tempt i ker axperts-History of the Game a d 14: Variations.-The Tussle of a Lifetime

Poker playing has never involved anything like a severe mental strain whatever may be said of its effect upon the nervous system. The literature of the game has heretofore largely consisted of anecdotal fragments calculated rather to elucidate the deportment of the great in crises of one kind or another than to afford material for the pages of the scientific Now, however we are on the eve of a revolution fully as momentous in its way as is that of the earth upon its axis. The learned societies whose transactions afford such delight to all whose livelihood is connected with the size of printers' bills, will find a rival in the movement which is destined to reach a climax in the assembly of a poker conclave and congress, of which the published proceedings

will mark an epoch in the use of tack pots. The whole affair, says a Globe-Democrat correspondent, had its origin in the merest triffe, but so did the Punic wars, for that matter. It was to a New York enthusiast that the idea first occurred of a prearranged series of poker games played in different cities throughout the country by parties of local chip redeemers. To take one town only, say Buffalo. Six poker players have a game on an evening to be selected. Each man has \$2 in the pot, and it takes \$5 to open. There being \$12 in the game to start with, it follows that were four only to stay in at the opening there would be \$32 to win at the very lowest. Nor need it be pointed out to a tyro in the game that endless contingencies might arise in which the not would much exceed that sum. let it go, as they say on Concy Island at \$32.

A GRAND JACK POT.

Now, under the terms of the compact, as arranged, poker players all over the union would have united in these little games. The winner of each does not, however, pocket his earnings. The \$32 in every case is reserved for a grand fund made up by the 100 odd games so played throughout the country. That would make \$3,200 in all. The winning 100 would meet in convention and arrange for a new set of winners. games of five players each would be organized. Each man would put up \$2 to a jack pot, as before, with \$5 to open. The limit, it should be stated, is \$5 all the way

through this series of games.
Well, then, there would be a \$10 pot in every instance and twenty of them at that. Three men on an average stay in the game when the jack pot is opened. That would give twenty \$25 pots or \$500 more to add to the original sum of \$3,200.

The twenty men who come out of this second ordeal as winners now form another series of five games of four players each. Needless to say there would be an adjournment between each series long enough to settle differences of opinion between gentlemen and to determine the choice of a referee whose decision in all cases must be final. But when the twenty survivors get together for their five games under the same terms as have previously prevailed, it follows that \$2 from each man and \$5 to open would mean \$18 at least as the pot in each. Five times \$18 give \$90 to swell the sum in hand

niready. Now, comes the final bout. The five veterans who thus come out of these various ordeals sit down together to a glorious final game. The pot would be \$3,200 plus \$500 plus \$500 plus \$500, or \$3,790. It would still be a jack with \$2 apiece to come in or \$10 in all, making \$3,800 to start the game with. The limit is still \$5. The winner of this final pot pockets all the money.

A BETTER PLAN. But it was Willis B. Hawkins, king of poker pots and advertising columns, whose bluffs have made his name a household word wherever such things as raises are known, who not only expressed boundless enthusiasm over the tournment to come but perfected a plan under which the test will take place, and which, as will be seen, materially changes the aspect contest as originally outlined. Here is what

the editor of Brains said:
"The initial work of the great national jack pot has not all been done yet, but it has progressed so far that I can give you a comprehensive outline of the games as they will be played. I propose to divide the United States into six grand districts. Each of these will be subdivided and each of these subdivisions again subdivided, and so on until the smallest subdivision shall represent a population of not more than 10,000. Games will be played simultaneously in each of the smallest subdivisions at a date set by the governing committee. The six men in each of these subdivisions who shall first make application (with a self addressed envalope enclosed) will be appointed to the game for their subdivision. Eac these shall ante \$2, making the jack pot of these shall ante \$2, making the jack pot of that district aggregate \$12. The winner of this jack pot shall own all winnings above the original \$12 in the jack pot. This \$12 will not belong to him, but must be anted by him in the game to be played by the second district, composed of six subordinate districts. That is to say, the six players of the second district will ante \$12 each, making a jack pot of \$72. making a jack pot of \$72, and this rule shall hold good for all the ascending districts until the final grand national jack pot is played, when the winner takes the entire contents of the pot, plus whatever he can win from the other five luckiest poker gates in America."

Mr. Hawkins was then asked for an estimate of the amount in the final pot. The great poker sage of the Tribune building replied, heartily:

"Oh, bless you, any poker player can fig-ure that out. I don't mind intimating that the winner of the last pot can write his check in eight figures on velvet."

It is superfluous to indicate how limitless a field this concatenation of conclaves af-fords to the world of poker players. It opens up a territory in the domain of jack pots that has never been explored. Consider, too, the endless variety of which the scheme is susceptible. The original \$2 of each player may be made \$10, a sum which would seem a bagatelle to legions of players since the final pet would thereby equal \$20,-000 and the cost of being a competitor in the final game would not exceed \$100. As all Americans know, many a man has "dropped" \$5,000 in one game of poker.

WAS LEGALLY DEAD.

Dr. E. S. Tynan of California Irsists on Asserting that He is Alive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29 .- The reappearance of Dr. E. S. Tynan, who mysteriously disappeared two years ago and was absent until three days ago, will be the signal for an interesting suit in St. Anislais county, where his estate, valued at \$200,-000, was distributed among his heirs. The superior court declared him legally dead. His presence on the scene will make void all the proceedings against his executor wherein the jury found that the doctor took charge of his first wife's two daughters by a former husband. The step-daughters sued Tynan's executor for the total value of a former husband. the estate, and appealed to the supreme court from the decision giving a share to the second wife. As soon as the doctor is le-gally declared alive the stepdaughters will renew their sult, and the entire contest will be fought over again.

Died at a Ripe Old Age.

KERRVILLE, Tex., Sept. 29 .- A Mexican named Modericos died at Ingram, near this city, yesterday. His relatives and intimate friends assert most positively that he was 150 years old. He has been married five times, marrying his first wife 109 years ago. He had three grown sons in the war of