

the railroads is against the people. The whole difficulty literally hinges upon a qualified motion to adjourn, which the presiding officer of the senate permitted to be made during the adjournment of the house.

Now, in all deference to the opinion of the majority, I desire to say that the practice of establishing a legislative practice that its first, no principal motion which in its nature would change or materially interrupt or jeopardize the subject of consideration by the assembly (whether it be a discussion or the reading of a bill) can be interposed or entertained by the chair during such consideration.

This was a protest made by the senator from Lincoln county against the conduct of the presiding officer, Thomas J. Majors, during that irregular session following the adjournment of Taylor, which he was holding that state senate within closed doors and behind the man gate to Chicago and to defeat this bill.

He has said it time and again—he said it before 1,000 republican delegates in the republican state convention at Lincoln. Several speeches that convention that nominated him, that Taylor continued in the state senate until the sixty-third day of the session.

Mr. Majors told the truth he would have been content to let Taylor have his day. He knew that he was abducted two weeks before the legislature adjourned. What is the only man who has been arrested in the history of our state since the republican state convention as he has done?

What was the need of him and where is the law for his arrest in the states. And while during his absence in the state capital, Seely was allowed something like \$100 or \$500 as private secretary, the present and Mr. Seely, who is an honest man, would not have the state pay for Majors' second term, and he did not draw any pay as private secretary.

Now, what about Walt Seely in it. Walt Seely's part in it. Majors says that he was foisted upon him, although he was a bad man, and he admits it. Is this true? When I came before the state central committee in 1887, I was endeavoring to get myself nominated lieutenant governor by that committee as a substitute for Seely, who was the incumbent.

I want to talk a little more on this question of the state's credit. That is a very important matter. It is a very important matter. It is a very important matter. It is a very important matter. It is a very important matter.

I called upon Insurance Commissioner Snyder of Kansas, and he pointed out to me that the Citizens' Loan Association, an insurance company of Milwaukee, from which I myself borrowed \$300,000 on the Bee building, is today doing business in the state of Kansas, and has its capital in the state of Kansas.

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. It 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.

Mr. John R. Sullivan, president of the Bank of Topeka, the largest in the state. Average clearings of Topeka in the following year: 1889, \$1,500,000; 1890, \$1,500,000; 1891, \$1,500,000; 1892, \$1,500,000; 1893, \$1,500,000; 1894, \$1,500,000.

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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 35,000 and Lincoln 20,000.

Table with columns for Date, Clearings, and Location (Topeka and Lincoln). Rows show data for various dates from July 6 to September 21, 1894.

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 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 here and have all the advantages of university and insane asylum, penitentiary, and other institutions of this kind.

Now, there is another point: I called on the real estate and abstract men of Topeka. (Questions and remarks interrupted the speaker.) I wish to say as soon as I get through my part; if anybody wants to stay here till midnight, I will answer you.

But the other day, on my return to Omaha, I met a gentleman from Saline, a tin can for Topeka (laughter), who said in a bantering way: "Now, what would you do with the state of Nebraska if you were in charge of it?"

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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 of them?

Well, now, that matter requires a little explanation. (Laughter.) In the latter part of December I received a letter from Mr. Royce, who represented the state of Nebraska, and that there was a rumor in circulation, or rather, that the state treasurer, Mr. Hartley, had, in a roundabout way, insinuated that he was a number of times amounting to \$1,500, that had been given by me to J. C. McBride when he was state treasurer, and that those notes were to be used to pay a safe deposit box being secretly circulated around Lincoln, immediately upon receipt of that information I mailed Mr. Hartley this letter:

"Dear Sir:—Have just received a letter from Mr. Royce, our Lincoln correspondent, which, among other things, contains the following: 'Mr. Hartley has hinted to me that he has certain notes in his possession signed by you, representing the state of Nebraska, in order to prevent some affidavits from accompanying them from being printed and says that he did it entirely in your interest and in the interest of the state.'"

"This is the first intimation I have that anybody holds any notes signed by me which remain unpaid and uncollectible, barring the Lincoln How does that show for the credit of Kansas? (A voice: "Good for prohibition.") (Applause.)

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could use against Rosewater. I told him that I had no controversy with Rosewater, and knew of nothing that I could get hold of to use against him. He told me of these affidavits, and 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 own benefit.

I happened to drop into Hartley's office and told him what I had done, and that I was going to print it in the Lincoln Journal. O, yes; of course. (Cries of "Rats.") I showed it to Hartley and he laughed me out of it. I left the note signed by the affidavit with Hartley, with the distinct understanding that I got the note in my possession again. I thought I had 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. I will simply let him look at the note to satisfy his mind.

"I certainly do not consider it proper on my part to have these affidavits published without giving me notice of an opportunity to pay them, if genuine, or repudiate them, if fraudulent. If anybody has made affidavits in my name, I will not be responsible for them, and I will not be responsible for any damage or sought to levy blackmail I demand an opportunity to refute them."

"Please present the alleged notes and affidavits at your earliest convenience at my office. Mr. Hartley did not respond to that letter. Mr. Hunt, down to Lincoln, on public affairs, interviewed Mr. Hartley and got some information about this matter, and here is what he has to say:

"OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 1, 1894.—Hon. J. S. Bartley, Dear Sir:—This will be handed to you by the messenger. I have authorized to take a copy of the alleged affidavits and present them to you for your information. I have also authorized to take a copy of the alleged affidavits and present them to you for your information.

"The bearer, Mr. Hunt, is hereby authorized to inspect any of the notes, and any documents or affidavits, which may be presented to you by me personally, when I may satisfy you that my action in the matter was wholly in your interest."

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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 chief justice of the supreme court. In my judgment, I have not altered it. I have not a proper person to fill that office, because he had not the experience and was not just the man for the job. I have not altered it.

Two weeks before the late republican convention I met Captain Palmer, the man who had been elected to the position of chief justice of the supreme court. He had been elected to the position of chief justice of the supreme court.

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GREATEST OF POKER GAMES A National Tournament to Be Held in New York This Autumn. PLAN AND PRIZE OF THE GNT '31

A Monster Jack Pot to Tempt 1,000 Experts—History of the Game & Its 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.

Now, under the terms of the compact, as arranged, poker players all over the nation would have united in these little games. The winning of each does not, however, pocket his earnings, but a large sum is reserved for a grand fund made up by the 100,000 games so played throughout the country.

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