

## TABOOED ED.

In Spite of His Protest Hon. T. J. Majors is Nominated for Governor.

The Fact Makes Rosey Frantic With Rage and He Sends a Letter to the Convention

DECLINING TO ACT AS PILOT.

His Resignation as National Committeeman Is Accepted Amid Scenes of Enthusiasm.

Thurston Unanimously Called to the Position—His Speech and His Platform.

COL. T. J. MAJORS THEN SPEAKS.

The republicans of Nebraska met in convention in Omaha, Wednesday, August 22, 1894, and nominated a strong ticket.

The standard-bearers are:

For Governor—

COL. THOS. J. MAJORS,  
Of Nemaha.

Lieutenant-Governor—

R. E. MOORE,  
Of Lancaster.

Secretary of State—

J. A. PIPER,  
Of Harlan.

Auditor—

EUGENE MOORE,  
Of Madison.

Treasurer—

J. S. BARTLEY,  
Of Holt.

Attorney-General—

A. S. CHURCHILL,  
Of Douglas.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—

H. R. CORBETT,  
Of York.

Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—

CAPT. H. C. RUSSELL,  
Of Colfax.

It also accepted, amid the wildest enthusiasm, the resignation of Edward Rosewater as national committeeman, and elected that grand patriot, statesman and orator, John M. Thurston, by a unanimous vote to the position.

Mr. Thurston, in accepting the position, said: "I believe that everyone knows more than any one person. I believe the honesty and integrity of a people and of a majority is greater than the honesty and integrity of a minority. I believe that the republican convention of Nebraska has more patriotism and horse sense than any one man. I believe, despite what assaults may be levied upon them, that the candidates you nominated today will all be elected by a rousing majority. I will not take your time now for the purpose of making an address. Gentlemen, I want to say, I ask you to consider calmly and well. I would have no objection to accepting this nomination at your hands, and appreciate the honor you confer upon me in naming me as republican national committeeman. But I ask as a favor of this convention to permit me to decline this honor, and I move you, Mr. Chairman—"

Loud cries against allowing him to refuse the tender were raised, and it was impossible for him to continue with what he had to say until, by a motion of his hand, he indicated that he would accept the position.

When quiet had at last been restored he continued:

"I am only a private in the ranks. I never attempted to override a whole republican convention. And for weal or woe, I will accept at the hands of the convention and the republican party of the state of Nebraska this honor, and will attempt to use the position as to redound to the credit of the commonwealth.

"We are now in a campaign to redeem the country from democratic misrule. Let there be no question about it. The issues are before the people. They are for the regeneration of the people and the rehabilitation of men as intelligent beings. I will here and now say that if I were to frame a platform it would mean this:

The supremacy of the constitution of the United States;

The maintenance of law and order;

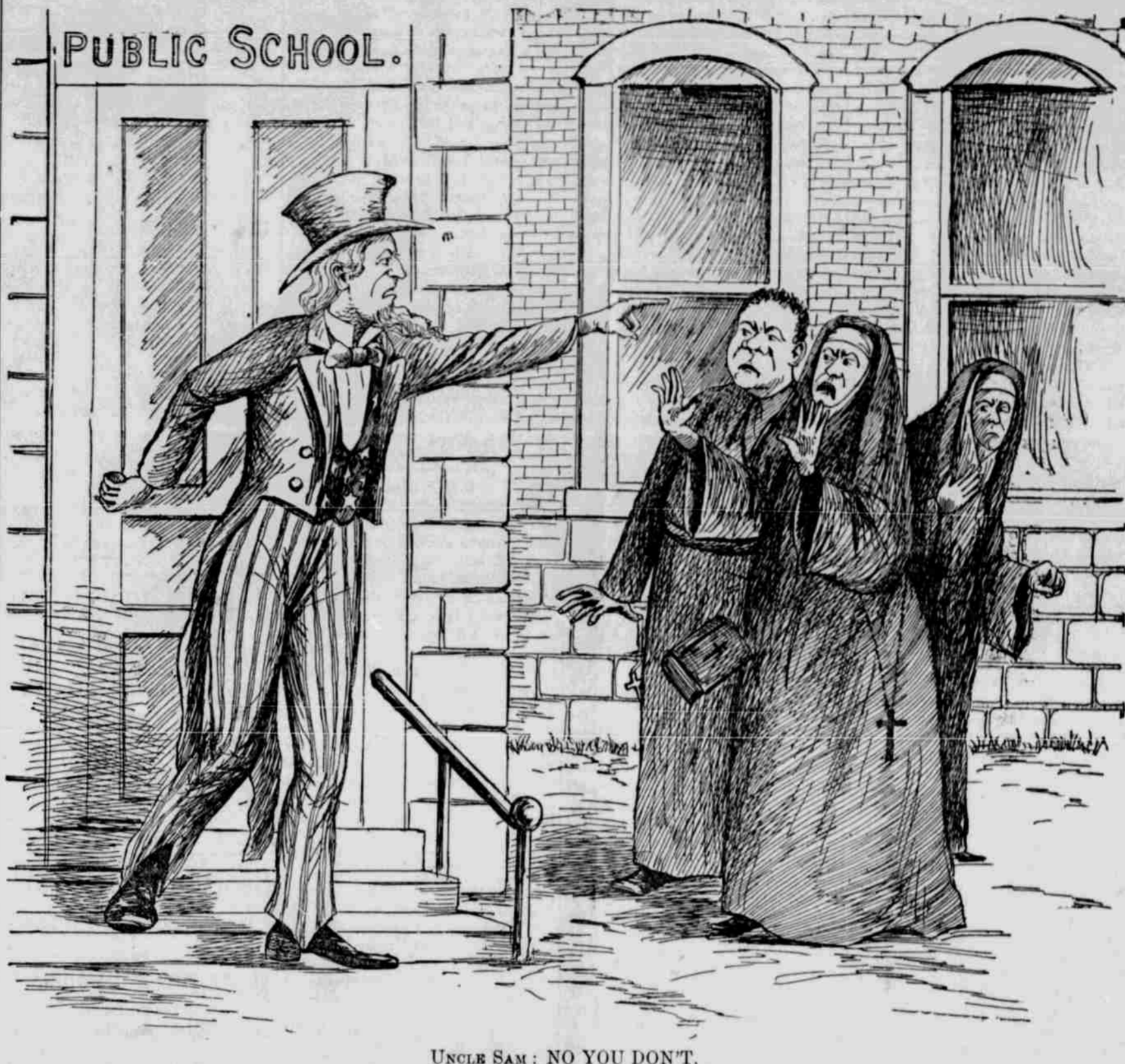
The suppression of anarchy and crime;

The protection of every American citizen in his right to live, to labor, and to vote;

A vigorous foreign policy;

The enforcement of the Monroe doctrine;

## PUBLIC SCHOOL.



UNCLE SAM: NO YOU DON'T.

Safety under the stars and stripes on every sea and in every port;  
The restoration of our merchant marine;

The tariff of William McKinley and the reciprocity of James G. Blaine;  
American markets for American products;

The protection of the American farm, the American factory and the American mine from foreign pauper competition;

Such legislation as will guarantee steady employment and good wages to the workmen of this country;

A free ticket to China for any man who insists upon his rights to buy the product of human labor without paying a fair price to the brain and brawn which produces it;

The enactment of a federal legislation adequate to secure a free ballot and a fair count in every voting precinct of the union;

A one term presidency;

The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people;

The establishment of a postal telegraph system;

The governmental supervision and control of transportation lines and rates;

The protection of the people from all unlawful combination and unjust exaction of aggregated capital and corporate power;

War on the three great democratic trusts—oil, whisky and sugar;

The abolition of all sectionalism; one people; one country; one flag;

A political crop failure for calamity howlers and fusion jugglers;

A pension policy just and generous to our living heroes and the widows and orphans of our dead comrades;

The utmost expansion of our currency consistent with the maintenance of the equal purchasing and debt paying power of every dollar;

American mints for American mines;

The free coinage of the American product of gold and silver into honest money;

An American welcome to all God-fearing, liberty-loving, constitution-respecting, law-abiding, labor-seeking, decent men;

The deportation and exclusion of all whose birth; whose blood; whose condition; whose teachings; whose practices would make them a menace to free institutions; endanger the safety of American society, or lessen the opportunities of American labor;

An American flag for every American school house;

A deathless loyalty to American institutions and a patriotism eternal as the stars.

When Mr. Thurston had retired into the abyss of noise his address had

created, Thomas Majors was forced to the front of the stand, and after comparative quiet was restored spoke as follows:

"When I was nominated this morning, I said that good would follow. But I think that good and great results have begun coming sooner than was expected. I desire to call attention to the fact that in 1861 when Abraham Lincoln called for volunteers I in my humble way thought to do my duty as best I could, and I left Omaha in 1861, then a little trading hamlet, not a great city, having offered my services to the government and enlisted in the First Nebraska, commanded by the gallant old John M. Thayer, who sits here. I went forth as was the duty of every citizen of this country, and did my duty down in the south. After my home-coming I went out in the western part of the state and with my best efforts I sought to protect this beautiful commonwealth of ours.

"Five years of my life was given to this country. In 1861 an honored citizen of ours was nominated because it was believed that full quota was withheld from Nebraska in the national congress. That citizen went down to Washington and sought to obtain from congress what representation naturally belonged to this state. After two years I was asked to go down and continue this work of his, and the people who sent me were so satisfied with the result that they again elected me to assist in obtaining the representation denied the state. Four times I was sent on this mission and nobody had a word of criticism for what I did. I was elected to fill out the congressional term of Hon. Frank Welch. Again I was elected to care for Nebraska's needs, and to do this I spent \$3,000 of my own money, which congress desired to recompense me for, but which I refused, thinking if my state did not deem it earned of her I would not accept it elsewhere. This is my answer to the stigma which this man seeks to put upon me. He says I am branded, and I am branded by the vile tongue of this slanderer. He has followed me for fifteen years, but I have never bowed the suppliant knee to him and have never asked his permission to run for this or any other office.

"Now, as to the Taylor incident. W. H. Taylor was one of the representatives of the populist party. He de-camped, and Rosewater charges that I was responsible for his disappearance. The only answer I make is that while it is true that I am entirely ignorant of the splitting away of Taylor, I wish I had it in my power to spirit away from

the state every populist in it. Now he charges that I approved an unearned mileage and expense account of this Senator Taylor. The records will show that the session in which Taylor served began January 6 and closed April 11. Legislators are entitled to draw pay for but sixty days according to our law. Any time served over that is gratuitous. The records will show that, although Taylor left the senate before it adjourned, he was actually present for business more than the sixty days allotted; for he was present sixty-three days and earned his full pay before he skipped, and this is exclusive of Sundays.

"But a strange thing occurs. The records at Lincoln will show that in some fortunate or unfortunate way E. Rosewater was elected to the legislature in 1871, and the records also show that of the forty days of the session for which pay is given he was present but twenty eight, although he charged and was paid the full forty. He can draw a salary to which he is not entitled and can then stigmatize me for approving the bill of a man who has complied with all requirements to earn his money.

"Well, let us go to battle. Let us see to it that there is no foe within to help the foe without; let us be glad of the departure of this slanderer."

### AMERICA A DUMPING GROUND.

#### Rejected Immigrants for Other Countries Being Sent Here.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Supporters of Congressman Stone's immigration bill are friendly to Senator Hill's bill to exclude anarchists, because it is the first step toward the inspection of immigrants at foreign ports. It provides for twelve immigrant agents, salaried at \$2,500, to investigate the antecedents of immigrants. Other countries have already adopted this plan. It has been brought out that inspectors for other countries have been sending rejected immigrants to the docks of American ports, and it is feared that this practice will be continued at ports left unguarded by inspectors. The reference of these bills to the judiciary committee is criticised because it is known the committee is opposed to further restrictive measures. Some labor organizations are urging a head tax upon immigrants of \$20 to \$50. They say it would restrict immigration and be a tax paid by the foreigner.

### Sporty Priests.

The "holy fathers" who bleed the hosts of innocents in Bridgeport are getting notorious. Recently three of them were seen at Pleasure Beach bathing with a like number of females

and their actions in the water would have made a saint blush, but when they had emerged and were seated in the pavilion a Concordia belle would have turned green with envy at the familiarity of the priests with the females. But then, it is all right as "priests can do no harm." Not long since a priest was seen coming down street gloriously drunk—on holy water, of course.—*Bridgeport Independent-Leader.*

### Danger From Rome.

To be indifferent to Roman error, to fraternize and coquet with Rome, as the fashion is just now—except the claim which she vainly seeks to base upon Matthew XVI: 18-19, he clearly made out—must be a perilous error; an error, indeed fatal, if persisted in to all that we hold most dear as Christians, and even as citizens. The words of Adam Smith are no exaggeration when he says: "The constitution of the church of Rome may be considered the most formidable combination that was ever formed against the authority and security of civil government, as well as against the liberty, reason and happiness of mankind." Yet, many would seek to persuade us, notwithstanding the centuries of bloody cruelty which witness Rome's true character, that Rome has changed and is becoming liberal and tolerant. But let us not so grievously deceive ourselves. Let us but listen to her own highest dignitaries upon this subject.

Cardinal Manning says in his "Essays on Religion:" Neither true peace nor true charity requires tolerance; the church has the right to require every one to accept her doctrine, and the duty of the civil power is to enforce the laws and punish heresy." Does this sound as if the Rome of today was in principle any different from the Rome of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, which burnt Latimer, Ridley, Cranmer, and thousands of lesser folk, men, women and children?

Nor is this merely the cardinals' private opinion, for as everyone knows, or should know, in the famous *syllabus* of 1864 Pius IX denounced liberty of conscience as insanity; the freedom of speech and of the press as the liberty of perdition, and anathematized all who declare that the papal power has erred in employing force for the extirpation of heresy. Nor let it be forgotten that only six years after his fulmination, the doctrine of the absolute infallibility of the pope in all such official utterances was declared and that the present pope, Leo XIII, popularly supposed to be more conciliatory than his predecessor, July 27, 1884, endorsed this *syllabus*, and commended it as giving "clear guidance to the thoughts and conduct of the faithful," and has signified his

own mind on this subject by public landation of the infernal persecution of the Albigenses as glorious victories over heresy. Surely to shut the ears to declarations such as these is but evidence of a fatuity which, if persisted in by many, must sooner or later result in sore trouble. HARRY A. SULLIVAN,  
Ex-Monk.

### Rome Resorts to Burglary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17.—A case has been reported to the police in which it is shown that in the ill-feeling created here against the A. P. A. movement the opponents of the order are resorting to even criminal measures to secure the records of that order.

In this instance some time between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday A. D. Patrick's residence was entered during the absence of the family and the books of Council No. 9 A. P. A. stolen. Patrick's son Albert is secretary of the council and the purloined books were in his custody. The theft was evidently premeditated and carefully planned, as nothing was taken but the books.

The locker of Council 32, A. P. A., that meets at Garrison hall on Friday nights, was broken into some time during last week, with the ostensible purpose of securing a list of the membership. These robbers were sadly disappointed, for nothing was to be had except blank application cards and other stationery used in the ordinary work of the council.

An old chisel was found on the floor, supposed to have been the instrument used to break the lock.

### Alleged A. P. A. Disclosures.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 16.—Father D. S. Phelan issued yesterday an extra edition of the *Sunday Watchman* containing a history of one of the local councils of the A. P. A. He gives its roster of members with addresses and business occupations. In explanation of how the matter was secured the paper says:

Through the kindness of one of the many secretaries of council No. 2, A. P. A. (by the fact of his keeping duplicate minutes of each meeting of the council during its existence) we are enabled to present our readers this week with a partial list of its members, applicants for admission, rejections and expulsions, together with a few extracts from its minutes. That the secretary, who kindly supplied us with this information, was actuated by revenge is no concern of ours. Eight dollars is but a small sum, and considering the wealth of some of the members, the secretary, if dealing with any other organization, would have no difficulty in collecting it.

### Not a Free Press.

*Griffin's Journal*, a Roman Catholic paper, says: "However, the battle for freedom is lost. Not a paper dared take the side of the batler. \* \* \* Every Catholic editor knows he is not free to speak as he thinks right and proper without being struck down if he dares to do so. A press that is subject to an authority which can command, advise, warn or direct, is not a free press. The very fact is slavery, even though the lash of the master is not blood-stained. Is a press free when the *Watchman* is compelled to advocate the laws respecting the exemption of the clergy from the jurisdiction of the secular press?"

### The P. O. S. A. Elects Officers.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 15.—The state convention of the P. O. S. A. closed. These officers were elected: President, L. J. Nafziger, Richmond; vice president, Andrew Braem, Connersville; M. F. and C. Frank E. Lee, Terre Haute; conductor, James C. Gregg, Rushville; secretary, W. A. Eshbach, Indianapolis; treasurer, W. Raddy, Lyons Station; inspector, E. W. Ellis, Muncie; guard, H. P. Mook, Connersville; trustees, A. E. Lander-milk, Terre Haute, P. Victor, Shelbyville; Percy Broughton, Indianapolis.

### Bothered.

I must admit there are some people in the world who can see through a ladder when I cannot, but I have been trying for a long time to see the difference between a strict Romanist and an anarchist, and I cannot see much difference. If some one can see any difference I would be glad to have them inform me of its proper consistency. St. Peter has a key, so the pope says, and the other fellows have a "key" on their name (anarchy), and they both want to lock everybody up who thinks differently from what they do. It must be the same animal with two coats, and one of these coats is an overcoat.  
HICKORY KNOT.

### One More Unfortunate.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 17.—Miss Helen Martin, daughter of United States Senator Martin, of Kansas, has entered the novitiate at St. Mary's Academy at this place, to become a nun. Miss Martin recently became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.