

THE KEYNOTE FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

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

POPULIST ECONOMY A VERY EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Judge Hayward's Speech, De'ivered Before the Republi an County Convention of Lancaster County.

ing claims made for the attorney general cause it has been cursed with a Bartley on account of suits brought and not yet and a Moete. determined. These claims, neither small nor modest in amount, require candid consideration. The circular parades these impression is sought to be given that in "wearing no mask, seeking neither place sion, there has resulted an immense sum nor applause, and only seeking a hear- of money made for the state. Does the Are these figures a plain stateme it fact justify the impression? of unvarnished facts, or are they, on the The cardinal principles of the combine, contrary, a discorted, jumbled mass of stated in the national Populist platform misleading statements, containing here of 1802 and reiterated in the successive

A Party May Claim What Is Just. A party may justly claim credit for the ownership of the sources of wealth genlegitimate and natural results flowing erally, from putting its distinctive party prin- The circular is searched in vain for eviciples into practical operation. It can dence that the large sums of money claim no monopoly on individual honesty. | claimed to have been made for the people heritage of good citizenship. These high | tion any of these doctrines which, with | into debt as a state for that amount to attributes are found in the great majority | the exception of free coinage of silver, are of people without regard to political affili- not now seriously advocated by any conation. I appeal to the citizens of se- siderable number of leaders or followers braska, be they Populists, Democrats of of the opposition. Their present claims, either variety, Prohibitionists or Republicant, do not follow from putting into law licans, only because I have confidence in or practice their disti ctive doctrines. equal confidence in their honesty to act claims made in behalf of individuals only upon the truth as they see it. The citi- -claims of executive officers whose only zens of this state are law abiding, honorand have lofty ambitions for themselves ture. individually, and for the state at large; No state officer can make money for the they have nothing in common with the state. The state can make no money for thief, the mischief maker, the disturber itself. The state is supported by the taxof public peace or the unpatriotic. It is payer. State institutions and state offica tenet of every American that honesty, ers are at best but taxeaters. faithfulness, efficiency, love of country and fidelity in her service should be strongly embedded in the heart and brain erer. These taxes are levied by the proper of every true man of whatsoever party is officer, and when collected are placed in the proposition that the lawless, the false, certain definite funds to be expended ache who has betrayed a trust reposed in cording to law. Let me illustrate with him in either public or private life, should be certainly and adequately punished.

We make no defense for wrong doing:

About the School Fund.

The who has been defense for wrong doing:

About the School Fund.

The who has been defense for wrong doing:

The who has been defense for wrong doing:

The who has been defense for whole in the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is ance in favor of reform. In school apportion to the school fund about which so much is an experience of the school fund about which so much is an experience of the school fund about which so much is an experience of the school fund about which so much is an experience of the school fund about which so much is an experience of the school fund about which so much is a school fund about which so much is a school fund about which so much is a school fund about which is a school fun we ask no immunity from punishment for the defaulting official who has vio- tion (made by Republicans) provides: lated the trust and the confidence of his fellows and has brought disgrace upon his party and the state. I go further: ties of the law should be visited upon a of lands in this state. Second, all moneys out of the state treasury until it is paid in republican who is false to his trust, for arising from the sale or the leasing of by the people. What have the people of the reas in that he sins against a greater sections number 16 and 36 in each town- these counties paid in? Besides the tem- leges, as follows: Sheriffs' and other fees,

should be more severe. An Unjust Condemnation.

sioner of public lands and buildings they have gained to the state, in comparison the union, or the state of the state of the union, or the state of the union, or the state of the union o Accepting the flowers of this circular, the whole Populist party because of its the voter is led to believe that during the Taylor who sold out in the state legislapast 20 months the present admireistra- ture in 1831; its numerous defaulting tion has saved the people of this state county treasurers and township treasn arly \$1,000,600, or to be more accurate. urers throngsout the state, nor can you

In the circular of which I speak the

plea of the co'erie seeking place and re- the sub-treasury scheme as a means of election to positions far more remuneral distribution; the government ownership tive than are open to any of them in the and operation of railroads, telegraphs and pending their absolute acquisition, and

are due in the least to putting into operapower is to execute the laws and dispense

Every dollar bandled by any officer, be he elected or appointed, must first be col-

Section 3, article 8, of the state constitu-"The following are hereby declared to be Right; he has been taught better; he ship in this state, and the lands selected porary school fund drawn from sources \$21,024; collecting state taxes, \$44,800, knows better and therefore if he fails. his sin greater and his punishment. Third, the proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to this state where by the terms and conditions of 1897 the levy was 1.275, or more than dou-But since honesty and fidelity are the such grant; the same are not to be otherteachings of every party it is manifestly wise appropriated. Fourth, the net pro- Lancaster county. unjust to punish a party for the dishon- ceeds of lands and a her property and efesty of one who, at the time of his nomi- fects that may come to the state by escheat In the last half of 1895, Lancaster counnation and election to office, after due in- or foresture or from unclaimed dividends ty paid to the state upon such school levy

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

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

The constitution expressly forbids the diminution of the permanent school fund;

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

If times are good and the people pay the gounty treasurer he in turn pays over to the state treasurer and the reform state the state treasurer and the reform state the first half of 1896, \$353,583,14; in the first half of 1896, \$353,583,14; in the first half \$111,032.53. In the year 1897, the first half \$100,000.53. officers may apportion the collections first half, \$302,566.57; in the last half only made. The rule and practice has not been changed and is the same now that it has heen ever since the adoption of the consti-

Delinquent Taxes Are Assets. The payment of taxes reflects the business conditions of the country. In prosperous times the people have the means and pay their taxes. When times are bad they have not the means, they cannot and they have not the means, they cannot and the first hair of 1898 is shoon by the fact that the state collected in 1895, from interest hair of 1898 is shoon by the fact that the state collected in 1895, from interest hair of 1898 is shoon by the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the first hair of 1898 is shoon by the fact that the state collected in 1895, from interest hair of 1898 is shoon by the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the first hair of 1898 is shoon by the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the fact that the state collected in 1895, and in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that the state collected in 1895 is shoon in the fact that th do ot pay. Let it be remembered, however, that the unpaid taxes do not lapse, but they remain on the books as so much assets of the state to be collected in addition to the regular annual tax, as soon as schools were increased. times improve and the people have the money wherewith to pay. "Taxes are as sure as death" is an old adage worthy of

How misleading and untrue it is, then, for an officer or a party to take credit for payment of taxes by the people! We cheer to claim they have given this increased payment of taxes hy the people: We cherk fully concede that collection of taxes has been much larger and easier since November 1896, than for four years next wonderfully improved. The fact is potentially concede that collection of taxes has been much larger and easier since November 1896, than for four years next wonderfully improved. The fact is potentially concede that collection of taxes has been much larger and easier since November 1896, than for four years next wonderfully improved. The fact is potentially concedent to the people. We cherk they are since November 1896, than for four years next wonderfully improved. The fact is potentially concedent to the people we desired the difference between two brothers wonderfully interpoved. The fact is potentially concedent to the people on the proposition that t fully concede that collection of taxes has apportionment to the people. The condi-

President M Kinley. During the years from 1893 to 1896, inclusive, our state suffered an unprecedented series of crop failures, and these, me submit to the candid judgment of my more convincing than declamation-facts and figures which may not be juggled:

and of these banks 539, capital stock, \$11,-257.0 9; general deposits, \$24,891,113,29; loans and discounts, \$28,289,076,46. On Dec. 9, 1894, there were of these banks 492; capital stock, \$10,407,838.25;

general deposits, \$18,074,832,43; loans and On Dec. 31, 1896, there were of these banks only 462; capital stock, \$8,233,665.56; general deposits, \$10,227,537.93; loans and

iscounts, \$11.602.508.38. In other words in those four years, 77. or one out of every seven private and three-fifths of their general deposits, and nearly 14,000,000, or nearly one-half, in their loans and discounts. The experience of national banks in our state was conally as disastrons.

debtedness of our people. In Gagecounty in 1834 there was an increase of \$61,583, and as late as 1806 there was in Otoc county \$126,129.58. Take collections for this state temporary school fund, of which I have spoken using Jeffers in and Kearnev counties as illustrations: Jefferson county, in 1895, \$3.632.47; 1896, \$2,944 16 Kenrney county, 1895, \$2,121.75; 1896, \$3,-

Their own circular shows, what we all remember as : a instance of that horrible four years nightmare, that the legislature was compelled to appropriate \$250.000 to feed and furnish seed grain to our destimeet the awful emergency forced then apon us How could a people in that coninterest or principal on what they owed,

Unjust Credit Claimed. The state, as well as individual creditors was unable to collect, but unlike individual creditors, the claims of the state are not barred by the statute of limitations and when times improve the claims of the state are made good. Rentals on school lands and payments on school land con racts, where these were not cancelled, and all demands of the state on citizens remained unpaid for the time being for same reasons which compelled the banks to break and the farmers to in- nent school fund. If the action crease their mortgages. In the light of it not the greatest of absurdity and imposition to claim a superiority for the

In the same circular they claim a "baland \$23,525.07 in Lancaster county for the year 1897 and the first half of 1898, as com made in proportion to the children of school age in the several counties. It is important then to ascertain what is collected from each county. Nothing is paid

Where Prosperity Counts.

\$2,619.13, in 1896 she paid \$5,865.67, a total in the 18 months mentioned by the fusion proclamation of \$8,485.80. From Januar 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898, the same compaid the state upon the school levy \$19. or \$10,897.20 more than was paid the lipublican administration in the time men

From July 1, 1895, to January 1, 1897 the same county paid the state for read and interest upon school lands, \$14,891.22, and from January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898, from the same funds. Lancaster county paid the state \$35,749,30, or \$21,358,08 more than was paid the Republicans in the 18 months mentioned. To this add the \$10,-897.20 excess paid the state on school lands and we find that this county paid to the present administration \$33,255.28 more than the same county paid in the preceding 18 months. It is only claimed that the state paid this county in the time mentioned \$23,525.53, so that the county lost in this deal \$8.729.28. The same is probably true of other counties.

Cunning Fusion Sophistry. The party making up the fusion circular cunningly makes the time fixed for the Republicans from July 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1897, thus including the last half of two people, and 'y them turned into the state | years and the first half of only one. For treasury. The state officers have absolutely nothing to apportion until it is clude the first half of two years and the first collected by officers in the counties last half of only one. This was because as they well knew, nearly all taxes in Ne-braska and nearly all rents and interests on school lands are paid in the first half of each year, as we see by the following \$142,863.26. Lancaster county paid in the first half of 1897, \$243,462.94; in the last half, \$129,743.01. These figures speak for themselves and show the cunning craftiness with which the circular was pre-

Another reason why the apportionment of school money was increased in 1857 and the first half of 1898 is sho in by the fact half of 1898, \$200,903.30, and from rents of \$44,983.28. In view of these collections, it is not strange that the disbursements for

Increase Apportionment Hoax. The simple truth is, the people have been taxed more heavily, have paid more liberally and therefore enjoyed a larger apportionment. It is the rankest denu-

months of over \$7,000,000 in deposits; an increase of only about \$500,000 in loans. added to the business depression over the July 14, 1898, while loans and discounts term. entire land, made and kept our people in more straitened circumstances than ever before in the history of the state. Let me submit to the candid judgment of my entire land, made and kept our people in were reduced over \$600,000. In other time increasing their deposits in the bank fellow citizens a few plain facts and fig at the rate of nearly \$500,000 per month ures which make their own argument and decreasing their loans at the bank at the rate of nearly \$150,000. The net result is, in our bank operations alone, that our people are going to the good at the rate of \$650,000 per month.

Take the collections for the state tem porary school funds, using the same coun ties for further illustration. Jefferson county in 1897, \$6,365, or more than doubl the amount collected in 1896. First half of 1898, \$4,202.98, or a gain of nearly one third over the corresponding period of 1897. Kearney county, July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898, \$13,978.75, or more than six times as much as in the year from July 1,

This is prosperity; these are truly Republican times. The days of busting banks, delinquent taxes, relief bills and are, I hope, soon all to be only reminis

How the Debt Was Reduced.

One of the principal claims made by the reformers is that in 18 months their state treasurer has reduced the interest the in pression that they have given this amount to the state. Candor, however. compelled them to state in the same connection that the present incumbent re-ceived from Mr. Bartley the following sums of money:

General fund, \$304 215.84; sinking fund \$133,737.29. These amounts were appli cable upon the interest bearing debt of the state and explain how the treasurer paid \$437,953.13 of the state debt. He also received money belonging to other funds at the same date, \$496,107,47, or a total of \$934,060.60. These figures make the state cash in the treasury had been stolen hard

1, 1897, as a cash asset, the delinquent tax list. From this list, Douglas county has paid the present treasurer in 18 months, \$31,728.57. As Douglas county pays one half of the state taxes, it is fair to assume that the present treasurer has collected from delinquent taxes levied prior to 1898 \$253,828.56. In addition to this the stat levied in 1896 a sinking fund amounting to \$103,540.84 and the same for 1897. Th whole sinking fund tax for 1896, if col-lected, and two-thirds of the tax for 1897, which, as we have seen, was likely paid in These three items make much more than the present treasurer claims to have paid state and make his claim of doing so much

for the state appear very slim.

Bartley Turned Over Cash. There was in his hands on the 15th day of September, 1898, the sum of \$403,991,000 of which nearly one-half is in the perma-Bartley in holding in his hands - large these facts, which no one can dispute, is amounts of money is subject to just critiby the present treasurer of the amount of present state officers for collections and disbursements made in these prosperous also reprehensible. I maintain that no times, and which were not possible in the | money taken from the people which is | nied support entirely. days of drouth and the development of svailable for the reduction of debts or for investment should be held for one moislature will see to it that our revenu pared with the second half of 1895 and the laws are so amended that large boards of What is the truth about this? | money will not be withdrawn from the I have already shown you the apportion channels of business and locked up within ment is made to the several counties from the vaults of the state treasury or fa med the money collected The distribution is out to depositories, but on the contrary far as possible, contemporaneous acts.

The claim of the present state auditor that he has saved to the state in round dation. This saving is made up, as he al above stated, the state levies a school tax which was, in 1893, one-half mill, in 1894, salaries in advance, \$5,281.54. The change which was, in 1895, one-hait mill, in 1894. salaries in advance, \$5,281.54. The change raised to 0.75 of a mill, in 1895, 75, in 1896, collected by the fusionists at 1.25 and in 1897, the levy was 1.375, or more than done been made by law In the early day. been made by law. In the early days ble earlier levies. These levies all refer to when transportation was by vehicle a law ing there be, due to the supplying with United States that will spend the next was passed allowing the sheriff 10 cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled. Now that nearly every county seat

the rate of transportation is but 3 centper mile, the law has been properly changed to allow the sheriff his per dien and actual expenses only. Similar changes in the statute are being made each recurring session of the legislature and there s no foundation whatever for the auditor taking credit for this amount.

Porter's False Position.

The secretary of state makes a claim of nearly \$20,000 made by his office in 18 months, over that made by his predecessor in two years. The secretary omits to state the fact that of this amount \$13,000 was paid by the Union Pacific Railroad company for filing its articles of incorporation, an act made necessary by the wise action of the republican national administration, which brought to a success ful issue the long standing and vexations controversy with the Pacific roads. It is hardly likely that a similar occasion will occur again in your lifetime or mine. The intelligent voter will also recall that, acting on the example set by states around us, notably of Iowa, the legislature in 1867 passed a law which taxed all corporations filling articles with the secre ary of state. Previous to that time the law provided a fee of only a dollar, which was presumed to compensate for the actual labor in filing and recording articles of incorporation. Now the minimum fee is \$10, with an additional 10 cents for each \$1,000 on all articles of incorporation where the capital stock is over \$100,000. Under republican prosperity during the past 15 months there have been more new creamery companies organized in the state than existed therein prior to that

services rendered by the office of auditor or secretary must be paid in advance into the treasury "by the party desiring the service to be performed," and that neither school lands in 1895. \$43,811.90; in 1897, the auditor nor secretary have, as a matter \$115,278.03, and in the first half of 1898. of fact, in late months, handled these the auditor nor secretary have, as a matter fees. Their claim for honesty in the pre-mises does not seem to be based on a

The Appropriation Argument. Perhaps the most remarkable claim which the reformers plume themselves on the splendid record of the legislature of 1897, and the claim is boldly set forth that in their appropriations they made a "net saving in 1897 over 1895 of \$371,378.13." Is The same report shows that in all banks of this state there was an increase of over \$2,000,000 in deposits from Feb. 26, 1898, to in excess, or much below that of another only from favorable, natural conditions. The same report shows that in all banks | pended and for what purpose. The neces

nating salaries, specific claims and fixed our people. It dignified is our people our pe up to September 1, 1806, \$1,470,699.24, but this includes \$250,000 relief bills for drouth sufferers; \$16.885.26 beet sugar bounty, 127 expenses of maximum rate case and \$35,000 for cancellation of prison contract. making an aggregate of \$353,012.26 to be deducted from gross amount of the warrants, leaving a balance paid for the ordinary expenses of that term, \$1.117,686.99. Now take the warrants drawn for the corre-ponding time against the appro-priation of 1897.

Reform Expensive Luxury. We find that up to Sept. 1, 1898, there were drawn against this appropriation of 1897 \$1,306,317.71. Exclusive from this amount the warrants drawn on accounof the Transmississippi exposition, \$78,-997.52, and we have a total net expenditure out of the appropriation of 1897 up to Sept. 1, 1838, of \$1,227,319.19, or in other administration for the ordinary expenses present law was the action of the Repub'ic an legislature of 1895, and yet in this cir ular issued to the public, and in which \$35,000 paid for the cancellation at the same time these same reformers claim that under the Populist adminigret to be compelled to mar this pleasing ing the prison contract, appropriated \$49,640 for the maintenance of the penitentiary from April 1, 1895, to March 31 1896, and \$52,560 to maintain it from April 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897. While claiming to have made this institution self-support ing, the reformers used \$44,976 of the first appropriation and \$48,976.37 of the sec ond appropriation; and further, in the propriation, making a total of \$96,850.1 during the two years of the time the in stitution was under control of the same officers as now, and while the claim that it was self-supporting was being made. Butterine Economy.

your attention to the fact that the legitimate costs of maintaining an institution vary with the times, the price of supplie and still more with the quality of the sup plies which are furnished. A very con-side able difference may be made by substituting, as it is claimed, the facts are. butterine for butter, cheaper and poorer clothing for the more comfortable, and reducing generally the quality of the living of the dependent wards of the state The home for the friendless has been de The butterine bought for Hastings asy lum in the last fourteen months is 11.500 pounds, for which the state board paid

At that rate per capita the total amount during same time for all state institutions The price paid at that rate, all to a Kansas City packing house, was \$5,185.90 What ought to have been paid to Nebraska butter makers is \$10,371.80. The amount paid to the Missouri factory is taken out of circulation in Ne-

The saving made thereby enables them ing made in the circular, and constituting ous plea of candidates for reelection is accounted for by the crime of poorer accommodations and poorer food the inmates of our state institutions.

Holcomb Was Wanting. For the crime of Bartley and Moore we his administration today.

entertain no thought and speak no word other than severest condemnation. Their offenses will not be excused nor palliated, but let it be remembered that their defactations occurred during their last term and while Silus Holcomb was governor of the state. Under the law and practice which prevails these officers made a report of the condition of their offices every six months to the governor. The governor as chief executive officers of the state is charged with general every right of the state. The successive reports of Moore during his last term is show upon their face that the fees received by him had not been turned into the state treasury. Governor Holcomb knew from these reports that the payments had not been made to the state. This girl looked so attractive that he payment of fees was in July, 1896. Three reports were thereafter made by Moore showing the payment of fees was in July, 1896. The last report made by Moore showing the payment of fees was in July, 1896. The testimony of Governor Holcomb in the payment of fees was in July, 1896. The testimony of Governor Holcomb on the criminal trial of Bartley was to the effect that Bartley fully accounted to him.

The lestimony of Governor Holcomb on the criminal trial of Bartley was to the effect that Bartley fully accounted to him. the criminal trial of Bartley was to the effect that Bartley fully accounted to him in January, 1895, for every dollar then in his hands, and that there was at that time no default. On the trial of the suit brought by the state of Nebraska against the bondsmen to recover the amount of the defalcation, Hon. Frank T. Ransom, an attorney for the bondsmen, and a high priest in the ranks of fusion, effered to prove by a witness, whom he then produced, that on January 8, 1898, and before the approval of the bond of the treasurer for the second term, that there was a shortage of more than \$350, state than existed therein prior to that time. Each of these paid a filing fee of \$10, where formerly they paid only \$1 each. It is not claimed, neither can it be, that former secretaries of state have failed to collect every dollar due the state, or collecting have failed to turn the money into the treasury. How then, in fairness, can the secretary claim superiority.

When we recall that the supreme court, nearly a year ago, rendered a decision that under the constitution all fees for services rendered by the office of auditor. strong bulwark of defense against the state and in favor of the sureties on the first bond. If there was default on the part of Bartley during the first term, it was the duty of the governor to ascertain that fact before approving his bond for the second term, and if ascertained, to take steps for the recovery of the shortage on his bond. If, on the other hand, there was no shortage, it was the duty of the govhis bond. If, on the other hand, there was no shortage, it was the duty of the governor to take a good bond, and if the bend taken is bad then the loss to the state was made possible and contributed to by the fault and negligence of Gevernor Helcomb. In either case his failure and neglect contribute to the state's loss.

Want Credit For Presperity. and the application to them of wise poliwages; it gave homes to the homeless; freedom to the slaves; fostered manufactures; gave an unrivaled market to the producer; established firmly our government at home; caused it to be respected abroad; unfurled our flag in new and distant islands beyond the seas, carrying inspiration, enlightenment and liberty which it symbolizes, and today gives the strongest possible assurement to the world that under the guidance of the splendid statesman now at the below. splendid statesman now at the he America in the days to come is to be net only the steward of all the nations of the earth, but that under the protection of benign laws, and in the unfolding of our civilization will the liberty leving and

aspiring people of the world be blessed. Maligning McKinley. Now, I have kept you too long, but I want just a moment more of your time. I told you at the cutset that this campaign Sept. 1. 1898, of \$1.227,319.19, or in other words the alleged economical reform administration has spent in round numbers over \$100,000 more than did the Republican government had of the present administration. tration, our brave soldier boys who went of state government. In addition to this it must be remembered that the settlement and cancellation of the old prison contract and the substitution therefore of the Washington. Now there is just one more thing that I want to show you, and this will be remembered by all of the old seldlers cular issued to the public, and in which that fought so bravely in the war of 1860, they parade as monopolists of truth, the maybe some of you have. This is a copy o paid for the cancellation of of a hand-bill put out by the epposition contract and the purchase to the election of Mr. Lincoln in the fall the contractor's property and of 1864. It was after Gettysburg, after the same time these same reformers the surrender of Vicksburg, after Grant's victories in the Wilderness when the tration the penitentiary has become self-supporting and no longer presents an ex-less conscription and was unable to longer continue the war, but there were still thousands of troops in the field. It is picture by calling attention to the fact a hand-bill announcing a rally at Bush-that the legislature of 1895, after cancell-nell, Ills., and reads as follows:

Once more to the Breach. GRAND RALLY

Bushnell, Friday, November 4th, 1984, HON L. W. ROSS, MAJ. S. P. CUMMINGS, T. E. MORGAN,

Will address the people on the above eccasion, and disclose to them the whole truth of the matter. WHITE MEN OF M'DONOUGH

JOS. C. THOMPSON,

Who prize the Constitution of our Fethers; who love the Union formed by their wisdom and compromise: BRAVE MEN WHO HATE THE RE-

BELLION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND ARE DETERMINED TO DE-

husbands and sons DRAGGED TO THE VALLEY OF DEATH BY A REMORSELESS

TYRANT. to this meeting in year strength and numbers. CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen, ask any old soldier and be

will tell you that that is simply a sample of what was seen on every street corner of nearly every town. This was getten out to abuse Mr. Lincoln and his administration, and there were hundreds of them in every community, and was getten out for the same purpose that the opposition are getting out their slanders today. Two years later the same parties called an-other meeting. Some oright Republican boys found one of these circulars and took it to the printer and had a lot of them run off, and the next morning when the people aweke they found a copy of this plastered to the door of every to make their showing for reform. The man in Bushnell, Illa., who had a hand in writing the poster. They were the maddest set of men you ever saw, and is took the better part of the foreneon for most of better times and the small saving, if sav- ands of men in this state and in the six years of their lives trying to scrub of the filth and slum and slime that they are trying to throw upon Mr. McKinley and

he approached.
"Pardon me," he laughingly said, 'but are you looking for an accompamist?" and he pointed to the tandem. "Well," she smilingly answered, "now that you mention it, I guess I

A moment later they were whirling up the street. When it began to grow dark, they turned back.

"My tandem?" cried the girl. "Why is isn't my tandem." "Not your tandem?" shouted Baxter

Whose is it, then?" "Why," said the girl, "I thought it Was yours.

"Heavens, no!" grouned Baxter. "But you acted as if it was yours. mid the girl.

"What shall we do?" mouned the

"Take it back," said Baxter. So they rode back in silence, and when they were about a block away the

girl mid: "I guess I'il stop here." Leaving the tandem as near to the place where he saw it as he could, he scuttled away in the darkness. - Cycling

TWO HUMOROUS BROTHERS.

They Wen Wagers on the Strength of Their Own Homeliness.

shuck holes that infested the way. Joel within the proper limits, but the important question is how much has been extout the same effects being felt by the man in all the country round, and his man in all the country round, and his

brother took precedence. The two brothers met a stranger, who, attracted by the supremely homely face of Joel, stopped his horse and said:

"Excuse me, my friend, but would you mind tellin me your name?" In a sepulchral tone that fitted well the hideous face Joel replied:

"Well, I guess I hain't never done nethin that would make me ashamed to tell my name. My name is Joel"-"Where do you live, if it is a fair

question?" "Well, stranger, I've seen much of Indianny, but I'll bet you \$10 that you're the ugliest man in the state."

"Well, I hain't no gamblin man," replied Joel, "but I hain't never seen mothin in the Scriptur' ag'in bettin on a sare thing, an I'll jest take that bet." Turning to the wagon cover and peer-

ing into its depths he called: "Jonathan, stick your head out hyer." Jonethan did as he was requested. The stranger paid the money without

word of complaint. -New York Mail

The Rev. Robert Nourse relates this story in The Congregationalist: On a certain Sunday morning the or-

farly of the colonel of the Eighth Ohio presented himself before that officer. 'Everything all right, colonel?" he asked. After looking around and finding that the tent had been put in order and his boots blacked he replied in the affirmative. "I have a favor to ask," mid the orderly. "State it," said the colonel. "I beg that I may go off today, colonel, and go a little earlier and remain a little later." "For what reasons?" demanded the colonel. The orderly produced a letter and said, "Sir, I have received this from the president, and he invites me to dine at the White

House." The president of the United States is in every way to be ranked among the great rulers of the world. But the genuine and unaffected democracy of the man who now holds that exalted office is shown in this incident, which could not be paralleled in any other country

Santiago de Cuba has an ecclesias tical distinction, and that is that it is the oldest bishopric in the western world. When all Pennsylvania was a traceless waste, an archbishop ruled a see of no mean proportions from that city and under that title. From the city of Santiago also went out the two great missionaries to the Indians and negroes, the first, Las Casas, who evangelized nearly all Central America, and the second, St. Peter Claver, who worked among the negroes of Brazil .-Philadelphia Call.

The latest census proves that in uper Fifth avenue there is a stretch of houses a mile and a half long that contains dozens of millionaires. It is for its length the highest socially, the most architecturally handsome and by far the most wealthy street in the world .-

In Cechin-China when husband and give a dinner, to which they invite their relations and the patriarch of the village. The latter during the meal takes the chopsticks of the pair and breaks them, and by his action they are legally divorced.

Read Judge Hayward's Opening Speech.

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