

Judge Hayward said: In January, 1897, quiry and care exercised, was found to the administration of this state passed bear a good reputation among his fellows under Populistic control. A circular re- and counted by those who knew him best cently issted, signed by the three chair- as fit for the place, but who after his elecmen and three secretaries of the three al- tion proved false and betrayed the peop'e leged "reform" parties, entitled "The who put their confidence in him. In every Reform Record," and bearing a legend, walk of private life, in every profession, "Truth wears no mask, seeks neither in every day and age of the world some place nor applause, all she seeks is a hear- men have fallen. Arnold betrayed the ing," contains the claims and undertakes counsels at Washington; Lincoln was deto give a mass of figures upon a consider- ceived and imposed upon hundreds of ation of which the Populist state officers times, and even holy writ tells us that ask for re-election. This circular is au- one of the twelve chosen of the infinite thoritative and is being largely circulated and all wise One betrayed him for a few over the state. These claims and figures paltry dollars, and yet no considerate, in brief are that in the office of commis patriotic man was justified in abandoning sioner of public lands and buildings they the cause of the revolutionary heroes, have gained to the state, in comparison the union, or the religion of Jesus Christ. with Republican record, in round num-bers, \$358,000; in the office of secretary of ples and the practical operation of those state, \$19,000. Net savings by appropria-tions for the year 1897 over 1895, \$371,000, We should not condemn the whole Demoand in addition to this, large sums of cratic party simply because of the operamoney in the conduct of the office of tions of Tweed in New York or the desuperintendent of public instruc-tion, state treasurer and various state in-bosom friend of Altgeld, the Dem cratic idol of Illinois; we should not condemn stitutions generally.

Accepting, the figures 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 legisla-past 20 months the present administra- ture in 1891; its numerous defaulting tion has saved the people of this state county treasurers and township treasnearly \$1.000.000, or to be more accurate. urers throughout the state, nor can you \$959,916.43, in addition to the high sound- fairly condemn the Republican party be ing claims made for the attorney general cause it has been 'cursed with a Bartley

Pops Twist Facts.

or distributive shares of the estates of de ceased persons. Fifth, all moneys, stor bonds, lands and other property now la longing to common school fund."

By sections 4 and 5 of the same article of \$10,807.20 more than was paid the Re-of the constitution all rents of unsold 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 "tem-porary school fund." The same funds, 1, 1895, to January 1, 1897, the same county paid the state for rent and from January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898, from the same funds, Lancaster county paid the state \$55,749,30, or \$21,258,08 more than was paid the Republicans in the 18

The constitution expressly forbids the diminution of the permanent school fund; that fund must remain inviolate.

that fund must remain inviolate. The state temps ry school fund is for current use and is made up principally of: First, interest on permanent school fund; second, rents on unsold school mentioned \$23,525.53, so that the county lost in this deal \$8,729.28. The same is lands; this fund is apportioned to the several counties in January and Juty of each probably true of other counties. year as collected. With the exception of interest derived from the invested school 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 people, and by them turned into the state treasury. The state officers have abso-lutely nothing to apportion until it is first collected by officers in the counties first collected by officers in the counties whose actions they cannot command and over whom they have practically no conover whom they have practically no control

If times are good and the people pay the county treasurer he in turn pays over to the state treasurer and the reform state officers may apportion the collections made. The rule and practice has not been changed and is the same now that it has been ever since the adoption of the constitrtion in 1875.

#### 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 had they have not the means, they cannot and do ) of 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 times improve and the people have the money wherewith to pay. "Taxes are as sure as death," is an old adage worthy of cceptation.

How misleading and untrue it is, then, for an officer or a party to take credit for payment of taxes by the people! We cheerfully concede that collection of taxes has been much larger and easier since November 1896, than for four years next preceding. It is a significant fact, which the intelligent voter will not overlook, that the date and duration of adverse balances is the precise date and duration of a national administration, and policy for which the fusion forces and not Republicans are responsible, and the date and duration of the prosperous finances, of which boast is made, is identical with the ad-ministration of the idol of our party, President McKinley.

During the years from 1893 to 1896, inclusive, our state suffered an unprecedented series of crop failures, and these, added to the business depression over the 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 fellow citizens a few plain facts and figures which make their own argument more convincing than declamation-facts and figures which may not be juggled:

### Showing Made by Bankers.

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 July 14, 1898, while loans and discounts were reduced over \$600,000. In other words, our people now, instead of going [ into debt for living expenses, are living better than ever before, and at the same time increasing their deposits in the bank at the rate of nearly \$500,000 per month, 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 people are going to the good at the rate of \$650,000 per month. The reports of state and private banks Take the collections for the state tem-porary school funds, using the same counof this state show that on Nov. 5, 1892, we had of these banks 539, capital stock, \$11,ties for further illustration. Jefferson county in 1807. \$6,365, or more than double the amount collected in 1896. First half 257,099; 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 discounts, \$23,253,062.41. 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 discounts, \$14,602,808,38

\$2,619.13, in 1895 she paid \$5,595.17, 5 in the 18 months mentioned by the fus

Cunning Fusion Sophistry.

on school lands are paid in the first half of each year, as we see by the following

figures: Douglas county paid taxes in the first half of 1896, \$353,583.44; in the last half, \$111,032.53. In the year 1807, first half, \$302,566.57; in the last half only

\$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 craft-

ness with which the circular was pro

school lands in 1805. \$43,841.90; in 1807, \$115,278.03, and in the first half of 1808.

\$44,983.28. In view of these collections, it is not strange that the disbursements for schools were increased.

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 dema-goguery for these self styled "reformers" to claim they have given this increased apportionment to the people. The condi-tions have in the past two years most wonderfally improved. The fact is potent, crops have been bountiful, prices for cereals of all kinds, of sheep, hogs, cattlo and horses, everything raised on the farm, have been gratifyingly higher. Business has revived; farmers and mechanics, la-borers and professional men are all en-couraged.

Note again some figures: As shown by the reports of the state and private banks of this state, on July 14, 1898, the general deposits were \$17,669,231.44; loans and dis-

counts, \$15,150,352.89, or a gain in 18 months of aver \$7,000,000 in deposits; an increase of only about \$500,000 in loans. The same report shows that in all banks

couraged.

The simple truth is, the people have

por mile, the law has been properly changed to allow the sheriff his per diem proclamation of \$5,855,80. From January 1, 1807, to July 1, 1808, the same county paid the state upon the school keys \$19,383 and actual expenses only. Similar changes in the statute are being made each recur-ring session of the legislature and there is no foundation whatever for the auditor taking credit for this amount.

## Porter's Faise Position.

the rate of transportation is but 3 cents

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 \$12,000 was paid by the Union Pacific Railroad company for filing its articles of incor-poration, an act made necessary by the wise action of the republican national ad-ministration, 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 bugislature in 1897 passed a law which taxed all corporations filing 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 creating companies organized in the time. Each of these paid a filing fee of  $10^{10}$  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, Another re-son why the apportionment of school money was increased in 1897 and the first half of 1898 is sho n by the fact that the state collected in 1895, from in-terest on school lands sold, \$149,481.58, and in 1897, \$28,945.25, and in the first half of 1898, \$200,903.30, and from rents of school lands in 1805, \$23,945,25, and in the first

nearly a year ago, rendered a decision that under the constitution all fees for that under the constitution all fees for 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 the auditor nor secretary have, as a matter of fact, in late months, handled these fees. Their claim for honesty in the pre-mises does not seem to be based on a strong foundation. strong foundation.

# The Appropriation Argument.

Perhaps the most remarkable claim made in the reform circular is that in 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 it possible that these pseudo-reformers proceed on the proposition that the people do not understand the difference between amounts appropriated and the amounts expended? Do they persume that the peo-ple do not understand that appropriations are simply the estimates of the legislature of the amounts required for the several uses of the government, and permission given to expend the amount estimated? The important fact to the people not so much what is appropriated, although ap-propriations which are permissions to ex-pend should always be carefully made and within the people and so within the proper limits, but the 'important question is how much has been ex-pended and for what purpose. The neces-sity of one biennial term may be largely in excess, or much below that of another

Let us compare the expenditures, then, of the two terms to which our attention is challenged by our adversaries. Elimi-nating salaries, specific claims and fixed charges, we find there were warrants drawn against the appropriation for 1895. up to September 1, 1896, \$1,470,690,24, but this includes \$250,000 relief bills for drouth sufferers; \$46,855.26 beet sugar bounty, which warrants have not been paid; \$21,-127 expenses of maximum rate case and \$55,000 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 dinary expenses of that term, \$1,117,686.99. Now take the warrants drawn for the corresponding 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 account

of the Transmississippi exposition, \$78,-997.52, and we have a total net expenditure

out of the appropriation of 1897 up to Sept. 1, 1898, of \$1,227,319.19, or in other

words the alleged economical reform ad-

must be remembered that the settlement

and cancellation of the old prison con-tract and the substitution therefore of the

present law was the action of the Republic an legislature of 1895, and yet in this cir-

cular issued to the public, and in which

tration the penitentiary has become self-

during the two years of the time the in-

Butterine Economy.

mate costs of maintaining an institutio

vary with the times, the price of supplies and still more with the quality of the sup-

plies which are furnished. A very con side able difference may be made by sub

stituting, 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 liv-ing of the dependent wards of the state.

The home for the friendless has been de

lum in the last fourteen months is 11,500 pounds, for which the state board paid

during same time for all state institutions

The price paid at that rate, all to a Kan-sas City packing house, was \$5,185.90. What ought to have been paid to Ne-braska butter makers is \$10,371.80.

The amount paid to the Missouri fac-tory is taken out of circulation in Ne-

It is a new way to "stand up for Ne-

The saving made thereby enables them

to make their showing for reform. The plain truth is that the figures and show-ing made in the circular, and constituting

the specious plea of candidates for re-election is accounted for by the crime of Hartley, the changes made by law in the fees of office; increased collections, due to better times and the small saving, if sav-

ing there be, due to the supplying with poorer accommodations and poorer food the inmates of our state institutions.

Holcomb Was Wanting.

was 51,859 pounds.

At that rate per capita the total amount

nied support entirely. The butterine bought for Hastings asy

stitution was under control of the same officers as now, and while the claim that

it was self-supporting was being made.

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 defalcations occurred during their last term and wille Files hideomb was not ernor of the state. Under the law and ernor of the state. Under the law and practice which provides these officers nuide a report of the condition of their offices every six months to the governor. The governor as chief executive officer of the state is charged with general oversight and the duty of conserving every right of the state. The successive reports of Moore during his last term show upon their face that the fees re-ceived by him had not been turned into the state treasury. Governor Holcomb the state treasury. Governor Holcomb knew from these reports that the pay-ments had not been made to the state. The last report made by Moore showing the payment of fees was in July, 1895. Three reports were thereafter made by him, each of which showed his default, and yet the governor took no step what-ever to protect the interests of the state. The testimony of Governor Holcomb on the criminal trial of Bartley was to the effect that Bartley fully accounted to him 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, of-fered to prove by a witness, whom he fered to prove by a witness, whom he then produced, that on anuary 3, 1895, and before the approval of the bond of the treasurer for the second term, that there was a shortage of more than \$350,there was a shortage of more than \$500, 000, and that the shortage was known to the governor at that time. What-ever may be the fact on that precise point, the undisputed fact is that Gov-ernor Holcomb approved the bond for the treasurer for the second term and that the bond is practically worthless; that the bond of Bartley for his first term was good, and that the testimony of the gov-ernor in the criminal trial stands as a strong bulwark of defense against the ernor in the criminal trial stands as a 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 gov-ernor to take a good bond, and if the bond taken is bad then the loss to the state was made possible and contributed to by the made possible and contributed to by the fault and negligence of Governor Hol-comb. In either case his failure and neg-lect contribute to the state's loss.

# Want Credit For Prosperity.

While the showing made by the reform-ers does not justify their continuance in office, their labored attempt to take credit ers does not justify their continuance in office, their labored attempt to take credit for the widespread prosperity, which our people are now enjoying, is another grati-fying evidence of the existence of that which they so long and persistently de-nicd. Republican leaders have ever been heralds of prosperity. The claims of the combine so hardily made are in the last analysis flattery of Republican policy and capacity. Everywhere can be seen evi-dence of a general prosperity; not local but national. No section, no state, no county can permanently prosper with-out the same effects being felt by the country at large. A genuine permanent prosperity is always general and comes only from favorable, natural conditions and the application to them of wise poll-cies. The policy of the Republican party from its infancy to the present time has been to develop the highest and gave employment at good and increasing wages; it gave homes to the homeless; freedom to the slaves; fostered manu-factures; gave an unrivaled market to the producer; established firmly our gov-ernment at home; caused it to be re-spected abroad; unfurled our flag in new and distant islands beyond the seas, car-rying inspiration, enlightenment and liberty which it symbolizes, and today gives the strongest possible assurance to the world that under the guidance of the splendid statesman now at the helm, America in the days to come is to be not only the steward of all the nations of the America in the days to come is to be not only the stew rd of all the nations of the earth, but this under the protection of

on account of suits brought and not yet and a Moore. determined. These claims, neither small nor modest in amount, require candid In the circular of which I speak the consideration. The circular parades these impression is sought to be given that in state officers as personifications of truth some way, as the natural results of fu-"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 statement fact justify the impression? ing." of unvarnished facts, or are they, on the contrary, a distorted, jumbled mass of stated in the national Populist platform misleading statements, containing here of 1892 and reiterated in the successive and there a half truth, constituting in platforms, are the issuance by the govern-their entirety an imposition and a lie? ment of irredeemable paper or flat money Are these officers truly seeking no place, with free and unlimited coinage of silver no applause? Are they simply asking a at 16 to 1 as a stepping stone; the inflation hearing, or is the circular but a specious of our currency to at least \$40 per capita; plea of the coterie seeking place and re- the sub-treasury scheme as a means of election to positions far more remunera- distribution; the government ownership tive than are open to any of them in the and operation of railroads, telegraphs and

#### walks of private life? 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 sear hed 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 Honesty and patriotism are a common are due in the least to putting into opera-heritage of good citizenship. These high tion any of these doctrines which, with 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 Ne- siderable number of leaders or followers braska, be they Populists, Democrats of of the opposition. Their present claims, either variety, Prohibitionists or Repub- then, do not follow from putting into law licans, only because I have confidence in or practice their distictive doctrines. their intelligence to discern the truth and They are not party claims. They are 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, honor- power is to execute the laws and dispense able and patriotic; they live in high hopes the appropriations made by the legislaand have lofty ambitions for themselves ture.

individually, and for the state at large; 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 tax. of public peace or the unpatriotic. It is payer. State institutions and state offic a tenet of every American that honesty, ers are at best but taxeaters.

faithfulness, efficiency, love of country Every dollar handled by any officer, be and fidelity in her service should be he elected or appointed, must first be col recognized and rewarded, and equally as lected from the people by the tax gath 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 ac he who has betrayed a trust reposed in cording to law. Let me illustrate with him in either public or private life, should the school fund about which so much is

About the School Fund.

be certainly and adequatory punished, said in this circular: We make no defense for wrong doing; we ask no immunity from punishment Section 3, article 8; of the state constitu-

for the defaulting official who has vio- tion (made by Republicans) provides: lated the trust and the confidence of his "The following are hereby declared to be fellows and has brought disgrace upon perpetual funds for common school purhis party and the state: I go further: poses, of which the annual interest or in-Whatever may be said of the defaulters come only can be appropriated: First, who belong to other parties, and their such percentum as has been or may herename is legion, I believe the severest pen- after be granted by congress on the sale alties of the law should be visited upon a of lands in this state. Second, all moneys Republican who is false to his trust, for arising from the sale or the leasing of the reason that he sins against a greater sections number 16 and 36 in each townlight; he has been taught better; he ship in this state, and the lands selected knows better and, therefore, if he fails, or that may be selected in lieu thereof. is his sin greater and his punishment Third, the proceeds of all lands that have should be more severe. been or may hereafter be granted to this

## An Unjust Condomnation.

state where by the terms and conditions of 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 prounjust to put oh a party for the dishon- could of hands and other property and of esty of one w' , at the time of his numi- feets that may came to the state by escheat esty of one w's, at the time of his non-b feets that may come to the state by escheat in the last half of 1865, Lancaster cound which have that nearly every country seat in the last half of 1865, Lancaster cound which have that nearly every country seat is accessible by railway and

In other words in those four years, 77, or one out of every seven private and state banks, went out of existence and there was a reduction of over \$3,000,000 in their capital stock; over \$14,500,000, or 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 equally as disastrous.

Turn to the real estate mortgage indebtedness of our people. In Gagec ounty in 1894 there was an increase of \$61,583 and as late as 1896 there was in Otoe county an increase of \$95,651; and in York county \$126,129.58. Take collections for this state temporary school fund, of which I have spoken, using Jefferson and Kearney counties as illustrations: Jefferson county, in 1895, \$3,632.47; 1896, \$2,944.16. telephones, with their regulation to suit, pending their absolute acquisition, and Kearney county, 1895, \$2,121.75; 1896, \$3,-203.61.

> Their own circular shows, what we all remember as an instance of that horrible four years nightmare, that the legislature was compelled to appropriate \$250,000 to feed and furnish seed grain to our destitute people. We were practically forced into debt as a state for that amount to meet the awful emergency forced then upon us. How could a people in that condition pay their tax, their rental, either interest 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 contracts, where these were not cancelled, and all demands of the state on citizens remained unpaid for the time being for the same reasons which compelled the banks to break and the farmers to increase their mortgages. In the light of these facts, which no one can dispute, is it not the greatest of absurdity and imposition to claim a superiority for the resent state officers for collections and isbursements made in these prosperous times, and which were not possible in the days of drouth and the development of Populism.

the same circular they claim a "balance in favor of reform" in school appor-tionment of \$51,353.22 in Douglas county, and \$23,525.07 in Lancaster county for the year 1897 and the first half of 1898, as compared with the second half of 1895 and the year 1896. What is the truth about this? I have already shown you the apportion-ment is made to the several counties from the money collected. The distribution is made in proportion to the children of school age in the several counties. It is important then to ascertain what is col-lected from each county. Nothing is paid out of the state treasury until it is paid in by the people. What have the people of these counties paid in? Besides the temporary school fund drawn from sources above stated, the state levies a school tax which was, in 1898, one-half mill, in 1894, raised to .075 of a mill, in 1805, .75, in 1896, collected by the fusionists at 1.25 and in Sof the lovy was 1.375, or more than douto earlier loy los. These levies all refer to ancaster county.

#### Where Prosperity Counts.

of 1898, \$4,202.98, or a gain of nearly one-third over the corresponding period of 1897. Kearney county, July I, 1897. to July 1, 1808, \$13,978.75, or more than six times as much as in the year from July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895.

This is prosperity; these are truly Re-publican times. The days of busting banks, delinquent taxes, relief bills and parties that feed and grow on calamity are, I hope, soon all to be only reminiscences.

## 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 bearing debt \$700,542.99, seeking to create the i 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 applicable 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-ment of the circular that nearly all the cash in the treasury had been stolen hard to believe.

ample of Republican extravagance. I re-gret to be compelled to mar this pleasing picture by calling attention to the fact that the legislature of 1895, after cancell-Aside from this cash, the state had Jan. that the legislature of 15%, after called ing the prison contract, appropriated \$49,640 for the maintenance of the peni-tentiary 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-, 1897, as a cash asset, the delinquent tax ist. 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 1896, ing, the reformers used \$44.976 of the first appropriation and \$48,976.37 of the sec \$253,828.56. In addition to this the state evied in 1896 a sinking fund amounting ond appropriation; and further, in the summer of 1897, used \$2,900 of the 1895 ap-propriation, making a total of \$96,850.11 \$103,540.84 and the same for 1897. 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 the first half of 1898, make \$172,568.07. These three items make much more than the present treasurer claims to have paid upon the interest bearing debt of the state and make his claim of doing so much I am sure I need not more than call your attention to the fact that the legitifor the state appear very slim.

# Bartley Turned Over Cash.

There was in his hands on the 15th day of September, 1898, the sum of \$403,991.00, of which nearly one-half is in the perma-nent school fund. If the action of Mr. Bartley in holding in his hands large amounts of money is subject to just criti-cism, as it certainly is, then the holding by the present treasurer of the amount of 0,640.60 of permanent school fund is also reprehensible. I maintain that no money taken from the people which is available for the reduction of debts or for investment should be held for one moint by the state officer, but on the contrary should be immediately invested or applied to the reduction of the obligations the state, and I trust that the next leg-bature will see to it that our revenue aws are so amended that large hoards of ey will not be withdrawn from the mels of business and locked up within oulds of the state treasury or farmed o depositories, but on the contrary, collection and payment shall be, so

far as possibly, contemporaneous acts. The claim of the present state auditor that he has sayed to the state in round numbers \$100,000 is equally without formdation. This saving is made up, as he al-loges, as follows: Sh riffs' and other fees, \$21,024; collecting state taxes, \$44,800; from office tess, \$28,505,44; by not paying salaries in advance, \$5,281,54; The charge a sheriffs' fees for transporting prisoners, uvenile offenders and insane persons has when transportation was by vehicle a law was passed allowing the sheriff 10 cents per mile for each mile necessarily trav

For the crime of Bartley and Moore we

braska

benign laws, a. 1 in the unfolding of our civilization will the liberty loving and aspiring people the orld 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 was run upon fraud by the opposition I think I have shown you so. It is also run upon a general abuse of the general government had of the present adminis-tration, our brave soldier boys who went. ministration has spent in round numbers over \$100,000 more than did the Republican administration for the ordinary expenses of state government. In addition to this it to the front and put down the Spanish flag, and an abuse of the conduct of the officials in charge of the war department at Washington. Now there is just one more thing that I want to show you, and this will be remembered by all of the old soldiers that fought so bravely in the war of 1860. that fought so bravely in the war of 1860, and most of them have read it before, and maybe some of you have. This is a copy of a hand-bill put out by the opposition to the election of Mr. Lincoln in the fall of 1864. It was after Gettysburg, after the surrender of Vicksburg, after Grant's victories in the Wilderness when the south had been swept clean by a merci-less conscription and was unable to longer continue the war, but there were still thousands of troops in the field. It is a hand-bill announcing a rally at Bushcular issued to the public, and in which they parade as monopolists of truth, the Republicans are charged with the \$35,000 paid for the cancellation of the contract and the purchase of the contractor's property and at the same time these same reformers claim that under the Populist admini-supporting and no longer presents an exa hand-bill announcing a rally at Bush-nell, Ills., and reads as follows:

#### DEMOCRATS Once more to the Breach. GRAND RALLY AT

Bushnell, Friday, November 4th, 1864. HON. L. W. ROSS,

MAJ. S. P. CUMMINGS.

T. E. MORGAN. JOS. C. THOMPSON.

Will address the people on the above oc-casion, and disclose to them the whole truth of the matter.

WHITE MEN OF M'DONOUGH Who prize the Constitution of our Fath-ers; 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-STROY IT:

Noble women who do not want their husbands and sons

DRAGGED TO THE VALLEY OF DEATH BY A REMORSELESS

TYRANT. Rally out to this meeting in your strength and numbers.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen, ask any old soldier and he will tell you that that is simply a sample of what was seen on every street corner of nearly every town. This was gotten out to abuse Mr. Lincoln and his administra-tion, and there were hundreds of them in every community, and was gotten 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 bright 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 awoke they found a copy of this plastered to the door of every man in Bushnell, Ills., who had a hand in writing the poster. They were the mad-dest set of men you ever saw, and it took the better part of the forencen for most of them to work and scub their own slum slime and filth off the floors, and I stand here today and say the there are thousands of men in this state and in the United States that will spend the next sky years of their lives trying to scrub off the filth and slum and slime that they are trying to the state and they are trying to throw upon Mr. McKinley and his administration today.