

TOM MAJORS' RECORD.

Read the Record of the Republican Candidate for Governor as a Legislator.

ALWAYS A FRIEND OF LABOR.

The Long List of Bills for Working Men and Against Combinations Supported by Mr. Majors.

Thomas J. Majors was a member of the state senate of Nebraska in 1887, and while a member numerous bills were introduced which were of particular benefit and interest to all mechanics and laborers of the state of Nebraska. It has been charged that Governor Majors is not the friend of labor. For the purpose of refuting this charge his legislative official record should be presumed to be the very best record to show what the political history of the individual was and is, and it certainly is better evidence than the mere idle street or newspaper gossip which is generally circulated against a candidate before the election.

Read for yourselves. Judge of Governor Majors from his past official life and record, the truth of all of which you can readily verify yourselves by reference to the official reported proceedings of the senate of Nebraska for the year 1887, which are contained in the senate journal, which is obtainable at the office of the secretary of state, or at any of the public libraries of the state.

TO AID MECHANICS AND LABORERS.
Senate file No. 6, introduced in the senate of Nebraska in 1887, was a bill for an act to aid mechanics and laborers in the satisfaction of liens and to amend section 4 of article 1, chapter 54, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled "Mechanics and Laborers' Liens," and to repeal said original section.

Governor Majors, then a senator from Nemaha county, voted "yes" for this bill.

EIGHT HOUR LAW.
Again, at the same session, senate file No. 194 was introduced, being a bill for an act to constitute eight hours a day's labor, and to amend section 1, chapter 90, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska.

Governor Majors, then a senator from Nemaha county, voted "Yes" for this bill.

Mechanics and laborers who resided in Nebraska in the year 1887 know that this law was enacted for them and them alone.

But you can go further and by an examination of the senate journal of 1887, you will find that the interest of laborers and mechanics was further considered, and that had the bill become a law there would have been a remedy provided by law whereby all controversies between laborers and corporations could have been adjusted by arbitration.

ARBITRATE AID CONTROVERSIES.
Senate file 23. A bill for an act to provide for the arbitration of controversies between laborers and corporations.

This bill provided that any citizen of the United States, resident of the state of Nebraska, in the employ of any railroad, telegraph or other corporation, doing business in the state of Nebraska, having a controversy with and feeling himself aggrieved by the action of such corporation, its officers or agents as to the amount of his wages, the time of the payment thereof, the hours of labor, the severity of his labor, the unhealthfulness or changes of his employment, or the manner of his treatment, could have such controversy and grievance settled and determined by arbitration. That any employee being unable to settle his controversy with such employer by mutual agreement and desiring to arbitrate the same, could file his complaint under oath in writing with the county judge of the county in which he resides, setting forth therein the name of his employer, and the particulars of his demands, grievances and controversy, and asking that the same be settled by arbitration. The bill further provided for a hearing and the issuance of a summons as in civil actions, returnable in not less than three days; that at the time of hearing the plaintiff should select one, the defendant one and the county judge one person, all citizens of the county, as arbitrators to hear and determine the controversy; the arbitrators to be sworn to make a true award according to the law and the evidence, under the direction of the county judge; that when the evidence was concluded the arbitrators were to be kept together under the charge of an officer of the court until the award was agreed upon, and award to be in writing and returned to the county judge who was directed to enter the same upon his docket, and then enter judgment in accordance therewith, and that if the defendant corporation failed or neglected to comply with the terms or requirements of the award and final judgment entered within the time fixed by the county judge, such corporation was to be found guilty of an offense and forfeit and pay not less than \$50, nor more than \$500, such forfeiture to be paid into the school fund of the county, as in other cases of misdemeanor, and also be liable to the plaintiff for all damages sustained by him thereby.

Governor Majors, then a senator from Nemaha county, voted "Yes" for this bill.

This bill passed the senate and was sent to the house of representatives, where it was reported for passage on the fifty-ninth day of the session, and again reported on the special roll of the house for passage on the sixty-second day of the session, but was not reached in the house before adjournment.

USURIOUS MORTGAGES TO BE VOID.
While still a senator, Governor Majors voted yes to pass senate file 160—a bill for an act to make chattel mortgages and bills of sale given to secure usurious contracts absolutely void. This bill should have become a law. It was aimed at short time loan agents who were taking advantage of the poor man's necessities to extort usurious rates of interest. Senator Majors was a warm supporter of this measure to render all such contracts absolutely void.

AGAINST POOLING PRICES.
Senate file 32, which also received

Senator Majors' support, was a bill to prohibit grain dealers, partnerships, companies, corporations or associations from combining or entering into any agreement or contract to pool or fix the price to be paid for grain, hogs, cattle or stock of any kind, and to provide punishment for so doing of a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment in jail of county not exceeding six months, or both, and also to be liable to the party injured in civil action.

TO PROTECT DEPOSITORS.
Senator Majors also voted for the passage of senate file No. 34, a bill to provide for punishment of a person receiving deposits in or cashing indebtedness by any bank or banking institution with knowledge of the insolvency of such banking institution, and which bill provided a penalty in case of conviction of imprisonment in the penitentiary of not less than one nor more than ten years.

ELECTION OF SENATOR BY DIRECT VOTE.
Senator Majors advocated and voted for the passage of senate file No. 53, which was a memorial and joint resolution relating to and urging upon congress the submission of a constitutional amendment to the United States constitution, submitting the election of United States senators to a direct vote of the people.

PASSAGE OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.
Senator Majors also advocated and voted for senate file No. 11, memorial and joint resolution urging upon congress the immediate passage of the interstate commerce law.

IN FAVOR OF TAXING SLEEPING CARS.
He also voted for the passage of senate file 163, a bill to tax sleeping cars and dining cars.

EXEMPTION OF POLL OR LABOR TAX.
He also voted for the passage of senate file 219, a bill for an act to exempt soldiers, sailors and marines who were in the service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and who are now disabled, from poll or labor tax.

UNIFORM FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
He also voted for the passage of senate file 8, memorial and joint resolution asking congress to establish uniform freight and passenger rates on railroads, and to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion on lines of railroads from Nebraska to Chicago and to commercial cities of eastern states.

NO ATTACHMENT OF PENSION MONEY.
He also voted for the passage of senate file 259, a bill to exempt from levy and sale on execution or attachment all pension money and property purchased and improved exclusively therewith of the soldiers, sailors and marines who were disabled in the service of the United States.

THREE CENT A MILE RATE.
He also voted for the passage of senate file No. 4, a bill to fix the maximum rate of charges and to fix passenger rates at three cents per mile.

In 1889 Governor Majors was a member of the house of representatives of Nebraska from Nemaha county. During this session many bills were introduced for the purpose of looting the public treasury of the state and a great many members of the house who were opposed to extravagant and unjust legislation formed a combine which was known as the "Farmers' Combine," whose object was to solidly oppose any legislation which would in any manner be termed extravagant and unjust to the tax paying people of the state. This combine consisted of republicans, democrats and some independents. Mr. Majors was chairman and leader of this so-called "combine."

Among the bills defeated by the efforts of this "combine" was one to appropriate \$20,000 to pay for the expenses of sending the Nebraska National Guard to New York city to assist in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington. A strong effort was made to pass this bill, but by the efforts of Mr. Majors and his friends it was defeated.

PROHIBITING POOLING ON LUMBER, COAL, ETC.
Governor Majors while a member of the house of representatives voted for the passage of House Roll No. 6, a bill to prohibit lumber dealers, coal dealers, persons, companies, partnerships, corporations or associations from entering into any contract or agreement, or combining to pool or fix the price at which lumber, coal, goods or stocks of any kind whatever should be sold, and to provide punishment for violations of same.

The bill was of special interest to the working classes of people in this state and was for their protection against extortionate prices for all such articles, and was a bill that particularly interested the farmers of the state.

FAVORED PAYMENT OF WAGES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
There had been many complaints that the general mechanics' lien law then in force was inadequate to protect mechanics and laborers who worked on public buildings, therefore House Roll 42 was introduced and its passage favored by Mr. Majors. The bill was entitled "An act to secure the payment of mechanics' and laborers' wages on all public buildings," where the provisions of the mechanics' lien law does not apply.

Governor Majors, while a member of the house of representatives, favored the passage of House Roll No. 121.

TO PROTECT EARNINGS OF LABORERS.
A bill for an act to provide for the better protection of the earnings of laborers, servants and other employees of corporations, firms or individuals engaged in inter-state business.

This is the law which protects railway and other employees from having their earnings, while working for railway companies or other persons, garnished by collection firms in other states and has been a very beneficial law for workingmen working for corporations in this state.

MAXIMUM RATE BILLS.
He supported the passage of House Roll No. 45, a bill for an act to regulate railroads, to classify freights, to fix reasonable maximum rates to be charged for the transportation of freight upon each of the railroads in the state of Nebraska, to increase the powers and further define the duties of the board of transportation and to punish violations thereof.

He supported the passage of House Roll 45, a bill introduced by Hon. C. L. Hall, (now Judge Hall of the district court of Lancaster county), which was the most direct and clean cut rate reduction bill ever before any session of

the legislature, and the only one before a session in which Mr. Majors had a vote.

It was a maximum rate bill, substantially the same as the "Newberry Bill." The bill was introduced and read the first time Jan. 8, 1889, and passed the house (of which Mr. Majors was a member), March 26, 1889, but the bill failed in the senate. (See house journal session 1889, page 1843.)

FAVORED THE IRRIGATION LAW.
He voted for House Roll 355, which became a law, entitled "an act to provide for water rights and irrigation, and to regulate the right to the use of water for agricultural and manufacturing purposes."

UNITED STATES MILITARY POST.
He voted for the passage of House Roll 433, granting the consent of the state of Nebraska to the purchase or condemnation by the United States of a tract of land in Sarpy, Washington or Douglas counties for a military post and reservation and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the United States.

WARRANTS DECLARED "STATE SECURITIES."

When the legislature of 1890 convened it was ascertained that a large sum of money had accumulated in the state treasury to the credit of the permanent "school fund." It amounted to several hundred thousand dollars, and because of the failure of the "Board of Educational Lands and Funds" (consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings) to find suitable investment for this money, it was remaining idle in the state treasury, and of no use to any one except the state treasurer.

The constitution of the state provides "that the school fund should not be invested in anything, except in United States securities, or registered county bonds of this state." The board had a short time previous decided that state warrants drawing interest were not "State securities" within the meaning of the state constitution. At this time there was a very large number of state warrants held in New York and Philadelphia, which had been endorsed by the state treasurer, "presented and not paid for want of funds," and these were under the law drawing seven per cent interest. To save this interest to the school fund Governor Majors, then a member of the house of representatives, on January 10, 1889, introduced the following resolution, House Roll 107:

Whereas a question has been raised as to the proper interpretation of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, "Therefore be it resolved, That state warrants, when endorsed by the state treasurer, 'presented and not paid for want of funds,' are state securities under the meaning of article 8, section 9, of the constitution of the state of Nebraska."

On January 12, 1889, Mr. Majors offered the following resolution:
"Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Nebraska, That the supreme court of the state are hereby requested to furnish this body with an opinion setting forth whether or not state warrants drawing interest are state securities under article 8, section 9, of the state constitution."

The resolution prevailed, and the supreme court rendered an affirmative decision, by reason of which thousands of dollars was saved to the permanent school fund.

WORLD-HERALD COMMENDS MAJORS.
The Omaha World says Majors saved the state \$52,500 a year interest alone by the introduction of the foregoing bill.

From Omaha World, January 21, 1889: "Tom Majors introduced a joint resolution the other day which seems to have attracted slight attention considering the importance of the subject. There is an idle school fund in the state aggregating about three-quarters of a million dollars. There are also unpaid state warrants aggregating a similar amount drawing interest at 7 per cent. The constitution says that the fund may be used in the purchase of United States government bonds, of county bonds registered, or in the purchase of state securities. The question is, Is a state warrant a state security? If so, Mr. Majors and his followers are in favor of applying the idle school fund to the defrayment of the warranted indebtedness, and thus saving to the state in interest an annuity of \$52,500. The resolution aimed to declare the state warrant a state security, but as the matter, after investigation, seemed to rest with the interpretation of the constitution, and it appeared that the legislature possessed no jurisdiction the resolution was withdrawn, and an opinion solicited from the supreme court. If that tribunal shall decide that a state warrant is a state security and the money of the school fund shall be used to call in the warrants, the banks of Nebraska will lose a pretty penny, and the state treasurer, who receives from the banks the interest on state deposits, will have to curtail his personal expenses for a few thousands a year."

AGAINST A PRISON CONTRACT.
Majors was in favor of the repeal of the act extending the "prison contract" from Stout to Mosher. The Omaha World of January 23, 1889, says: "Representative Majors of Nemaha introduced a very important looking bill. It simply provided for the repeal of chapter 86 of the session laws of 1887. Turning to this chapter a little surprise party is presented. Chapter 86 is the bill passed by the last legislature extending the W. H. B. Stout 'prison contract' to C. W. Mosher. Mr. Majors said to your correspondent that he thought this act would cancel the contract; that the measure was a most iniquitous and corrupt measure, and the state could not too quickly endeavor to right the great wrong. He thought something could be done."

The Herald, Omaha, Friday, March 22, 1889, says: "House Roll 244 is Majors' bill repealing chapter 86 of the session laws of 1887. This affects section 48 of the law as it stands in the compiled statutes, which provides for the extension of the contract of C. W. Mosher for the care and labor of the convicts in the state penitentiary. By this contract 40 cents per day is paid by the state for the care of each convict. The contract was originally made to 'W. H. B. Stout, and was by him transferred and assigned to Mosher. Majors' bill seeks to destroy the act extending this contract ten years beyond the time it was originally to run, which was to October, 1889."

This bill was indefinitely postponed by the house upon report of the committee on March 22, 1889.

His Heart Bowed Down.

He accosted me as I came out of the postoffice on Broadway and wanted to know whether the Broadway cable was the only one now at work. I said there was another on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, running up to High Bridge, and was about passing on when he grabbed me by the arm and said in a whisper:

"Which is the worst?"

"There's no choice," said I shortly, preparing to cross the street.

"Then these New York newspapers are blamed liars, b'gosh, and I don't keener who knows it!" said he.

"What's the matter?" I asked, with interest.

"I've been readin' nothin' lately 'cept 'bout accidents by the deadly trolley an' the bloody cable, and I've been ridin' all over Brooklyn without seein' a darn accident and spent 35 cents on this line without so much as seein' a newsboy hurt. It ain't fair, that's what it ain't." And he shook his head sadly and crossed over and took a Fourth avenue horse car up town.—New York Press.

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The Rochester Post-Express tells of a clergyman whose sermons were of the best, but who was reserved and bashful. "You must be more social," the deacons hinted. To his Sunday school came the children of an orphan asylum. The next Sunday the pastor stalked across the room, and grasping the first hand he came to, which happened to belong to one of the smallest orphans, cried out loudly: "Good morning, my dear sir. How are your father and mother?"

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Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

All Kinds.
Owensboro (Ky.) Messenger: A gentleman of this city who has three charming and beautiful daughters several years ago corked up a bottle of old whisky, saying at the time it should not be opened until one of the three married, when the liquor should be drunk to the health of the bride at the wedding feast. The whisky is now thirteen years old and the girls are still unmarried. What a luscious chance for some thirsty young man.

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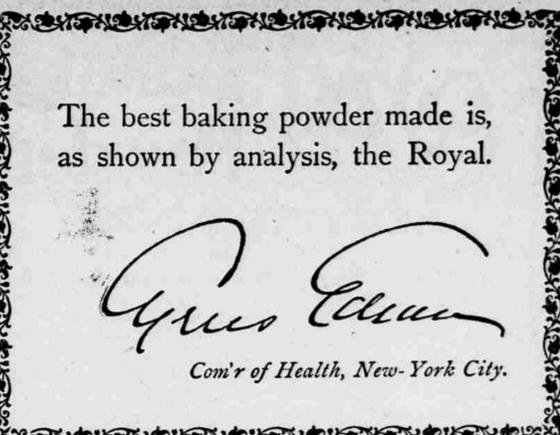
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Flying frogs are common in Borneo.

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Disobedient Turkey.

A recent story in the Youth's Companion reminds a correspondent of another instance in which a tiresome march was relieved by a bit of drollery. Major B. was a severe officer. His command was marching along a hot and dusty road in southern Pennsylvania. Orders were very strict against foraging, but in spite of them a soldier suddenly sprang out of the ranks in pursuit of a fat gobbler standing among the sumac bushes on the roadside.

The turkey started off in a hurry, with the man after him. Major B. called out angrily: "Halt! What do you mean? Halt!"

A few hurried steps and the soldier laid the turkey low with a blow from his rifle barrel.

"There, dum ye!" he exclaimed as he picked it up. "I reckon you'll understand that when the major says halt he means halt!"

Mothers, Save Your Children!
Steketeo's Pin Worm Destroyer is the only sure cure known that effectually destroys the pin worm, the most troublesome worm known. It also destroys all other kinds of worms. There is no remedy that can expel the worms from the stomach or rectum as does Steketeo's Pin Worm Destroyer. For sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of 25c. U. S. postage. Address: G. S. STEKETE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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