

sions upon this subject in all parts of the state.

"Resolved, that we request the next legislature to submit such an amendment to the constitution of the state as will secure to women the right of suffrage."

A protest was submitted by the minority objecting to the renomination of Governor St. John, "believing his candidacy to be obnoxious to a large majority of the republican voters and that it would tend to endanger republican success in a number of counties in the state."

To add to the dissatisfaction caused by the adoption of the prohibition and women suffrage planks at a convention of the W. C. T. Union, held a few weeks later, the following resolution was passed by that body: "Resolved, that the thanks of this union are due to the republican state convention, not only for the renomination of Governor St. John, but also for the recognition of the fact that the time is coming for the men of the state to decide by ballot, whether or not their wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters shall be longer classed with lunatics, paupers, criminals and Chinese."

The two planks created widespread defections in the rank of the republican element.

A political body called the Sons of Herman sprang up in every locality, the object of the order being, primarily, the defeat of prohibition and unqualified opposition to equal suffrage.

Many leading republicans refused to submit to the dictates and platform of the party, and not a few, including Lucian Baker, whose six year term as United States senator from Kansas expired last March, took the stump against the ticket in favor of Charles Robinson, the candidate of the liberal party.

St. John, alone, of the entire ticket, was defeated by his democratic opponent by 8,079 votes. The republican secretary of state was elected by a plurality of 38,811 and a colored man, E. P. Mc-

St. John opened a vigorous campaign in New York state, menacing the success of the republican party. This at once became apparent to the leaders in Kansas and the necessity of his withdrawal from that field became a most important issue, speedily to be accomplished, whatever drastic measures were necessary to the culmination of this object.

James F. Legate, of Leavenworth was selected for this purpose.

An astute aggressive politician, a life long political associate of the prohibition candidate, an accomplished diplomat, unscrupulous as to the means required to attain his object, believing in the axiom that all things are fair in politics, and that the end justified the means.

He reached New York in the early days of October where he was in frequent consultation with the national

Cabe, the first of his race to gain signal recognition on a state ticket in Kansas, secured the office of auditor by 20,130.

Two years previous St. John carried the state by 51,627 over E. G. Ross, whose vote in the United States senate saved President Andrew Johnston from impeachment and who manifested his poetic temperament, by taking the oath of office as Governor of New Mexico, at sunrise, facing the east, in deference to his Mexican constituents, who are ever looking for the coming of Montezuma from that point of the compass. This gubernatorial position was bestowed upon him by President Cleveland.

The decisive defeat of St. John ranked in his breast. The ambition and cherished aspiration of a lifetime, a seat in the upper house of congress, vanished into an oblivious, shadowy past. The election of his democratic competitor, G. W. Glick, he considered a personal affront cast upon him by his erstwhile political associates and revenge became his one dominant, absorbing aim.

He sought and secured the presidential nomination of the prohibition party as a means of satiating his animosity against those who had honored and then cast him down. The motive was so evident that one of his former prohibition lieutenants and political associates, from time immemorial, Albert Griffen, in his paper, the Manhattan Nationalist, paid his compliments to his former chief in the following emphatic terms:

"It is true that St. John is hated, but the reason is, that hundreds of thousands of prohibitionists believe he is a hypocritical scoundrel, who has used a glorious cause to advance his own personal ends and sacrificed it to gratify his own vanity and spleen."

The efforts of the contending hosts in the memorable campaign of 1884 were centered in New York and Ohio, the latter being at that period an "October state" and the slogan, "As goes Ohio, so goes the Union," rendered it the great battle ground.

Hoadly had beaten Foraker for governor, the year previous, by 12,000 majority.

The democratic party could lose Ohio and still gain the presidency by 17 electoral votes. To insure republican success it was necessary to carry both states, hence Herculean efforts were put forth by both factions to secure these strongholds.

committee as well as with Mr. St. John.

Mr. Legate proposed to secure the withdrawal of this candidate from the field or transplanting his operations to Pennsylvania, where his candidacy and vote would be a nullity, in the vast republican majority. The committee fully agreed with him as to the imperative necessity of the course but procrastinated and temporized with Legate. The cause of this mysterious procedure was only cleared up, when he called at head-

quarters, a few days subsequent to the Ohio election. The smoke of battle having cleared up with a satisfactory majority in that state, Mr. Matt Quay in charge of the eastern end of the republican national campaign, informed him that the moral effect of the election would be such that New York would swing into line and could be relied on; that neither Mr. St. John, nor any other party traitor, nor any combination of circumstances could defeat the republican electors in New York and all negotiations were off. Legate is well known for his terse and vigorous language, and dumbfounded for a moment at the culmination of his efforts, he addressed the Pennsylvania senator as follows: "Mr. Quay, I have always heard you spoken of as a consummate scoundrel and liar, I can now corroborate from personal knowledge, the truthfulness of such attributes of your character."

New York gave the Cleveland electors a plurality of 1078. The St. John prohibition vote of 25,006 in that state has never yet been attributed to any deflection in the democratic ranks. The possibility of convicting that party on a charge of aiding and abetting the cause of temperance could no more be justly secured, than the recovery at this date of a drop of water spilled in the desert of Sahara in the days of the crusaders.

The only conclusion we can arrive at, is that a large portion of the prohibition vote for St. John, logically belonged to and would have been cast for the republican candidate, had the personal features of the cause been removed from the empire state.

From the days of John Brown down to Carrie Nation, the sun flower state has furnished a full quota of disturbing elements in state and national affairs.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Aug. 19, 1901.

For over two years J. Sterling Morton has been mentioning the fact that the country roads of Nebraska are next to intolerable. He suggests a practical plan for improving them. The roads are sixty-six feet wide, which is thirty-five feet more than is necessary for a rural road. The sale of this would justify an expenditure for grading and drainage. The roads now are hot-beds for weeds. The plan of the Ex-Secretary should be seriously considered.

The rank and file of Tammany are said to be furious over Croker's lordly ways and residence in England, but all the same it is safe betting they will vote the Tammany ticket as usual. A fury against a boss does not imply any particular desire for good government.—San Francisco Call.

The title "Progressive Democracy" has been taken by a combination which if given its full name would be called a "Demo-Populistic-Silverado-Republican-Bryanite Aggregation," and its emblem would be a donkey posing as a bird.—San Francisco Call.