port of the fraudulent census, and I have no doubt it was only because he had assurance that the thing had outgrown the statute of limitation. (Applause and laughter.) On the way out to Washington and at Washington he never said a word discourteous to me, and our intercourse was pleasant. The truth is, that up to 1891, only a little more than two years ago, there was no controversy between us, and Majors had no cause for complaint about alleged abuse at the hands of The Bee. Most of you doubtless remember that during the Thayer-Boyd contest over the governorship The Bee took the position that Majors, and not Thayer, was the legal executive if Boyd was ineligible. I opposed the nomination of Majors for governor in 1892 because of my conviction that he was unfit for the place and because his conduct during his first term as lieutenant governor was such no honest man could endorse or defend. That is why I opposed Majors two years ago. I wanted the republican party to win in the national campaign of 1892, and I wanted a candidate who could face the people from one end of the state to the other.

MAJORS' WONDERFUL RUN.

Oh, yes, but Mr. Majors' friends say: "Didn't Majors make a good run?" Oh, yes. He was running for lieutenant governor, and he ran 3,090 votes ahead of Crounse—3,079 votes ahead of Crounse. But he ran 5,713 votes behind Raymond, presidential elector; he ran 857 votes behind Eugene Moore for auditor; he ran 531 votes behind Allen for secretary of state. So that he was not running so wonderfully far ahead of the republican ticket, if he did run ahead of Judge Crounse.

And how did that come? In the first place, strenuous efforts were made by the railroad people everywhere to trade votes for Majors. They wanted the lieutenant governor to control the senate and hold legislation in check that was not satisfactory to them. They went to work and issued circulars to democratic employes of the Burlington road to vote for Morton and Majors. They got quite a number of votes that way. Mr. Majors himself passed through the gambling houses of Omaha with one of his associates, and through that party asked the gamblers to support Van Wyck and Majors. Majors thought Van Wyck would be elected governor and then senator, and he would then become governor. That was another method by which they procured votes. But, last of all, everybody must understand that Lorenzo Crounse was pitted against Charles H. Van Wyck, the most popular populist in the state, a splendid stumper, who had a large number of friends in the republican party, and ran 6,500 votes ahead of his ticket. That accounts why Crounse, bearing the brunt of the entire battle, in which Majors was not touched, fell 3,079 votes behind Majors.

Another thing: Mr. Majors has asserted that The Omaha Bee and myself had fought him in 1892 from start to finish, and that, in spite of that fight, he was elected by such a splendid majority. I defy him to show me one line that appeared against him in The Omaha Bee after the protest had appeared against his nomination as candidate for lieutenant governor by the committee. I defy him to show me where in the whole campaign, in any speech that I made, and I made seventeen speeches in various parts of the state, I made the slightest reference to him or his candidacy. He was not being opposed at all, and while I knew that even in Fremont his friends were privately cutting Lorenzo Crounse, I did not make any fight, because I feared the he would defeat Harrison and Crounse both if we undertook to break out of our line at that time. So, then, Mr. Majors' wonderful strength and popularity was simply because nobody fought him and because the railroads were working for him, and because he was running against a man who had been advertised all over as an anarchist.

That is the explanation. Now then, we have had so much said about that unique candidate, Colonel Majors, who modestly assures the people that he will be the best governor Nebraska ever had and points with pride to his work in the legislative halls of congress and in the state legislature.

HIS CAREER IN CONGRESS.

Let us see how he distinguished himself. He was in congress only about three or four months, and during that period there was no possible opportunity for him to do anything of any moment; but he was elected several times to the empty honor of a contingent congressman. Way back in 1870 we elected Joseph LaMasters as a contingent congressman; that is, we elected a man who was deputed to go to Washington and see whether or not congress would allow us an additional member in case we were entitled to more congressional representation than was shown by the national census. Mr. LaMaster did not go to Washington. We elected Hon. Patrick O. Hawes to the same position. He did go to Washington. He went there several times, and secured admission to the floor. He had a good thing. It afforded him an opportunity for lobbying and gave him a chance to make himself prominent and distinguished; but he did not succeed in getting a seat in congress, with the salary and perquisites attached. Later on we elected Mr. Majors, and what does the record show? Mr. Majors was elected in 1880, and he pushed his claim with vigor. On April 1, 1882, the judiciary committee, of which Mr. Thomas B. Reed was chariman, made a report recommending that he be seated. On April 11 of the same year, however, the fraud perpetrated by Majors was discovered, whereupon the house of representatives passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the clerk of this house be and he is hereby required to furnish a printed copy of this report, including the evidence, to each of the following officers: The district attorney of the District of Columbia, the attorney general of the United States and the governor of the state of Nebraska, that they may take such action as they may deem suitable to the gravity of the wrongs committed by the persons whose conduct is in this conclusion set forth.

The investigation made by the judiciary committee was very exhaustive, reported to the house as follows:

"The conclusion that we arrived at was that Thomas J. Majors is responsible for the misinformation which induced the committee to make the report on the 1st of April, 1882; that he was aided therein by S. J. Alexander, secretary of the state of Nebraska, by Pat O. Hawes, Dr. P. Schwenk and George H. Roberts. We ask the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, Since the report of the committee on judiciary in favor of seating Mr. Majors as an additional member of the house of representatives from Nebraska was made to the house, doubts have arisen as to whether what was presented to the committee as a duly certified copy of the census of that state for the year 1872 was not in fact its census of 1874, and whether any census of that state had been taken and compiled for 1872; and

Whereas, The basis of that report was the opinion that the aggregate population of Nebraska, shown by the certified copy of the census produced, was its population for 1872, and not for 1874;

Resolved, That said bill be recommitted to the committee of the judiciary, with power to send for persons and papers, to learn facts touching this matter, and that it report at its earliest convenience at any time how this misinformation occurred and who is responsible therefor.

HOW THE TRICK WAS TURNED.

"The wrongs complained of were these: In order to make the argument good in favor of an additional member from Nebraska it proved beyond controversy that the census of that state taken by the United States in 1870 was grossly wrong; that it had been imperfectly taken, and that had it been correctly taken the state would have been entitled to two members in this house instead of one.

"The proof submitted to make that claim good was what purported to be a census taken by the state in 1872, and certified by the secretary of that state. It turns out and is proved beyond controversy that the census so certified was the census of 1874, and that '4' in the certificate of the secretary of state was changed to a '2,' in order to make it appear that it was the census taken two years nearer the time of the United States census of 1870 than it was actually taken.

"The committee, upon the evidence before them, have reported that Mr. Majors made that change, and the argument and reasons of the committee for that report are contained in the report submitted to the house. They also find that Mr. Hawes aided Majors in concealing that change after he knew it was made.

"The substance of that part of the testimony is this: Hawes swears that he was called on by Majors to make an affidavit that that was the census of 1872; that he told Majors that it was 'so called,' and that was all he knew about it; that Majors said, 'Very well; that is all I want to know.' Hawes made the affidavit, and when we asked him why he did not explain that it was 'so called' he undertook to avoid it by this kind of testimony: He says, 'It was begun in 1872 and taken all the way along up to 1874; and we called it 1872, like you call a public building commenced this year (1882) and not finished till ten years from now a building of 1882.'

"The way Mr. Schwenk became connected with it was this: After the committee made its report (it was before we had discovered this imposition) upon inquiry about the state census of 1871, Mr. Alexander was called upon and certified that there was no census taken in 1871. He sent an official certificate, over the seal of the state, that there was no census taken till 1872, of which we had a certified copy, over the signature of his predecessor and the state seal. It turned out that Alexander had prior to that time telegraphed to Mr. Majors that there was no state census taken till 1874. Majors, finding that trouble, sent Schwenk as a messenger to Alexander with a letter, and the product of it all was that Alexander copied the old bogus census which we had in print before us and certified it to be the census of 1872. He swears that when he certified it he refused to put in the year, telling Schwenk that he did not know that that was the right year, but he swore that he knew it might be filled up to suit the case; that he supposed Mr. Majors had evidence enough here in which he could fill the blank.

"Schwenk swears that he delivered it to Majors in blank. It was delivered to us filled up. Majors swears that he received it filled up; but all agree that it was not filled up when it left the secretary of state's office. The handwriting shows that it was not filled up by Alexander before it left with the great seal of Nebraska on it. When Majors found out that we had the official report of this man Alexander, published last year, that it was the census of 1874, and that there was no census of 1872 taken; that we had it printed in six books, four of them published by authority of the state of Nebraska, that it was the census of 1874; finding that they were about to be discovered, he (Majors) went out to see Alexander. Schwenk wrote to him from here to Lincoln, Neb., a letter, the vile language of which I will not quote, but the substance of which was a request that Alexander copy off the old, false certificate, and make it conform to what it really was in print; that here Hawes' affidavit would make it a plausible thing, and to say nothing about it, that he and Majors might not be caught in any contradiction of each other. And he asked him to burn that letter. That letter was by fatality preserved, and it got into the hands of the committee."

Now, here is another case of "burn that letter"—but the letter was not burned. (Applause and laughter.)

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote. And then, to clinch the matter, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were adopted and the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

MAJORS AS A LEGISLATOR.

Now, then, fellow citizens, do you think that a man who would perpetrate such a fraud upon congress and scandalize and stigmatize this state is a fit person to be entrusted with the position of governor of the state of Nebraska? Is he a fit person to rule this commonwealth? And yet, I want to say, while Mr. Majors claims that he had been pursued, The Bee never published the matter contained in these reports. It scarcely even alluded to them; it was regarded as something gone by until he sought to become the candidate for governor. Now, then, let us see what kind of a statesman Mr. Majors is. I refer you now to his legislative career. Mr. Majors was a member of the state senate in 1887 and this is his record. It is not very voluminous, and it will not keep you very long. As a member of the state senate in 1887 Mr. Majors introduced three bills during that session: Senate file No. 69, providing for the publication of the session laws in one or two newspapers in every county in the state. Referred to a committee and never heard from again. Senate file No. 77, authorizing counties, precincts, townships and school districts to compromise their indebtedness.

Here is the official copy of the original bill. Remember, Colonel Majors has had the hardihood to come before the people of our city and before the people of this state as the champion of the public credit, who would sustain the reputation of Nebraska as a debt-paying state, and this is the bill that he introduced in the legislature in 1887:

Senate file No. 77: A Bill for an Act to Authorize Counties, Precincts, Townships, or Towns, Cities, Villages and School Districts to Compromise Their Indebtedness and Issue New Bonds Therefor.

Section 1. That any county, precinct, township, or town, city, village or school district is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise its indebtedness in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Whenever the county commissioners of any county, the city council of any city, the board of trustees of any village, or the school board of any school district shall be satisfied by a petition, or otherwise ("otherwise" you must notice that means "in any way") that any such county, precinct, township or town, city, village or school district, is unable to pay in full its indebtedness, and that a majority of the taxpayers of such county, precinct, township or town, city, village or school district desire to compromise such indebtedness, they are hereby empowered to enter into negotiations with the holder or holders of any such indebtedness of whatever form for scaling, discontinuing or compromising the same.

Just think of it! Here is the great champion of public credit, that sought to engraft a law on the statutes of Nebraska by which the county commissioners, precinct officials, township or city officials, could at any time when they thought best in their own sweet way, make proposition to scale the public debt, to repudiate it, or to compromise it. Well, now, if any populist had ever offered any such proposition he would be denounced, of course, as a repudiator. Here is a republican, and a man who has been chosen as the representative of the party that denounces repudiation of public debts as a crime, whether contracted by states or counties or towns, proposing in a bill that the local officials of any county, precinct, township, or city or school district, shall have the right to scale the public debt or repudiate it; and yet he stands up here and wants you to vote for him in order to keep up the public credit of Nebraska. (Applause.)

What more did he do in regard to sustaining the public credit?

Senate file No. 171, to require corporations, firms and individuals transacting a banking business to make reports of their resources and liabilities to the auditor of public accounts, to provide for the examination of the affairs of such banking institutions and to fix a minimum capital for the transaction of banking business; punish the receiving of deposits by insolvent banking institutions, etc., was introduced in the senate and passed that body. It was received in the house on March 5. On March 27 the bill was passed by a vote of 68 to 3, Majors being one of the three to vote against the bill.

Here was a bill providing against wildcat banking and fraud on innocent depositors. The only safeguard that the people of this state have had thrown around them; enacted by a republican legislature and became a law in spite of Majors' vote against it. (Applause.)

Now, then, what more did he do? Senate file 202, to amend section 118, Title vii, Code of Civil Procedure, simply permits attorneys who are notaries public to swear their clients to legal papers. This bill became a law. That is the only bill he introduced in that whole session that became a law. He only introduced three bills and one resolution: "Resolved, That the doorkeeper and postmaster be allowed their chairs for faithful services during the session." That resolution carried. (Laughter.) There is the work of the whole session of 1887 by Thomas J. Majors, candidate for governor of Nebraska, who boasts that he is a statesman. (Laughter.)

HIS WORK IN 1889.

Now, then, we come to 1889, and we have not got much more than that, because it is about all of the same caliber. In 1889 Majors was a member of the house. He introduced one joint resolution relative to state warrants, asking the supreme court for an opinion on the question as to whether state warrants are state security. He introduced house roll 244, repealing chapter 86 of the Compiled Statutes of 1887. But this was a buncombe bill introduced to repeal a bill giving W. N. B. Stout a ten-year extension on the prison contract. It is a custom in the legislature of Nebraska for patriots who want to hold up somebody to introduce just such bills. The bill of course never became a law.

There were bills introduced at the preceding session to make gambling a felony, when we had a big fight with Majors as one of the leaders of the crowd that wanted to defeat the anti-gambling bill. At every session succeeding each other the same or similar bills would be introduced, and then the gamblers would raise a pot, and the bill slammed into the pigeon hole and never resurrected.

Now, then, besides these two bills, Majors introduced house roll 302, to amend section 1 of article vii, chapter 7 of the Compiled Statutes, entitled "Revenues." The original section provides that if any township, precinct, incorporated city or village in this state shall issue any bond to aid in the construction or completion of any work of internal improvement, the revenue arising from the taxation of such improvements shall be set apart forever to pay the interest and principal of the bond until the same shall be fully paid. Now, that is all there was in that wonderful bill that Majors got through.

Another, and the last of his statesmanlike measures, was to amend house roll No. 451, to amend the laws relating to game and fish. During that session of the legislature Majors was the chairman of the committee on fish and game. To that Mr. Watson, the speaker, had assigned him, because he knew that he was a good man to catch suckers with (laughter) and that he was a good man at poker, so that he could play a game whenever he wanted to. That's what made him chairman on fish and game. The bill relating to the catching of fish with hook and line and the joint resolution were passed. The second bill was indefinitely postponed. So he succeeded in 1889 in passing two bills and one resolution. Altogether, in the two sessions in which Majors was a member of the legislature, he succeeded in passing three bills and two resolutions; one of those resolutions donating the chair to the postmaster and doorkeeper of the state senate. There is the wonderful work of that statesman, Thomas J. Majors, I compiled from the records, and any man that can find anything else there will be worthy a big premium.

WHEN A SENATOR WAS STOLEN.

I have not the time to go through his record on the maximum rate bill. There were a great many gyrations by him at that time, but I am going now to show what Majors' record is as lieutenant governor, and see whether or not the course The Bee has pursued and my action in resigning from the national committee were not thoroughly justified.

Majors, as lieutenant governor, presided over the legislature in 1891 and up to 1893. The methods which prevailed in the organization of the state senate in 1893 fittingly illustrate the interference of the corporations in legislative affairs of Nebraska. But we will go back first to 1891. That was in the famous session that they had the big fight over the maximum rate bill. We reach the question whether or not Mr. Majors is censurable for the abduction of this man Taylor. It was in this session that the deadlock occurred over the passage of the maximum rate bill, and during that deadlock, which lasted seventy-five hours, this man Taylor was permitted to quietly get out, go away from Lincoln and pass out of the state, first to Illinois and then to Oregon. Mr. Majors has publicly denied and called God to witness that he knew nothing about this, but it was something very remarkable that he was not aware that this man was going out of his reach in that senate, when he was so anxious and showed by his rulings the greatest anxiety to prevent that deadlock from being broken, and to complete the work which the corporations had set out to do, namely, the defeat of the maximum rate bill.

We all admit that there are legitimate ways of filibustering and defeating legislation, and there are illegitimate ways. In the legitimate course of parliamentary procedure, men may pursue certain tactics that would prevent the majority from overriding minorities, and also may delay and side-track legislation by perfectly legitimate usage. But here was a case perhaps without a parallel in the annals of the United States. Here was the state senate in actual session, its members convened to pass laws for the people of Nebraska, and here a member of that body was abducted and carried away to another state, taken out of the reach of the sergeant-at-arms and kept away for the remainder of the session, for the purpose of defeating a law. Now, can anybody think of anything any more criminal? The men who make your laws are the representatives of the people, and when anybody undertakes to destroy the legislative functions of the people, when anybody undertakes to abduct members of the legislature, he commits a high crime. It is as high a crime as treason itself. You need not levy war against a state and destroy it; you can destroy it by just such methods, without firing a gun.

What did Majors say? I find as a part of a Lincoln paper, the organ of the Burlington road, that I suppressed a part of Majors' speech at the republican state convention. The truth is that I never saw it until it was in print, but I will give you the benefit of his utterances as printed here. Majors' exact language was, referring to the charge: "As God is my judge, I did not. I know nothing about it, but had it been in my power I would have spirited away every populist member of that legislature." Now just think of a man sitting in the high seat—of the president of the senate—saying that he would have gloried if all the members of the populist party in that body had been spirited away and abducted, criminally carried away from the state house. Could you think of anything more seditious or anarchistic from a public man and from a man who aspires to be the chief executive, the man who is to execute the laws made by our legislature, the man who is to be vested with the veto power? That man publicly declared that he would have rejoiced if somebody had bribed the other members of the populist party and carried them away bodily out of the state? I say that it is the most anarchistic utterance that has ever been heard in any public body, and the disgrace of the republican party is that they applauded this man to the echo, unthinking, not realizing what an enormity it was for him to make such a declaration in a public body presuming to represent the republican sentiment of the state of Nebraska.

WHEN HE SIGNED THE VOUCHER.

Now, then, the evidence shows all along the lines, Mr. Majors' private secretary was Walt M. Seely; he was the confident of Taylor; he accompanied him out of that senate chamber; he was along with him in the town; he finally procured, by the signature of Majors, a false certificate, a voucher, in the name of the absconded senator, for the amount of $75, under the presumption that that man was entitled to the balance of that money; that he was entitled to the $75 to pay him for the services rendered as member of the state senate. Now, Mr. Majors makes this explanation: He says that that man was entitled to that pay, because the constitution says that any member shall be entitled to in a session of sixty days to $300, and no more. The constitution does not limit the session to sixty days. It limits the pay to $300, even if the session should last twice sixty days. And Majors had the audacity to say to a great convention of intelligent republicans who are within the reach of the journals of the two house, that this man had served sixty-three days, and that on the sixty-third day he had already passed the limit of the $300, and therefore, was entitled to the money. The record shows that Taylor disappeared on the fifty-third day of the session. Now, the record is a good deal more veracious than Mr. Majors. When Mr. Majors runs against the printed records of the state senate he runs against a solid wall. Supposing that the man had been entitled to full pay, how could Majors pretend that he could issue a certificate to Mr. Seely, his private secretary, for the unexpired time, when that man had run away, and when the sergeant-at-arms had been dispatched after him; when he, Majors, knew all about the man's having absconded—how could he issue a certificate that the man had served through the whole session? The whole session lasted only until the sixty-fourth day. That is the record. It is the most scandalous misdemeanor that a public officer has ever committed in this state. The state auditor or the state treasurer may excuse himself on having a great deal of work to do, and that with the multiplicity of papers that he has to sign he has made a mistake; but this man had only thirty-three members of the senate and the few employes of the senate to sign for, and he certainly knew just what he was doing and he cannot escape the responsibility. I, for one, will not stand up before the people of this state and advocate the election of a man who, under his oath of office, swearing to high heaven that he would do his duty, would certify to a fraudulent voucher, and then put it in the hands of a boodle secretary to be taken and pocketed. I have in my possession the letter of Taylor that denies that he ever got a penny of that money, and the voucher, certified by Majors, is entirely in the handwriting of Seely, and it is written upon the blank of the lieutenant governor. How could Mr. Taylor in Oregon have gotten this blank? He got it, of course, from the lieutenant governor's private chamber.

HIS PRIVATE OIL ROOM.

And here let me call your attention to another matter. We have had a great deal of lobbying and bad work at the state capitol. I admit that in every state capitol there is a great deal of corruption, a great deal of venality and a great deal of logrolling that is irregular or criminal; but never in the history of Nebraska did a lieutenant governor convert the chamber assigned to him in his capacity as presiding officer of the senate into what we call an "oil room"—convert it into a barroom, a gambling room, put in there a whole lot of bottles, decanters, jugs with liquors, and supply the members of the senate who are of his stripe with Yale lock keys to get in there, and all the other outside lobbyists who were working the senators and manipulating them during the session of the legislature to promote the interests and schemes of jobbers and corporations.

Fellow citizens, do you think a man who would thus demean himself in a position of honor is fit to be crowned chief executive of this commonwealth by your suffrages? Is it not an insult that any reputable, self-respecting American citizen should be asked to vote for such a man? Is it not the duty of every American citizen to consider his vote as a sacred trust, transmitted by the founders of this republic for the purpose of perpetuating free institutions?

HIS FRAUDULENT NOMINATION.

But my republican friends have asserted that Mr. Majors was legally nominated; that he was nominated by a convention of republican delegates, and, having received that nomination in a legal manner, he is entitled to the support of every good republican. Now, I deny in toto that he was legally nominated. It is a notorious fact that the sixty delegates from Lancaster county, by whose votes he was nominated, did not have their credentials from the republicans of Lancaster county. They had their credentials through the instrumentality of the political satraps of the Burlington road. The convention that met in Lincoln to select those delegates nominated a county ticket and legislative ticket, and then empowered the candidate for lieutenant governor, Mr. Moore, to select the delegates to the state convention. If he had selected those delegates then and there, and submitted them to the convention, they would have been legally nominated and elected, but he did not do that. He let that convention adjourn without submitting a name, and he waited for more than two weeks, until these jugglers and tricksters who were setting up the job to nominate Majors had gotten in a delegation that they could manipulate and they could use. Now, I say, whatever is begotten in fraud vitiates all contracts. This delegation, without which Majors could not have been nominated, was a fraud, and had no existence under the rules of political bodies.

Furthermore, I charge that Majors was nominated by bribery. There were any number of delegates—and I get it directly from Mr. Jack MacColl himself—whose fares were paid by Mr. MacColl from different sections of the state, and they were bought up the night before the convention in some manner, with money, with annual passes, or with pledges or promises of rebates, whatever it may be. They were turned over, they were bought, and the nomination was bought, and I denounce it as one of the most disgraceful things that ever happened in the state of Nebraska. (Applause.) When a man procures his nomination in that manner, no man, no matter what kind of a partisan he may be, is bound to support him. He is absolved. The fraud absolves all things.

But, leaving that out of sight, I want to appeal to you as a matter of state pride, whether you are going to elect a man who has so forgotten himself in public bodies as to use language not fit for any decent man to repeat to another. You have heard what the committee, of which Thomas B. Reed was chairman, reported, that the letter which Mr. Majors wrote contained matter that was too vile for any man to print or publish. Down in Nebraska City, I think a year or a year and a half ago, a banquet was given, at which Mr. Majors was present, and he made a banquting speech that was so filthy and low that he had to send out the waiter girls from the room; it was so low and vile that no man dared to repeat it after the banquet was over. The same thing was done by him at Lincoln at a banquet given by the Manufacturers and Consumers association. Now, a man who is so addicted to such language, such coarse, loathsome expressions, is not the kind of a man that should be elevated to a position which is bestowed in other states only on men of the highest moral quality. I trust, fellow citizens, that you will see to it that the state is not to be disgraced by any man in the governor's chair who ever makes a speech or even in private will use language that is unfit for any other man to repeat.

APPEALS AS A REPUBLICAN.

I have stated at the outset that I want to appeal to the republicans, and to the young republicans in particular, and I want before closing to say to you that I feel deeply interested. I have lived in the state of Nebraska now thirty-one years. I was a republican when it meant something to be a republican. The first time any man struck me down was in Tennessee, in 1859, when I uttered free soil sentiments that seemed to be contrary to the popular spirit of that section. I lived in the south as a union man, coming right out of the Western Reserve, where republicanism was cradled, and lived down there among votaries of secession until the war broke out. I have been in the field. My friend here, a young man, who was in his swaddling clothes about that time, has sneeringly remarked that my war experience was behind some telegrapher's table, protected from all danger. I want to say that I went with General Fremont and his staff through the entire campaign of West Virginia; that many a time I sat alone upon the rock surrounded by guerrillas, and have been where any moment my life was imperiled. I was with General Pope in his entire campaign, beginning at Warrentown and ending at Bull Run, participating in the battle, and was on the battlefield, lying among the dead men and dead horses through three nights and three days, and I think that I know what the men who were the blue fought for. I sent the emancipation proclamation out of Mr. Lincoln's office with my own hands by telegraph on the day when it was issued. (Applause). And I was associated with the men who were loyal and true to the flag that were found in the Military Telegraph corps, and selected particularly because they could be trusted and placed in a spot where it required not only the capacity, but the loyalty of the citizen and the man. Now, in all that, in all these years, I have been a republican, and I have proved my republicanism in a thousand places.

Now, then, I appeal to you as republicans. The men of 1776 and the men of 1861, protected by the free government under which we live, with the bayonet and the bullet. It is for you now to come forward and protect it with the ballot. Ballots are omnipotent in the campaigns that we wage now, but the issue is just as important; it is just as important that liberty, equality and the right of the people to rule themselves shall be preserved as it ever was during any period in the history of this republic. The republican party in Nebraska for some years past has simply been registering the orders of the corporate power.

No man dares to run for any important office in the state of Nebraska on any of the tickets, excepting possibly on the populist, without first ascertaining whether or not it would be offensive to the railroad managers for him to be a candidate. Now, it is not for us to be ruled by anybody except our consciences. It is for us, on the contrary, to do our duty as citizens of the state.

STANDS SQUARELY FOR HOLCOMB.

But what shall we do to be saved? Shall we vote against the republican candidate and for the populist? That is the issue that presents itself squarely. Judge Holcomb is the candidate with whom Majors can be beaten, and no other man can possibly come now into the field and get the majority of the votes. It is a square issue now between Majors and Holcomb; and, as between a clean, honest, straightforward citizen, against whom no man up to this time has been able to prefer a charge of dishonesty, directly or by insinuation, or imputation, I say, I am for Holcomb. (Applause.)

Some of my republican friends have said that Holcomb was a copperhead during the war, that he was a disloyal citizen. Well, I am sorry to admit that he was about the time, as I know it—he was in arms; he was 3 years old about that time. (Laughter and applause.) He was 2 years old when the war was over, and I cannot tell how much he did to help the rebels in the south. I have not been able to find out. (Laughter.) The truth is that almost anything will be charged. But let us compare the men. Here is Colonel Majors, who says he is going to maintain the credit of the state, and here is Judge Holcomb, who does not say it in so many words, but whose life, whose actions, whose conduct is a guaranty that the state is going to have a conservative man in the chair, and a clean man, and that cannot be said of his opponent. (Applause.)

What shall we do? Shall these young republicans in this state, and the older republicans whose battle cry was free soil, free speech, free man and Fremont? Shall we now destroy the state just because a man wears a republican label? Sailing under a false flag, and who should sail under a different flag altogether? He should have a locomotive or cow catcher. (Laughter and applause.)

We must now put down the rebellion again, but in a different form. The speeches that are to be made to you will all be appeals to the glories of the republican party, what it has achieved in the past, all the magnificent monuments it has erected to the memory of the great men that fought and shed their life blood for the nation. We all agree on that; we are all in favor of revering the memory of Grant, the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the memory of Garfield, and the memories of all the patriotic soldiers, Sherman and Sheridan, all of them, regardless of creed and regardless of party. But shall we surrender the state to public thieves? (Cries of No, no.) That is the question.

Why, within the last forty-eight hours we have been told that Governor Crounse, by his economic management, has succeeded in reducing the expenses of the state institutions $54,000 this year. Worth, what does that signify? It signifies that the institutions might have been managed under preceding administrations, if these impeached state officers had been acting honestly, at $54,000 less than they were managed. But what will it be under Majors, with all the old boodle men coming back to their old places? Oh, Yes.

INTEREST OF THE CORPORATIONS.

I met a traveler today, and he said to me: "A gentleman who called upon me yesterday denounced you very much." And I said: "Who was he?"

"Well," he says, "he was the agent of the Standard Oil company," (laughter) "and he says that he is opposed to you because you are down on Majors. He says you didn't treat the Standard Oil people right when you denounced the oil inspection."

Well, there is where the shoe pinches. You may depend on it that the Standard Oil company and every corporation, big or little, deplore the danger to which this state is going to be subjected by the election of a man by the name of Holcomb. But what danger is there after all? They tell us the credit of this state will suffer so terribly. Several gentlemen met in Lincoln two or three days ago styling themselves the executive committee of the commercial travelers, and they passed a resolution that they wanted the credit of the state upheld and Majors elected. Those gentlemen had not seen that little bill that Majors introduced repudiating public debts. Probably if that bill had been seen by them they would not have made Mr. Majors out so much of a great man to protect our credit.

But what makes the credit of a man? His ability to pay. What makes the credit of a state? The ability of a state to meet its obligations. If we had had a good crop this year with fifty or sixty million dollars coming in for corn and hay, the credit of Nebraska would have been away up. But these gentlemen point to the fact that there are several precincts in this state that cannot sell their bonds at the present time, that the credit of the state is impaired by the fear that a populist would become governor of Nebraska. Just think of it! And about six months ago, when nobody dreamed about a populist expecting to become governor, there were several counties in this state that could not sell their bonds, either. We had a republican governor, and he is still at Lincoln.

Gives us good and honest men in the state house, cut down your appropriations, save the people from extraordinary taxation, and give us a providentially good crop, and you may rest assured that the credit of Nebraska will be as good as that of any other state in the west. (Applause.)

STAND FIRM AND WIN.

In conclusion, let me express the hope that these pernicious influences that will be exerted from one end of the state to the other between now and election day in all forms and shapes, in the shape of annual passes, in the shape of rebates, in the shape of promises of preferment, in the shape of promises of employment, in the shape of downright boodle, will have no influence upon the freemen of this state, and particularly upon the true republicans. Let republicans of Nebraska administer a rebuke to railroadism and boodleism and we will have a clean ticket in 1896, and we will redeem the state. Just look back a little bit. In 1888 Harrison had 108,000 votes in this state. Since then 25,000 republicans have dropped out of line. In 1892 Harrison only carried Nebraska by 4,970 odd votes. In 1892 there were 24,440 democrats that voted their straight democratic ticket. If 5,000 of those had been drawn the other way the state would have gone against Harrison. What hope is there of redeeming the state for republicans if you endorse bribery, perjury and rank fraud, and go to the people afterwards with a demand for their confidence?

My firm conviction is that the republican party can only be saved by standing up this year for Nebraska against the corporate satraps who seek to crush out every vestige of liberty and home rule through the corrupt use of party machinery and political mercenaries who wear the party livery.

If republicans of Nebraska possess the courage and patriotism of the founders of the grand old party they will rise in their might and proclaim that the railroads must keep hands off, and when they have their hands off we shall have free government and we shall have honest government.

THE JACKKNIFE.

A Queer New York Building that is Only Three Feet Wide.

The heart of the nursery child would be quite carried away by a glance at a building at the corner of Gold and Platt streets, says the New York Sun. It is long enough and tall enough for human habitation, but its width suggests the thought that it may have been intended for one of Mother Goose's children. For all the world it looks like a big toy house. Fancy for a moment how incongruous is the appearance of a three-story building 120 feet in depth and three feet wide. Those are the dimensions of the house at 17 Gold street from the rear on Platt street. The building is somewhat wider in front—that is, it is wide enough to let a man go through a door and wedge himself against a bar on the inside. Once inside, he finds himself in a room that narrows down almost to a point. It is like looking down a long, narrow triangle from the base to the apex. So far as is known it is the narrowest room in New York.

Years ago it was a public house, famous with local politicians and known as a favorite resort for sporting men. The rooms on the second story were few and small, but were large enough for a small poker party or a close conference. "Prince John" Van Buren entertained his friends there in "gallus" style, and many a campaign well laid in those rooms was carried to a successful end. In later years the place was frequented by the best class of merchants, as business grew about on all sides.

The first or ground floor is now used as a saloon. The two upper stories are used for living purposes. It is like living in a cupboard. The rooms are like corners of a cigar box. A fair-sized hallway would take all the rooms between the two halls, but, as any hallway is out of the question, the rooms are connected by doors which leave no space on the sides. In the parlor of one suit there is an upright piano that is set against the wall and reaches to the center of the room. The stove in the kitchen, where the building grows narrower, reaches from wall to wall. If the furniture was proportionate to the size of the rooms the place would look like a doll's house.

Improvement in Electric Bells.

One of the most objectionable qualities of the electric bell is its uniform noisiness and shrilliness. There are many places in which an alarm of a less aggressive and peremptory nature is desirable, and it is surprising that a "quiet" electric bell has not been manufactured for use in offices, hotels or private houses. The bell can be adjusted to make as much or as little noise as may be needed. Its principal feature is that it can be used either as a slow striking bell, a single stroke bell or as an ordinary trembling bell, according to the way it is connected on.

Buried with His Hobby

There is no accounting for tastes! A dentist died in a rural town in England a few days ago, after spending over fifty years in pulling the molars of his fellow citizens. He had made it a hobby to keep all the teeth which he had drawn in the course of his professional career, and took great pride in the collection. When his will was opened it was found that he had ordered the collection of teeth to be placed with him in his coffin for burial. His heirs fulfilled his command, and almost 30,000 teeth were put into the coffin with the dead dentist. If some archaeologist of a future century shall happen to open that grave he will have "food for thought" and some difficulty perhaps in explaining the presence of so many teeth.

PRESIDENTS AT PLAY.

Outdoor Sports in Which the Chief Magistrates Have Found Recreation.

When President Cleveland goes to his summer home on Buzzard's bay he takes a few short fishing trips, but beyond that he indulges in no sports, says the New York Sun. It is when he is living in Washington that he goes on his more important shooting or fishing expeditions. He usually does his gunning on the shores of the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay. He likes duck shooting. His trips sometimes last a week, and during part of that time he may be inaccessible by mail or telegraph. His hunting ground is substantially the same that Benjamin Harrison used, and constitutes what may be termed the great presidential game preserve. It lies south of Washington, and takes in the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay to the sea. The game includes wild ducks (among which are canvasbacks), quail, pheasants and snipe, and occasionally wild turkeys. If a president is a true fisherman and will fish with only the rod and reel he may go upon the outskirts of the presidential preserve and find streams where trout are tolerably numerous.

From the beginning of the government presidents have used these grounds for their exploits with rod and gun. General Washington, living at Mount Vernon, knew every inch of the land for miles up and down the river. In his younger days he was a thorough sportsman, but after he became president there is no record of his shooting or fishing. President Harrison's first experience in the preserve was when he distinguished himself by shooting a negro's pig under the impression that he was firing at a raccoon. He offered to pay for the animal, but the owner considered that the accident was a compliment to him and declined to accept remuneration. President Harrison afterwards proved that he was a good shot. He could undergo unusual fatigue and hardship and even shot ducks from a sink box, which, as every sportsman knows, is a very uncomfortable thing to do. He never rode horseback, and for field sports he had no taste whatever.

When President Cleveland goes to the seashore he does not indulge in swimming, although some of his predecessors have been very tolerable swimmers. John Quincy Adams, next to Benjamin Franklin, was the greatest of swimmers among public men. In winter, when he was president, he used to take long, solitary walks up Pennsylvania avenue and around by the capitol every morning before daylight, returning to the white house just as the day was dawning. In summer his walk was in the opposite direction. Going up above Georgetown he would there undress and plunge into the Potomac for a swim.

A president when he indulges in recreation must take it quickly, for he is seldom so situated that he can have a prolonged vacation. President Arthur was about the last president who took a complete vacation. One summer he and General Phil Sheridan went out to the Yellowstone region. They camped out, hunted and fished, and were often 100 miles from civilization. This was his only prolonged vacation. He was, however, very fond of taking short fishing trips. He handled his rod well and loved angling for bass and trout. Among fishing presidents he ranked first. When he was on one of his official trips in the south a fishing club at Louisville presented him with a beautiful rod with a German silver reel, on which were engraved Izaak Walton's famous words about his love for all good fishermen as a gentle, kindly race of men. It is doubtful whether he ever received a gift that pleased him more than this.

His predecessor, Garfield, could shoot tolerably, but never fished. General Garfield was a boy in his love of other sports. For some years the old National Baseball club boasted of him as one of its honorary members. He was a constant attendant at the games and he knew the players personally, and he used to play himself sometimes when he was on the farm at Mentor. He was a billiard player also and when he came into the white house the billiard room in the basement, which had fallen into neglect and had not been used for several administrations, was renovated and a new table was put in. Here he used to play nearly every afternoon. He handled a cue well and was especially expert at pin pool. He was an excellent horseman.

All the earlier presidents were horseback riders. Horseback riding afforded an easier way of traveling than a stage coach, for the roads were almost universally bad, and the coaches were built without much regard to the passenger's comfort. Washington was undoubtedly the best rider among the presidents and he enjoyed the exercise greatly. He had little time to indulge the taste after he became general of the army and was too old for hard riding after he retired from the presidency, but before that he was one of the most enthusiastic fox hunters in a fox hunting country. His diary relates how he cut fox paths through the woods in Mount Vernon, how he "catched" three foxes in one day and how much interest he took in his pack of hounds. Some of these were imported. "Sweetlips" is one that Washington mentions several times. There is no record that he ever was a fisherman.

The gentle Madison, on the other hand, was no sportsman. His ways were those of the student and he lived the simple life of a country gentleman without engaging in any of the sports that interested his neighbors. His friend and mentor, Jefferson, who lived twenty-five miles away, was more versatile. He rode a great deal and much of his riding was for pleasure. It is probable that Jefferson did some shoo