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LET THE TRUTH BE KNOWN.

OMAHA, Oct. 25.—Hon. Charles H. Morrill, Chairman Republican State Central Committee: Dear Sir—In tendering my resignation to the late republican state convention as member of the national committee I preferred grave charges against Thomas J. Majors, the candidate for governor, affecting his official integrity and conduct which should be held in honor and trust.

These charges so far made by the supporters of Colonel Majors from the stump and in the press have been attempts to impugn my motives and to assail my veracity. Colonel Majors himself has not met these accusations squarely, but has simply sought to counteract their effect by misquoting public records and throwing dust to cover his own tracks.

Now, these charges are either true or they are false. If true no conscientious republican, however much he may be devoted to his party principles, can cast his vote for Thomas J. Majors. If they are false and Mr. Majors has been wrongfully accused and slandered, he should not rest under this terrible arraignment. Manifestly it was the duty of the republican state committee to institute a searching inquiry and present proofs to the voters of this state that would exonerate and vindicate their standard bearer.

Inasmuch as I have taken the responsibility of pointing out the indelible spots in the official career of Mr. Majors, I now make you the following proposition:

Let the charges be submitted for investigation to the following named Protestant clergymen, six of whom are republicans and none of whom is a populist, namely: Rev. Frank Crane of the First Methodist church, Rev. Dr. John Gordon of the Westminster Presbyterian church, Rev. A. J. Turkle of the Lutheran church, Rev. Newton Mann of the Unitarian church, Rev. Charles W. Salvage of the People's Church, Rev. S. W. Butler of the Congregational church and Rev. J. L. Hultman of the Swedish Mission church.

If either of these clergymen declines to act then his place shall be filled by any clergyman designated by the others. The scope of their investigation shall be confined to the following subjects:

1. The conduct of Thomas J. Majors as contingent congressman in connection with the forged census returns as reported by the house judiciary committee of which Hon. Thomas B. Reed was chairman.

2. The conduct of Thomas J. Majors in certifying to a fraudulent voucher made payable to Senator Taylor after he had absconded from the state, and also the duplicity of Mr. Majors in publicly asserting that Taylor had served sixty-three days of the session, excluding Sundays.

3. The conduct of Thomas J. Majors in converting the lieutenant governor's office adjacent to the senate chamber into a dram shop and resort for the lobbyists while the legislature was in session.

The investigation to be conducted with open doors and all parties to have fair hearing within reasonable time; the investigation to begin within three days and to conclude within a week.

I agree in advance to cheerfully abide the findings, whatever they may be. Awaiting a prompt reply, I remain, very truly yours, E. ROSEWATER.

This letter was delivered to Mr. Morrill on the evening of last Tuesday. The response was received last night, and reads as follows: OMAHA, Oct. 24.—Mr. E. Rosewater, Omaha: Dear Sir—Replying to your communication of October 23, addressed to me as chairman of the republican state central committee, I enclose herewith, on behalf of myself and of the committee, a letter from Hon. Thomas J. Majors, republican candidate for governor. I have nothing more to add, except that, in my judgment and that of my associates, the answer is full and sufficient. Very truly yours, C. H. MORRILL, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

Accompanying this response is a very lengthy screed signed by Majors, teeming with personal abuse and coupled with an unqualified refusal to submit to any investigation of his conduct, either by the clergymen above named or anybody else. Inasmuch as we have neither the space nor inclination to enter into a personal controversy with the tattooed candidate, we do not deem it worth while to publish his slanderous tirade.

A CAMPAIGN OF ORATORY. The campaign now at its very height is remarkable in more ways than one. It is remarkable for the widespread interest exhibited by people who are usually apathetic toward politics in "off" years. It is remarkable for the sharp lines that have been drawn between the contestants in so many states. It is remarkable also for the immense amount of campaign speaking that has been done and is being done. The people of this country have become accustomed to being flooded with oratory every four years, when the policy of the national government is pre-eminently at stake and when a new president is to be elected, but they have not been used to having the experience repeated regularly at the short interval of two years.

The preliminary campaigns in Maine, Georgia and Vermont drew out a wonderful array of both home and foreign orators. Nearly all the great republican leaders took pleasure in making an excursion to Maine to help increase the republican majority, which even the democrats had not the courage to belittle in advance.

Yermont was likewise well canvassed by republicans, as the tremendous defeat of the democrats testified. Down into Georgia were sent some of the administration's strongest supporters. Speaker Crisp, Secretary Hoke Smith and others, in a vain hope of stemming the democratic revulsion, and southern oratory was for weeks at a discount within the borders of that state. Since these preliminary skirmishes the other states have been permitted to share in the feast of reason, among which addresses, stump speeches, joint debates and general discussions have figured most conspicuously.

The extended tour of Governor McKinley, upon which he set the record for speech-making expeditions, followed as it was by his more recent journey to Louisiana and return by way of West Virginia and New York, is something unparalleled in American political history. Ex-President Harrison and ex-Speaker Reed have been making scarcely less noticeable impressions with their addresses to the citizens of the different states. Nor is the flood of oratory traveling exclusively to republican sources. Vice President Stevenson, Ambassador Bayard, several members of the cabinet and innumerable minor lights of the democracy exerting their utmost to turn the tide of their party's unpopularity. The culmination of all the movements will come immediately preceding the election, when it will be entirely proper to characterize the country as one great living political mass meeting.

It is too early to hazard an opinion as to whether this plan of campaigning has come to stay and whether it will be a permanent feature of all American elections. It is plain, nevertheless, that we are undergoing a change in campaign methods and that speechmaking is on the increase. Taking this year as an example of a typical "off" year fight for state and congressional tickets, what shall we expect with the next presidential contest?

party was elected to the control of the government. They know perfectly well when the period of distrust and depression set in and they are entirely familiar with its cause. The panic that followed quickly after the success of the democratic party in 1892 was not due to any lack of money. The per capita of currency in the country at that time was greater than at almost any other period in our history, while the savings of the preceding years had grown to an unprecedented amount. It was not due, as the democrats assume for the purpose of shifting their responsibility, to the apprehension of the moneyed interests of the country, for the gold reserve in the treasury, upon which rested the credit of the government, was unimpaired, the national treasury was getting all the revenue it needed to meet current expenditures, and there was practical agreement between both political parties that the purchase of silver by the government should stop. There was, indeed, some fear that the democrats would prove faithless to their promise in this respect, but it was not such as to cause a panic. The panic was due to the fear which took possession of the industrial interests in consequence of the democratic threat to overturn the policy under which those interests had been developed, and under which the American laborer and the American producer had enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity than those of any other land under the sun.

All this the intelligent people of Iowa are familiar with, and they also know that their state realized a steady increase of wealth under the tariff policy of the republican party. According to the census, as quoted by Senator Allison in a recent speech, the increase was \$137 per capita in the ten years preceding 1890. It has not grown during the last two years, but doubtless, in common with the wealth of nearly every other state, has declined. If the democratic assurance that the war on protection shall be made good, as most certainly it will be if that party retains control of the house of representatives, the wealth of Iowa and all the other states will still further decline, for the result of the carrying out of that assurance must inevitably be a greater paralysis of all industries than they have yet experienced. In the supremely important matter of electing a republican congress the people of Iowa will not fail to do their whole duty. The indications are that they will send a solid republican delegation to the Fifty-fourth congress.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN. The campaign in Iowa has thus far been very one-sided, and is likely to continue so to the end. Only on the part of the republicans is there any aggressiveness or enthusiasm. The democratic managers attempted to arouse an interest in the remnant of the party by putting ex-Governor Boleo on the stump, but he failed to realize their hopes. The people did not want platitudes and theories the worthlessness of which have been so strongly and severely demonstrated to them during the past eighteen months. They were not disposed to listen to the advocacy of a policy the disastrous effects of which have been deeply impressed upon them during the prolonged depression from which the country has not yet fully recovered. What they yet feel is something to revive hope and confidence, and this is not to be got from democratic talk. Hence the meetings of the democracy in Iowa have been small in numbers and tame in spirit. On the other hand, the republican gatherings have been largely attended, enthusiastic and confident. They grow with every discussion of the issue that brings more clearly and strongly to the minds of men the destructive and desolating character of the democratic threat to tear down the defenses which protection has erected to safeguard American industries and American labor.

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J. Adam Bede, United States marshal for the district of Minnesota, resigned his office because he feared that he could not perform the duties of his office satisfactorily and devote his attention to assisting his friends running for office at the same time. The federal officials in this neck-woods have no such scruples of conscience. They see nothing inconsistent or objectionable in drawing salaries as democratic federal appointees and spending all their time and energy in seeking to boost a railroad republican into office. The resignation of a federal office holder in Nebraska for the reasons which prompted Marshal Bede's retirement would be more startling than a bomb exploding in the midst of a large popular gathering.

The New York Times, that staunch administration organ, hails as "good news from North Carolina" a report that the democrats feel confident of electing seven of the nine representatives in congress. This must be good news indeed. In the present congress eight members from North Carolina were elected as democrats and the ninth had to undergo a contest for his seat. If the democrats now concede their opponents two congressional places from North Carolina, what can they expect in other states? The democrats will probably rejoice over the good news when they hear that Mississippi has again gone democratic.

Senator Hill's declaration that "the strife of other years has left no bitterness in his heart" was intended expressly for the consumption of President Cleveland. Unless a similar declaration is soon made by the president there is great danger that all the bitterness of the anti-snap campaign will again take possession of Senator Hill, head, heart, hands and all.

THE PREMISE AND THE TEST. The eyes of the country are on Louisiana's new republicans. Undying glory awaits them if they fulfill their promise to capture two congressional districts.

Turn Down the Ring. Fremont Herald. The political situation in Nebraska today is such that the man who cares for the welfare of the working classes may well ask how this growing tendency on the part of the moneyed interests to buy their way for their exclusive benefit can ever be stopped unless some heretofore active means be instituted without delay.

Hands Off, Albion. The decided action of the Dole government in putting a quietus on the efforts of the British to obtain special concessions for a station in the Hawaiian Islands for a cable between San Francisco and Australia has been hailed as a vindication of the policy of the United States. Mr. Bayard returned to the United States a short time ago. It was presumed, for a vacation, but as now appears really for the purpose of helping his party in Delaware in a contest which promises to end in its defeat. What Mr. Bayard says, however, will be read by tens of thousands outside of his little state, and because he is regarded as something more than a politician it will be given a degree of consideration not accorded to the utterances of the ordinary politician, always ready to make any statement that may advance his party's or his personal interest.

In his speech at Dover on Tuesday it appears that Mr. Bayard had much to say about the surplus, which for years has figured prominently in democratic arrangements of the republican party. Formerly it was the accumulation of a surplus that the democrats denounced, declaring that piling up money in the treasury not only deprived the people of its use, which they were entitled to, but was a dangerous incentive to extravagance. The last republican administration gave back to the people most of the surplus, paying it out in reducing the public debt, in increased pensions to union soldiers and their descendants, in improving the efficiency and usefulness of the public service, and other commendable ways. Now the democratic party is denouncing the republicans for thus disposing of the surplus, although it does not attempt to show specifically that any of it was unwisely or recklessly expended.

But Mr. Bayard goes farther than most of the democratic leaders in his attempt to fasten on the republican party the responsibility for the present condition of the national treasury. He is referred as saying in his Dover speech that the party emptied the treasury and put it in debt, leaving to the democrats to shoulder the ruin the republicans had wrought. This has the ring of the average politician, reckless of his statements. Now the truth is there was not a year of the last republican administration in which the revenue of the government did not meet the current expenditures. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the revenue exceeded the expenditures by \$105,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the revenue exceeded the expenditures by nearly \$100,000,000, and even for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the revenue exceeded the expenditures by \$23,000,000.

The treasury gold reserve was never invaded to the extent of a dollar during the Harrison administration, and when the present administration came into power there was \$5,000,000 in excess of

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In the hands of men truly great," exclaimed J. Adam Bede. "The stump is mightier than the marshaling." The eagle, the raven and the crow at the banquet for the moment, but the coming bird of all classes is the turkey. Minister Bayard's enthusiastic praise of Queen Victoria is calculated to prevent an open rupture over the administration's opposition to English coaches.

A Honolulu visitor to Pittsburg brings word that ex-Queen Lili is about to send to Washington a memorial to ask a life pension of \$40,000 a year for her. This confirms previous reports that her mind is wavering.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana is one of the eminent democratic statesmen who has refrained thus far from lending a little ray to his party's discordant shouts. He is evidently fatigued by perjury and dishonesty, and lacks the nerve to face the country.

A financial relic of the war will make a small fortune for New York's treasury next year. Soldiers' bounty bonds to the amount of \$150,000,000 issued in 1861 and running thirty years, will be called for in a few months. The money secured from the selling of the bonds is used to induce enlistment at the time.

Prof. Glibachin, the eminent scientist of Saddle creek, has emigrated from the privacy which enveloped his labors for weeks past. He discovered the professor "that a good likeness of a fit subject improves the marketable value of a commodity, and I have succeeded in drawing what regard as an excellent picture of Colonel Majors to adorn cases of my nerve tonic."

The political sage of Schenarie, when invited to forecast the result of the New York election, ventured a prediction and gave the reasons for the faith that is in him. "I think," says the oracle, "that on a fall with thick rinds, the hen hawks are flying low, the katydids are singing in the day time and chestnuts are bigger than ever in the country. These infalling signs insure a general cold days next month. Wise prophet! He deserves honor in his own country."

Twenty years ago W. H. Sheppard was a puny pickaninny in the streets of Waynesboro, Va. Now at the age of 30 he is one of the most distinguished colored divines in the Southern Presbyterian church and a fellow of the Royal Geographical society. The registration of Chicago, just closed, shows the remarkable gain of 132,000 over that of 1892. The total is 323,000, of which about 40,000 are women. The gain is equally distributed among republican and democratic wards, which enables the respective organs to claim everything.

TICKLISH TRIFLES. Buffalo Courier: Jilson says he has found a nice fellow and a wash basin back of the trunk door of his new car. Made-up and enthusiastic buy-metalist. Philadelphia Record: No, Letitia, history doesn't say anything about the matter, but Eve probably had a fall hat. Atchison Globe: "Who will take care of the habits of the young?" "The young men," some one asks. "There won't be any babies."

Lowell Courier: Women would be of little use on board a leaking ship; they couldn't man the pumps. Buffalo Courier: Warden—How's the campaign going up your way? Set of a close contest? Sellers (gloomily)—Closest I ever saw. Neither side is giving a blessed cent.

Boston Transcript: Helen—Funny you don't notice that Tom has been drinking. He talked to you quite while. Made-up. Yes, but then he talked to me under his breath. Chicago Tribune: Wayside Rhode—There's a nice fellow and a wash basin back of the trunk door of his new car. Made-up and enthusiastic buy-metalist.

Indianapolis Journal: Law teacher wants us to tell what is the difference between "hook" and "bait." Mr. Fleg—Um—lemme see. Generally when I got into an argument with you, mother she is outspoken and I am out-talked.

A WOMAN'S PARASOL. The cannon, grim and terrible, Has cooled its fiery breath; No more its awful shot and shell Spread devastating death. No more the sadly maimed or dead Lie in countless numbers fall. The cannon's gone; we've now instead A woman's parasol.

Upon the overcrowded street Where hundreds most convene, Oh, there is where we're sure to meet The woman with her parasol. And as it sweeps in beauty by, Of high and low, all— "Oh, my, my, to catch the eye, This woman's parasol."

Tom Mason in the Detroit Free Press. Yes, she believed in woman's rights. And pondered all her days and nights On some new suffrage plan. With manner that was quite austere She believed in woman's rights. And said she would stand up while here For independent girls.

And now she kicks like all possessed, For with a husband she is blessed Who deems her his sport.

Don't Go Too Far. Lincoln News. The lack of sense exhibited by some men and newspapers that have been overdoing it in "save the state from populism" is being amply demonstrated by the incredible reaction that has recently set in. It is to be regretted that men cannot see that when they are in a hurry to do a thing, they are more likely to do it wrong than right. The state is in a very bad way of getting around it, except with the approval of the president. This disposition to do things in a hurry, and to do them in a way that is not the best, is a very common fault of the human mind.

Has Lost Its Teeth. Lincoln News. The telegrams say that a sensation was created in Washington the other day by the announcement that some of the interstate commerce commissioners are coming west as far as Lincoln, hunting for evidence with which to convict railroad managers with having violated the law by the granting of rebates to favored shippers. This might cause a sensation in Washington, but it is certainly an artificial sensation, much more perceptible in Washington than it is in Nebraska. What can be done to remedy this? The answer is, actually paying a penalty for a violation of the law the people of the west will never believe that the interstate commerce commission has at last realized its mission. Think of prosecuting an official of the Burlington for such a violation of the law when it is a well known fact that the Burlington has been found guilty of the interstate commerce commission ever comes to the west, it will be a boom in the white-wash market in this vicinity.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

PROFANE AND THINGS.

"In the hands of men truly great," exclaimed J. Adam Bede. "The stump is mightier than the marshaling." The eagle, the raven and the crow at the banquet for the moment, but the coming bird of all classes is the turkey. Minister Bayard's enthusiastic praise of Queen Victoria is calculated to prevent an open rupture over the administration's opposition to English coaches.

A Honolulu visitor to Pittsburg brings word that ex-Queen Lili is about to send to Washington a memorial to ask a life pension of \$40,000 a year for her. This confirms previous reports that her mind is wavering.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana is one of the eminent democratic statesmen who has refrained thus far from lending a little ray to his party's discordant shouts. He is evidently fatigued by perjury and dishonesty, and lacks the nerve to face the country.

A financial relic of the war will make a small fortune for New York's treasury next year. Soldiers' bounty bonds to the amount of \$150,000,000 issued in 1861 and running thirty years, will be called for in a few months. The money secured from the selling of the bonds is used to induce enlistment at the time.

Prof. Glibachin, the eminent scientist of Saddle creek, has emigrated from the privacy which enveloped his labors for weeks past. He discovered the professor "that a good likeness of a fit subject improves the marketable value of a commodity, and I have succeeded in drawing what regard as an excellent picture of Colonel Majors to adorn cases of my nerve tonic."

The political sage of Schenarie, when invited to forecast the result of the New York election, ventured a prediction and gave the reasons for the faith that is in him. "I think," says the oracle, "that on a fall with thick rinds, the hen hawks are flying low, the katydids are singing in the day time and chestnuts are bigger than ever in the country. These infalling signs insure a general cold days next month. Wise prophet! He deserves honor in his own country."

Twenty years ago W. H. Sheppard was a puny pickaninny in the streets of Waynesboro, Va. Now at the age of 30 he is one of the most distinguished colored divines in the Southern Presbyterian church and a fellow of the Royal Geographical society. The registration of Chicago, just closed, shows the remarkable gain of 132,000 over that of 1892. The total is 323,000, of which about 40,000 are women. The gain is equally distributed among republican and democratic wards, which enables the respective organs to claim everything.

TICKLISH TRIFLES. Buffalo Courier: Jilson says he has found a nice fellow and a wash basin back of the trunk door of his new car. Made-up and enthusiastic buy-metalist. Philadelphia Record: No, Letitia, history doesn't say anything about the matter, but Eve probably had a fall hat. Atchison Globe: "Who will take care of the habits of the young?" "The young men," some one asks. "There won't be any babies."

Lowell Courier: Women would be of little use on board a leaking ship; they couldn't man the pumps. Buffalo Courier: Warden—How's the campaign going up your way? Set of a close contest? Sellers (gloomily)—Closest I ever saw. Neither side is giving a blessed cent.

Boston Transcript: Helen—Funny you don't notice that Tom has been drinking. He talked to you quite while. Made-up. Yes, but then he talked to me under his breath. Chicago Tribune: Wayside Rhode—There's a nice fellow and a wash basin back of the trunk door of his new car. Made-up and enthusiastic buy-metalist.

Indianapolis Journal: Law teacher wants us to tell what is the difference between "hook" and "bait." Mr. Fleg—Um—lemme see. Generally when I got into an argument with you, mother she is outspoken and I am out-talked.

A WOMAN'S PARASOL. The cannon, grim and terrible, Has cooled its fiery breath; No more its awful shot and shell Spread devastating death. No more the sadly maimed or dead Lie in countless numbers fall. The cannon's gone; we've now instead A woman's parasol.

Upon the overcrowded street Where hundreds most convene, Oh, there is where we're sure to meet The woman with her parasol. And as it sweeps in beauty by, Of high and low, all— "Oh, my, my, to catch the eye, This woman's parasol."

Tom Mason in the Detroit Free Press. Yes, she believed in woman's rights. And pondered all her days and nights On some new suffrage plan. With manner that was quite austere She believed in woman's rights. And said she would stand up while here For independent girls.

And now she kicks like all possessed, For with a husband she is blessed Who deems her his sport.

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