to secure the passage of a bill that received the approval of the governor. The governor did sign the bill.

NOT UNTIL AFTER ELECTION.

"Have you ever heard anything more of it? No. Just as soon as the time approached for the law to go into execution the railroads went to the federal courts and secured an injunction preventing the enforcement of a state law. It was an unheard of proposition, but the people have never heard from that court and they never will until after election.

"So the issue is not a new one. The same struggle occurred in Iowa a few years ago and also in Illinois. In these states today the discriminations of which the people of Nebraska complain do not exist.

"I have spoken particularly of the railroad corporations because they are the larger, but there is the same disposition on the part of the smaller corporations to set themselves above the laws. Our trouble has been brought on by our own folly. It has become so common to grant franchises to any person or persons (for I have known them to be granted to a single person) and give them any power they ask, that we find ourselves tied hand and foot. The time has come to stop. When these persons obtain these valuable franchises they at once imagine that they are relieved from obligation to obey the law, that they are relieved of all obligations to humanity and relieved of all responsibility to individuals. They hide behind the charters we have given them and if complained of cast the whole blame upon the myth called the corporation. We have granted too many franchises and privileges and we have come to the point now where we propose to stop. (Applause.) The contest between the people and the corporations is the foundation of the issue in this campaign. This is the reason why the railroads, banks, franchised corporations and stock yards have combined to fight us. It is a fight to the death, but the people are going to win. (Applause.) These corporations realize that the time has come at last when the manhood of the common people is about to assert itself and they are roused to make the fight of their lives. It makes my blood boil when I read of the action of these corporations. The time has been too long in this state when we have been owned by the railroads. Thank God, we have been growing stronger. For years we have been at their mercy. They scattered their favors where they pleased and denied them wherever they chose. They have come to the end and from this time on the people of Nebraska propose to rule.

ALL OF ONE FEATHER.

"I want to say something about the manner in which the issues raised by the people in the present campaign have been met. The members of the Business Men's association say they cannot trust an honest man, because he is a populist. The bankers say it won't do. They are afraid if Judge Holcomb is elected eastern money will not come in here to compete with them. Their pretext has not even the merit of selfishness. It is mere subterfuge, and the falsest kind of pretense. When you ask a man to loan you money he does not ask you what your politics are. He asks about your collateral. Everyone of the men prominently connected with the Business Men's association is connected with some of the franchised corporations. Will you submit to the dictations of these franchised corporations? (Cries of "No," "No.")

The time is short, and I do not wish to detain you with a lengthy speech. I desire now to give way to Judge Holcomb, the candidate for governor."

Judge Holcomb was then introduced by the chairman, and was greeted with applause, which grew into a welcoming cheer as the leader of the people's fight advanced to the front of the rostrum. Judge Holcomb's speech was an earnest and effective presentation of the issue of the campaign, and was punctuated throughout with frequent evidence of approbation. He said in substance:

AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

"This is the second time that I have had the pleasure of appearing before an intelligent Omaha audience in this place, and I wish to express the hope that if I should ever appear here again I may merit the hearty reception and greeting that I have received on this occasion. I am proud of the support I am receiving from the honest, intelligent and straightforward business men, in whatever calling they may be. This is a campaign in which the issue is plain. Everyone I have met seems to realize it. Some one has said that we are at the parting of the ways. I am compelled to believe that this is true, and that on the 6th day of November it will be decided that the people shall rule and not the corporations.

"The true object of all good government is the protection of the masses of the people, and I stand before the people of Nebraska as the exponent of that good government which is for all the people. On the 6th day of November you will designate who shall have the authority to make and execute your laws for the next two years. You must remember that at that time you are to determine the policy and course of the government in this state, and when you have done this there will be no appeal from your decision for at least two years to come. You should view the question honestly and fairly, and then decide according to your best convictions.

"The convention of my party at Grand Island did me the honor to put my name at the head of their ticket, and I wish to say to those who have given me a good deal of free advertising within the past few days, who have maligned and vilified me, that there were twenty-four men in that convention who knew me like a book who insisted, but through no wish of mine, that my name should go before that convention, and the delegates from the surrounding counties came forward as one man and said that I should accept the nomination.

"Later on another convention was held, and in this very hall, by the democratic party of the state. There my name was brought forward as a suitable candidate to occupy the same place on their ticket which was given me in the convention of my own party. It was said by William J. Bryan, who presented my name, that they would serve their party best who served the people best and they would serve the people best by giving me the nomination. So the issue is now before the people. I have never been in politics much. Only once before was I in a state campaign as a candidate, and that was in a judicial campaign in which there was not the enthusiasm and interest which is around us this fall. But since I have been in this campaign and since I have watched the action of our opponents, I have been wondering whether there were no other state offices to be filled except that of governor. I have felt somewhat grieved because none of the other candidates seem to be receiving much attention, while my opponent and myself have been receiving more than we are entitled to.

RAILROADS ALONE FIGHTING HIM.

"And now I wish to say a few words on what I believe to be the issue in this campaign. I am not here tonight to discuss party politics, as related to national issues, but I simply want to speak to you as a citizen of Nebraska on the conditions which confront us in this campaign. There is an organization in your city which calls itself the Business Men's association, that is allying itself with the opposite party. By that I do not mean to say the republican party, for I don't believe the republicans are fighting me very hard. I feel that the fight is between myself and the railroads, and I feel somewhat complimented at finding myself in this position.

"I remember hearing a story of a time when there were only thirteen stars in our flag. The first vessel that went back over the seas to England after our independence was declared bore as one of its passengers a little hump-backed boy. As he landed at Liverpool a burly British sailor said to him, 'Say, bub, what is that you have on your back.' 'Why, that is Bunker Hill,' undauntedly replied the young American. In this campaign I feel something like this hump-backed boy. I feel that I am accepting a position that represents the rights and liberties of freemen and I am proud of the distinction.

"As I view it, the Business Men's association is a sort of branch of the railroad party—not the republican party, as I want to keep the distinction in view as I go along. If you will analyze this cry of so-called business interests you will find that it emanates from those who are selfishly opposed to legislation that might be for the benefit of the people. So they are aiding the railroads in carrying on the campaign. They don't dare to come before the people and tell them why it is that my election would injure the business interests of the state. They have jumped to that conclusion without giving any reason as a basis for their position and have spread it broadcast as an established fact, that if I am elected governor the interests of the state will suffer. They insinuate that there will be some dishonest act somewhere that will imperil these interests. Just let them tell us where the dishonesty comes in and we will join hands with them, for we are all anxious to preserve the business interests of our state. But they won't do this. They are trying to make political capital out of the business interests of Nebraska and of its fair name, but the honest and upright citizens who, love justice and a fair administration of the laws are coming out and declaring that this is a false cry, invented to deceive and intimidate the people.

"If the physicians and the druggists and the undertakers and the sextons of your city should band themselves together to advance their common interests it would be necessary for all good citizens to look out or they would soon be out of business themselves. It is a good deal the same way with this alleged Business Men's association.

"If there is any one thing that will bring out all the Bunker Hill—that is an American citizen—it is to have a lot of men band themselves together and try to dictate how they shall vote. The purity of the ballot box must be preserved. Undue influence must be kept in the rear. The people cannot afford to indorse an issue of this kind. Talk about class legislation; there is nothing that is better calculated to array class against class than to have one body of men say to the people 'our way is the right one and you must walk in it or your business will suffer."

RAILROAD DICTATION.

"And now I want to say a few things in regard to the railroads. I do not wish to be understood as saying that anything should be done which might injure these interests. They are entitled to protection just as every other interest is entitled to protection. But when they encroach on the liberties of the people the people have the right to have laws made for their own protection. Our constitution says that the legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and to prevent extortions and other injust practices on the part of any railroad or telegraph or telephone company doing business in the state. There is no desire to array the corporations against the people indicated in saying that the laws shall be enforced and the rights of the people protected. We ought to disabuse our minds of the impression that because a person stands upon a public rostrum and says he is in favor of proper legislation on this subject he is a demagogue or is advocating legislation that is unjust to anyone. It was not until the last legislature that a law was ever placed on the statute books relating to this matter, although this question has been fought over in Nebraska for the past twenty-five years. Finally, a wise and just law was passed, one which promised relief to the people and at the same time protected the rights of the railroads in every particular. There was thrown around it every safeguard that wisdom and caution could suggest. It passed both houses of the legislature, and in spite of the enormous pressure that was brought to bear to induce the governor to veto it, he affixed his signature and it became a law. But we have been unable to realize anything on it up to the present time, and now we see a struggle going on all over this state to uphold those who hold that this rate law is good and should be enforced, and that if it is declared void by the supreme court one should be passed that is good and the people given the relief they have waited for so long.

"Until this campaign I had no idea of the enormous power that is wielded by the railroads of this state. I have met hundreds of men within the past few weeks who have told me that personally they were in favor of the principles which I represented, but that they didn't dare to say much about it. Is it not a serious condition of affairs when there is a citizen of Nebraska who cannot come out openly and above board and declare what his political convictions are without losing his position? But I declare, and I say it boldly, that these conditions do exist all over Nebraska today. We are now to determine whether the people by their sovereign right shall govern or whether a few shall have the power to dictate to the many. I leave this question with you. I only ask that when this election day arrives every citizen shall go to the polls and cast his ballot as he conscientiously believes is for the best interests of this fair state."

At the close of Judge Holcomb's speech an impromptu reception was held in front of the platform, at which he was introduced to several hundred people, who congratulated him on his earnest stand for the principles which he advocated.

RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

Testimonial to Judge Holcomb's Business Methods from a Neighbor.

While the railroad mouthpieces in Fremont and Lincoln are collecting affidavits relating to Judge Holcomb's record it is suggested that they have overlooked one which was sent from Dodge county today. It is as follows:

State of Nebraska, Dodge County, ss: William M. Stuart, a resident of Fremont, Neb., says: I lived in Custer county, Nebraska, from 1880 to 1890; was personally acquainted with Silas A. Holcomb, and have had business relations with him. I know him to be an honest, upright man. In the year 1886 I was farming, and, owing to my straitened circumstances, was unable to buy seed wheat. Mr. Holcomb came to me and voluntarily gave me $20 with which to buy seed wheat. I took the money, purchased the seed wheat, and after harvesting and selling my crop I went to Mr. Holcomb and paid him back the $20 and asked him what interest he wanted. Mr. Holcomb refused to charge me any interest at all. I shall support Judge Hodcomb for governor, although I am now and have always been a republican. During my residence in Custer county and long acquaintance with Mr. Holcomb I never knew of any charges whatever being made against his honesty and integrity.

WILLIAM M. STUART.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1894.

WENZEL LEGRO, Notary Public.

Condemns Deitz's Candidacy.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Swedish-American Garfield club at its regular meeting Friday:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the republicans of the Sixth ward that a few disappointed office seekers and kickers have formed themselves into what they term the "Sixth Ward Republican Reform club" and have placed in nomination Gould Dietz as an independent candidate for alderman of the Sixth ward; and,

Whereas, The association known as the "Municipal League of Omaha" has turned itself into a "democratic aid society" to aid the democrats in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of this city to elect democratic councilmen by placing in nomination independent republican candidates, said wards being the only sure republican wards in the city, said Municipal league refusing to place in nomination candidates in the First and Second, which are always sure democratic wards without the assistance of the Municipal league, otherwise known as the "democratic aid society;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Swedish-American Garfield Republican club that we enter our hearty protest against the candidacy of Gould Dietz as councilman for the Sixth ward, placed in nomination as he was by kickers and the "democratic aid society." And we hereby appeal to all true republicans of the Sixth ward to stand by and heartily support C. L. Jaynes, the regular republican nominee, and to use all honest endeavors to secure his election as councilman from the Sixth ward.

William Julius Caesar is After George.

Mr. William Julius Caesar Putnam Cramer has filed his petition as an independent republican candidate for the city council for the Ninth ward, for the purpose of defeating George W. Mercer.

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PRINCIPLES AS WELL AS MEN

Fine Points Involved in the Mandamus Proceedings at Lincoln.

DECISION WILL BE RENDERED MONDAY

Trial of the Case Develops Some Interesting Features Never Before Passed Upon by a Nebraska Court—Theories of Both Sides.

LINCOLN, Oct. 27.—(Special.)—The mandamus case of Secretary Edgerton of the populist state central committee against the secretary of state concerning the present form of the state ballot, came up in the Lancaster county district court this morning at 11:20 before Judges Hall and Tibbitts, sitting together. Ex-Attorney General Leese appeared for Secretary Edgerton; United States District Attorney A. J. Sawyer for the straight democrats and State's Attorney Hastings for the secretary of state. The contention of General Leese was that the present form of the ballot as sent out by the secretary of state, was complex, misleading and illegal because it prevented a basis of representation being accurately estimated in the future for either the independent or democratic parties.

Mr. Sawyer asked for a postponement until next Tuesday in order to prepare an answer. The court held that the near approach of election day made it imperatively necessary that earlier action be had upon the case, and gave Mr. Sawyer until 3:30 p. m. in which to answer. Mr. Sawyer took an exception.

It was nearly 5 o'clock before Mr. Sawyer appeared in court with his answer to the petition for mandamus, but as he had previously insisted on a postponement until Tuesday to prepare the answer, this was unexpected expedition.

The answer did not even admit that an independent convention had been held. This raised a new point, and another adjournment was had until 7 o'clock this evening to afford proof of the same. In granting another continuance, the court was rather severe on the attitude of the defense in seeking to delay the case indefinitely. At 7 o'clock the court reconvened, and Secretary of State Allen went on the stand and testified concerning his action in making up the ticket according to the certificates on file in his office. Mr. Allen was followed by Secretary Edgerton, relator in the case and secretary of the populist state central committee, with his evidence, which was mainly to show his authority for bringing this suit.

He was followed by General Leese, who swore to having made a demand on the secretary of state to distinguish on the ballot the two different parties who have nominated Judge Holcomb. Counsel for the relator then rested.

MORE THAN MEN TO VOTE FOR.

Mr. Sawyer had no other evidence to produce than had been given by the secretary of state. Judges Hall and Tibbitts announced that a similar case had been before this court one year ago. In the opinion of Judge Hall the district court of Lancaster county had no jurisdiction over the various county clerks of the state, to whom the secretary of state had sent sample tickets.

General Leese declared that the people of Nebraska should have a right to vote for principles as well as men. He said he desired to vote for Judge Holcomb as an independent, and not as a democrat, or as a compound independent with democrat, as shown on the face of the ballot as prepared by the secretary of state. This is the gist of the entire contention of the independents. They want the two parties nominating Judge Holcomb bracketed in two lines instead of being run in one line with a hyphen. Then the cross opposite the party would indicate the political complexion of the vote. The court did not hold that county clerks were prohibited from printing the ballots in brackets. It held that the certificate of the secretary of state was merely matter of information for their guidance.

The court took the matter under advisement and will announce their decision Monday.

SENATOR MANDERSON AT ALBION.

Financial Systems of Great Commercial Nations Discussed at Length.

ALBION, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special.)—The opera house here was crowded to its utmost capacity last night with republicans, democrats and populists to hear Senator Manderson. He spoke for two hours and a half, and was frequently applauded. His treatment of the financial question was dispassionate and thorough. The populists accorded him the praise of handling the questions involving their political doctrines in the fairest possible manner. He compared the countries that have free silver—that are on a silver basis—with those on a gold basis, and the comparison showed very conclusively that the stronger and wealthier and more civilized nations are the latter; that if the United States would occupy a place alongside of Europe instead of the weak and unstable governments of Asia and South America it must maintain practically the financial system of the best financiers and adhere to the financial systems which have brought wealth and national greatness to England, Germany and France. The senator said it was hardly necessary for him to talk on the tariff, observing that tariff tinkering was doing its own talking in a way to be more convincing than any argument he could make. Yet he called attention to the fact that the tariff reform of the Brice-Gorman bill was meeting with most enthusiastic endorsement in England, where it was relighting the fires in the forges and awakening industry, while in this country it was putting out fires, reducing wages and putting industry to sleep.

W. H. Michael closed the meeting by an appeal to the old soldiers to stand by the ticket, which, if successful, would send to the legislature men who will elect a United States senator who will help to organize the senate in the interest of their comrades and the widows of dead comrades; to work for the election of Meiklejohn, who will vote to organize the house so that justice and fair play will be meted out to the men who wore the blue and stop the outrages upon them.

MANY OUT IN HARLAN.

Eight Thousand People Entertained by Speakers at Orleans.

ORLEANS, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special.)—The greatest political meeting ever held in Harlan county came together in Orleans Thursday night at the college chapel to listen to Hon. Church Howe discuss the issues of the day. A special train brought 200 people from Republican City and 300 from Alma. Large delegations from Beaver City, Stamford and Oxford drove in. Orleans citizens and those from the surrounding country turned out enmasse. The Orleans College band and Aeolian quartet furnished music for the occasion. Eight hundred people, seated and standing, were accommodated in the spacious chapel. Dr. W. H. Bonwell was the first speaker. He devoted a few minutes to the military record of Mr. Howe as a rebuke to the charge McKeighan made on Howe when he spoke from the same platform here two weeks ago. The doctor spoke of General Sedgwick's high tribute to Major Howe.

Dr. Bonwell asked the question: "Who is Church Howe anyway?" The college students took up the cry, and the vast audience, falling into line as one man, answered: "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Mr. Howe then addressed the audience.

Populist Day at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special.)—Yesterday was a populist day at Lexington, Hons. O. M. Kem, J. O. Lynch, C. D. Shrader and S. J. Kent addressing the afternoon and evening meetings. The meetings were both well attended. Kem's time was largely used in explaining his votes in congress.

No republican speaker has yet been sent here by the state central committee, which occasions some comment among republicans.

Tom and His Cappers Ignored.

PLAINVIEW, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special.)—H. C. Brome of Omaha spoke here last night on the political issues of the day from a republican standpoint. Hon. W. S. Summers, who was advertised, did not put in an appearance. Mr. Brome's address on the financial question was a masterly effort, but his allusions to state issues provoked little enthusiasm. He did not mention the name of Tom Majors during his speech and utterly ignored the existence of the Business Men's association.

OTOE COUNTY RALLY.

Large Crowd Entertained at Nebraska City by Republican Speakers.

NEBRASKA CITY, Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The republicans of Otoe county held a grand rally at the opera house this evening. There was a large crowd present, the speakers being Hon. John L. Webster, Hon. John C. Watson and Judge Bartlett. Judge Bartlett was the first speaker and devoted his time to ridiculing the populist party and the defense of Majors against Rosewater's charges. His explanation was decidedly lame and was received in dead silence. The only applause he evoked was when he spoke of Hon. John C. Watson as the next state senator.

Hon. John C. Watson was then introduced and it was some moments before he could speak for applause. Mr. Watson made an eloquent speech, surprising even his most intimate friends. He devoted his time to comparison of the republican and democratic platforms, holding the close attention of the large audience and closing amid great applause.

He was followed by Hon. John L. Webster. Mr. Webster said he wanted to say a good word for John C. Watson and Tom Majors. Mr. Watson's name was received with cheers, but the applause for Majors was faint. He roasted Bryan and all demopops to a finish. His address was one of sound republicanism and well received.

His remarks on the free and unlimited coinage of silver attracted considerable attention. He declared the doctrine was musty with age and had been condemned in Europe before it had ever been discussed in the United States. Wise men had condemned the idea in this country in the past, and the speaker was convinced that it would again be exploded in monetary circles.

The intrinsic value of metal as a commodity settled all questions of relative merit. Mr Webster could not see that other questions cut any figure in the problem. He referred to the experiences of other nations in this line, and contended that all governments doing business on a gold basis are infinitely superior to those confined to silver as a circulating medium.

"Silver men are in the habit of saying that they are bimetallists," observed the speaker. "Is it not a self-evident proposition that with the annual coinage of so much silver at so great a depreciated valuation, the same could not be exchanged for gold. The owners of silver could not go to the United States treasury and exchange it for gold, for there is not sufficient gold to make the exchange. The moment that the exchange of gold for silver cannot be made on account of the great difference in the equalities of the two kinds of money, the silver being worth but 60 cents, while the gold is worth 100 cents, the owner of the gold dollar will refuse to exchange for the silver dollar. Gold would be at a premium, just as in the days of the war, when we had a larger quantity of greenbacks than could be exchanged for gold and gold was at a premium; it was hoarded or drawn out of circulation and paper currency became the money of the day. Thus it would be with the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Gold would disappear, and silver would be the only money of the country. We would have but one kind of metal money in use and that would be silver."

After referring to the enormous profit the mine owner would secure by the adoption of free coinage, Mr. Webster concluded by declaring that the whole subject resolves itself into one general proposition: That the free and unlimited coinage of silver is a device to enrich the mine owner, and without any corresponding benefit to the remainder of the people.

Candidates for City Offices.

The time for filing petitions by independent candidates for city offices has expired and the city clerk is getting the list ready for the printer. There are quite a number of candidates on record, but some of them have been previously named by one or more of the city conventions, but have filed independent petitions as candidates of the municipal league. The complete list is as follows:

For City Clerk—Louis H. Ihm, independent.

For Ward Councilmen—First ward, James Woleshenksy, independent; Third ward, Patrick Ford, independent democrat; John R. Getty, independent republican; John F. Lally, independent; Fourth ward, James H. Peabody, democrat; Fifth ward, Thomas H. Dalley, independent; Allan T. Rector, nonpartisan; Sixth ward, Gould P. Deitz, independent republican; George W. Tierney, independent; Eighth ward, L. F. McGinn, independent; C. J. Westerdahl, independent republican; Ninth ward, W. J. C. Putnam Cramer, independent republican; Churchill Parker, independent.

For Board of Education—Mrs. E. W. Peattie, independent and democrat; James G. Gilmore, nonpartisan; W. H. Anderson republican; Alfred J. Lunt, republican; Rev. Thomas E. Cramblet, republican; Jonathan Edwards, republican; Joseph P. Deegan, republican; B. E. B. Kennedy, democrat; Rev. T. J. Mackay, democrat; Edward P. Mullen, democrat; Charles B. Wilson, democrat; Joseph Wieshartinger, independent; V. P. Kinney, nonpartisan; Rev. John Williams, nonpartisan; Robert Anderson, nonpartisan.

Election Officials.

The time given to file applications for appointment as judges and clerks of election expired at noon yesterday. It is estimated that about 2,000 applications have been received and nearly one-third of these will find themselves on the list which will be submitted to the council next Tuesday night. There are one or two precincts from which there are thirty or forty applications, while others have only sent in about enough to answer the purpose.

In Spite of Rain.

WATERLOO, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The republican meeting held in the opera house this evening was well attended, although a drizzling rain set in at 7 o'clock. Judge Tipton of Omaha held the audience for three hours. He was followed by Isaac Noyes of this place, but as the hour was getting late and the audience showed some uneasiness he touched very lightly on all general subjects so dear to all republicans. Both speakers made many warm friends.

Applauded the Speakers.

WILCOX, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—An old time republican rally was held this afternoon. Bradford's opera house was crowded to overflowing to listen to Hon. W. E. Andrews, J. E. Pifer, R. L. Keester and J. L. McPheeley. The speeches, though long, were listened to with attention and frequently applauded.

Has Withdrawn.

Joseph H. Henderson, the colored republican who went into the legislative fight as an independent and for the express purpose of defeating Dr. Ricketts, the regular nominee, has given up and has filed his petition of withdrawal with the county clerk.

Enthusiastic Over Allen.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. W. V. Allen spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience in this city this afternoon. Farmers came into town from all parts of the county in long processions to greet the senator.

Republican Rally at Berein.

BEREIN, Oct. 27.—(Special.)—The republicans held a grand rally here last night. The church was filled, and the following persons spoke: Hon. John Watson, A. N. Waft, Pat Roddy, E. M. Bartlett and Anton Zimmerer.

Republican Mass Meeting.

The republicans of the Fifth ward will hold a mass meeting at Erfling's hall Wednesday evening, October 31. This is the last meeting of the club before election. Hon. John L. Webster and Hon. D. H. Mercer will speak.

Lambertson and Majors Speak.

ASHLAND, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—A large republican rally took place here tonight. Hon. G. M. Lambertson and Tom Majors discussed the issues of the day. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

Deaver Failed to Appear.

BELLEVUE, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special.)—Tuesday evening Mr. Kelsey spoke to a small audience on the "populist" question. D. Clem Deaver, who was expected, failed to appear.

BRYAN SAYS IT IS A LIE

Declares He Never Declared Himself as Opposed to Organized Labor.

HIS REPLY TO A REPUBLICAN AFFIDAVIT

Democrats Held a Confidential Meeting in the First Ward—Kitchen on the Straight Democracy of Paxton and McShane—Boyd's Reception.

William J. Bryan and several other democratic candidates made speeches in Foresters' hall in the First ward last night, and they were greeted with a large audience.

Mr. Bryan did not reach the hall until late and the other speakers filled in the time. When he did arrive he was greeted enthusiastically, and then he lauded the entire democratic ticket, calling especial attention to the legislative nominees and urging their election. He wants the populists and democrats to co-operate on election day and sweep the state, and told the workingmen not to suffer themselves to be intimidated, as they had the Australian ballot, which would protect them, so that they could vote their honest convictions.

Mr. Bryan called attention to a circular being distributed by the republicans containing a letter from a workingman of New York City who alleges that last October Bryan made a speech at Cooper Union hall against organized labor in speaking on the tariff. Mr. Bryan denounced this as being false, and asked his friends to look into his record. He claims that at this meeting he devoted his entire time to the discussion of silver. He declared himself as against convict labor, and urged laboring men to politically organize in furtherance of their rights. He said that he wanted to see United States senators elected by the direct vote of the people, and expressed favor for the income tax.

The meeting was presided over by Thomas Lowry, who wants to be elected to the council from the First ward. He said that the railroads were trying to down him because he was in favor of making them complete the union depot.

Mr. J. H. Kitchen took occasion to call down Bill Paxton, John McShane and Euclid Martin for claiming to be straight democrats while working for the election of Tom Majors. His expressions regarding the actions of this trio were loudly cheered. He believed Holcomb to be an honest and capable man who would make a safe governor and wanted to see him elected.

D. S. Parkhurst, W. A. Page, George Dare and John F. Evans asked the suffrage of the voters present.

Ed P. Smith, nominee for county attorney, discussed the Business Men's association. He spoke of such prominent members as Sam Macleod, J. W. Eller, Count Pulaski and others, who were badly worried for fear the election of an honest man might injure the state's credit.

James E. Boyd received a splendid ovation when he arose to speak. He urged the election of the legislative ticket.

GREAT CROWDS HEAR M'KINLEY.

Going on a Special Train from Albany Across New York.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The tour of Governor McKinley this morning was through the lovely valley of the Mohawk, which was covered by a thick bank of fog, giving it a spectral appearance to the early risers. It was not 7 o'clock when the special train drew into Little Falls, but the town was astir and the booming of a cannon summoned the people to the depot, where the governor spoke from a stand covered with decorations. There were not less than 2,500 men in the audience. Mr. McKinley had a special word for the operatives from Gloversville. "When we prepared the tariff law of 1890," he said, "we put a tariff on imported gloves, knowing that we would thereby secure for you steady employment at good wages. I now ask you whether the tariff did not accomplish this?"

A chorus of "Yes! Yes!" was the answer.

At Amsterdam over 3,000 expectant people greeted the governor. Mr. McKinley spoke from a platform behind which was a lifesized picture of himself marked "McKinley Bill," accompanied by the mute announcement, "This Bill brings prosperity to Amsterdam."

At Schenectady not less than 4,000 people gathered about the platform of the car and listened to McKinley's tariff talk. In closing he said: "I see that Mr. Hill says that business is resuming in this country since the passage of the tariff law of 1894. Every man in this audience knows whether business has resumed, and if it has resumed, upon what conditions that resumption has taken place. If we have had any resumption, and I hope we have, I submit that resumption has been upon a lower plane, with lower conditions, with lower wages and lower prices for American products. Is not that so?"

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"

Colonel Fred Grant still remains with the party.

Governor McKinley was escorted from the train upon his arrival here to the city hall, where a stand had been erected and 3,000 people were waiting to hear him. He spoke on the tariff issue and incidentally suggested a joint debate upon that question between Senators Hill and Murphy. The former had voted against and the latter for the Wilson bill.

Speaking from the platform of his car at Poughkeepsie, Governor McKinley replied to Vice President Stevenson, who spoke there on Friday night. He insisted that the revenues arising from the McKinley tariff law were sufficient to meet all the expenses of the government and pay all the pensions until the election of the new party candidates having a different policy to put into effect. This caused a feeling of doubt and uncertainty among business men and a decrease in the volume of imports, involving a diminution of the import duties. At Newburg a half hour's address was made from in front of the court house to a large crowd.

The next stop was at Weehawken. Another special was provided on the Philadelphia & Reading road, which made a phenomenally fast run to Philadelphia. Upon his arrival in this city the governor went to the Stratford hotel, where he was called upon by numbers of distinguished republicans, including ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker. Governor McKinley addressed two immense audiences of workingmen in this city tonight, and in addition delivered an outdoor address to an overflow meeting. The first speech was delivered at the Academy of Music, which contained within its walls more than 5,000 cheering admirers. After speaking nearly an hour the governor was hurried to the Grand opera house, where has was greeted by almost as many people. Thousands who could not get inside the opera house congregated in the wide street on which the building faces and waited until Governor McKinley, after finishing his speech, came out on the veranda and addressed them in a few sentences. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the speech making was concluded, and the distinguished visitor was driven direct to the Pennsylvania railroad station, where he took the 10:25 train for Columbus. He will reach that city at 2:25 tomorrow afternoon, and after spending a few hours at home he will start for Olney, Ill., where he is billed for a speech Monday morning. Governor McKinley will speak in several Illinois towns during Monday, arriving in Chicago and speaking in that city the same night.

Crowded the Springfield Opera House.

SPRINGFIELD, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. J. H. Powers, W. H. McFadden and Hon. W. J. Bryan addressed a large number of Sarpy county voters at the opera house this afternoon. Fully 500 were packed into the house and standing room was at a premium, many being turned away.

Meiklejohn Addresses an Audience.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. George D. Meiklejohn addressed a large audience at the opera house tonight, ably discussing the issues of the day.

Stand Up for Holcomb and Nebraska.

SIDNEY, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—This city was flooded this morning with Business Men's association literature, in which they urge the people to support Tom Majors for governor. An interview with leading business men here reveals the fact that they will stand up for Nebraska and cast a solid vote for Judge Holcomb.

TALKED TO THE FARMERS.

E. Rosewater Touches Up Tattooed Tom Down in Cass County.

ELMWOOD, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Mr. E. Rosewater spoke to a large audience in this city tonight. The address was given thoughtful attention and was at times vigorously applauded.

After paying a tribute to the sturdy yeomanry of the state and calling attention to the fact that Cass county farmers had always been found in the front rank fighting the battles of anti-monopoly and against corruption and jobbery in high places, Mr. Rosewater turned his attention to the vulnerable record of the republican gubernatorial candidate. He showed conclusively that Majors was not a man to be trusted in the executive chair, or in any position requiring honesty and integrity. The record of the man from Nemaha was spread before the people from the time when, as contingent congressman, he was all but found guilty of forgery, down to the abduction of Taylor and the drawing of the fraudulent voucher, the money secured from which went into the pocket of Majors' private secretary. Mr. Rosewater emphasized the cowardly character of the Majors campaign managers in refusing to accept the fair proposition made by him to submit the truth of the charges to a jury composed of seven prominent ministers of the gospel. This refusal acted simply as an acknowledgment that the charges were true and that they could not be met. The only reply that Majors could make to the charges was to heap abuse of the vilest character upon the man who made them.

Mr. Rosewater also touched upon the formation of the alleged Business Men's association for the purpose of electing Majors, and showed the organization up in its true light.

He disproved the charges that the election of Holcomb would ruin the credit of the state, and conclusively demonstrated that the election of an honest man to the gubernatorial chair would serve notice to the boodlers that their days of rule in Nebraska were ended, and that the railroads could no longer control party politics.

He closed with an appeal to all lovers of good government to cast their ballots for honesty and decency in politics and in the government of the state, which would do more to maintain the credit of Nebraska than to choose for governor a corrupt tool of the monopolies.

ACTIVE AT BOTH HEADQUARTERS.

No Stone Being Left Unturned by the New York Politicians.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The political events of the week in this state have been stirring, if not exciting. The keenest public interest has been aroused in the elections, not only because of the many issues that have been introduced into the campaign, but because of the prominent politicians that are in active service as the spokesmen of both parties. On both sides the utmost confidence in the ultimate result is expressed, but far from allowing confidence to govern judgment, the leaders at the respective headquarters have left no stone unturned to better the interests of their party, and have been untiring in their efforts to swing all factions into line.

Senator Hill has done lively campaigning in New York City and vicinity during the week. He had previously been dodging rapidly throughout the state, and after a two days' visit went back into the interior. Others closely identified with the campaign have been unremitting in their energy. Governor McKinley of Ohio is at present on a tour through the state, while Governor Flower will begin his circuit Monday. During the early part of the week many democratic conferences were held, it was said solely in the interest of harmony. Senator Faulkner came here from Washington with the avowed intention of uniting the contending factions if possible, the object of the controversy between the Grace and Tammany democrats being the congressional nominees in several districts. So far as indicated, the question of harmony was left to right itself, as no concessions were allowed on either side.

Senator Hill left here a few nights ago, however, having first expressed himself it was said at democratic headquarters, as perfectly satisfied with the course events were taking.

The most important of the day's incidents was Colonel Strong's reception of the district leaders of the German-American Reform union at his headquarters in the Sturdevant house this afternoon.

Defended Republican Principles.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The wind blew a perfect hurricane here today, but that did not hinder the people from filling the opera house and listening to Hon. A. S. Churchill of Omaha who, for more than an hour, held the close attention of the audience. He delivered a forcible argument in the defense of the republican principles.

Daugherty and Scamahorn Together.

HEMINGFORD, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Matt Daugherty and Senator Scamahorn of the Fourteenth district held a rousing republican meeting this afternoon and were greeted by the largest audience of the campaign at this place. The speeches of both men had the clear republican ring and were well received.

Reed Headed for St. Louis.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Oct. 27.—Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed and party arrived here at noon today and were met at the depot by about 3,000 persons. Mr. Reed made a speech of five minutes and was received with great enthusiasm. The distinguished gentleman is said to be in excellent health. The train pulled out at 12:05 p. m. for St. Louis.

Important Secession from Tammany.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—G. L. Lowenthal, the editor of the leading Hebrew paper in this city, has resigned from Tammany Hall and will support the union anti-Tammany ticket. His paper is the official organ of a number of orders, with an aggregate membership of 80,000 in this city alone.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN TENNESSEE.

Two White Caps and Their Victim Found by the Neighbors.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—News comes from Sevier county of a tragedy in which three men lost their lives under sensational circumstances. A large gang of white caps flourished in that county and several persons have been victims. A prominent farmer named Rader, residing near Henderson Springs, had received a notice from the white caps that they would visit him last evening. Lige Helton, a young farmer, went to town and armed preparatory to aiding Rader to resist the attacking party. While returning to Rader's house he suddenly came upon the cappers and a lively fight immediately ensued. When citizens who were attracted by the shooting arrived on the spot Helton and two of the marauders, Labe Latham and Isaac Keebler, lay stretched out on the ground dead.

McDonald's Chances of Freedom Waning.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The United States circuit court of appeals today refused a hearing in the case of George M. McDonald, president of the American Guarantee investment company. McDonald will go to jail for eleven months unless the supreme court comes to his rescue. He was convicted about a year ago, with other officers of the company, for using the mails to prosecute the business of a lottery. The decision was announced by Judge Woods, who said he was willing to give McDonald time to appeal to the supreme court before sentence is carried out, and the defendant was given a month's liberty on $5,000 bonds.

Divorced from Her Actor Husband.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Judge Tuthill today granted Anna Crossman F