

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of October, 1894. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Today is the last day of registration.

There is one tattooed man on the republican legislative ticket. His name is Hermann Timme.

Republicans of Douglas county can support the legislative ticket with one exception without dissent.

Euclid Martin may perhaps change his mind about voting the democratic rump ticket by the time he enters the polling booth.

Every voter must be registered by 9 o'clock this evening or he will find himself practically disfranchised.

President Cleveland has ample time to go squirrel hunting, but pressing public business prevents him from participating in any way in the pending campaign.

Mr. S. I. Gordon, candidate for the council in the First ward, is a poor man, but he is reported to be an honest man and a clean man, worthy of confidence and support.

Mr. A. W. Johnson is the favored candidate of the Swedish-Americans for the school board. He holds a first class certificate as a teacher, and is, therefore, well qualified.

Anton Kment, the republican candidate for councilman in the Second ward, is an intelligent workman and reputable citizen. If elected he will make a valued member of the council.

When registering, examine the names of those who claim a residence on your street and make sure that there are no pretended neighbors on the list.

There is no question as to the intention of the so-called straight democrats to catch votes by stealth and deception.

The nomination of Hermann Timme on the republican legislative ticket was an unfortunate blunder.

The best citizens of the First ward, regardless of party, will support Mr. S. I. Gordon for their ward councilman.

Now that he is really out of the senatorial contest for the succession to the late Senator Colquitt of Georgia, Speaker Crisp may as well begin to prepare to work in the next house as an ordinary representative, subject, of course, to the rulings of a republican speaker.

Election officials who abuse in any way the duties and powers of their offices, render themselves liable to conviction and punishment for violation of the law.

Major's has confessed that the fraudulent Taylor voucher signed by him as lieutenant governor called for more money than was actually due to the senator in whose name it was drawn.

The railroads and their allies are inaugurating a reign of threats, intimidation and coercion, which if not rebuked, means an ending of free government.

Republicans who decide to scratch Timme should vote for W. A. Page. Mr. Page is a successful manufacturer.

WILL THE PARTY PURGE ITSELF?

Six years ago the republican party of Nebraska gave Benjamin Harrison 28,000 majority. Under the pernicious and demoralizing leadership of corporate time-servers who look to railroad headquarters for direction and support the party has been decimated and thousands of staunch republicans have been driven out of the party.

The scandals brought to light during the last legislative session and the trials of indicted state institution hoodlums and impeached state officials have destroyed the confidence of the rank and file in the integrity of men who have been elevated to positions of honor and trust.

Unless the party purges itself of corruption and repudiates railway domination its ranks are sure to be depleted by desertion and defection and its recovery of supremacy made hopeless.

The great mass of republicans are honest, conscientious and patriotic. They revere the traditions of the party and believe in its principles. But when republicanism becomes the synonym for railroadism and hoodlumism they will cast their lot in favor of honest government and against corporate misrule.

Thousands of republicans who find themselves at the cross roads will ask themselves between now and next Tuesday what will be most beneficial to cure the republican party of the malaria with which it is now afflicted.

The election of Majors this year will be an open confession that the disease is too far gone for the party to purge itself. It means in our judgment the permanent loss to the party of thousands who have up to this time professed its creed and voted its ticket.

It has been asserted time and again that parties do not purge themselves of corruption. The Bee believes that this is not true. We still maintain that the republican party of Nebraska is capable of self-purification.

The crucial test comes next Tuesday, and the result will tell whether or not the siren songs of the railroad solicitors and the appeals of corporation claquers have dented the conscience of the grand old party and made it indifferent to the indefensible record of its standard bearer.

NEBRASKA'S LORD PROTECTOR. From Yesterday's Issue. Victor Hugo tells us in his famous volume, "The History of a Crime," that the election of Louis Napoleon to the presidency of the French republic was the first step toward the erection of imperialism upon its ruins.

In the struggle between the people of Nebraska and the confederated corporations history only repeats itself. Up to this time our reference to the Nebraska czar and the railroad despotism has been regarded by many well-meaning people and many patriotic citizens as an overdrawn assumption of a state of affairs that does not really exist.

The mouthpiece of Mr. Majors makes bold to assert in a paid editorial that appears in Thursday's World-Herald that Mr. Holdrege is fully justified in exercising dictatorial powers over the people of Nebraska.

So Nebraska must have a lord protector to keep her from exercising her sovereign right to self-government! The people must abdicate their right to choose their own rulers and representatives to Mr. Holdrege in the interest of the 30,000 stockholders of moderate means in New England and the half a dozen multi-millionaires who have amassed colossal wealth from the tribute they have levied upon the people of this state.

No reasonable man will deny that Mr. Holdrege has a right to protect the interests of the Burlington railroad and its stockholders by all legitimate means at his command. But what right has he to constitute himself lord protector and despot of Nebraska? What right has he to debauch our voters by the corrupting influence of 6,000 annual railroad passes; by the use of lawless retabes; by the lawless combinations with other corporations that seek to terrorize the people by threats of a withdrawal of credits? What right has he to hold the club of discharge over the heads of wage workers who have as much right to cast a free and untrammeled ballot as he has himself?

Why does not the lord protector of the Burlington proclaim himself czar of Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, just as Francis Joseph of Austria is king of Hungary and Bohemia and duke of Dalmatia? Why not convert Nebraska into an absolute monarchy instead of a free state in an elective republic? What is the use of going through the farce of ratifying the choice of candidates named by the lord protector at Burlington headquarters? If the protectorate is to be permanent would it not be well for the lord protector to permit us to choose a governor who is not tattooed from head to sole and can at least enjoy the respect of the lord protector's subjects?

THE DISFRANCHISED THIRTY THOUSAND. The enigma of Mr. Holdrege which the republican state committee audaciously printed the other day in the columns engaged for its paid editorial advertisements holds the Burlington czar up as the representative of 30,000 non-resident stockholders, whose property he is trying to protect from threatened depreciation by forcing upon the people of Nebraska a candidate for governor who stands for dishonesty and corruption.

Does the Burlington czar mean to insinuate that he has a right, legal or moral, to cast 30,000 votes for the railroad which he represents? Does he measure his importance by the number of stockholders who happen to have money invested in the corporation of which he is an officer? Does he want his voice in the selection of state and local officers to counterbalance those of 30,000 resident Nebraskans? If the Burlington czar is entitled to wield the power of 30,000 votes because the 30,000 people who own the railroad property have no votes in Nebraska, every other corporation that embodies outside capital is entitled to a proportionate vote.

Should not the Union Pacific cast 30,000 votes also? And what about the Northwestern and the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island and the other railroads that operate in this state, but whose stockholders live elsewhere? What about the street railway company and the gas company and the Standard Oil company and the banks and the lesser corporations without number? And when we find all these corporations confederated together, as they are today, for the purpose of manning the state government with officials who will be subservient to their beck and call, why should not the people of Nebraska turn themselves, their property and the whole state over to the rule of the foreign stockholders through their autocratic representatives in the railroad headquarters?

The 30,000 foreign stockholders whose votes the Burlington czar wants to cast in Nebraska include men, women and children. Do they acquire rights of franchise by investing their money in railroad stocks which the pioneer who has broken the prairie and built for himself a home within the boundaries of the state does not have? Are the men to vote in New England and again in Nebraska? Are the widows and orphans, of whom we hear so much whenever railway legislation is broached, to vote in Nebraska by proxy when they would not be able to vote if they were living here themselves? This brings us right to the root of the question. The issue is, Shall the people of Nebraska govern Nebraska? The confederated corporations, marshaled by the Burlington czar, are exerting every force at their command to fasten forever upon Nebraska the heavy hand of railroad domination. They wish to have the powers of government exercised, not in the interest of the people who have made the state what it is, but in the interests of the foreign capitalists and their watered stocks.

It was only a few dollars that Majors overcharged in collecting mileage as lieutenant governor for 1891 and 1892, but the act was so much more reprehensible because it was only a few dollars. A man who would run up 288 miles at 10 cents a mile for a distance of 146 miles actually traveled on an annual pass is not the kind of a man Nebraska or any other state should elevate to the highest position within the gift of her people.

The county commissioners and the executive committee of the Associated Charities propose to cooperate in devising a plan for the systematic distribution of the county's poor relief. They will certainly be supported by the taxpayers in their attempt to make the funds at the disposal of the commissioners for this purpose go as far as possible. It is most desirable that every precaution be taken to exclude worthless impostors and at the same time to insure worthy applicants the assistance which they deserve.

Remember that the railroads and their confederated corporations are centering their efforts upon the state senate. If they can control a mere majority of the senate they will be able to block all legislation that appears obnoxious to them. The hope of reform legislation of all kinds depends upon the election of men to the senate who will represent the interests of the people, notwithstanding all the railroad pressure that may be brought to bear on them.

The selection of Mr. A. O. Bacon by the caucus of democratic members of the Georgia legislature to be the party candidate for United States senator, a selection which is equivalent to an election, is in reality a defeat for the Cleveland administration. It was well known that the administration looked

dedict such as that of October for the next four or five months would compel the negotiation of another loan. The gold reserve situation was somewhat improved during October, the reserve at the close of that month being a fraction over \$1,000,000. The increase was not wholly from customs. About half the gold received at the treasury during the month was for small notes and part was American product purchased at assay offices. It is also stated that quite an item in the receipts from Columbian half dollars, which are exchanged for gold at their face. The interest-bearing debt on October 31 was \$63,042,860, which is about \$50,000,000 greater than the public debt when the present administration came into power.

Everybody that attended the republican state convention held in this city on the 22d day of August will remember the dramatic disclaimer of Thomas J. Majors of the charge that connects him with the Taylor incident and the issue of a fraudulent certificate vouching for Taylor's services to the end of the session of the legislature of 1891. In the presence of 1,000 delegates and more than 2,000 spectators Majors raised his hand to heaven and called God to witness that he knew nothing about the plot to abduct Taylor, and boldly asserted that Taylor was entitled to full pay to the end of the session, as he had served sixty-three days exclusive of Sundays and recesses. These brazen falsehoods have been reiterated from the stump in almost every town and village of the state. A more impudent piece of imposture never had been attempted by any man seeking the suffrages of an intelligent people. Majors' assertions regarding the Taylor voucher are disproved by testimony that cannot be controverted, namely the journal of the state senate of 1891, which shows that Taylor disappeared on the morning of the fifty-third day of the session, and after that day his name does not appear in the journal either on the roll call or on any recorded vote.

And now at this late day, after persistently denying that Majors had certified to the fraudulent voucher, of which a fac simile appears in this issue, the B. & M. Journal attempts to palliate this impeachable offense by pointing to the fact that the fraudulent Taylor voucher was only a few dollars over and above the amount actually due to Taylor. Only a few dollars, to be sure. But it is an open confession that the charge is true in substance and an admission that Majors deliberately deceived the republican state convention and used the name of the Almighty to affirm testimony he knew to be false.

Only a few dollars, indeed, but the man who would flinch a few dollars from the state treasury and put it into the pocket of an oil room hoodler is not the man the people of Nebraska can trust with the position of chief executive.

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with favor upon a different candidate, Congressman Turner, and that it had done all in its power to assist him in his canvass. Yet, notwithstanding this assistance, Mr. Turner was unable to secure even a fair share of the legislative votes and was practically out of the race from the moment that the composition of the legislature was made public. Mr. Bacon is by no means an outspoken anti-administration man and may be led to act with the administration when he is admitted into the senate, but he will not owe his election to administration influence and will therefore be under no obligation to do so.

Majors' personal organ is finally compelled to admit that the fraudulent Taylor voucher called for more money than the abductee senator was entitled to claim. What becomes of Majors' repeated oath that every dollar drawn on the Taylor voucher was legally payable for services rendered? This confession holds Majors up as a self-convinced liar. Is this the kind of a man to act as governor of a great state like Nebraska?

If money were the only requirement for success the tattooed candidate would be able to already point to his election. Any political party that is purchasable is finding a ready market with the republican state committee. It is for the vast army of citizens who vote their convictions and who stand first and always for honest government, to overwhelm the candidate who counts on buying his way into office.

The charge industriously circulated in the First ward that Mr. Gordon is a prohibitionist is untrue, and the report that he is a member of the A. P. A. is also positively denied. Mr. Gordon is a temperate man and a member of the Baptist church, but he is not a temperance fanatic nor an anti-Catholic agitator.

It would seem from the rear section of his name that the german chancellor, Hohenzollern-Schillingensfurt, might be disposed to demand his salary in advance.

Between writing poetry, unweaving monuments, reconstructing histories and discriminating against American beef and cattle, the emperor of Germany, Emperor William for hanging out his "this is my busy day" sign.

The emperor of China proposes to behold all of his viceroys and governors unless they can explain why a small country like Japan cannot be exterminated. It is probable that the official heads will be at a great discount in China in the near future.

It is said that the attention of the cabinet of the President of the United States of America was chiefly devoted yesterday to the great question whether Lever D. Morgan's conduct in a domestic servant, as far as is known, nothing whatever was said about prosecuting the Carnegie frauds.

Mr. Cleveland has been cutting down trees lately, and it is surprising how much the vigorous swinging of the American axe against the domestic servant, as far as is known, nothing whatever was said about prosecuting the Carnegie frauds.

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THAT FRAUDULENT TAYLOR VOUCHER

The Unanswerable Record Proof of T. J. Majors' Dishonesty.

The candidacy of Thomas J. Majors for 875 was issued to W. M. Taylor as balance fronts the republican party of Nebraska as due for alleged services in the senate for a menace to its success in the campaign. (last fifteen days of the month)

A detailed financial ledger titled 'The State of Nebraska, T. J. Majors' showing transactions for services as senator from 6 days of June to 15th of August 1891. It lists mileage, total amounts, and balance due, with a final balance of \$75.00.

Every candidate and every party leader on the stump must champion the candidacy of a man who is tattooed with a record of indelible infamy. They are confronted at every crossroad with the story of the forged census returns that scandalized the state at the national capital and placed a stigma upon the man whom the people of this commonwealth had honored with a place in the halls of congress as their representative.

During two sessions of the legislature in which he occupied the responsible and honorable position of presiding officer of the upper house by virtue of his election as lieutenant governor, Mr. Majors was notoriously a tool and espee for the corporation lobby, and exerted all his power and influence during each session of the legislature to promote jobbery and assist hoodie schemes and obstruct, sidetrack and defeat all railway regulation bills and measures to curb the rapacity of corporate monopoly.

SCANDALIZED THE STATE. During the session of 1891 the state was scandalized by the abduction of Senator Taylor, a populist, who had been elected on the anti-monopoly platform, which pledged him to support a maximum rate law. It is notorious that Taylor was on confidential terms with Lieutenant Governor Majors, and especially with his private secretary, Walt M. Seely. There is no doubt whatever that Majors and Seely were well known to the plot to abduct Taylor in order to keep him from casting his vote for the Newberry maximum rate bill.

On March 31, when the session closed, the following fact that Taylor had disappeared. The fact that Majors directed the sergeant-at-arms to have Taylor arrested shows absolute knowledge on the part of Majors of the disappearance of Taylor. The records of the auditor's office show that Taylor had drawn \$262.40 as his pay and mileage for the session up to the time of his abrupt departure in the middle of March.

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