ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1894.

THE FALSE AND TRUE

Nebraska.

COPPERHEADS AND CONSERVATIVES OF '66

The Struggle of Loyal Republicans Against Faithless Leaderships,

PERFIDIOUS WATCHMEN ON THE TOWER

Ring Out the Old-Ring in the New-Ring Cut the False-Ring in the True.

HONEST CONVICTIONS VS PARTY SPOILS

Full Text of Mr. Edward Rosewater's Beatrice Address on the Past, Present and Future of Republicanism in Nebraska.

Persuant to previous annuncement, Mr. Edward Rosewater delivered an address in Paddock opera house, Beatrice, Friday evening, in which he discussed "The Past, Present and Future of Republicans in Nebraska." The speaker was introduced by one of Gage county's old-time republicans, Hon. Nathan Blakely, and the address was listened to with close attention throughout.

Mr. Rosewater spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen: The unexpected most always happens. When I was in this city four years ago this last summer, during the memorable debate between myself and Prof. Dickey on the great question then pending of the prohibition amendment, I had occasion to take a casual or perhaps in connection with professional duties or political contests. It so happened during the late campaign that I was not able to fulfill the promise made to appear before the people of your city. I had been urged by populists and discontented republicans to deliver an address here some time in September or October; but I thought that the field, perhaps, was not as promising, or that the occasion did not warant-in any event. I did not respond; but, at the urgent request and solicitation, the prayerful appeal of my friend, the enemy, of the gentlemen who have so industriously and zealously advertised me individually and the paper of which I am editor, through the campaign, I thought that I must not refuse the invitation; and I feel very grateful for the hos-

pitable and cordial welcome that I have

received at their hands. When I was about 17 years of age, away back in 1859 (and I am not giving away a secret about my age,) I was transplanted suddenly from the most rank abolition town in the world, Oberlin, O., to the city of Murfreesboro, Tenn. It was in the midst of the very great excitement that preceded the John Brown raid. Soon after my location in Murfreesboro I received a very polite request to vacate my place as telegraph operator in that town for the reason, the superintendant said, that I entertained free soil sentiments, and that no man who entertained such could remain in the south, and I was kindly admonished to go north if I wanted to continue in the business. Well, I am somewhat of a stubborn makeup, some people think, and, instead of going back north, I went further south. I went first into Mississippi, and then finally got located in north Alabama, at the crossing of the Memphis & Charleston and Nashville & Chattanooga railways. I had not been in that place more than a week when I received a telegraphic message from Murfreesboro, sayand the next morning I was in Murfreesboro,



REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.



FOR PRESIDENT: John C. Fremont OF CALIFORNIA.

For Vice-President William L. Dayton.

OF NEW JERSEY Now, the object of my address tonight is asked to explain, in the first place, why I Nebraska State Historical society contribustill continue to be a republican; and then tion, made at the quarter centennial celesome other matters have been asked that bration of our admission into the union. Mr. are perhaps of more importance to the pub- Marquette says this about that campaign: lishers of rival newspapers than they are to you or myself. Before answering all of these July, 1866, and the general election in the was then known, the republican party of and republished in the Republican, Mr. very important questions, I want to em- fall of the same year, there was what might Nebraska arrayed itself in unison with the Morton's views are given as follows:

flag over it, as you note, and the portrait of ing that rebels must take back seats. In after the state should be admitted into the John C. Fremont. Upon it is written in the less than a year he invited them all to the union. The choice of the republican conflag, "Fremont and freedom. For president, front seats, and invited congress to take the vention for delegate fell upon Ifon. T. M. John C. Fremont of California; and for vice back seats. president, William L. Dayton of New Jersey." Retrospective Sketch of Republicanism in That is the kind of a badge I wore. I state government, in order to be republican, not yet become a railroad attorney. marched in the procession with the boys that in form under our constitution, should not member of congress they nominated "Hon-

for president of the United States that the ten constitution, but it should have officers republican party had nominated, and I sub- who had taken an oath to support the conmit whether it is essential that every milksop stitution and laws of the United States. It who was not born at that time concedes that should be a friend of the general givernment, I am a republican or not. I do not know, there for the purpose of supporting it, and either, whether I have got to consuit people not there for the purpose of destroying it. who were converted to republicanism only "On this question the president took issue, after the party had gone into power, and had and pr mulgated what was then known as offices to bestow, revenues to divide, and My Policy, that is, his policy- and took spoils to distribute. My republicanism was the broad position that, though a state gov-

carried the torchlights for the first candidate only have b undaries, territory, and a writ-

that of conviction and of choice. My father ernment might be organized and officered by was a republican. He voted for Abraham Lin- men ready to destroy the general government, coln in 1860 (applause), was a full citizen of the it was the same as though it were run by United States then; and my first vote was men ready to uphold it.

cast for this ticket. You see here the ticket "On this issue we organized in this state,

Grant and Colfax.



Republican Union Nominations.

For Presidential Electors. T. M. MARQUETTE, of Cass.

LOUIS ALLEGWAHR, of Richardson. J. F. WARNER, of Dakota.

view over your town, and I was struck most that I voted in 1868. It was my first pres- and the republicans organized all over the favorably with its location and its general idential vote for president, Grant and Colfax- United States. metropolitan appearance. I then promised U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax. That was myself that at some future time I should the first presidential ticket republicans voted return to Beatrice, either on a pleasure visit in Nebraska. I was not running a newspaper then, I was not in politics.

I also carry with me another credential, one that I have never exhibited anywhere to anybody outside of my family, since I have been in Nebraska. I am not one of those that believe in harping on the soldier racket. but I just want to show you another one of the credentials that entitle me to be classed as a republican. I wore this with General Fremont in the campaign of West and it was at the second battle of Bull Run.

October, and those who were in favor of state—that is, the admission of Nebraska into the union-organized and passed resolutions taking sides with congress. The democrats and office holders generally in the territory, organizing and nominating men, took sides with the president." I have quoted Mr. Marquette.

"The election in our territory came on

Now what was this contest in 1866? It was a contest for the life of the nation, for the perpetuity of the union, and in this state it was also a contest for republican supremacy over disunionism and copperheadism. Virginia, I wore it again with General Pope. There are doubtless a great many here who remember the issues of that day, and who wore it in the War department when I were then as I was already full grown men transmitted by telegraph the emancipation and had a share in that great conflict; but proclamation that Abraham Lincoln issued; there are others who do not understand much and maybe you will want to know whether I about this and have had perhaps no particuam a republican or not, but I think that my lar opportunity to get a true insight into credentials are pretty good. (Applause.) the struggles of the republicans of those days



comes that some men who rank as stalwart braska in that memorable conflict. republicans and are held up as great examplars for us to follow, while those of us who were Grant republicans in those days do ing: "Don't ever come back here; if you not think that they were republicans at all. come back to Murfreesboro they will hang Let me read to you from some standard auyou." I took the train that very evening thorities: Here is the second volume of the Nebraska State Historical society. On page and told them to proceed with the hanging 162 there is a chapter contributed by Hon. if they wanted to. I have come to Beatrice Charles H. Gare on the admission of Nebraska into the union.

not under exactly the same conditions You know Mr. Gere ranks high in the councils of the gentlemen who want to question my republicanism. Mr. Gere describes the political situation as follows:

> "Under the administration of President Johnson a considerable change was likely to be made in the boundary lines between the two great parties. The republican party was more or less divided and the democrats were affiliating with the Johnson or liberal wing. The president was exercising the power of patronage for the success of the coalition and the liveliest hope pervaded the ranks of the democracy and the Johnson republicans that another election or two would put congress and the government in their hands. Hence the republicans in Nebraska were exceedingly anxious to forestall such a change and assist in holding the national legislature for that party by the immediate admission of Ne-

"With equal foresight, the democratic leaders saw that it was against their interests to permit this to be done; that by delaying the matter until their expected accession of strength would give them control of the nation, and eventually of Nebraska-where the majority against them was comparatively small-they would assist their friends in Washington, and at the same time keep the coveted senatorship for themselves. . . For this reason the canvass became ex- tions, ceedingly lively, and was, in fact, the most thorough and bitterly contested of any that had thus far occurred.

"It was a stoutly fought campaign and an exceedingly close election. The majority for the adoption of the constitution was barely 200, and Butler was elected governor by a vote of 4.093 to 3.948 for Morton. So close Crounse, one of the republican candidates for the supreme court, was only six, while Wil- date: liam A. Little, one of the democratic candidates for chief justice, was elected.

I will read a little from another authority in the same volume, but just at the present I will recite what another very good republican authority from the railroad standpoint simply somewhat retrospective. I have been said, the Hon. T. M. Marquette. In his

"Between the adjournment of congress in date back to the time when men were this elected on the ticket with Abraham Lincoin been fought. padge, (exhibiting a badge), and I venture to as a republican, took direct issue with the say that there is not another one in this republican party on the question of the re-

Now let us take a retrospective glance at | and who know nothing about the conduct of the history of Nebraska, and see how it the republican or democratic leaders of Ne-

Every old veteran will remember how the country was shocked over the announcement of the dastardly assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and this is what Andrew Johnson said on April 18, 1865, three days after the president's murder:

"The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong enough not only to respect, but to punish. When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes we there find arson laid down as a crime, with its proper penalty; we find there theft and robbery and murder given as crimes, and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes, treason. With other and inferior offenses the people are familiar, but in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes and will be surely punished. Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime and that traitors shall suffer its penalty. While we are appalled, overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst at the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men to attempt the life of the state with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated?"

But Johnson changed his tune very soon thereafter, and turned in with the men who were trying to overthrow the government by indirection, which they had failed to destroy by force of arms.

The Omaha Republican of September 28, 1866, contains this editorial:

"The president, at Newark, O., on Thurslast, announced that another civil war was inevitable; not a civil war between sections, not a war between the north and the south, but, as he styles it, an internecine war, in which, for instance, the people of Ohio of his party will array themselves in arms against that portion of the people of the same state who are not of his party. This war, he declares, is inevitable, except upon one contingency, and that contingency is the ators and representatives of the rebel states was the election that the majority of Judge without requiring of these states any previous ratification of the constitutional amendment." From the Chicago Tribune of the same

> "Let every voter remember that when he votes for a democrat or Johnsonite for con-gress he votes to send a man to Washington to join Johnson in his projected overthrow of congress. Every such man elected to con-gress is a vote for civil war. The importance of a vote at this election is very great

In that dark hour of the country's history, when the nation was on a high tension of excitement over the almost treasonable utterances from the white house, and the effort to overthrow the union party, for that was the name by which the republican party phasize the fact that my credentials as a re- be said to be a revolution in politics. Andrew republicans of the loyal states in defense of publican date a good many years back; they Johnson, the then acting president, who was the great principles for which the war had

Having formulated a constitution for the state in case it was admitted into the union, city today. This badge, if you will inspect it construction of the southern states, which the republicans nominated one delegate to

Marquette. Remember the Burlington had "The position of congress was that the not yet been built and Mr. Marquette had est" John Taffe. Opposed to them were the candidates nominated by the democratic Andrew Johnson coalition, with J. Sterling Morton for delegate and Algernon S. Paddock for member of congress.

On September 14, 1866, the day on which the Johnsonite democratic ticket was put in nomination, the Omaha Republican published this editorial:

AID TO TREASON.

"The copperheads of Nebraska are today giving aid and comfort to rebels. They passed resolutions today which will be acceptable to those who waged the war of the rebellion. They will make nominations today for whom every rebel bushwhacker from Missouri now in Nebraska, will vote. By their acts today they will rejoice over the enemy of the government. The democracy of Nebraska are sympathizers with treason, they know it, they can't deny it. They are conscious of the infamy their course has brought upon them and they seriously con-template organizing under a new party flag a very remarkable incident and encounter beof conservatism, which is in reality treason in disguise. These men will resort to any-thing, yield anything, so that it will help them to gain political power again in the nation. These men, these copperheads of south by the hand and gladly welcome them without condition or guaranty back to the halls of congress to legislate for them, trusting that by such business they may recover the position which they forfeited by their former political degeneracy. Can any one conceive of a more debasing position than that which the democracy of Nebraska occuples today? Aiders and abettors of treason these men are. The tendency and result of their teachings and their acts is to aid in bringing on another civil war, and they do it with the full knowledge of the consequences of their course. Disgraceful indeed is the position occupied by the democracy of Nebraska today.' And here is the heading of an appeal that

appeared in the Republican a few days later: "To the Young Men of the Loyal North: In October and November Elections Take Place Upon Which Result Holds the Destiny of the Republic. You Are Called Upon to Decide Whether or Not the Republic as Bequeathed to Us by Our Fathers Shall Be Maintained in Its Purity, or Whether it Shall Be Overturned and a Monarchy Erected in Its Stead! You Are Called Upon to Decide Whether the Laws Which Govern You Shall Be Made by Yourselves, Through Your Representatives, or Whether Congress Shall Be Reduced to the Condition of the French Asseably, Which Makes Only Such Laws as the Emperor Sees Fit to Recommand! You Are Called Upon to Decide Whether 'in the Fu-Called Upcn to Decide Whether 'in the Fu-ture' Congress Shall Be as it Has Been in the Past, the Law-Making Power, or Whether Andrew Johnson Shall Be Permitted to Usurp Its Functions and Combine in His Own Per-son the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments! You Are Called Upon to De-cide Whether Rebels, Unrependent, Insolent and Defiant, Shall Rule This Country, or Whether the Power Shall Be Campinged in the Whether the Power Shall Be Continued in the Hands of Loyal Men. You Are Called Upon to Decide Whether the South Carolina Rebel Shall Have Two Votes to the Loyal Man's One. Whether Negroes of the South Who Have No Voice in the Government Shall Be

Those were indeed very exciting times. As before stated, the attempt to overthrow the republican party was made by a combination between the democrats, who were then almost as a unit in sympathy with the southern rebels, and a lot of office holders in this state, who considered federal patronage of more cinsequence than they did loyalty to their party. They were styling themselves conservatives, and who would have thought in those days that these men would be lauded to the skies and pointed out as paragons of party loyalty in 1894.

What sort of a combination was that? We will see a little bit further on. The Omaha Republican of September 28, 1866. addressed itself to Messrs, Paddock and Mcrton as follows:

Which congress do you propose to take seats in if elected? The one elected by the loyal people of the north or the one elected by the rebels of the south and their allies at the north, which Andrew Johnson proposes to recognize? Do not dodge this question. We hope the voters of Nebraska will ask an answer to this question every time they meet the above gentlemen."

Now, the standing of Mr. Morton on the war ssues was best portrayed in an article contributed by William Dailey to the historical state reports, in which he gives extracts from the speech of Mr. Mortin on May 9, 1863, before the Council Bluffs Democratic club, and afterwards published in the Nebraska City News, Mr. Morton's home organ. "The speaker began by telling how be-wildered a common rustic is when he first enters Barnum's museum, and then added: So an unpracticed speaker who attempts today the investigation of the politics of the present administration, and endeavors to collect and put upon exhibition some of the p litical monstrosities of abolition, is at once lest and dumbfounded amidst the magnificence of the imbecility and the grandeur of the knavery which has filled that great curiosity shop of corruption at Washington City, ever which Mr. A. Lincoln-inimitable anecdoter of Illinois—presides with a mirth and merriment as potent for side-splitting as his arm and axe were once for rail splitting, or his present conduct of public affairs is for union splitting.
"As the voice of God called unto Abraham

of old, saying unto him: 'Abraham, take now thy son, thine only son, Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee unto the land of Moriah, and offer him there for a burnt offering,' so, during the fall elections in the great states of Illinois, Obio, Indiana and New York, a voice—vox populi vox Dei— like the sound of many waters, has cried unto our Abraham, saying: 'Take thou now thy well beloved friend and brother, Abolition, and get thee into the boundaries of the constitution of thy fathers, and offer him there for a peace offering.' But in yair.' vain! Abraham of this generation is stiff-necked and heedeth not the reprimanding voice of a displeased people. He and his party proceed, emancipating and to emanci-pate, and if tonight God in His infinite mercy and goodness should call the weary of every black slave in all this broad land come up higher, to pass from earth, and to float triumphant up through the stars and the shining worlds to heaven, Lincoln and his nigger-crazed counsellors would awake tomorrow and weep bitter tears be-cause there would be no more niggers to free, to feed, to clothe, and to tax us for." Laughter.)

That was the utterance of Morton in the year which saw Vicksburg surrender to the armies under Grant and Leo's disastrous defeat at Gettyaburg. But here is something more striking.

STANDS ON HIS RECORD. "Morton appears to be very obstinate and will pay no attention to the voice of his conservative friends." He comes out "flatfooted and square toed upon his record, and tells the people at Omaha in a public speech that he has not moderated his views. He still adheres to the doctrine of the Chicago

years of failure to restore the union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or 'war power higher than the constitution,' the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, common and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, Justice, humanity, liberty and the common welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hos-

tilitles. "He still adheres to his assertion in this city that if Jeff Davis and Abraham Lincoln were hung upon the same tree, Lincoln would bear the same relation to Davis that the thieves did to Christ.
"He still adheres to the doctrine of having

"He still believes that 'morally, socially

and politically, Jeff Davis is superior Abraham Lincoln."

I have read these extracts to you tonight. and have others here also that relate to an incident that happened in your town of Beatrice at that very time, with your present tween the republicans and so-called conservative Johnsonites, which in itself is very interesting historical reading; but I have no disposition now to go into the detail, except-Nebraska, will take the worst traitors of the ing to point a moral to the tale. The reason why I have recalled these chapters of political history is simply because my first advent in Nebraska, direct from the War department, in the fall of 1863, and in the fall of 1864 I cast my first vote-for P. W. Hitchcock, who was then the republican nominee for delegate to congress, and the other republican territorial candidates. In that memorable fight in 1866, when the Johnsonites tried to undo what was won at Appomattox. I was so incensed that I ventured into print and penned my first editorials They appeared in the Omaha Republican, I denounced the coalition of the copperheads with the Johnsonites and opposed with all the vigor that I could, not only in writing, but in active work in the campaign, the attempt to overthrow the republican party by that combination.

Two years ago, when the legislature was in session, there was a caucus of republicans held, and forty-two republicans had actually pledged themselves to cast their votes for J. Sterling Morton for United States senator. I appeared in the caucus and called the'r attention to the record which had been made here during the war and in 1866. and I broke up that combination; but during the late campaign many of these railroad republicans denounced me from one end of the state to the other, as a recreant republican and a traitor to the party, when they were willing to take an ex-copperhead and make a United States senator of him! (Laughter and applause.) They held me up to the scorn and contumely and hatred of loyal republicans, when I have stood up here in the early days and fought against the cohorts that sought to take the life of the republican party. Right here let me say that Counted in the Basis of Representation, Thus Giving Thirty Additional Members of Congress and Thirty Votes in the Electoral Colgress and Thirty Votes in the Electoral College as a Reward for Rebellion. You are Called upon to Decide Whether Jeff Davis, Benjamin, Slidell and Mason Shall Take Seats in the Senate to Make Lawe for You! Whether the Rebel Debt Shall Be Saddled on your Shoulders! And Whether or Not You Are to Be Taxed to Pay Pensions to Rebel Soldiers! Never Was There an Election so Important! Do You Appreciate Its tion so Important! Do You Appreciate Its
Importance? Have You Thought Peace or
War Hangs in the Balance? Are You Doing
that we had certain leaders in this state who have been elevated by the republican party to the highest positions within its gift and whom I have been opposing in defense of true republicanism, and for this very reason I have been denounced and maligned for years and years. My relations with Senator Paddock have never been unfriedly, but politically we could not pull together. I was

a Grant republican of the stalwart brand. MEETING SOME CAMPAIGN LIES. In the recent campaign the stock in trade of many of the stump speakers for the republican ticket was the charge that my sole aim in life has been to malign, traduce, villify and slander honest, honorable, high-minded, loyal republicans whom the party had at Among others General Thayer, that poor old man who has run down in his dotage so that he does not know what is proper and right, to whom I had been an unselfish and unflinching friend for years and years, whose of recompense beyond the gratification that I porate yoke. was doing an old soldier justice in fighting his battles. He also was enlisted among the were circulated a list of names of the men whom I am reputed or said to have hounded

to death. These alleged victims are lauded to the veritable cannibal, a fiend and scoundrel who great many years.

The infamous fabrication, for instance, that I had hounded Mr. Welch into his grave, and after he had died I was not content merely with continuing to mal gn him in The Bee, but that I had gone to his home in Cuming county to gloat over his corpse and insult his family and his children. The fact is he had no children. (Laughter.) This outrageous libel, I have no doubt, found credence among look upon me as a monster of iniquity.

Now, what are the facts? I hold in my hand right here every line that ever appeared in The Omaha Bee, and if it were printed word for word it would not make four columns in The Omaha Bee all told.

The first editorial reference to Welch appeared in The Bee on September 29, 1876, the day after his nomination, under the caption, "The Republican Ticket:"

"The republican party of Nebraska has met convention and nominated as its standard bearers the candidates whose names appear at the head of our editorial columns. at the head of our editorial columns.
"In placing these names at our masthead we cannot, however, refrain from entering

our earnest protest against the disreputable means by which one of these candidates secured his nomination. For the first time in its eventful history the republican party of Nebraska has been the victim of a corrup conspiracy, which placed the control of nominating convention into the hands of the most notorious stock gambler on the American continent. It is an indisputable fact that General Frank Weich is indebted for his nomination to Jay Gould, the head of the most gigantic railroad corporation in America. Had the choice of the republican party been untrammeled by bribery and intimidation General Welch would not have

been the nominee of the republican conver tion. Impelled by a sense of duty to the honest and unbought masses of the republican party we are compelled to denounce the course pursued by the reckless conspirators who procured the nomination of General

"While denouncing the agencies by which General Welch secured his nomination. cheerfully accord to him many qualities that entitle him to popular esteem. Our relations with him have always been cordial and there is, therefore, no personal motive after I get through here, and I will cheer-fully let you look at it, has the American started out in his inaugural address by say-

speak fearlessly and candidly of public men and public measures and we should certainly be recreant to our duty by giving our silent approval to the shameless manipulation of the convention in the interest of Jay Gould."

WHAT JOHN C. COWIN SAID. Now, right here, let me read to you General John C. Cowin's remarks on the floor of the convention as they were reported by

"Mr. Cowin, being loudly called for, ad-dressed the convention. He declared that he entertained the kindliest feelings toward Mr. Welch, and that if a majority of the convention shall decide Mr. Welch to be their choice, untrammeled by intimidating and corrupting influence, he would not only "He still adheres to the doctrine of having Price's disbanded ragamuffins 'come up to the polls and vote down the blue coated and brass button abolitionists."

"He still believes that volunteer soldiers in the union army should not be allowed to vote. thrown its corrupting influence around this conscition for the purpose of controlling its action. Jay Gould, the head of this gigantic monopoly, is sitting at the Grand Central hotel in Omaha, in constant and direct te egraphic communication with his subordi-nates who are here to manipulate the dele

gates of this convention "The credit mobilier lobby is ensuaring us with its demoralizing and intimidating in-fluences. They have come here in full force. Jay Gould is here, represented by General Superintendent Clarke, General Passenger Agent Kimball and scores of Union Pacific employes. They are here to stifle the honest voice of this convention and they are deter-mined to control this convention. General Cowin then charged that the delegation from Douglas county on this floor had been elected by Jay Gould, through the intimidation of Union Pacific employes and other corrupting agencies. He cited some facts to substantiate this charge and entered his protest to the audacious attempt on the part of a gigantic monopoly to throttle the voice of the people."

Let me now read to you what other repub-Hean newspapers had to say on that score because some of these same newspapers last fall were bitter and vindictive in denunciation Hitchcock, whom nearly every railroad organ of the course pursued by The Bee. The Columbus Republican said:

"That money was used to secure Welch's nomination we could not positively state, but that delegates voted for him that desired to vote for the people's man we are positive. This looks like intimidation."

The North Platte Republican, then edited was commander of the Grand Army for Nebraska, said:

"Welch is doubtless the representative of Jay Gould and our back pay grabbing United the republican party. States senator, but he is far from being the embodiment of the principles of the great body of Nebraska republicans. The throttle game played by Gould and Hitchcock to se-cure the nomination of Welch is likely to prove a boomerang which will return and smite those who projected it."

The Bloomington Guard, then edited by J F. Zediker, who has been so frantic against Rosewater in the past few months, had this to sav: "Jay Gould, the Union Pacific railroad con

troller, was at Omaha last week and held the telegraph wires between that place and Lincoln for two hours during the balloting for congressman, in the interest of the Hitchcock faction." The Pawnee Republican, another of the re-

cent champions of railroad republican colorbearers, said: "The majority part of the late republican state convention admit that the admission of the Michael delegation was a disgrace, but they say they had to admit it in order to

the field as an independent candidate for congress he can count on the Republican as one untrammeled republican newspaper in the state which will give him its undivided support.

The Hastings Journal, another stalwart re publican paper, declared: "Frank Welch did not obtain the nomina tion by fair means and no good republicar is under obligation to support him. Had he been nominated by an untrammeled vote, and had he not deceived some of the delegates into voting for him by telling them that he was an anti-Hitchcock, we should feel unde obligations to support him. We are satisfie that a majority of the people want a free and unfettered man in congress and will put one there by electing the gallant soldier, General J. C. Cowin, to that position."

SOMETHING OF A REVOLT EVEN THEN You will note there was quite a revolt in the republican lines at that time against the conduct of that convention. In those days various times selected as its standard bearers. a great many of the republican editors in this state were yet entirely free from those pernicious influences that have been exerted by corporations, and that are now holding down so many of them to the grindston because they are too poor to stand up and battles I had fought when I had no thought bave not the manhood to shake off the cor-

Now, then, what happened after Mr. Welch had been elected? The only criticism made railroad mercenaries, and with his screeds by The Bee upon him was simply that he had violated the pledges made by the repub lican party in its platform by meddling with members of the legislature and trying to make them vofe for a man for United skies, while I am placed in the position of a States senator whom the republicans themselves had repudiated. On that score The ought to be banished from all decent and Bee had simply pointed to the fact that Presreputable society. That is exactly what these ident Hayes had given out the plan of civil people have been saying during the last cam- service reform and notified all office holders paign. I have stood such vile calumny for a to keep their hands off, and that, inasmuch as Mr. Welch at that time was receiver of a United States land office, he had no right to desert his post of duty to lobby and interfere with members of the legislature, to the detriment of the republicans party. files of The Omaha Bee show that for sixteen months after his election no reference was made to him. Then opened the campaign for the renomination in the summer of 1878 in which The Bee took position with more thousands of Nebraskans, who have been than nine-tenths of the republican papers taught by paid and professional traducers to against Mr. Welch. Let me read a few paragraphs:

June 5, 1878: "What's the matter with Welch? Only two papers in the state have so far taken up the cudgels for him. them is the democratic News of Nebraska City, and the other the sorehead republican ern of Omaha. Even his former bos friend, Bayba, mainta'ns an ominous silence in the West Point Republican, and his home paper at Norfolk has not a word to say for

June 19, 1878; "Out of 110 Nebraska paper four have pronounced for the renomination of Welch. The conversion of the fourth Welch man was brought about by the appointment of one of the publishers to the postmaster ship at Brownville. This accounts for the milk in that cocoanut

July 3, 1878: "Tally one for Welch! Our eloquent congressman has been cordially endorsed by the Omaha Herald, which makes the fifth Nebraska paper in favor of his re-nomination. Dr. Miller's endorsement was

doorkeeper record dampened its enthusiasm? It may, perhaps, be in order to furnish the dates and facis in that record. On the 2d day of April, 1878, Mr. Welch voted against the consideration of the committee's reporproposing to oust Polk. On the 4th day of April he joined the confed brigadiers in res-olution to recommit the report of the committee. On the 5th of April, when the final question was voted on, viz.: 'Shall the office of doorkeeper be declared vacant?' Mr. Welch of Nebraska and Mr. Jorgerson of West Vir-of Nebraska and Mr. Jorgerson of West Vir-ginia were the only republicans who voted Omaha paper that fought the straight re-The vote was 139 yeas to 80 nays which shows that a great number of the more honest democrats considered Polk's ad-

ministration rotten and disreputable." The controversy about the renomination of crats and trying to defeat the republican Congressman Welch was abruptly terminated party insidiously through combination, by

by the announcement on September 10 that he had suddenly died at his home. The next day, September 11, the following edi-

torial appeared: "DEATH OF HON. FRANK WELCH.

"The telegraph announces the sudden death of Hon. Frank Welch, Nebraska's present representative in congress, at his home in Norfolk, Mr. Welch had been seriously in-Norfolk. Mr. Welch had been seriously in-disposed for many months, and those who noted the marked change in his appearance since his return from Washington will hardly be surprised at the announcement. The peo-ple of Nebraska will deeply sympathize with the family of Mr. Welch, and in common with them we desire to express our regrets for his untimely taking off.
"Personally, Mr. Welch was a man pos-

sessed of many admirable traits of char-acter, which insured for him the warm friendship of a large circle (f good and true

"Among the Masonic fraternity, which had honored him with the highest position within its gift, that of grand master, his demise will be sincerely and unusually mourned. "A more extended notice of his life and services will appear in our next issue."

That notice was inserted in the next issue in the form of a local report, and never another line appeared in The Omaha Bee about Mr. Welch. The fact is he lived in Wisner and not in Norfolk. The story about my following him to his home is an infamous fabrication. In the first place I had never up to that time been up the Elkhorn valley, and I have never set foot in Wisner up to this date. I did attend his funeral-or the service which the Masonic bodies had getten up at Omaha, as I am a member of that order. No reference to him was ever made after his death, barring what I have read here; yet from one man to another this slander has been circulated all over the state, that I had hounded this man to his death. He died of heart disease, and I had no more to do with it than anybody in this audience. The same is true in regard to ex-Senator

and railroad striker represents as a victim of persecution at my hands. I have had to bear all this calumny for years. I have talked it over with his son and explained to him the relations between myself and the senator, but it seems that outside parties wanted to keep up a continuous irritation by Judge Alonzo H. Church, who recently of the sore and other parties wanted to set me befere the people of this state as a bloodthirsty hyena, who has fattened on tearing down men who stood high in the councils of

SOME HITCHCOCK HISTORY.

Now, let us go right back, for I do not propose to mince matters about the living or the dead. I propose to explode this falsehood here tonight and give the people of the state (for this will all be published verbatim) the information as to our relations and the outrage that is being perpetrated by the slanderers who have sought to place a stigma upon me. I voted for Mr. Hitchcock in 1864. when he was running on the union republican ticket for territorial delegate to congress. Mr. Hitchcock was sworn in on the 4th day of March, 1865. On the 15th of April, within seven weeks of that time, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and Andrew Johnson became president of the United States. Mr. Hitchcock in due course of time espoused the cause of Andrew Johnson and became one of his ardent supporters. He had a bill passed through congress creating the office of secure the nomination of Frank Welch. If surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, and General Cowin of Omaha decides to enter had the same located at Plattsmouth, and when his term as delegate to congress expired, for the republicans would not renominate him, he was appointed by Andrew Johnson surveyor general of Nebraska and That office became the source and center of an immense amount of corruption. Many of you will doubtless remember the scandalous exposures that were made from time to time for years thereafter.

> The coterie of conservative republicans about whom I have been reading here tonight centered and clustered around all those big offices-the secretary's office, and that of the United States marshal, and the collector, and the surveyor general. When General Grant came into office in 1868 he, within a very few weeks, dismissed all those Johnsonite officeholders, and among them was Mr. Hitchcock. He remained out of office then from that time on until March 4, and consorted with copperheads and Johnsonites until 1871. In 1870 we had a very exciting senatorial contest. Mr. Hitchcock was not a candidate, at least had not announced himself as a candidate, but the fight was purely between General Thayer and Governor Saunders. There were no other candidates announced. When the legislature met in January, 1871, the republican caucus was broken up, I was a member of that legislature and voted for General Thayer, and so did the large majority of the republicans. The democrats solidly voted for P. W. Hitchcock, and with them that class of republicans who had been more or less affiliated with the Johnsonite element. Immediately after the election of Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. E. H. Rogers of Fremont publicly declared in the house of representatives in a speech: 'We send this back to Ulyssez S. Grant as a rebuke." It was well known at that time that General Grant favored General Thayer's re-election, and it was also notorious that this democratic-Johnsonite coalition had been brought about and cemented together by a large amount of boodle. One man went out of Omaha with a grip:ack in which there were \$22,000, and shortly thereafter Dr. Miller, in his Omaha Herald, published a standing card demanding that congress institute an investigation into that election. It will be remembered that at that time Kansas had elected a Mr. Caldwell, the Leavenworth wagon manufacturer, against whom the same kind of charges were made, and Mr. Caldwell, rather than have the investigation proceed, had resigned.

WHEN THE BEE WAS BORN. It was shortly after the election of Mr. Hitchcock that The Omaha Bee was established by me. From the beginning it invoked the bitter and relentless hostility of the Johnsonite element and the federal ring organized under Hitchcock because it stood up for the straight republicans and the republican party. The old Omaha Republican was more or less mixed up with the Johnsonites, although it had fought them. One of its editors had been superintendent of Indian affairs, and in 1870 the Republican had refused point blank to support the republican legislative ticket in Douglas county, although it involved the election of probably intended to reward Frank for his a United States senator. So, then, for five vote for Polk, the confed doorkeeper." or six years, I had the brunt of the battle The Bee, September 4, 1878: "Why don't the Omaha Republican renew its appeal for Welch to the boys in blue? Has that confed. the backing of all the good, straight, staito fight in Douglas county, and I always had wart republicars.

I was a delegate in nearly every republican convention up to 1876, and including 1876, for I went to Columbus at the head of the delegation that sent the delegates to Cincinnati for James G. Blaine. (Applause.) It was stated in one of the letters by General Thayer that I had no standing in the republican ranks in those days, and that The Bee was a publican battles, and year in and year out fought against the class of guerillas that had been making combinations with the demo-