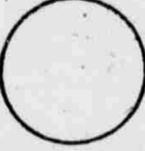
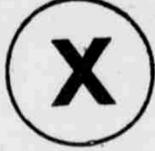
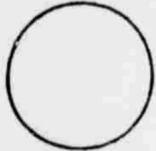
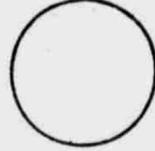
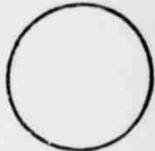


EDUCATIONAL BALLOT.

This form shows the Emblems and headings of all the tickets to be voted for in Kentucky on Tuesday, November 6, 1900, and is issued for Educational Purposes only, by the Republican State Executive Committee.

Stamp **INSIDE** the Circle Under the Log Cabin

As shown in the second column of this ballot, if you want your vote counted for McKinley, Roosevelt, Yerkes, and the Republican and Civil Liberty nominees for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Congressmen and local officers.

  <p>Democratic Ticket. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.</p> <p>N. B. HAYS <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>M. K. YORTS <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>WARD HEADLEY <input type="checkbox"/></p>	  <p>Republican Ticket. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.</p> <p>ED PARKER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>M. B. BOWDEN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>LUTHER SANDERS <input type="checkbox"/></p>	  <p>People's Party Ticket. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.</p> <p>JOHN G. BLAIR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>J. H. LACKEY <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>J. WILL GRAHAM <input type="checkbox"/></p>	  <p>Prohibition Ticket. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.</p> <p>GEO. W. BAIN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>LOUIS HANDOOK <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>MILTON ELLIOTT <input type="checkbox"/></p>	  <p>Socialist Labor Ticket. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.</p> <p>THOMAS SWEENEY <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RICHARD DUOKWALL <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CHAS. KALOR <input type="checkbox"/></p>	  <p>Social Democratic Ticket. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.</p> <p>L. WERNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>HARRY ORANDALL <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ROBERT Y. SPRING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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STAMP INSIDE THE CIRCLE UNDER THE LOG CABIN.

SAVOYARD ON "DEMOCRACY AND GOEBELISM"

"Savoyard," for twenty years one of the most valued staff correspondents of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and now connected with the Washington bureau of that paper, has written an able article on "Democracy and Goebelism" in which he lays bare the iniquities of the Goebel election law and the reign of lawlessness that has followed it in Kentucky. Hon. Richard W. Knott, of the Louisville Post, who was associated with "Savoyard" on The Courier-Journal for many years, in an editorial introduction to his article says of him: "Savoyard is Mr. Eugene Newman, a Democrat by instinct and education, a man whose labor in behalf of the party has been continuous and effective. Few writers in the State are better known than Mr. Newman, and during his services as a newspaper man he has discussed all the questions that have concerned this generation, never with feelings of bitterness, but with great clearness, with a strong sense of honor, and a purpose to let the people know what was going on at Washington and what effect political movements could have upon the prosperity of the country."

DEMOCRACY AND GOEBELISM.

BY SAVOYARD.
There will be no political tranquility in Kentucky until Goebelism is extirpated root and branch. The late Wm. Goebel was not the inventor of the particularism that bears his name. We might call it Caesarism; we might call it feudalism; we might call it des-

potism. All three definitions would be correct. Mr. Goebel was only a conspicuous exemplar of this ism, which means an utter contempt for the great common people and an evasion and subversion of their rights. It was born into the world ages ago, and the first account of it we have in the history of mankind is found in the book of Genesis iv. 8. It was the beginning of strife in the walks of men. It means envy, hate, turmoil and the subjection of the weak to the strong. That is what it means and all it means. The late William Goebel was a very extraordinary man. He came into the world at the wrong time, however, and at the wrong place. He was by nature a sixteenth century baron of the Rhine, born in America in the last half of the nineteenth century. His fame rests on three things—all of them daring, all of them unscrupulous and all of them utterly contemptuous of the rights of the great common people. They are the election law which bears his name, the Louisville convention of 1899, and the election contest of 1900.

This is a time for plain speech—in Kentucky. I intend to employ blunt phrase, and I shall discuss Goebelism as Mr. Goebel himself discussed what he opposed. This paper is not a funeral oration. I am not a funeral orator, and if I were, I would not be as versatile a hand as some people I was of. William Goebel was a remarkable character, and had he been a good man, he would have been a very great man. He was utterly unscrupulous in his political methods. He was utterly callous to the rights of his fellow citizens when they conflicted with his ambitions or his passions. He hesitated not one moment at the grossest and most revolting deception to gain his ends. He was Napoleonic in that respect. His treatment of Stone and of Carlisle reveals his character—"In friendship false, implacable in hate. Resolved to ruin or to rule the State."

ELEVENTH DISTRICT SUBTERFUGE
The Goebel election law was founded on a subterfuge—that the Republicans

had stolen the vote of the State in 1896. It was based on the assertion—which was false—that too much voting was done in the Eleventh Congressional district. According to the Congressional Record (Fifty-fifth Congress) the Eleventh district had a population in 1890 of 187,481; the First district, at the same time, had a population of 170,500, and yet the First district cast nearly as many votes in 1896 as did the Eleventh, with a population 17,000 greater. It is indubitable that in proportion to population the First district can and did outvote the Eleventh. And the Second district can and did beat both of them. In all of Mr. Goebel's campaign speeches he harped on the heavy vote cast in the Eleventh district. He charged fraud. He never proved a word of it. What he was after, and all he was after, was the fashioning of a machine that would make him absolute master of the party and the State.

But assume, for the argument, there was fraud in the Eleventh district in 1896. Is that any reason why the people of the other ten districts should be denied the right to hold their own elections? I trow not. The holding of an election is the highest function of our citizenship—of greater dignity even than the holding of office. If the people cannot be trusted to hold their own elections they cannot be trusted to exercise any function of government whatever, other than the payment of taxes. It has been tried over and over again and always with the same result.

Local self-government is the foundation stone, and the capstone, too, of our liberties. It is the germ and the flower and the fruit of free government. Without it there is no liberty. When Henry Cabot Lodge assailed it every Kentucky Democrat denounced him. When William Goebel destroyed it he was hailed as the chief and king. And the Lodge law was a fairer and more honest law than the Goebel law, too. A centralized despotism at Frankfort is no whit better—I doubt it is as good, for it is as the scullion to

the head cook—that a centralized despotism at Washington.

Any Democrat—that is, any sure enough Democrat—is bound to oppose the Goebel law, because it takes the liberties of the people out of their own hands and deposits them in the hands of three irresponsible men not chosen by the people, but by a cabal. Men and brethren, there is going to be no peace in old Kentucky until that State Board is done away with. What did Pryor, Ellis and Poyntz know of the boards they appointed in at least one hundred counties? Not a thing, except what some fried-meat, pin-headed politician, anxious to steal the election, told them. Read the letter one Trimble, of Franklin county, wrote to a gentleman named Thompson. There is Goebelism in its confluent state. There was a Democratic party in Kentucky once that would not have stood such bare-faced scoundrelism as that a quarter of a second. And now they say—Goebel is out of the way and can no longer make them afraid—that the Goebel law is the most odious measure ever enacted in Kentucky. So say I, so said all real Democrats even while Goebel was yet living. There was much of the mastiff about William Goebel. If he could come out of his grave for a single hour and appear among that kennel of bench legs at Frankfort, who assume to probate his nun-cupative will, and give one brief growl, there would be yelping and scaterments such as never got upstairs or downstairs either before.

JO BLACKBURN TALKING.
Jo Blackburn has been talking—as usual. Here is what he says, and I know of nothing that equals it in salveté except a certain story in "Boacaelo":
"I am still of the opinion that the Goebel law should be amended only so as to remedy the defects shown in the election of last year. The Goebel law was passed for a purpose, but it failed. It is now incumbent upon the Democrats to amend the law so the

failure of last year will not be repeated."

Exactly; precisely, to be sure; a Daniel come to judgment; yea, a Solomon! Of course it failed, for the law was passed to nominate Goebel for Governor and to count him in if the people voted him out. It was never intended to "adjudicate" him in. That was only "a hand-plant," as we tobacco farmers say. It was all fixed. The two tickets were to go to Louisville neck and neck and 6,000 majority was to be counted for Goebel in Louisville, regardless of the will and the rights of the voters. That was all Caruth and Hoertz meant by changing those 87 election officers the night before the election. That miserable business was determined on even before Caruth and Hoertz were selected to do it. And had either refused, off would have gone his head. Why, Blackburn had said that if any stealing was to be done, the other fellow would not do it.

There was a time when Kentucky made Senators of men who felt that if any stealing was to be done the other fellow shall do it. That, however, was before the day of Goebelism in old Kentucky. That characteristic Blackburnism was an admonition and an invitation to every scoundrelly blackguard in the State to steal the election, and they did steal 25,000 votes and upward. Thank God, there was an honest Judge and a firm Governor in Louisville election day. The conspiracy failed.

FAILED TO STEAL ENOUGH BY 2,300 VOTES.

Then it was up to the Election Commission. It was intended that the stealing should be done below, and a heap of it was done down there, but not enough. Now came the tug.

Fortunately Pryor and Ellis had some respectability to maintain, and so they gave the certificate of election to the men whom the people had chosen. So far so good. But they showed in their manifesto, or address, or explanation, or whatever it was—they showed in that that it was per-

fectly practical to steal the election, if one did not have a load of respectability on hand. Then they resigned. "Unprincipled men are useful, enabling those who have more scruples to keep their hands tolerably clean in a world where there is much dirty work to be done." Pryor and Ellis did not want to dirty their hands in the dirty work, so they got out. I do not know how strong Poyntz—the other commissioner—is on respectability, but he has a conscience—at least that is what he called it—and his conscience would not allow him to indorse the law laid down by his fellows. So he refused to sign and cited. I believe, some "crown's quest" law to sustain himself. I rather admire Poyntz. He may be as cruel and remorseless as Martin Schenck; he may be as unscrupulous as LeHire; he may be as despicable as Ichonadier; but he is no hypocrite, and he believes in the doctrine that if an election is to be stolen the other fellow shall not do the stealing.

I know of no act of usurpation in government, no act disclosing greater contempt of justice, since the calum in the reign of Charles Stuart, than Poyntz multiplying himself and gravely "adjudicating" that elections do not elect—in Kentucky. "All the waters of old ocean will not wash white the swan's black legs." In utter contempt and defiance of every principle of justice, these three free-booters disfranchised thousands of voters, no doubt better men than themselves, and reversed the will of the people. They drew out the votes of only three counties, it is true, but they were ready to throw out the votes of thirty counties had it been necessary to complete the fraud they set out to do and were appointed to do.

MUSIC HALL CONVENTION.
I will only mention the Louisville convention. Goebel dominated it by force and fraud. His audacity appalled even his most conscientious following. Lord Thurlow, when that passage in "Paradise Lost," giving that energetic and sublime characterization of Satan was read to him, said, "A d—d fine fellow; I hope he will win." The bluff old Chancellor would have applauded Goebel at Louisville. He used Stone to burglarize the convention and then returned a division. He had deceived and betrayed Carlisle. He was Napoleonic in