

THE OMAHA BEE

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The thermometer still refuses to register itself according to the season.

The first thing we know Mr. Holdrege will have a knock-down argument with his father-in-law, if the railroad war between the Union Pacific and the B. & M. opens up in dead earnest.

There was an earthquake in Arkansas on Wednesday. Its effect was visible among the decanters and glasses in the corner groceries. Some of the old toppers were considerably shocked, and thought that the day of "Jubilo" had come.

Mr. Nash's bad spelling has at last brought its reward. His son has been appointed to a consular position in England. There is much rejoicing at the Confedrix X Roads, and much corjunctice is being absorbed there into the political system.

When Jay Gould got possession of the St. Louis \$6,000,000 bridge the business men of that city concluded that they needed another bridge, which would not be under the control of any one man. The project has now taken definite shape. Senator Vest, of Missouri, has introduced into the senate a bill authorizing the construction of a second railroad bridge over the Mississippi.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says that the work of the surveyor general of Minnesota is not appreciated by the people. We are not surprised at this if the work in Minnesota was done like the surveys under Boss Cunningham in Nebraska when the surveyors, who are sworn to place a charred stake at every quarter section, used to plant charred matches instead of the regulation oak stakes.

The glowing sunsets of the past week or two, which have attracted so much attention, have not been confined to any particular section of the United States. An eastern paper says that it is suspected that the red light was caused by an immense open-air convention of reformed inebriates in the west--their noses having glowed with an intensity which proved the deep sincerity of their conversion. Omaha was represented in the convention by a large delegation.

Mr. Laird's home organ has discovered clearly in the views expressed in THE BEE on the election of Carlisle as speaker the first step towards its going over body and breeches into the democratic camp. THE BEE is not alone among papers that are republican on national issues, that see in Carlisle's election, a tenancy towards revenue reform and the defeat of jobbery and monopoly. We would commend Mr. Laird's organ, the Hastings Gazette, to its namesake at Davenport, Iowa, edited and owned by Edward Russell, a life-long republican, and the present postmaster. His paper comments on Carlisle's elect on as follows:

"There was a great deal more in the long and bitter contest which has just closed than a mere scramble for office. There was something like a national issue in it, and certainly a national interest has been taken in it. The principal candidates represented two forces in the country. Mr. Carlisle was supported by the monopolists. Mr. Carlisle, being without assistance from such influences and having a record of opposition to them, was considered the representative in this campaign, at least, of the people whom the monopolists rob. There is a great reason for satisfaction in his election."

If Jim Laird's organ voices the opinion of the congressman from the Second Nebraska district, Mr. Russell has gone over to the enemy, and his head will be struck off just soon as Frank Hutton can reach for it. RAILROAD discriminations continue with unabated vigor, and while the people complain the railroad magnates keep up their old whine about being let alone. The latest complaint comes from the smelters of Colorado concerning unjust discrimination in the matter of freight rates to the Missouri river. They are compelled to pay \$10 from Denver, and \$22 from Leadville to Omaha, while the charge from Salt Lake to Omaha, a haul of 800 miles longer, is only \$5. The same discrimination operates against the Denver merchants, owing to the cut in rates from \$3 per hundred to 50 cents made by the railroads in favor of Salt Lake. This is all caused by the fight between the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande roads. What they lose on the cut to Salt Lake they are trying to make up on freights from intermediate points, between which and the Missouri river, rates are maintained. Notwithstanding such arbitrary methods, the railroad companies want to be let alone. They have shown in this instance, as they have time and again, that they always stand ready to indulge in cut-throat competition at the expense of the public. The railroads prevent restrictive legislation to prevent them from robbing each other as much as the public needs it to protect itself from being plundered.

DECEPTIVE FIGURES.

An analysis of the official returns of the election show that the anti-monopoly have abandoned their organization in several counties. Ex-Governor Butler, one of the candidates on the anti-monopoly ticket for regent, had no votes in Burt, Cass, Cedar, Cheyenne, Cherry, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Hamilton, Keith, Madison, Pierce, Red Willow, Sarpy, Stanton, Washington and Wayne counties, and only a few scattering votes in Cuming, Greeley, Holt, Nuckolls, Platte, Richardson and Seward counties.

J. F. Merritt, the other candidate of the anti-monopoly not endorsed by the democrats, had no votes in the counties in which Butler received none, except Keith, in which he had seven, and had none in the counties of Brown, Greeley, Hitchcock, Loup, Phelps, Richardson and York. This of course is the result of there being no anti-monopoly ticket printed for those counties, or it was because there were no anti-monopoly voters there.

Through carelessness or by inattention the name of Amos Dean, the anti-monopoly who was endorsed by the democrats, was left off in some counties and Merritt substituted, and he ran several thousand behind D. R. Daniels, who was the democrat endorsed by the anti-monopoly and who received the full condition vote everywhere. The result then, taking the highest vote cast for a straight republican regent, that for J. T. Mallalieu, and the highest cast for a coalition candidate, that for Daniels, is total republican vote 56,961, coalition 41,998. Republican majority over all, 14,963. Republican gain over majority of '82, about 14,500.

Neither the vote for judge of the supreme court this year or that for treasurer last year is a test of party strength, as personal considerations entered largely in the contest. But comparing these votes, the republican gain is about 9,000. The mixture of the tickets, no two having been printed alike in the several counties, makes it very difficult to say just how the votes for the coalition candidates should be divided. The vote for Woolworth, perhaps, comes the nearest being straight party vote, with 31,097. This would leave the anti-monopoly strength a little under 11,000. Compared with the vote for governor last year, then, the democrats have gained 2,500, the republicans have gained 13,500, and the anti-monopolists have lost 9,000, the vote for Daves, republican, having been 43,495; for Morton, democrat, 28,562; and for Ingorsall, anti-monopoly, 16,991.

With all due deference to the genius which our amiable contemporary at the state capital displays in handling official returns, we beg leave to differ with its conclusions. Figures do not often lie, but they are liable to be very deceptive when they are ingeniously misapplied. It is true as the Journal states that no votes were given to anti-monopoly candidates for regent in nineteen counties, but that does not prove that the anti-monopolists have abandoned their organization in one-third of the state. Among the counties quoted, several have been recently organized, others, like Dakota, Sarpy, Burt, Washington, Pierce and Cheyenne have never had an anti-monopoly organization. There was a scattering vote given last year in those counties to Ingorsall, Sturdevant and Turner on scratched republican tickets. This year the only contest was over a prize judge, hence the republican candidates for regents were not scratched. In several counties that had anti-monopoly tickets in the field this year the regents, for some reason, were omitted. This is notable true of Hamilton county, where the anti-monopolists have elected their county ticket this year, but gave no votes for Butler or Merritt.

These omissions, and the fact that no anti-monopoly tickets were to be had in many counties where there are hundreds of anti-monopolists, make any calculation based strictly on the vote polled for regents deceptive and unreliable. But even if the vote polled for regents was acceptable as a fair basis, the so-called analysis made by the Journal is a delusion and a snare. Let us concede that Woolworth polled the full democratic strength, 31,097, and the vote of Merritt the full anti-monopoly strength, 16,991, and we have an aggregate of 47,338 votes against Mallalieu, highest republican, 56,961, which leaves a clean republican majority of 9,423, instead of 14,963 as the Journal tries to figure. Take Daniel's vote of 41,998 as the combined democratic and anti-monopoly strength is a preposterous deception. Even the vote of Butler, who ran over 3,000 behind Merritt when added to that of Woolworth, who received only the simple democratic support, aggregates 44,209, or an excess of 2,271 votes over Daniels.

It is a notorious fact, which the Journal deliberately conceals, that nearly 6,000 votes were cast for Ames on anti-monopoly tickets which would have been given to Daniels and Merritt. These votes have been recorded by the returning board as "scattering." Why this was done we cannot comprehend. The published official returns show that while only 45 votes were "scattering" on a prime judge, there were 4,282 scattering on regents for long term and 2,562 on regent for short term. The republicans and democrats had tickets in every county and no candid party will claim that the republicans scattered more than from 50 to 100 votes. It must therefore be conceded that fully 6,000 of the scattering votes belong rightfully to the opposition. Inasmuch as Merritt is only voted for by the anti-monopolists he should by rights have received the 2,562 scattering votes on short term regents. That would have made his total vote 19,653. Add this to the vote of Woolworth 31,097 and we have an aggregate anti-monopoly and democratic vote of 50,750. Allowing Mallalieu vote of 56,961 as the straight republican strength and the republican majority, as estimated by the late election, is 6,201. This is a fair analysis of the official returns on regents and it varies but a trifle from the conclusions reached in our analysis of the returns for supreme judge.

Those returns gave Savage 47,735, while Woolworth and Merritt together are credited with 47,538. Together received about 2,000 straight republican votes, but he lost fully that many democratic votes through personal enemies and railroad influence. Reese ran behind Mallalieu 4,656 votes, which indicates a republican majority of between 7,000 and 8,000 against 24,000 in the last judicial election. But why did the Journal make no allusion in its analysis to the increase in its vote over last year? That increase of over 11,000 saved Reese from defeat and accounts largely for the republican gains of the late election.

The new comers, who cast their first vote, were mostly located in the frontier counties, where no anti-monopoly tickets were to be had, and they voted straight republican tickets. Had there been or organized agitation, and a campaign involving the anti-monopoly issues, different returns would have come in. It may be policy for monopoly organs with a republican tendency to dupe the party by deceptive figures, but shrewd politicians will not be misled into counting the chickens before they are hatched by relying on a sure republican majority on local issues in Nebraska.

VAN WYCK AND VALENTINE.

SENATOR VAN WYCK has at last introduced a bill to make railroads take out patents and pay taxes on their lands. Why did not Senator Van Wyck work for Valentine's bill on the same subject, introduced in the house a year ago? There are none so blind as those who will not see. Senator Van Wyck introduced a bill to place Pacific railroad lands upon the tax-list a few weeks after he first entered the senate. The railroads were exempted from taxation because their lands were not patentable until certain survey fees were paid, and by refusing to pay these fees except on lands they had actually sold they escaped taxation. The senator proposed in his bill to waive the right of the government to exact the survey fees and require the land department to issue patents for the lands that had been actually entered. Valentine threw a sop to his constituents just before the congress adjourned, when he knew that the bill which he introduced would be pigeon-holed in the committee with hundreds of other bills which could not be reached.

It is a piece of impudence to ask Senator Van Wyck why he did not take up Valentine's bill. It would be a great deal more pertinent to ask why didn't Valentine put through Van Wyck's bill for the relief of the settlers on the St. Joe & Denver lands. That bill had passed the senate and gone into the house in ample time to become a law, had it been called up by Valentine. Why can't Valentine's six-dollar clerk explain why his patron snail failed to do his duty towards the settlers who have since been compromised by Jim Laird into paying Knovals, the land shark, three dollars and a half an acre?

The governor has appointed Hon. P. G. Hamer, of Kearney, to the vacancy on the bench of the Tenth district, made by the death of Judge Savage. The judge is an able lawyer, and a strong man. It is one of the best appointments the governor has made. Even THE BEE can hardly claim that this appointment was made at the dictation of the monopolists, as Judge Hamer was one of the leaders of the anti-monopolist movement until it descended to its present place.

The anti-monopoly movement is on the same plane to-day upon which Mr. Hamer found it when he stumped the Third district last year. There has been no lowering of the flag among sincere anti-monopolists since that memorable campaign and there can be no honorable abandonment of the contest until the outrageous exactions to which the people of this state are subjected by railroads are prohibited by law; until railroad property is made to bear its just proportion of the burden of taxation, and wholesale bribery of public officials with passes is made a penal offense. Mr. Hamer turned his back on the anti-monopoly movement as soon as it failed to furnish the motive power he needed in his scramble for office. The descent from the high plane was made by himself, and not by former political associates, with whom he had fought against legalized highway robbery and political piracy.

The message is verbose and in some respects almost meaningless. --Freddie Nye. The message is an unpretending, but dignified and able state paper, which contains much that, after reading, one is surprised to find that it is so short. --Murd Hallett. The document to congress contains much evidence that the president thinks for himself. His opinions and recommendations on important questions of policy are often wholly different from those which he transmits in the reports of his cabinet officers. --Charles A. Dana. President Arthur's annual message has that character of plain and practical good sense which all his state papers have borne, and while we do not approve of all his recommendations, and, indeed, dissent strongly from some of the most important of them, we cannot too highly praise the spirit of the document. --New York Herald.

THERE is now a vacancy on the Iowa district bench, caused by the resignation of Judge Reed, who at the last election was promoted to the supreme court. He enters upon the discharge of his duties in his new position in January next. It is currently reported that Governor Sherman proposes to appoint the law partner of the governor of Jay Gould's province of Wyoming. This is said to be in conformity with a bargain made during the campaign between the attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

How President Lincoln's Message Was Received in Omaha.

Comments on Emancipation by Democratic Organs.

An Interesting Chapter of American History.

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STATE JOTTINGS.

Red Cloud is anxious to be graded a city of the second class. The resale of the Otoe reservation begins on 10th of this month. An effort is being made to secure the establishment in Fremont of a normal college and museum of geology. The school keepers of Lincoln have begun a crusade against the drug stores. The code of sinks must go. The wolf hunters of Plattsmouth were so badly scared that they abandoned the chase before it commenced. Haines contracts with itself that out of a population of 5,000 only one family requires assistance in the country. Blue Springs has just discovered that the prairie from which the town takes its name, assess medicinal properties. The squatters on the state lands at Lincoln have been told to move. Of 300 lots, early two-thirds are occupied. A man was found dead in Holt county last week with his head drowned in Dry Creek. An empty jug was also found near by. Two July evengills, Miss "Tammy and Miss "Lulu" were flying out left-handed blows to sin and satanism at Fairfield. The reform school at Kearney is overflowing with incorrigibles, and no more will be received until the new addition is completed. The hotel project in North Bend has been abandoned, and in place of it a large public hall will be erected, for which the foundations are now being laid. The Norfolk school board will pay \$50 for information as to who it was that broke into the school building the other night and let the water out of the boiler. Official notices are circulating for signatures in Plattsmouth and vicinity, asking the governor to commute the sentence of Pol, who is sentenced to die on the 31st of this month. Mr. George Black, of Plattsmouth, is reporting the fall of the fallow deer every year of staying with him all winter. It stands clear around his neck and has affected his sanity. The Illinois brothers, indicted for the murder of Armstrong at York, a few weeks ago, have been released but, though friends, will receive a bond of \$100,000. The trial closes on 1st inst. Official notice has been given by the B. & M. authorities of the opening today of a new station seven miles north of Lincoln, on the B. & N., bearing the characteristic name of Blair.

Plattsmouth is on the eve of a battle to retain the county seat of Cass. A petition has been presented to the commissioners with 2469 names attached, asking for a special election for relocation. On Sunday Detlef Stogelmann, living near Sedalia, while out hunting with a party of friends, attempted to pull a stick out of the hind end of the wagon, and lost his arm in the experiment. The Nebraska City pork packing establishment now employs 1,000 head of hogs per day, and a contract has been made for the purchase of a proposition to build the building of another similar establishment there. The Buffalo County Journal, after due deliberation, has decided to publish the "shave-shave" of H. H. H. in 40 per cent below par, compared with other "Caledonia" or "Buffalo Bill's" "Wild West."

The death warrant of Gen. W. H. Hunt is in the hands of Sheriff Dammann, who is now en route to execute Hunt, the court house yard at Grand Island between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 3 p. m. on Friday, the 23rd day of December next. The popular thing in Lincoln society now is the national ball or ball machine. The caricature is put down as a joke, but it is a serious matter, and the merry-makers will add a circle in the mazy and the globe of gas, the same as if it were a man. The Lincoln Sunday Eagle rises to remark that the "ball machine" is a joke, but it is a serious matter, and the merry-makers will add a circle in the mazy and the globe of gas, the same as if it were a man.

The minor heirs of the late Mr. Fleishman, who was killed some time since at Winona, met with a serious accident last week. He attempted to cross the track, near the depot in front of an engine, when the pilot struck him, knocking him down, and left him lying across the rail. Over this the wheels passed, completely covering him above the elbow. He was also bruised and injured about the head and shoulders.

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