

## THE SECRET LET OUT.

### Rosewater's Opposition to Webster Fully Explained.

#### "Col." Livingstone Tells What the Deal Was Between Hayward, Murphy and Rosewater.

#### A NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PEOPLE FROM ROSEWATER RULE.

#### Other Interesting Political Gossip for the Busy Reader—Was Poynter "Sugar Coated."

Rosewater's unseemly fight on John L. Webster is a mystery to a great many people, but to the American it has been an "open book" for some time.

Rosewater never fights a candidate for office unless there is something in sight for himself, and political patronage is a commodity which he manipulates, in one way or the other, to be of monetary value to himself or the companies in which he is interested. It will be conceded that he has a certain amount of low cunning which stands him well in hand when he has a political job to do—a talent which marks the nationality to which he belongs and whose traditional sign is three balls. And there is never a state or Douglas county convention where this political jobber and speculator does not operate. It is a mistake which some Republicans make to assume that he ever does a thing from a pure and unselfish motive, or that he has any party principle whatever. He believes in the law of force. According to his philosophy men do nothing from an honest motive—they are controlled by necessity and by a desire for gain, either social, financial or political. He has claimed to be a Republican. Instances are legion where he has fought the party and its candidates, before and after nomination. During the Greeley-Grant campaign, he offered to sell out to Greeley to get the newspaper patronage away from the Omaha Republican. When Tom Majors was nominated for governor, he supported Holcomb, claiming that Majors was a "railroad snapper," but when Holcomb refused to do his bidding he flopped back and in the campaign just closed he supported Mr. Hayward, whom he had repeatedly stigmatized as a "railroad republican" from away back. To please Rosewater Gov. Holcomb has written a letter to him saying that if Thurston will resign he will appoint Rosewater to fill the vacancy.

In the instances related he was no more selfish or dishonest than he has been in his fight on John L. Webster. In proof of this The American calls Col. Livingstone, the doughty statesman from Chicago precinct, to take the stand and tell what he knows of the disreputable bargain that Rosewater entered into to defeat the Republican ticket in Douglas county for his own selfish purposes. Rosewater publicly denied being a candidate for the United States Senate, but a Rosewater denial amounts to nothing. He denied that Frank Moores was a defaulter, but the Supreme Court has said that he is; he denied that Wm. I. Kierstead had a bad official record;—the Republicans have given the lie to that statement by electing a Democrat

in Kierstead's place. There is no trouble to multiply instances where this political jobber for selfish purposes has denied facts in order to deceive the people; and likewise his public denial that he was a candidate for the United States Senate was misleading, for while he thought there was no use of allowing his name to go before the legislature to be voted upon, he was a candidate just the same. And it was this way, as Col. Livingstone has stated. Long before the Republican State Convention met Rosewater sent the Colonel out through the state on a "mission." He went to Beatrice and told Mr. Murphy that "the old man" wanted him to run for Lieutenant-Governor, and Murphy at once became a candidate. Then Judge Hayward was seen and induced to run for Governor,—so the Colonel says. The Rosewater plan, as stated by the Colonel, was that Hayward was to be elected governor, and was then to be a candidate for United States Senator, and was of course to be elected. This would make Mr. Murphy the governor, and when Senator Thurston handed in his resignation Governor Murphy was to appoint Rosewater to fill the vacancy. Two candidates from Douglas county could not get the appointment, of course, and hence Webster must be killed off, so he would be powerless to defeat Hayward before the legislature.

To accomplish this end, it was necessary to get up a fight, and Koutsky and Walker were both induced to seek Republican nominations so Rosewater would have a pretext for defeating the whole Webster legislative ticket.

But the gun, thus loaded, missed fire. Governor Poynter got too many votes; Mr. Hayward failed to be in position to give up the gubernatorial chair to Murphy, and Murphy is powerless to make Rosewater a United States Senator. But now that Rosewater has had the ambition of his life blasted, he continues, with dogged persistence, to assail John L. Webster and seek to defeat him before the legislature.

Judge Hayward this week expressed disappointment and surprise that Douglas county gave him only 863 majority; but in the light of the foregoing revelations he should not be surprised. Rosewater may fool some people out in the state, but the republicans of Douglas county where he is best known have refused to trust him. They knew that his fight on John L. Webster was a selfish and vindictive affair, as the sequel shows, and while many republicans could not consistently support the fusion ticket, they showed their disgust by staying away from the polls, the official returns showing that while in 1896 the highest vote on McKinley electors was 12,326, the vote

on Hayward was only 9,644, a falling off of 2,682. Mr. Poynter's majority over Hayward is 2,709, which as shown could easily have been overcome in Douglas county alone, considering the increase in population, if it had not been for Rosewater and his double-dealing gang of disorganizers.

Another gentleman who will be interested in the foregoing statement of facts is Hon. Benjamin Baker, at one time thought to be a strong candidate for governor. When Judge Baker, Sheriff McDonald and Commissioner Harte selected the Douglas delegation to the state convention Rosewater's name was turned down by the two latter gentlemen, but the judge, while regretting it, said he had been persuaded by John C. Wharton (Moore's attorney) to place Rosewater's name on the list. The judge admitted that he expected to regret the promise, but Rosewater had agreed to support him for governor and the name was allowed to stand. In the light of the foregoing revelations, the judge, like all who have trusted Rosewater before, can see that he took a cold and clammy adder to his breast which helped to sting the political life from his body in the state convention.

There is much interesting post-election gossip going the rounds of the public tongue which may make good reading for those politically inclined.

It is said that while Governor-elect Poynter was a member of the legislature there was before that body a law looking toward correcting many of the abuses committed by the various stock yards companies of the state which the Union Stock Yards company of South Omaha were much interested in defeating. To do this it is said that it was necessary to "sugar coat" a number of the members, among whom it is also said that Mr. Poynter was one of those who was treated to the "coating," and the measure failed to become a law. After that gentleman was nominated by the fusion forces for governor the agent of the Union Stock Yards company was one of the first to be visited by him, when it is said an agreement was entered into by which the interests of the stock yards company was to be carefully guarded in exchange for the influence which they might exert to secure Mr. Poynter's election for governor. As a result the packing and stock yards companies—with possibly one exception—gave their cordial support to the nominee. This action is in strict keeping with that of Senator Allen in preventing the adoption of that clause in the fusion platform pleading that party to secure equitable stock yards legislation.

There is a bit of interesting political history in connection with local politics which might also be well to recall:

In the political campaign of 1892 the republicans together with their then allies (the A. P. A.) were casting about for a suitable candidate for congress. D. B. Moore was among the aspirants for congressional honors, at the hands of the republicans. On one particular evening there were two committee meetings in progress, one of which was to agree upon a candidate and the other—if satisfactory—was to recommend his endorsement. The republicans long before this time had learned to distrust Rosewater and that gentleman was not invited to participate in the deliberations of either committee nor was he sought for advice. Nothing daunted, Mr. Rosewater, however, and he made several attempts to gain admission to one of these committee meetings, but failed. He sent trusted reporters to the scene while he waited in the vicinity, but to no purpose. He paced back and forth in front of the building in which the meeting was being held and even as far south as Farnam street endeavoring to catch some information from within, but not even a whistler reached his ear. To those who chanced to pass that way it was

plain that his agitation knew no bounds. His gyrations continued for nearly two hours. Occasionally he could be heard muttering to himself and his gesticulations became more and more impassioned. Finally a couple of gentlemen whom he happened to know emerged from the building and he approached them for the desired information, but they gave him no encouragement. Others followed shortly and were also accosted by him, only to fail in his desire. Becoming exasperated at his successive failures he gave vent to his feelings: He would fight the A. P. A. to the bitter end; would destroy the political ambition of every man whom he suspected of connection therewith. Said he, "I can't get them all together, but I'll get them one by one." He had learned that there were still some men in Omaha whom he could not control and he would have revenge. It will be remembered that as a result of these two committee deliberations David H. Moore became the candidate for congress and was subsequently elected in spite of the opposition of Rosewater and his paper, as was also the entire republican ticket. Since then he has continued his dishonorable warfare—adopting various schemes to accomplish his purpose, and has been particularly abusive of every man whom he suspected of being connected with the A. P. A. He sought to array business men against business men, neighbor against neighbor and it is said hired men to go into the privacy of the lodge room and steal the records that he might publish what purported to be the names of members. He soon found that this manner of warfare would not be tolerated and his business began to dwindle; he therefore must adopt other means, and has since pursued the tactics of the political guerrilla—often playing the part of a friend with one hand while using the political knife with the other. It is not necessary for us to detail the many instances of his political treachery, but we merely call attention to these matters that our republican friends may be on their guard.

The intrigues of the political guerrilla was never more noticeable than in the late local campaign when he outwardly supported Phil E. Winter for county attorney while secretly knifeing him and directing his political henchmen and business associates to pursue a course that would result in the defeat of Winter, thus disposing of another man whom he suspected of being an A. P. A. Winter was deceived into believing that Rosewater's and Moore's support of him was sincere notwithstanding the warning that this paper gave him. It is also common report that Rosewater entered into a deal with Judge Shields by which some of his political tools are to have deputyships, among whom is Lee Halsey.

If the republican party does not get rid of Rosewater, after his antics in defeating the state ticket, it should adopt a three-ball emblem, done in brass, and hang it out over the sidewalk so that people will know that it has become thoroughly Rhenezyized.

Another Omaha official has been adjudged guilty of embezzlement, and has been placed under bonds to appear at the next term of the district court. This time it is W. F. Beechel, a republican, a bosom friend, companion and adviser of Rosewater, an aider and abettor in the plot to force Frank E. Moores (since convicted of embezzlement) on the people for mayor, and the friend and associate of W. I. Kierstead, who allowed the county of Douglas to be robbed of more than \$190,000 while he was county commissioner, and whose re-election he attempted to force on the people by the aid of Rosewater and Moore. The gang is corrupt to the core. It must be weeded out.

Every fact is an antidote for some foolish fancy.

## PAY TRIBUTE TO ROME.

### The Property Owners in the National Capital Unearth a Gigantic Steal—The Report.

Mr. N. L. King, Chairman of the committee on assessments and apportionment of appropriations, which was especially instructed to inquire into the amount of real estate in the District taxable and exempt, made a partial report covering the property of four universities and asked for further time to investigate other properties. The report shows that Georgetown University, Roman Catholic, has \$23,309 of real estate taxable and \$652,378 exempt; Columbian University, \$26,321 taxable and \$210,815 exempt; Howard University, \$16 taxable and \$193,440 exempt; and the Catholic University, \$6,600 taxable and \$95,208 exempt, making a total of taxable university property included in the four colleges mentioned of \$86,246 and \$1,651,841 exempt.

The report then goes on to state that these figures represent but a small proportion of the property in the District exempt from taxation, and expresses the belief that when all the figures are collected, showing the exemptions of all others existing and proposed seats of learning and the many eleemosynary institutions from which the projectors and owners derive large revenue, it will be shown that quite a small percentage or proportion of all the real estate within the District is burdened with the revenues for the support of the government. An estimate, the report states, places the amount of real estate exempt from taxation at \$20,000,000, which, added to the amount of government property exempt, leaves only about 42 per cent. of realty to pay tax. Additional reports upon this question will be presented later.

Any one who reads the above may see that the citizens here are compelled to support the Roman Catholic hierarchy whether he believes in it or not. Figure it as you will, this is a union of Church and State. The matter will be brought to the attention of Congress at its next session. But it is hardly fair to call the government property exempt; because the government pays one-half the taxes in the district of Columbia which is probably its fair share.

Notice the vast disproportion in wealth between the two Roman Catholic Universities and the Protestant universities:

	Exempt
Georgetown University, R. C.	\$652,378
Catholic University, R. C.	595,208
Total	\$1,247,586
Columbian University, Prot.	\$210,815
Howard University, Prot.	193,440
Total	\$404,255

Note that the two Roman Catholic universities have more than three times the amount of un-taxed property possessed by the two Protestant universities.

Another immense difference to be observed between the Roman Catholic and Protestant universities is that whilst the Roman Catholic schools are strictly sectarian, the Protestant schools are only nominally so, unless all schools indicating independence of the thought and freedom of conscience, of speech and worship, must be considered sectarian.

There is another reason why these universities should be taxed. They are money-making enterprises. The Georgetown Roman Catholic university owes a very large

tract of valuable land, much of which is under cultivation, and pays the university a goodly rent; and all the students at all these schools are required to pay liberally for their privileges; but why should those citizens who are too poor to avail themselves of the benefits of such institutions, be burdened with extra area in order to help educate the sons of the rich? The sons of the wealthy, having graduated at these great universities, become doctors, lawyers, theologians, generals and government officials, and settle down into easy positions, with large salaries; but when the son of a poor man wishes to learn his trade—to become a plumber, a carpenter, a brick-layer—he must work for several years as an apprentice to learn it. Nobody is taxed to pay his tuition, though his father's little home must be taxed extra to keep up the university where the rich man's son is being fitted for an easy and luxurious living.

The masses of the people, who handle that mighty weapon, the ballot, are beginning to see how the rich become richer at the expense of the working man.

If the government will set up universities to educate the sons and daughters of the poor without charge or at very low charges, we should anticipate slight objection from that class which is opposed to the spread of universal education—that class, which believes, and teaches, that a high degree of intellectual development is only for the few, while ignorance and servitude is best for the many.

CHAS. ROYS, AUY., Washington, D. C.

#### HISTORY.

[Translated from the French by Rev. M. J. P. Thing.]

It was related to me lately that a little Irish boy when asked, "What do you know about George Washington?" responded without hesitation: "Washington was an Irishman and a good Catholic."

Was the story true? I cannot say, it breathes the perfume of truth, Irish and Romish, and leads me to believe in its reality.

Alas! It is not only the little boys who venture into the field of history, but mature men, advocates, physicians, judges and ex-judges,—which shall we except? If it were priests it could be passed, but when members of the laity, when it is men who ought to have studied it calls for a notice.

There is an ex-Judge, an Irishman by the name of Dunne, who has been making some speeches concerning religious liberty, and speaking of the colony of Maryland, declares that Maryland by her character was the first to proclaim entire liberty of conscience. Liberty was granted full and entire to Quakers, Unitarians and all shades of religious belief. And then he claims that Lord Baltimore was an Irishman as well as a Catholic.

It should be said for the edification of Dunne that Lord Baltimore was an Englishman and not an Irishman. He was one of the nationality for whom, since the annexation of Ireland to England, the majority of the Irish, Catholics and Romans have had such a tender and fraternal love. Educated in Protestantism, he became a Romanist towards the close of his life.

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