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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE CAMPAIGN.

We are authorized to announce Senator Van Wyck to address the citizens of the Third district on the issues of the hour at the following named places:

O'Neil, Monday, October 23. Norfolk, Tuesday, October 24.

Hon. M. K. Turner will speak with Senator Van Wyck at each of his appointments.

Capt. J. H. Sickle.

We are authorized to announce that Capt. J. H. Sickle will deliver three speeches in the Third district in the favor of the anti-monopoly ticket.

The first will be delivered on the 28th inst. at Schuyler. Another will be at Albion. The date is not fixed.

Hon. E. Rosewater.

The anti-monopolists of Dodge county will hold a mass meeting at Hooper on the 23rd, Hon. E. Rosewater has consented to deliver an address.

VALENTINE is the "soldier's candidate."—Special Order 220.

WHEN he opened the campaign Val was running on his record. He is now busy running away from it.

KIEFER got elected by the skin of his teeth, and his record was as much brighter than that of E. K. Valentine as day is brighter than night.

The Shelton Clipper has an article headed "Valentine among the printers." The last time Valentine was among the printers he got away with the funds of the Typographical Union, of which he happened to be treasurer.

FRANK WALTERS, Mr. Nordwall and two fellow countrymen, composing the Swedish quartette, will sing lustily in the Third district for Scandinavian votes. "Coming to the rye" will be the favorite selection.

TALLY one for Oregon. Hipple Mitchell, the preferred candidate of the northern Pacific, was finally beaten for United States senator and a dark horse by the name of Joseph N. Dolph was elected on the last day of the session.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT next month will give the first of a series of four art receptions to be held in residence on Fifth avenue. The art of damming the public is not supposed to be included.

SINCE those bribery developments, Attorney General Brewer has come to the conclusion that it does not always pay to ask a thief to catch a thief. It looks as if some frauds of the worst kind were employed by the government.

THE Valentine quartette, by special request of several old soldiers, will sing that stirring military ballad "The Rogue's March" at future ratification meetings in the Third district.

THE Philadelphia Times says that the Ohio verdict is simply this: "Sacred to the memory of Garfield." Politicians may attempt to explain it otherwise but the people of Ohio have written it by their ballots in letters of living light so that he who runs may read.

JOE MILLARD has always honored the United Pacific paper, and he thinks it nothing more than right that they should accept his political drafts. A senator can do so much good in protecting railroad interests from commanistic aggression.

THE New York Tribune commends Senator Van Wyck for the bold stand which he is taking in his campaign speeches for reform in the republican party. The party in Nebraska is at least one district in making a stand for reform in its ranks which will cause something to drop about election time.

THE appeals of the organ of the Union Pacific and the mouthpieces of E. K. Valentine to the G. A. R., to resent the attacks upon a brave commander, will fall rather flatly upon the ears of the gallant soldiers who have been disgraced by associating with a man who was implicated in a scheme to swindle the government.

SPECIAL ORDER 220

In the last issue of the Columbus Journal, a paper published by Hon. M. K. Turner, there appeared a charge that a gentleman residing in Columbus had in his possession a scrap book containing the following extract:

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED. The war department has ordered that the following named officers be dishonorably discharged for fraudulent practices against the United States.

Among the names appearing, twenty-two in number, is that of First Lieutenant and Adjutant E. K. Valentine.

Now, Mr. Valentine in his speech at Fremont on Thursday, denounced this extract as an infamous slander, and most emphatically denied that there was any foundation whatever for the charge.

The Omaha Republic, the organ of the Union Pacific and the mouthpieces of Mr. Valentine, has issued a defiant challenge to any man or journal to produce the proof that Valentine's army record had the slightest spot upon it.

They also published a letter from Captain Cramer who, as Captain of company C, Seventh Iowa cavalry, vouches for Valentine's fidelity and integrity while in the service.

Now, we have in our possession an official transcript from the records of the War Department, which effectually nails Mr. Valentine as an impostor who is trying to cover a matter of record that should forever retire him to private life.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 220. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 11, 1866.

By direction of the president the following named officers are hereby dishonorably mustered out of the service of the United States for fraudulent practices in connection with the appraisal and sale of horses, the property of the United States:

Brevet Brigadier General H. H. Heath, Colonel Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

Major J. B. David, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

Captain E. B. Morphy, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

First Lieutenant E. K. VALENTINE, Adjutant Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Thos. J. Potter, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. P. Belden, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

Lieutenant I. S. Brewer, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. H. Northrup, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

Lieutenants Ormsby and Lowrey, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

The facts in the case are that E. K. Valentine, with others, was implicated in frauds upon the government in the appraisal and sale of horses.

The Seventh Iowa cavalry were doing service on the plains against the Indians, and also guarding the surveyors and construction corps of the Union Pacific.

The adjutant of the regiment was in collusion with the speculators who were buying and selling army horses.

The conspiracy was discovered by the secret service department of the government, and the result was special order 220, issued by order of E. M. Stanton, secretary of war.

When the regiment was about to be mustered out three months later, five of the officers implicated in the fraud including Valentine, were white-washed and the chief mastering officer was authorized by Special Order No. 322 to furnish them with an "honorable" discharge.

The officer chiefly instrumental in saving Valentine from perpetual disgrace was Major Geo. M. O'Brien, of this city, who was later brevetted brigadier general. Yet according to Captain H. W. Cramer, dealer in railway supplies, Valentine had as fine a military record as any man in the regiment, and the captain, with his wonderful memory, tells us that Valentine was mustered out with his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in 1866.

The war department records show that Valentine was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, August 10th, 1866, several months before the regiment was disbanded.

This is the truth of history, which, within itself, stamps Valentine as utterly unfit to be the representative of any respectable class of citizens, least of all of the gallant soldiers whose name he disgraced.

THIRTY THREE states and all the territories will hold elections on November 7th. Thus far this year there have been held general elections in ten states. Oregon, Vermont, Maine, West Virginia and Ohio have completed for themselves the task of choosing both state officers and members of congress. Rhode Island, Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia

each have held elections this year for state officers and members of the legislature, but will vote for members of congress with the other states on November 7th.

Besides the congressional and state elections, four states vote on November 7th, upon amendments to their constitutions. Missouri votes on an amendment concerning its state judiciary, Wisconsin, on amendments concerning the registration of votes and biennial election; New York, on amendments concerning free cataula, and electing additional supreme court judges; and Nebraska, on a woman suffrage amendment.

Of the thirty-two members of congress already chosen, sixteen are republicans and sixteen democrats. In the present congress the same states have twenty-two republicans and ten democrats. Two hundred and ninety-three representatives, or as many as compose the present house, remain to be voted for in November.

SWEDS, Norwegians and Danes to canvass the Third district among the Scandinavians for Valentine. Liberal wages paid and no questions asked as to character. Apply at once to FRANK WALTERS.

N. B.—Mr. Nordwall, the Scandinavian editor and clerk in Union Pacific headquarters, has gone out with the advance guard on detail. His salary on the U. P. pay roll continues as usual.

BUSINESS and industrial prosperity in the south are at a flood tide. Capitalists are turning their attention to the rich mineral deposits of North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, and development has already commenced.

The south has entered upon a new career which will eventually make her one of the most prosperous sections of the Union. Her agriculture is more diversified and industries are springing up in every direction.

Railroads are opening up the country, cotton mills are consuming the raw and turning out the finished product, and blast furnaces are giving employment to thousands of miners and operatives. Capital is always ready to invest in a rich and peaceful country.

THE Philadelphia Press pays a high and well-deserved editorial tribute to General Crook in the following words: "General Crook is repeating in the Apache country the same vigorous and prudent policy through which he brought peace there a dozen years ago. He created order before in a region where life had never been safe by insisting on simple measures for the identification of every Indian, and he will restore it now by the same simple expedient. The federal army has some things to learn from Crook; but it has no Indian manager."

OMAHA, October 21, 1882. To the Editor of The Bee.

DEAR SIR:—Will you please inform a reader of your daily the cause and reason of the long delay in rendering of Diplomas awarded those of our late state fair. Many wonder and enquire, but with no satisfactory results. Your answer to this will be looked for by many. Respectfully yours, W.

We have no means of knowing. A letter addressed by our correspondent to Secretary D. H. Wheeler, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, would probably bring the desired information.

VAL's jobbery began in the army. It was continued after his return to Omaha when as treasurer of the Typographical Union, he forgot to return some of the funds of the printers. He elaborated on his practice in the West Point land office, and has capped the climax since he went to congress.

EVERY mechanic, every laborer, every farmer and every business man in Douglas county has a vital interest at stake in the coming legislature. They know that our system of primaries is a farce and fraud. Therefore their only hope is a movement that will honorably represent the masses.

WAY down the republican ringsters talk of nominating Mr. Soap Grease Quayle or Morris Morrison for county commissioner. They might as well give it to Hascall. He is a good deal more energetic and fully as reliable.

SAUNDERS expects to go in from Douglas county on his shaps, but Joe Millard is confident that he can discount him and all the other candidates with his shekels.

JIM LALD goes around the country appealing to the pious for support because his father was a Presbyterian minister. That settles it. "Minister's sons, etc."

The workmen of Omaha don't propose to split. If any would-be leader attempts to create strife and discord he will be effectively squelched.

WHAT about the county commission? Mr. Drexel declines, but as usual he is in the hands of his friends.

DES MOINES has five miles of pavement laid. Omaha must bestir herself.

THE BANKS AND THE BONDS.

The rapid extinction of the United States bonded debt has created almost a panic among the national bank people. Such of the bonds as are not already redeemable at the option of the government command a high premium. The only securities which have anything of a permanent character about them now, are the four per cents which cannot be called in until 1907.

Owing to the fact they constitute the best basis for national banking and at present are in such demand that they command a premium of 20 per cent. Every bank which is compelled to change the securities and every new bank is accordingly forced to pay \$120 for each \$100 worth of bonds on which they receive only 90 per cent of their face value in bills for banking purposes.

A consequence many banks to larger cities, finding their circulation of little account are surrendering their notes and withdrawing their bonds while other banks now organizing are refusing to take out notes at all.

The question of the continuance of our national banking system is now practically out of politics. The low rate of interest paid on its bonds by the government has taken away one of the strongest arguments against the bankers, while the extension of the charters by the last congress has made the existence of the system a certainty for at least forty years to come.

Under the present state of affairs the question for the people to consider is how that system is to be best conducted with a view to public safety and convenience. Since the right of circulation has been guaranteed it is the duty of the government to see that the bank circulation is placed on a basis which will secure all holders of notes against the dangers of the wildcat currency of '57 and the days which preceded the present banking system.

Any great contraction in the circulating medium of the country at the present time would be disastrous. But if the rapid redemption of the government securities takes away the present basis for circulation, the banks will be compelled either to surrender their circulation or to seek a new basis of security in state, municipal or corporation bonds, none of which can be compared as safe investments with those guaranteed by the credit of the government.

The next congress will probably be called upon to consider the question, not in the interests of the bankers, but for the benefit of both the capitalists and the people. Since the system has been given a new lease of life every safeguard against financial disturbance ought to be thrown around it. The holders of national bank notes should be made certain that a \$5 note of a Nebraska National Bank or of a Nebraska National Bank must say here as I said in Washington county, that it afforded me great pleasure when I looked at the names of those who have placed in nomination upon your state ticket to find there some who had been my strongest and warmest friends.

I felt gratified that in this district, composed of Bart and Washington, you have placed as your standard bearer for the state senate one whom I believe never disregarded the interests of his constituency and who will be true in the coming time as in the past (Mr. Brad Bailey). I am also gratified with those whom you have placed on your county ticket. Mr. Hollman, who has been representative in the last legislature, I am proud to recognize as one of my very friends.

From his record made in the legislature, his impulses and instincts, I know he will be true to the people of Bart county in the future as in the past. These are some of your standard-bearers. You have others, no doubt, equally entitled to your support, but these it has been my pleasure to know personally, and I know them from the fact that they have rendered me in times past kindness and their support, and it pains me to think that in the coming years I may not be able to make a full return for all the obligations under which I have been placed by the gentlemen and their constituents.

It is the glory and boast of the American people that we may come together all shades of political thought and may listen to all sorts of speakers and promulgate all sorts of sentiments. The speaker comes and speaks freely and you can exercise the same right to freely and frankly criticize the utterances of speakers and this should be so, because in this republic of ours it is the citizen who is monarch, who is sovereign. If anything happens amiss in the national or state legislatures you may trace it back to the people, and the people themselves must assume responsibility because they have the power. True, you may sometimes elect men who betray you, you may be deceived once, but it can never happen a second time unless by your consent and your approbation, so that the fault is with the people if things which they believe good are not carried out in the legislative halls of the country.

We meet together as republicans and yet not as republicans. We republicans feel proud of that party to which we are attached. We are proud of its history and its past, proud of its grand achievements, of its glorious memories and traditions. We cling to them. But that old party will not retain its claim to the suffrage of the American people unless it continues to be as in the past—the party of progress. It must keep abreast at least with the sentiments of the American people and carry out their wishes and their desires or it will not continue to be the party which it should be. If it is true to these principles, no party on earth can destroy it because the American people naturally cling to it every time they gaze upon the stars and stripes, every time they look upon a wounded veteran.

SENATOR C. H. VAN WYCK. Senator Chas. H. Van Wyck was greeted with enthusiastic applause and spoke substantially as follows: MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—It affords me much pleasure, my friends, to meet with the citizens of Bart county to spend a little time in discussing with them the issues which are agitating at this time the American people and while this is the first time that I have had the opportunity to visit this section of the state of Nebraska I felt when I stepped in this county as I felt when I visited the adjoining county of Washington—that I was not a stranger, and I think that among the citizens of both the county of Washington and the county of Bart I can count some of my warmest and best friends.

Of that they have given some of the strongest and most substantial evidence and indication, and I certainly would not come here bent upon a political mission to say an unkind word or make an unpleasant position of give pain to anyone. I must say here as I said in Washington county, that it afforded me great pleasure when I looked at the names of those who have placed in nomination upon your state ticket to find there some who had been my strongest and warmest friends.

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Now when we went through this money crisis we knew way off in Wall street they did not want the legal tender which had saved the life

THE TEKAMAH TURN-OUT

A Grand Mass Meeting of the People at the Metropolitan of Bart.

Senator Van Wyck and Hon. M. K. Turner Deliver Addresses.

The Principal Points of the Speeches.

Last Saturday afternoon Tekamah presented quite a gay and festive appearance. All over the bustling little town farmers teams and vehicles of every description could be seen making their way in the direction of the court house. The great cause for this extraordinary influx of farmers, was that Senator Charles H. VanWyck, and Hon. E. K. Turner, the republican nominee for congressman from the third district, were to address the citizens of Tekamah on the issues of the day.

Some time before the hour fixed for the speeches to be delivered quite a crowd assembled in and around the court house and by the time business was commenced the hall was completely filled, all seats and standing room being occupied.

Hon. Austin Nelson presided and Judge Hamilton and Dr. Gilkerson were elected vice presidents. Mr. G. P. Hall, editor of The Bartonian, was the manager of the arrangements, and to him is largely due the success of this demonstration. Early's juvenile band had been engaged for this occasion, and though most of the members are mere lads, they played excellent martial and patriotic selections.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the chairman called the meeting to order and introduced

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METCALF & BRO. 1005 Farnam St., Omaha. Image of a box labeled 'Metcalfe & Bro. Importers of TEAS OMAHA, NEB.' and a bundle of goods.

shoned soldier, every time they pass a house where lives the widow with the orphan children, who are grown into manhood and who are taught to venerate the memory of that father who risked his own life that the nation might live. I say every time we do all this we think with kindness and consideration of that grand old party. (Loud applause.) But it is impossible that we can continue always to live upon the past. Now issues necessarily present themselves, whether they be upon transportation or whether upon tariff, no matter what the republican party is expected in the future, as in the past, to represent the mass of the American people upon these questions. It is true, just at this time, there is not much of sentiment in the political issues. Most of what there is of sentiment belongs to our female brethren—the woman suffragists. They are organizing a wonderful campaign in the state with some eloquent speakers. But the questions which are agitating those who belong to the old political parties, and the citizenship which have sprung up, are material questions—questions of interest. There is not much sentiment talked about the tariff question, nor the transportation question. It strikes me there always will exist, even in the same party, a diversity of opinion. If a man does not think just as you do you think he is not exactly orthodox. The protective republican thinks that if a republican does not preach a protective tariff that he is not square on the platform. We divided on the tariff question once and we have divided on all great questions during the past twenty-five years, and yet we are republicans. We tolerate difference of opinion. We worked out the problem of the currency and had a great diversity of opinion—everybody forming their opinions according to their interests dictated them. That will always exist and you cannot stop it. The efforts of the great unioned interest run in one channel, and this channel is to make money dear and scarce. Of course, if there is a failure in the crops the price of wheat and corn rises in the market, if there is a scarcity of money the price of money goes up hence in the great money centers of this republic their tendency is to make money scarce and dear so that when you come to use it you have to pay exorbitant interest. You will find generally where the railroad interest is powerful and supreme it has its own way of controlling the large papers, and they speak the sentiments of those who control them. Now when we went through this money crisis we knew way off in Wall street they did not want the legal tender which had saved the life