The Omaha Bee.

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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE CAMPAIGN.

THE following appointment of speakers for the Third district are announced:

Senator Van Wyck.

Columbus, October 30, 7:30 p. m.

Albion, October 31, 2:00 p. m.

Capt. J. H. Stickle.

Madison, October 30, 2:00 p. m.

Albion, October 31, 2:00 p. m.

REGISTER! Register!! Register!!!

COMMON charity would seem to suggest to the physician who has forbidden Miss Alcott to write, to send his address to the *Republican*.

FOREMAN DICKSON, of the star route jury, proposes to sue all newspapers for libel who have said anything unpleasant about him. Mr. Dickson has laid out an all life job.

BETTING is even in New York that Folger will be defeated by 50,000, and odds are taken that Cleveland's majority will run up to 150,000. The bosses have reached the end of their tether in the Empire state.

THE entire power of the corporations in New York is directed against the passage of the free canal amendment. If the tolls were taken off the Erie canal railroad rates would meet with a still greater shock than at present.

IT seems to be admitted that Mason, republican, is defeated in the West Virginia district by seven votes. This leaves but one congressman gained in West Virginia to offset the half dozen lost in Ohio.

AFTER the senatorial quintette have made their slate the people of Douglas county will proceed to elect such senators and representatives for the legislature as they see fit. Five men are not big enough to control Douglas county.

JUDGE MASON has been heard on General Van Wyck, and now the senator devotes a few moments of his time to O. P. Mason. As soon as the judge finishes his contract with the republican committee he ought to deposit that $1,000 in the bank and retire into the obscurity of his study. Senator Van Wyck metaphorically mops the floor with his old political opponent. He disposes so effectually of the charges against his congressional record that Mason's sensational oratory will fall flatter than Jim Laird's professions of anti-monopoly. Every old soldier will be interested in the general's account of the raising and record of the old New York Eleventh, and his plain and frank statement of the exploded back pay grab. Judge Mason has offered the senator a chance to place his record before the people, which has been promptly accepted. A few more such boomerangs will make the judge wish he had never been born.

Men whom one has been accustomed to call good republicans, who have been disappointed in their ambition to secure an office, deny their Christ, desert their principles, and join in the demoniac howl against Valentine.—*Republican.*

"The galled jade winces." The Fremont editor of the *Republican* has returned from his trip through the Third district. He finds that Valentine "walk-away" is farther off than ever. He is dismayed at the widely diffused revolt against the candidate of the railroads. This accounts for his prolonged howl over the prospect which is daily growing darker for the disreputable nominee of Peter Schwenk's Fremont convention. It is the "men whom one has been accustomed to call good republicans" as the subsidized editor of the Union Pacific admits, who are now working most earnestly for Mr. Turner's election. That is where the shoe pinches. The rag tag and bobtail, the office holders, the pap suckers, and every railroad employe in the district, whether republican or democrat, are the chief supports and political mainstays of Valentine in the campaign which he is finding so distressing, that in a district formerly straight republican by 10,000 majority, a candidate for re-election to congress finds defeat staring him in the face. Something has already dropped, and the howling of the railroad organs gives good promise that a still louder thud will be heard on the 7th of November.

A NICKEL PLATED FRAUD

Speculators build the railroads. The people pay for them. There has not been a mile of railroad built honestly in the United States for years. And the final basis of most of the complaints of the public against the railroads may be traced to the gross frauds which are perpetrated in their construction. Take an instance. A little over a year ago some New York capitalists organized a railroad company. Its object was to build a line of road from Buffalo to Chicago along a route already supplied with four old and highly stocked trunk lines. The road was to be first-class, the bed, ironing, bridges and equipments as good as the best. Of course it was to be "a competing line." That dodge was necessary to secure public sympathy. Neither Gould, or Vanderbil, or Jewett, or any other railroad king, could make overtures to its high minded and disinterested stockholders. It was to be built in the interests of the public, to lower rates, and to show what really honest railroading could do for anti-monopoly sentiments. The surveys were made and a construction company at once organized. Bonds were issued at the rate of $40,000 a mile, and went off like hot cakes. Then the capital stock was issued and the line was constructed with a rapidity which made eastern railroad magnates open their eyes in astonishment. One train had run over the tracks when the announcement was made that the "Nickel Plate" had been sold to Vanderbilt. Then the details came out. The outfit had cost $20,000 a mile. The entire capital stock was a clear profit, and there was an additional profit of $20,000 per mile on the bonds. The shrewd schemers had again gulled the public; had disposed of a road built purely for sale and had pocketed a cool $10,000,000 in profits. On that bogus investment of ten millions represented by evidences of indebtedness in the form of stock and bonds, the public along the line of the "Nickel Plate" must pay interest in the shape of dividends amounting to nearly a million a year over expenses of operation. What wonder is it that George Jacob Holyoake, the English economist says that such rascals would be treated in an English court of justice as common swindlers and be made to pay the penalty for their crimes.

The "Nickle Plate" swindle is a sample of the methods used by railroad capitalists to confiscate the money of the people of this country, for the enormous profits made by the railroads of this country on their legitimate cost of construction and operation amount to little less than actual confiscation. The public to-day are paying dearly for the Credit Mobelier infamy on a road whose cost of construction set down at $83,000 a mile was less than half of that amount. Every line of railroad in the country is honeycombed with rottenness in its financial department. The capitalists play and the people pay the piper.

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

The general revolt against republican leaders and the certainty that the democratic party will control the next congress, has already caused anxiety among the politicians as to the result of the coming tidal wave upon the next presidential election. This anxiety is well founded. Republican dissaffection is largely recruited from the ranks of young voters who are neither office holders nor office seekers, and who have kicked in the traces because they will no longer submit to the selfish dictation of party bosses, whose interest in party success is that which attaches to their own personal aggrandizement. In addition thousands of voters who have never before since its organization voted against the republican party will this year be found assisting in its defeats. The situation is not a promising one two years hence. Certainly under present conditions success is impossible. Public opinion must change if President Arthur's successor is to be a republican. Of that there can be no question. The cause of the trouble in the republican party is so plain that he who runs may read. There is no increase of confidence in the democratic party among independent voters. The revolt is rather a vote of confidence in the republican party, because it is believed that it has fallen into the hands of incompetent leaders, who have not and will not allow its real opinions and purposes free expression. Joined to this is a discontent with a republican congress, which has been grossly negligent in reforming administrative abuses; which has failed to reduce taxation and improve its methods, and which has been grossly extravagant. These are the grounds of the general dissatisfaction with the party which has caused the revolt in its ranks. How can they be remedied? Upon the answer to this question depends the result of the next presidential election.

First, there must be a thorough house cleaning. The jobbers and patronage peddlers must be defeated in their canvasses for congress. This is exactly what the independent voters, who are mostly drawn from the republican ranks, have started out to accomplish at the coming election. The party management must be placed in the hands of men who will fairly lead and represent the best and most advanced party sentiment. The last session of a republican congress must employ its closing hours in regaining the ground which it has lost, by the passage of measures to remedy those abuses of which the people are complaining. If party leaders and party representatives indicate the most feeble desire to meet the demands of the people, the democratic party will never get their hands upon the offices and money bags of the government.

THE last week of the campaign in Nebraska has opened. THE BEE is in receipt of advices from every portion of the state, which are most encouraging to every citizen who is working for the election of honest and capable representatives of the state, both at the national capital and in the legislature. It congratulates the people of Nebraska, that for the first time in its history, the monopoly hordes have been placed upon the defensive, and are struggling with all the desperation of drowning men to save themselves from political death.

From the Third district comes the news of a thorough union of the producers in favor of Hon. M. K. Turner and against the brazen faced fraud who has insulted the intelligence of every honest voter by foisting himself upon the people as a candidate for a third term. The country precincts will rally on the 7th of November with an enthusiasm which will surprise the monopoly orators who are howling so loudly for Valentine and the railroads.

In the Second district Dr. Moore's candidacy is daily gaining strength, and the anti-monopoly meetings are crowded at every session. The people of southern Nebraska are neither idiots or fools. Jim Laird's sudden conversion to anti-monopoly has not succeeded in blending them to his past record as a railroad attorney.

As we have said before, the prospects for a rousing anti-monopoly victory are good. But nothing will assure that victory but hard and persistent work between this time and the day of election.

KEEP it before the people that the third party reformers had no temperance plank in their county platform, but announced *ex cathedra* by THE BEE that prohibition was a monopoly trick to beat the third party. They'll take beer and whisky in their reform. —*York Republican.*

Keep it before the people that Jim Laird, the lobbyist of the monopolies and gin mills, has the support of the York *Republican*, a paper that plumes itself on the prohibition sentiment. These bogus prohibitionists take beer and whisky in their reform, when it suits the railroad managers.

Ben Butler on the Fall Elections.

N. Y. Tribune Interview.

"What do you think of the condition of affairs in New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana?"

"New York is lost to the Republicans, Pennsylvania is doubtful, but I think that the Democrats will sweep Indiana."

"Why were the Democrats successful in Ohio?"

"For the same reason that New York will go Democratic by forty or fifty thousand votes, and that which may cause Pennsylvania, Indiana and Connecticut to follow the same lead—that is the swing of the political pendulum. The liquor question in Ohio, the machine in New York, the River and Harbor bill and the tariff reform in Massachusetts may be factors producing this result, but they are not the main causes. As I said it is the year for the swing of the pendulum. If we should go back only as far as 1852 we will find that every two years since then the political pendulum has taken a swing. It may be said that there are one or two exceptions to this rule, but the thinking man on second thought, will see that the exceptions are rather imaginary than real. The present year is the right one for a change, and are we not going to get it? Can any man who speaks intelligently say he believes that the democrats are not sure of a working majority in congress next year?"

"Then you think that it is only reasonable to predict that the republicans will elect a president in 1884?"

"It by no means follows that because the democrats will succeed this year that they will in 1884. But, on the other hand, the pendulum may be arrested in its swing. That it will before 1884, I think, is pretty certain. Political parties are born about once in a quarter of a century. They die of corruption, and new ones take their place."

"Do you think it probable that a new party will be in the field in 1884?"

"That is something that is too far ahead to speak about. The old party must be gotten rid of before a new one can rise up."

The Plague at Pensacola.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

PENSACOLA, October 27.—Only nine cases of yellow fever and one death reported to-day. The sudden remarkable decline in the number of new cases inspires new hope. Some believe the material for the fever is exhausted. Absentees are advised not to return until after frost.

A Missing School Girl.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

MILWAUKEE, October 29.—The first clue to the whereabouts of the missing Henicke girl was found this afternoon when the hat worn by her was discovered to have been found on Tuesday, by a party living secluded on an island in the southern part of the river. The theory was at once advanced and generally believed, that the girl was drowned on her way from school.

TEN NIGHTS FOR $1,000.

Judge Mason's Desperate Efforts to Earn the Valentine Retainer.

His Infamous Slanders on Van Wyck Scattered to the Four Winds,

And His Brilliant Career as Judge and Provost Marshal Illuminated.

The Record of the Senator in Congress and on the Battle field.

Special Correspondence of the Bee.

SCHUYLER, October 29.—Saturday was anti-monopoly day in Schuyler. Two meetings were held in this city yesterday, one in the afternoon and one last night. The first was addressed by the famous farmer orator, Capt. J. H. Stickle, who delivered a very eloquent and stirring address to a large number of farmers who listened to him with rapt attention from beginning to end.

The largest political gathering that has ever been seen in this city took place last night to hear Senator C. H. Van Wyck and Hon. E. Rosewater. Every seat in our largest hall was taken and even standing room was in demand. Farmers had traveled many miles to attend this gathering some of them all the way from Butler county, others from the remotest section of Colfax county. Mr. Courtwright, president of the Farmers' Alliance acted as chairman, and in a brief but pointed address touched up the various speakers that had talked to empty benches in the same hall on behalf of Valentine and the monopoly candidates during the past two weeks. He then introduced Mr. Rosewater who for about one hour discussed the leading features of the campaign, reviewing the causes that lead to the revolt within the republican ranks and administered a scathing rebuke against corporate boss rule and pointed out the abuses from which the people of this state were now suffering owing to the want of national and state legislation to compel railroads to bear their just share of the burdens of taxation. He then indulged in considerable sarcasm on the peculiar methods pursued by Valentine's champions in vindicating him from grave charges of corruption and misconduct by pointing to omissions and alleged irregularities in the past record of Senator Van Wyck. In conclusion he made a very powerful appeal to the farmers, merchants and laboring people to stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of their interests and demonstrate for once that they are able to govern themselves and resent the attempt of corporation kings to rule Nebraska. Mr. Rosewater's speech elicited many demonstrations of decided approval.

Senator Van Wyck was then introduced and received with enthusiastic applause. He first spoke of the various exactions from which the people suffered, not only by the railroad monopolies, but by the war known as the high protective tariff, and he illustrated his points with telling effect. He then discussed the necessity of reforms which the anti monopoly republicans of this state are advocating, and incidentally asserted the rights of every republican, to his judgment and conscience, in the exercise of the franchise and in the choice of his representatives. The senator had been informed that Judge Mason spoke in the same hall the previous night in very disparaging terms of himself, airing the same old speech that had been delivered at $100 a night in several of the towns in this district. Judge Mason had positively asserted that he would be on hand last night to meet Van Wyck if he had to hire a special locomotive to get here, but for some reason he did not put in an appearance, which would have been relished by Senator Van Wyck as much as any one.

The concluding portion of Senator Van Wyck's speech was devoted to Judge Mason, and from that we quote as follows:

A most wonderful campaign has been inaugurated in this district with from 8,000 to 10,000 republican majority. A bold proclamation that Mr. Turner has no strength and cannot poll 1,500 votes, yet to fight that shadow an unlimited amount of money and orators from all parts of the state pressed into the service. Last of all, at great expense, is exhumed a political mountebank who is brought to the borders of the district to earn his stipend and thrown headlong into the arena.

Previous to the Fremont meeting I was challenged as to what I had done while in the United States senate, and in stating my own I have necessarily to refer to Judge Valentine's record. No one has questioned the correctness of that statement or that I did injustice to Judge Valentine. Since that time his friends have been busy defending his votes.

Now, after much higling and negotiation as to the terms and compensation

THIS HIRELING APOSTLE

and patriot appears upon the scene to defend the judge's river and harbor and star route record, but principally to create a new issue and criticize my record, commencing in 1858, twenty-five years ago. To this I make no objection, except the tax on your patience to expose some of his willful falsehoods and malignant slanders.

His argument is a tissue of falsehood and he knew it to be false. First that I ran as an independent democrat in 1857. In 1858 we were laying the foundations of the republican party and I was tendered and accepted the straight republican nomination. That district then had over 1,200 democratic majority, but that party had nominated a candidate, opposed by many of its members, and I was elected, if I remember correctly, by about 1,200 majority.

Again he says that in 1860 I made a speech proclaiming the right of Utah to her institution of polygamy—another glaring falsehood.

Before the war the republican party in its platform held that we did not propose to attack or interfere with slavery in the states where it existed, but denied the right of the south to carry it into the territories. I never conceded the right of any territory to establish or continue the institution of polygamy or slavery. So fully was that speech in accord with republican sentiment, that by the national republican committee it was printed as a campaign document in the German and English language and went through several editions. Need anything more be said?

He then falsely says I was in congress during the time I was in the military service; that I served two terms and was first elected in 1861. *This he knew to be false.* My first election was in 1858.

I will tell you why I did not draw my pay until the war had closed and peace was restored. Many of you remember the terrible gloom and consternation following the first Bull Run disaster. Immediately after the adjournment of congress I returned to the district which had twice honored me by their votes to a seat in congress and

UNFURLED THE STRICKEN FLAG

of the republic, and amidst the gloom and despondency of the people appealed to them to aid in rescuing the nation. Many on the street corners and in the papers sought to discourage enlistments in an unholy war which could never be successful, and if successful we would be ruined financially and in the end our money, like the continental currency, would be worthless.

To meet all these objections I stated in every town and village of the district that I would take command of the regiment and remain with it to the end; that if the nation perished we would perish with it; that I would share the fortunes of their son and husbands; that I would share the dangers of the field and the hardships of the camp.

I further said as a test of my confidence in the success of our arms and the strength of our finances that I would enlist to serve until the end, whether it lasted three years or ten; that I would not

DRAW ONE DOLLAR OF PAY

until the war was over, and if victory came and the nation saved, then I would assume the chances of the value of our money by taking my pay in the then depreciated currency.

The fathers and husband and sons had faith in my promises and in those dark days rushed to the rescue of the imperiled nation, until we had eleven infantry companies, two cavalry companies and two light batteries—or, 1,500 men, the strongest and best equipped regiment that left the Empire state.

How well I kept faith there are to-day many soldiers of that old regiment in this state to bear witness.

You remember that other dark day when defeats had engendered riots in the north, and voluntary enlistments had given way to drafts, and Abraham Lincoln appealed to the regiments whose term had nearly expired, asking them to re enlist for another three years?

At Beaufort, S. C., one bright day, that battle scarred regiment was in line. I read Lincoln's appeal and added again my assurance that I would remain with them to the end, and that gallant body of men who had seen one and another of their comrades fall upon the field and in the hospital with scarcely an exception, from the youngest drummer boy to the soldier whose hair was sprinkled with gray, raised their right hands and

SWORE FOR THREE YEARS MORE,

or three times three until the enemy was conquered or the nation saved. After four long weary years of war, the end came and that end was victory—then peace. During the war depreciation of the currency continued until gold was quoted at 280, but that currency was not worthless as prophesied.

I had redeemed the promises made more than four years previously. I returned with that broken and shattered regiment. I could not bring back hundreds of the gallant men to the loving wives and parents and children and happy homes they had left, but I could bring back a fulfilled promise. And I went to the treasury for the pay due me for military services, and was paid in greenbacks, not a dollar more than I was entitled to receive. I could not have defrauded the government had I desired, neither could I have retained a dollar had any been improperly paid.

Of course this man Mason knew nothing of military matters. He was serving his country in a more peaceful and congenial pursuit;

HE WAS PROVOST MARSHAL

of the state of Nebraska, not a dangerous although a lucrative one, where he rendered less service and probably received more compensation than a colonel in the field, if he did not get it all in greenbacks it is said he got other things. By a strange coincidence there has been a rumor about his connection with *horses* to what extent or the nature thereof I never enquired. Judge Mason well knows that I have frequently been vindicated from these charges. I met them before the people of the old district, when everything was fresh in memory, in 1866 and 1868, and was re-elected to congress.

After my settlement in this state in Otoe county, the home of Judge Mason once, twice and three times when I was a candidate for the state senate, these charges were made, if not by himself, by the puppets he moves, but the people of his home knew him and his character for truth and veracity, and as a common slanderer; they knew of his

VEAN MALIGNANT FATHERS.

By the hostility of Mason and his tools I was elected in a county, which previous to my election had been largely democratic. Two years thereafter Mason repeated *his methods* and I was again elected, and again in 1880. Mason became desperate, for he also was a candidate for the United States senate, and the charges so often exploded surcharged by him with a large instalment of his fiery hail. At that time he endeavored to control republican primaries with democratic votes, and then urged republicans to vote the democratic ticket, on the ground that if elected they would support him for the United States senate, but he had become so obnoxious to the people who knew so well *his methods* that I was elected by about 700 majority. On some occasions he was criples with the feeble assistance of the weakly imbecile of The Lincoln Journal.

Five vindications directly by the people ought to settle this matter. The judge has been effectually settled.

Equally as false are his statements as to

MY RECORD IN THE STATE SENATE,

but the people cannot be misled as to that when he says I was the author of the state board of equalization he knows its utter falsehood. He knows that was created in 1869 and 1873. It was established before I became a resident of the state. In the revenue bill of 1879 the same board was continued. I did not introduce that bill. Some reforms were obtained. For two sessions I had struggled to have reduced the rate of interest on redemption of lands and for taxes from 40 to 12 per cent. A compromise was effected by reducing it to 20 per cent.

The law requires the equalizing board to assess railroads at their *actual value.* A continual violation of this plain provision is where injustice is done to the people, so that the law should be repealed or a state board elected which will obey the law.

But Mason knew the falsehood when he said I was the author of the law. He of course made no allusion to the bill I introduced reducing passenger rates to three cents a mile which failed of passage in the senate by two votes, nothing of the bill to reduce the rate of interest from 12 to 8 per cent, which was compromised at 10 and became a law.

I have referred to Mason's inglorious career as provost marshal. Later he became judge. His decisions were so incorrect that a great majority of them were reversed, and so infamous that a baser excuse than ignorance has been offered. After his first term the people retired him to private life. Since then, although diligently seeking, he has not been able to find anything. Here I dismiss this subject with the suggestion that the people of Otoe county have been a long time awaiting some explanation as to the secrets of the issuing of bonds of that county to aid in building railroads.

He questions my consistency. In this district are two republican nominations, each claiming to be regular; that question has been submitted to the voters of this district and they must settle it.

In the Second district there is but one republican nomination, while the other candidate, although a republican, does not claim to be nominated by that organization.

Mason is a charming apostle of regularity and consistency. He who in 1872 from the same platform with J. Sterling Morton was seeking the defeat of Grant the great captain of the age, one of the grandest heroes who has adorned the history of either continent.

How Children Had "Fun."

On a summer day, they went to play,
Down the road to Deacon Jones' pasture,
Dick climbed the tree, Vic looked so gay;
The hours were spent in fun and laughter.
That night, those youngsters yelled with pain,
Yes, the funny Dick and Victoria;
The gripes were of the green apple kind,
But quickly cured by C. STORM'S.

LAND LEAGUE FUNDS.

Dispatch from Treasurer Eagan.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

BUFFALO, October 29.—The president of the Irish National Land league received the following cable dispatch:

PARIS, October 29.—Mooney, president of the Irish National Land league of America, Buffalo: Replying to the charges against the parliamentary party having misappropriated a large portion of the funds: The total amount paid during three years, for the expenses of members of parliament is under £2,000, including the expenses of Parnell and Dillon's mission to America, O'Connor's seven months' American tour, Healey's four months; also the expenses of members in the service of the league in Ireland. The libellous statements in The Dublin Irish Times emanate from the notorious Richard Pigot. The National league is making most satisfactory progress.

(Signed) PATRICK EAGAN.

Mooney sent the following reply:

To Patrick Eagan, Paris: The American League has unremitted confidence in the integrity, and the wisdom of the Irish leaders. Continue your work and no British slanders shall destroy the trust of American sympathizers.

(Signed) JAMES MOONEY, President.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SKIRMISHING FUND

charge that trustees Carroll received $800 without consideration; trustees Tuby and Gen. T. F. Bourke, $50 each for writing paragraphs, and trustee Devery $1,000 for no work at all. The committee will drop the investigation if the trustees will hand the fund over to responsible parties. It is charged John Breslin has been paid $2,500 as "supervising architect of rams" and the trustees had used the fund to thwart the interest of skirmishers.

Liquid Gold

Daniel Plank, of Brooklyn, Tioga county, Pa., describes it thus: "I rode thirty miles for a bottle of THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, which affected the *wonderful* cure of a *crooked limb* in six applications; it proved worth more than *gold* to me."

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