

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 214 AND 215 FARNAM ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRINITY BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 313 FOURTH ST.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, s. s. County of Douglas.

I, P. F. Fell, cashier of the Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 21st, 1886, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Saturday 15,000; Sunday 12,000; Monday 12,000; Tuesday 12,000; Wednesday 12,000; Thursday 12,000; Friday 12,000. Average 12,413.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1886.

SIMON J. FISHER, Notary Public.

N. P. Fell, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1886.

SIMON J. FISHER, Notary Public.

AND still the wholesale houses come seeking locations in Omaha. There's millions in it.

DEMOCRATIC civil service reform at Pine Ridge agency is best seen through an inverted telescope.

THE tax shirkers must go. Douglas county and Omaha demand it.

The heading "Very Latest News" is just over the afternoon associated press report of the evening edition of the BEE.

The Herald in speaking of "our rotten land system," says that "there is pretty general conviction in the minds of the people of the United States that the whole land system of the country needs overhauling."

SMITH, the man who introduced brass bands and excursion trains among the Omaha dry goods patrons, now writes from Canada that he was badly swindled in his closing out "special sale."

NEBRASKA has doubled in population since General Van Wyck was sent last to the senate.

ONE of the railroad papers in this state published not many miles from Grand Island has made the wonderful discovery that the BEE has turned a somersault on the railroad question.

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The decision was left entirely in the hands of the Indian department, and the agent had nothing to do but to abide by the result. The many and straightforward course which Dr. McGillicuddy has pursued during all his years of persecution at Pine Ridge was maintained to the end.

He recognized that much of his usefulness had been due to the efficiency of his subordinates and when the issue came whether a faithful clerk should be summarily discharged because his places were needed by another to pay of the political debts of the administration, he promptly offered his own neck for the political guillotine.

Dr. McGillicuddy indignantly denounces as transparent lies the telegraphed reports of the causes for the removal of Chief Clerk Brown and that pressure was brought upon him to sacrifice his clerk and by so doing to retain his position.

He strips the issue of all concealing drapery and leaves it plain and bare. Are faithfulness and efficiency in the public service to count for nothing, and is civil service reform anything more than a sham and a pretense? The general interest which this section of the West has taken in the fights of Agent McGillicuddy has been due to its knowledge of the remarkable executive ability of the doctor and the results which his firm and wise administration of affairs at Pine Ridge has accomplished in preserving peace among the discordant factions of the Ogallala Sioux.

No agent has ever been so persistently investigated, abused and hampered in his work. He leaves Pine Ridge with a record which cannot be assailed, not as the result of the sneaking efforts of the frauds and cheats whom he has made his enemies, but through a conflict which he pushed to an issue, knowing well that the ending would be of his thirty years service under the government.

An Uncailed for Assault. Governor West, the newly appointed governor of Utah, is now being roundly abused by the rabid Gentiles of that territory, because he recently made a visit to the penitentiary and assured the imprisoned polygamists of a presidential pardon if they would admit their error and pledge themselves to future obedience to the laws of the United States.

This action of the new governor was a wise and a proper one. So far from being a fit subject for criticism, it is deserving of warm commendation. Governor West was sent to the territory to enforce the laws, not to persecute Mormons. The charge has been continually made against the representatives of the government at Salt Lake by the Mormon leaders that the suppression of polygamy has been less the object of federal officials than the destruction of a religious sect.

Governor West, as we know, has no sympathy with polygamy. But he has a little respect for oppression which masks itself behind federal authority, backed by the bayonets of the regular army. In visiting the deluded men who feel that they are martyrs to a religious principle, and in endeavoring to show them that the new regime at Salt Lake would look only to upholding the laws by the punishment and not the persecution of fanatical law breakers, the governor did nothing of which he need feel in the least ashamed, or which reasonable men will be disposed to criticize. The howl of the rabid anti-Mormons was to be expected. A peaceful settlement of the troubles in Utah is the last thing they desire.

The gang at the head of the Salt Lake Tribune, who have preached the gospel of hate for the past ten years, and who have made solid dollars by pandering to a contentious, gentle element, would find their occupation gone if wise and judicious management should take the polygamy issue out of Utah politics.

More Revenue Needed. Omaha has now become a city that requires increased revenue for the protection of life and property and the maintenance of good order. We must, at no distant day, double our police force, increase our fire department, build new engine houses and erect police stations in various parts of the city. We cannot do this with our present income without giving up the needed improvements which tax our treasury every year.

The trouble is that our assessments are levied only upon the property of the poor and the middle class, while the millionaires and big corporations compromise their assessments or, as in many cases, pay no taxes at all. To raise more revenue the county commissioners and the council need not make a general raise of the assessment roll. They simply must stop reducing assessments on the heavy real estate owners, and bring to time men and corporations that do not list their property. The way these big tax shirkers, who own large tracts of land in this city do, is to appear before the commissioners with a protest against the enormous increase of the assessment, when in fact the selling price of the property is from ten to fifteen times greater than the assessment. A few instances will illustrate.

A party who sold a lot for \$1,500 in South Omaha last year, reserved a lot adjoining it which is now held for \$2,500. Both of these lots were assessed last year at \$120. The assessor has probably raised the assessment on these lots to \$250 this year, which is one-tenth of their market value, but Mr. Nabob will presently appear before the commissioners and complain that his assessment has been raised a hundred per cent when in fact the assessment at one-fourth would be \$625, or 125 per cent more than it is assessed.

A prominent lumber man has just bought a line of lots for \$50,000. Last year they were assessed at \$50 each, or about \$1,000 for the entire number. This year these lots will probably be assessed at \$110 apiece, or about \$1,100 for lots that have sold for \$30,000. But if these lots had been held by twelve poor men with a cottage on each they would have been assessed at a third of their full cash value.

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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, MAY 24, 1886.

Two Chapters from the West Point. A Weeping Water correspondent asks the Republican to publish the facts concerning the course of Van Wyck in the Valentine campaign in the Third district some years ago, as well as his record in other contests between the republicans and democrats in this state. The correspondent is a late arrival in this state and is not acquainted with the history of our politics.

The warfare of the Van Wyck faction upon Valentine began many years ago, springing from the refusal of Valentine, then newly elected to congress, to submit to the dictation of Rosewater in the matter of appointments. After the election of Van Wyck to the senate, Valentine became more than ever opposed to the ends and aims of the Van Wyck faction, and, being very popular in Washington with the administration and the department, general success was attained at points. As a consequence of the contest thus formed and carried on, the Van Wyck faction in the spring of 1882 began the public fight against Valentine which ended in a so-called "bolt" in his district and in the nomination of Turner as a republican candidate.

I am not in the habit of running away from a fight when it is forced upon me. This attempt on the part of Mr. Valentine's fool friend to hold me personally responsible for the warfare upon Valentine, as he is pleased to call it, compels me to meet the issue squarely over my own name. I do this not only for the benefit of the imaginary Weeping Water patriot, but for the republicans who have come to this state within the past five years. These newcomers might be misled by the twaddle of Mr. Valentine's former clerk, who can only see in him a great and good man, who deserves the highest honors within the gift of the people of Nebraska.

For the present I will confine myself to the points at issue, leaving an outline of Valentine's career for some other day. First and foremost, I most emphatically deny that E. K. Valentine has ever had a chance to refuse me a favor, politically or otherwise. I challenge him to produce a scrap of paper with my signature or a credible witness to sustain even the shadow of a pretense that I ever applied to him for political favors or anything, least of all my vote. I deny most emphatically that he has ever been in a position to do me such favors or to prevent favors from any administration to my friends. Before the election of Rosewater during the term of Hayes, who never was disposed to cater to Valentine, I submitted him by appointing Van Wyck my agent in the matter of his candidacy. But I am putting the cart before the horse.

Valentine's candidacy for congress was brought about by the political maneuvering of the Union Pacific, and I took no more interest in Nebraska conventions than they were in running a railroad. Two years before, in 1876, Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon were in Omaha in person to bulldoze a republican convention into nominating their preferred candidate for congress. After a four days' struggle with their beneficiaries, the Union Pacific surrendered, and a ticket, dictated by the Union Pacific bosses, was nominated. Against this outrage a very loud remonstrance went up from the republican ranks, but the Union Pacific had the support under protest. When Congressman Welsh died in the fall of 1878, the Union Pacific managers naturally picked out Valentine as the most available man for their work. Before his candidacy was made public, Valentine called upon me and incidentally, as it were, mentioned that his friends were urging him to accept a candidacy for congress. "I hardly know what to do," he said, "I am afraid that the Union Pacific and Hitchcock will fight me." Valentine did not deceive me, however. I had confidentially ascertained before he called that Mr. S. W. Clark, then general manager of the Union Pacific, was making a still hunt for Valentine. If necessary I can name the informant.

When the convention met at Lincoln it became manifest that the Union Pacific faction was in the minority. Judge Crouse had a clear field to the nomination and it had not been for Jay Gould's corrupt fund, and the little job put up by George W. Post, who held back his delegation from Crouse until the railroads had got their work in. The day after the election my first caller was Albin Nance, who had been nominated for governor with Valentine. Mr. Nance called to urge upon me the advantage and propriety of supporting Valentine. He said that he would support the whole ticket, "although I don't approve of the methods by which Valentine was nominated. I have already written my editorial and will have it ready before he called. I will support the office when Senator Paddock put in an appearance. "I hope you will not go against Valentine," said the senator. "I want harmony in the party. I am sure Valentine will treat you and all republicans fairly." "Well, senator," said I, "my editorial in support of the whole ticket is in type. You can look at the proof when you please. I am gratified. He had not been gone thirty minutes, when Valentine appeared. He took special pains to assure me that as congressman he would know no faction, and that republicans should receive fair treatment and due recognition.

When the campaign was over and the ticket had been elected by the usual majority, I went to the treasury of Mr. Valentine's soon became manifest. Before he had taken his seat in congress he commenced a bushwacking campaign against every republican who did not train with the Union Pacific. When Judge Crouse was urged for collector of internal revenue Valentine made desperate efforts to defeat his appointment. No yard reason could be advanced against him. His competency, integrity and republicanism were unquestioned. In spite of Valentine Judge Crouse was appointed. Then Valentine tried to obstruct and defeat his confirmation, but failed signally. Other reputable republicans received similar treatment. When Hon. Bruno Tschuck was appointed supervisor of the federal census in Nebraska in 1881 Valentine bitterly opposed him. The only possible charge which could be made was that Mr. Tschuck had twice been nominated over Valentine for secretary of state. No charge that he was dishonest, incompetent or disloyal to the party could be brought against him. This is the way that Valentine kept his pledge to treat all republicans fairly.

The Valentine was fraudulently and corruptly nominated for the first term had been well established. Only a few days ago, in looking through some political scraps, I found the following memorandum: Pat O. Hayes paid Fitch, of Florence, \$100 at the convention of 1873 for his vote for Valentine, \$50 in advance and \$50 after Valentine's nomination. The money was paid Hayes by John M. Thurston. Houck was offered \$200 for his vote for Valentine.

Florence is in this county and Fitch was a delegate elected in opposition to the Union Pacific faction. This little memorandum was some months after Fitch's election, and I presume only refers to a small part of the boodle which Thurston disbursed at Lincoln to beat Crouse.

When Valentine came up for a second term I would hardly have been justified in supporting him, but I did support him under protest—at least I made no fight on

him, because it was feared that the republicans might lose the presidency by losing the house. The revolt against Valentine in 1882 was very general. His record had been anything but reputable. His support by the monopolists and jobbers were notorious, and his appointments were generally disapproved. The fact that over 7,000 republicans in the district refused to support Valentine shows how deeply the people were disgusted with him. For this neither Senator Van Wyck nor myself can be held responsible. It is hardly worth while for me to refute all the barefaced misstatements of Mr. Valentine's champion. His attempt to represent Valentine as a great power at Washington is supremely ridiculous. Was he very popular or influential with Hayes or any of his cabinet officers? Everybody knows better. All he could do under Hayes was to carry on little intrigues in the postal route service. Was he a great power under Arthur? If so, why did he not prevent the appointment of Tschuck to Vera Cruz, which Mr. Arthur told me personally was made in spite of Valentine's protests? Why did he not prevent half a dozen appointments to land offices and other positions which were equally objectionable to him?

But what does Valentine want now? Hasn't the party done enough for him? Do the people owe him a living, or is his wife and family the disgraced and in such demand as to make him a necessary factor in the party's advancement? In conclusion let me say that I have nothing to take back about Valentine. I offered my vote for him for a third term, and I know him to be unworthy to represent the state and party. I should oppose him just as vigorously in the future for any other office within the gift of the party or people.

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