

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation figures. Includes rows for Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Average.

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INFAMOUS.

In the sixteen years since I have been editor of the BEE I have been through many personal and political conflicts; I have had my office burned down over my head by a hired incendiary, have been assaulted by bullies and rowdies several times, and lampooned, vilified and slandered by imbecile and envious competitors. But never has warfare been waged against me and this paper more maliciously, and never has there been such a desperate and disreputable effort made to mislead the public with regard to my motives and conduct as that which the confederated Omaha dailies are making in connection with the new charter. It is simply infamous. A gang of dissipated adventurers, who for the time being have editorial charge of these papers, have banded themselves together with the jobbers and railroad lobby at Lincoln to defeat the Omaha charter by means and methods which no decent and honorable man can sanction or justify. At the outset, while the charter was under discussion at Omaha and the various provisions were given to the public, they had no fault to find. When the committee of fifteen had finished their work, they commended it. When the delegation had made certain changes they suddenly discovered that the whole charter was rotten to the core, hounded with jobbery and hypocrisy, drafted to advance my personal interests. From that day on, not content with slandering me, they have heaped upon the Douglas county delegation the vilest and most uncalled for abuse. Senator Laninger, the head of the delegation, who enjoys the highest respect and confidence of this community and state, was wantonly denounced as a mere brainless tool and an unprincipled rogue. Senator Tzschuck, who has been secretary of state for four years and whose reputation for integrity and honor has never before been questioned, has been lampooned and belittled as a mere dummy. And the remainder of the delegation, who have maintained their honor against the most persistent pressure, have been dragged through the mire and hounded from day to day, because they had agreed to stand as a unit in support of the charter. But more infamous and disgraceful yet has been the course pursued by these sporting editors in deliberately falsifying every provision of the charter for the purpose of creating prejudice among the people of Omaha and misleading the legislature. I will only cite a few of the many glaring falsehoods which have emanated from these editorial bushwhackers within the past ten days. They charged that nobody could be a councilman in Omaha unless he owned real estate worth \$2,000. They have been proven liars on that point. They charged that the board of public works would have the city by the throat, and no improvement could be made without their sanction. It was shown that this was equally untrue, and that the mayor and council, as they have always had, had the final veto power at all points. They insisted that the charter was a raid on the water works company. They dropped this when it was shown that the clause was inserted for the benefit of the water company and at their request. They have charged that the charter will give the councilmen and city officers an opportunity to enrich themselves by being interested in contracts. Section 171 of the charter prohibits any councilman, city officer or employe from becoming directly or indirectly interested in any contract bid or letting under penalty of removal, imprisonment and fine. They have charged that the printing clause would put \$40,000 or \$50,000 into the treasury of the Bee. Judge Savage, who is as impartial as any man in the city and who represented the opposition to the charter at Lincoln, publicly declared before the delegation that the provision on printing was as fair as anything could be. It does not award the printing to the paper with the largest circulation, but leaves the council to take into consideration the relative circulations in awarding the bids. Instead of costing \$50,000 the printing will cost less than one-tenth of that amount, and I have publicly, in case the BEE receives the award, guaranteed to do the work for \$5,000 a year for the next two years. We get more than that from a number of leading merchants at prices fifty per cent higher than the city will be obliged to pay. So much for the "printing steal which is to enrich me."

And now these cut-throat journalists, devoid of all shame and decency, have the audacity to charge that the compromise effected between the Douglas delegation and representative business men of Omaha who came to Lincoln for the purpose of saving the charter was a corrupt compact between myself and the railroads. This absurd story was concocted on Tuesday night at the Capitol hotel by the notorious Paul Vandervoort, who ten years ago narrowly escaped the penitentiary for inciting a murderous assault on me by a negro bully. It so happened that on Tuesday night I occupied room 16 at the Capitol hotel, which joins directly with the lobby makes use of for their nightly orgies. Every word spoken was distinctly heard in my room. It was then and there agreed, after the compromise had been announced, that this would be used as a boomerang against me and that a joint effort should be made all along the line to make it appear that I had surrendered railroad taxation and sold out the taxpayers in my

own interest. "This," the gentle Paul Vandervoort declared would "break Rosewater's neck with the working people who attended the rally last Saturday." I am therefore not at all surprised at the great stress which is laid by all the wrecked and readerless rivals of the Bee upon this outrageous compact of myself with millionaires and monopolies. The truth and the whole truth about the compromise is this: The outrageously lying about the charter provisions, coupled with the pressure from the railroad lobby and the Omaha paving and street cleaning gang, had delayed the bill and made its passage by a two-thirds vote in the senate doubtful—in spite of Saturday's mass meeting and the monster petition of Omaha taxpayers and business men. At this critical juncture a delegation of heavy business men, headed by Henry W. Yates, C. W. Hamilton, P. E. Hor, W. V. Morse, and Ben Gallagher, came down to Lincoln with Judge Savage as their spokesman, to urge a compromise. At their invitation the Douglas delegation was called together, and Judge Savage appealed to them on behalf of our city against antagonizing the railroad interest too much. He called attention to the fact that the union depot was about to be built, the Iowa roads to cross the river, and several important railroad connections were on the point of being secured for Omaha. While admitting the righteousness he doubted the wisdom at present of pushing a sweeping city taxation clause which might be used against us by rival towns. He called for a comparison of views by the delegation as to what was the real meaning of Mr. Connell's proviso. A majority of the delegation declared that they understood when they voted for it that it meant to tax the real estate of railroads, excepting the road bed or right of way occupied by tracks. Judge Savage and the other representatives assured the delegation that they also were in favor of taxing all lots owned by railroads that were not actually occupied and used for railroad purposes. Upon this basis, namely, that in the future city taxes should be paid by railroads for all lands occupied by elevators, warehouses, coal and lumber yards, smelting works, etc., whether inside or outside of the right of way, Judge Savage drew up an amendment to the railroad tax section in the charter. The delegation, excepting Senators Laninger and Tzschuck who had gone home, agreed to the change solely to save the charter, and they also agreed to stand as a unit and to oppose all further amendments at all hazards as a matter of safety to the charter. I had no vote upon this question and, while I regret the concession, regarded it as an important advantage gained in the matter of taxation and the best way out of the deadlock. The editors of the opposing papers were present. They heard the discussion and took part in it. Not one word did they say against the compromise. But now these copiers of the press and the sweeping contractors, who attempted to throttle free discussion at the charter meeting on Saturday, charge me with betraying the people. Such shameless hypocrisy is without a parallel in this state. It is a defiance of all the decencies of honorable journalism and comes with decidedly bad grace from men who have scarcely lived long enough in the city to know the names of the principal streets. Fair minded men will not countenance such work.

Are They Endorsed?

Senator Caspar has gathered a large collection of statistics relating to Nebraska railroads. They are full, interesting and instructive and are used as a basis for an excellent argument for the railroad regulation demanded by the people of the state. But where did Mr. Caspar secure his figures? Have they been endorsed as correct by the railroad organs and secured the seal of approval from the offices of general managers? Is he certain that they include every item which is tabulated in freight auditors' offices, concealed under the "slush fund" account or adroitly incorporated under headings not intended for public consumption? These are vital questions. On their answer must depend the value of his figures. Recognized authorities have no weight with Nebraska railroad managers if their tables furnish an argument against the extortionate imposts under which the people of this state are suffering. An industry which collates and an energy which compiles are "malice" and ignorance if the result is an arrangement of corporate abuses. No figures which do not lie on the railroad side will be permitted to go unchallenged during a session of the Nebraska legislature. The railroads hire statisticians by the year. They do not propose to permit their province to be invaded.

That Printing Steal.

There is one section of the city charter, and one only, which lies at the bottom of the opposition of the Omaha press to that much needed reform measure. That is the section relating to the city advertising. The business proposition that papers bidding for the city's advertising shall accompany their bids with a sworn statement of circulation sends cold chills of horror down the backs of the Bee's envious contemporaries. They insist that such a regulation would bar them out of the competition because they dare not expose to the public the wretched pretenses under which for years they have been attempting to gull advertisers and readers. When reputable papers throughout the country are voluntarily printing day by day their circulation statistics in order that patrons may know whether they are getting the worth of their money, this proviso cannot be denounced as unfair or unusual. The city is as much entitled to the knowledge of newspaper values as advertising mediums as the merchant to a knowledge of the values of the goods he is purchasing. As a matter of fact, however, the charter proviso on printing does not require that the city advertising be given to the paper having the largest circulation without regard to the price charged. It requires only that circulation shall be duly considered. It protects the city still further by insisting that the paper securing the city advertising shall not charge the city a higher price than the lowest rock-bottom price charged to any of its patrons. Nothing could be fairer or more liberal to competitors or more carefully watchful of the interests of the city treasury.

A Hint to the Ladies.

The milk in our street cars would try to be about half as polite to each other as gentle-

men are to the ladies, the situation would be marvellously improved.

Modern Phrasology.

When you want to be complimentary you say a man has a large brain when you wish to be the other thing you call it a big head. Modern phrasology is mighty queer, anyhow.

February.

Antoinette Van Housen Wabeman. Above the earth, purer and cold, Low bends the gray, storm-brewing sky, While nature's forces muffle fold In my bosom silent lies.

In gleaming phalanx, far and wide Stretches a nebulous, snowy tide. But underneath this shroud of snow Throbs promise of a sure increase; And the every active glow Flows from the source which cannot cease; From thinnest root to topmost bough It swells the red brown leaf buds now.

Oh, mortal of but surface sight.

Tell how is wrought this miracle; How underneath the winter's blight Springing rises sure, though mystical; How nature's force, through storm and calm, Works out its grand, triumphant psalm.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Ord is on the lookout for a creamery. Loop county's expenses for 1887 are estimated at \$4,150.

The Union Pacific stock yards at Scotia have been enlarged. Grand Army posts have been instituted in this state during January.

The Otoe County Fair association has been reorganized with a capital of \$25,000. Bloomington has sent James and Abraham Landreth to the penitentiary for three years each for cattle stealing.

Superintendent O'Brien of the state fish hatcheries has gone to the northwestern part of the state to plant 35,000 young speckled trout.

A creamery company with a capital of \$7,000 has been organized at Aurora. D. E. Ulmer, of Hastings, is the moving spirit in the enterprise.

The Hastings waterworks, at a recent test, sent aloft three streams with a pressure of seventy-two pounds. The works are pronounced first-class and the best in the state outside Omaha.

Mrs. Bill Kelley, a Grand Island pauper, quarreled with Monroe Taylor because the county had not sent her grub with sufficient promptitude to appease her appetite, and slammed the door in her face, she stamped and raved and tore a hole in the door with a pistol. The ball passed within a few inches of Taylor's pie-pan. A hungry pig is as dangerous as a mad dog and should be muzzled.

A mammoth specimen of the Triscoculus Bostogonus has been unearthed from the bottom of the Missouri river at Rulo. To the clever wood carver of the Bridgeport artists and the rest of mankind are indebted for a paralyzing picture of the beast. This antediluvian monster is described as part beast and part reptile, with a neck as long as a winter's coal bill and the teeth of a cross-cut saw.

The Darwinian links look like the plumes of a bad master on parade. The stomach denotes the capacity and assurance of a railroad lobby. A brief stretch of imagination can see the mighty Bostogonus plowing the billows of the Council Bluffs bottoms, chewing sunflowers here and corner lots there, with a desert of "interjacent loci." Will wonders never cease?

Iowa Items.

Dubuque has four lines of railroads. Atlantic's system of waterworks, which cost \$100,000, have at last reached a paying basis.

Fort Madison is looked upon as the site for \$30,000 knitting factory by Indiana capitalists. Red Oak has regular monthly live stock sales and the people of the county find them highly advantageous.

"Shall We Bore?" shouts the Burlington Hrivkwey. It is needless to say that the town will continue business at the old stand.

There were thirty-six boys and thirty-seven girls born in Scott county last month, and forty-seven funerals and thirty-one weddings.

The Clarinda Herald has invested in a Cottrell power press with folding attachments, and issued a twelve-page town edition to celebrate its prosperity.

A blooded cow on a Potosi county dairy farm has given birth to a tailless heifer calf. Those who have endeavored to extract the lactical fluid in fly-time will hail this as a needed reform.

The total number of school children in Iowa is 637,373, of which 324,973 are males and 312,400 females. The number in Polk county is 18,717, of which 9,576 are females and 9,141 males. The permanent school fund of the state is \$4,189,944.61.

Four of the county superintendents elected in the state last fall have resigned their positions, which are now filled by appointments made by the board of supervisors of the respective counties. The resignations are: D. Miller, of Jasper; W. J. Mede, of Lee; M. C. Brown, of Van Buren, and H. T. Toye, of Kosciusko.

The grand lodge of the Iowa Legion of Honor will meet in Des Moines, commencing March 1. It will hold its session in Good Templars' hall, and probably remain in session three or four days. This organization is confined to this state, having fraternal features as well as an insurance of \$2,000 to each member. It has a membership of nearly 6,000, and there will be in the neighborhood of nearly 200 delegates in attendance.

Mr. C. L. Zorbaugh, the winner of the Grand National contest at Des Moines last week, was overlanded with an enthusiastic welcome on his return to Fairfield. When the train pulled into the depot the band played the "Conquering Hero's March." He was placed in a casket to which was attached long ropes, and the hero of the occasion was drawn to the city by an immense delegation of students and citizens, preceded by the band, followed by a torchlight procession. Fireworks and red lights were set off and the town painted a brilliant hue.

Dakota.

Turner county is in debt \$34,000. Lennox shipped 74,963 dozen eggs last year. Water sells at twenty-five cents a barrel in Gettysburg.

Farmers of Yankton county say the snow is plenty to show a good start on crops in the spring. Lincoln county has \$14,000 in its treasury, a fine court house and a quarter section of land suitable for a poor farm.

The Indians are surely becoming civilized. Up in Bagnor, the other day, a gang of desperadoes brought coal into town and traded it for corn.

The total number of original entries at the Aberdeen land office in 1886 amounted to 445; total number of acres newly entered, 70,390.75. There were 590 final proofs, representing 87,890.22 acres.

Northern Montana.

Northern Montana is covered with snow to an average depth of twenty inches. What is known as the "annex" of the International hotel at Helena was burned recently, involving a loss of from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Coal is scarce at \$60 a ton in Benton. The thermometer was 60 degrees below zero on the 3d. "Never before," writes a resident, "have we had such a protracted cold snap of equal severity. The loss among cattle must be dreadful. To

claim was made that such a provision would take the city advertising out of the list of party perquisites and put it on the level of business competition. In the eyes of honest men this will not be considered a grave objection.

Randall to Carlisle.

When we referred yesterday to the correspondence between Mr. Randall and Speaker Carlisle, representing the divisions of the democrats in congress on the question of revenue reduction, the expected letter of the former in response to the communication of the latter had not appeared. It has now been made public. Mr. Carlisle stated for himself and his followers that the revenue measure framed by Mr. Randall would not be acceptable to them without certain changes and modifications which were suggested. He proposed two methods of testing the opinion of the democrats of the house on the bill, one to submit it to a caucus, all parties to be bound by its action, and another to go into committee of the whole. As anticipated, neither of these propositions was favorably regarded by Mr. Randall. He could see no necessity for a caucus in this case when it was not required to deal with other important subjects, as the silver and pension questions. The bill in question provides for the repeal of the tobacco tax, and Mr. Randall desired to get this proposition before the house by a suspension of the rules. The plan was not favored by the speaker and failed. The letter of Mr. Randall expresses regret that the speaker could not see his way clear to allow this plan to carry, talks of the grave responsibility of opposing the desire of two-thirds of the house, asserts that the country is watching with intense interest the action of the house on this subject, and affects solicitude for the "oppressed taxpayers" who would be relieved of taxation to the amount of \$28,000,000 if the tobacco tax were repealed.

Never has Mr. Randall more completely shown the shallowness and hypocrisy of his professed desire to relieve the people of burdensome taxation than in the present instance, and so nearly confessed himself driven to the wall in the effort to find a convenient subterfuge by which to obstruct and defeat the effort to secure a needed revision of the tariff for the reduction of revenue. Every sentence of his letter to Carlisle denotes conscious weakness and reveals palpable insincerity. Defeated at a dishonest game, with the instinct of a trickster he seeks to divert attention from himself by charging responsibility on another. He will not succeed. All intelligent men, protectionists as well as revenue reformers, understand the trick he sought to play and its purpose. They know that his scheme is from first to last a mockery of the urgent demand of the people to be relieved of unnecessary and oppressive taxation. A repeal of the tobacco tax would reduce the revenue, but it would give no relief to the people. As Mr. Manning correctly said in his annual report: "No man pays a tax on tobacco except the consumer of tobacco. They are willing to pay for the luxury, and ask no relief." The abandonment of this tax would probably not make a difference of a dollar a year to the largest consumer of tobacco. But the loss of the revenue from this source would help to fortify Mr. Randall and his protectionist followers in their hostility to a reduction of tariff duties, from which the people would obtain relief, and it is solely with this end in view that their efforts are directed. The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that they have been foiled, and that their failure has served to bring out more clearly and unmistakably the hypocrisy of their professions.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The Emperor William has changed his habits, and now sleeps in a warm room and takes a bath every two hours.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales has completed his twenty-third year, but is still one of the least known members of the royal family. He seldom appears in public.

The baby king of Spain, says the London Graphic, is a fine, handsome child, who enjoys robust health, and does credit to the immense amount of care with which he is surrounded.

Prince Alexander, late of Bulgaria, contemplates a visit to the United States next autumn. His mental as well as his physical condition is reported badly shattered by the events of the last six months.

The emperor of China is the shortest monarch in the world, being only five feet tall; the Emperor William, of Germany, is the tallest, being just six feet. Prince Albert, of Germany, nephew of the emperor, is six feet six inches tall; the emperor of Russia is nearly six feet.

Queen Kapoleia, of Hawaii, will leave shortly for a four month's visit to England. She gives the United States the go-by, probably because she feels more at home on a right little, tight little island.

Queen Victoria has ordered from a Lyons firm 2,500,000 pocket-handkerchiefs with her picture on them for the occasion of her coming jubilee, thus preparing the way for the hardest and most extensive blow her dynasty has yet received.

The empress of Austria has been studying the English language, and she is said to have surprised the emperor the other day by calling out: "O, dry up on that old chestnut!" She will find it a beautiful lan. when she gets down to the foundation of her reign.

On April 3 Queen Victoria will sail for the continent on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The public celebration of the queen's jubilee will be held June 20, the day fixed for the thanksgiving service in Westminster abbey, when her majesty will attend.

Queen Victoria's bonnet might not fit her eldest son, but should she take a notion to doff her crown during the jubilee year, no doubt the prince would make the royal bauble stay on his bald spot. Abdications is believed to be among the possibilities.

Princess Beatrice and her husband occupy a most sumptuous suite of rooms at Windsor castle. The drawing room is decorated with the most delicate tints of gold and very pale blue. Special apartments have been set apart for the royal baby; these, too, are luxuriantly furnished.

Prince Henry, of Battenberg, has fallen into sad disgrace with Queen Victoria. When he went to Buckingham palace to represent the queen at the Edinburgh memorial services he staid out two nights, going one evening to the theatre and the other to the circus. The queen was exceedingly wrathful, and the reckless young man will not again be permitted to carry a night key.

Sheep's Manning.

Secretary Manning has never been suspected of a lack of shrewdness. He knows that a good, solid bank is not going out of office two years hence.

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If ladies in our street cars would try to be about half as polite to each other as gentle-

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