distribution of boodle and patronage, for in the distribution of federal patronage in those days there was a great deal thrown to a certain class of democrats that had been in the old combine, with the conservative republicans, as they styled themselves. My opposition to Hitchcock and his cohorts of federal employes was in defense of true republicanism and in that contest I staked all I possessed and life itself, and against me were arrayed an army of stall-fed Iederal officeholders and railroad mercenaries, with unlimited resources press to champion their cause.

I want to relate to you one single instance to show you to what these people resort. After The Omaha Bee had been published scarcely a little over a year it was destroyed by an incendiary, and after I had borrowed money and secured credit to get a new plant was sent for by a prominent bank president in the city of Omaha and taken into the bank parlor, and he said: 'Now, then, you are fighting a bigger power than you can possibly overcome. You must either quit this fight or you are bound to go under. We hold a morigage on the building in which you are publishing your paper; we hold some notes of yours and we want you to pay up right now." I was indignant, and the president and cashier, I said to them, then and there: "I am not able to meet these obligations at this time, though the security is ample, and you are getting 12 per cent compound interest, and the interest has been paid up to date, but I will endeavor to get the money from somebody, but I want to say to you that if I go down I go with the flag flying; I will never surrender; I will pulverize the institution before I give up, and I will never yield in the fight. (Great

But then this was only one of the in stances. There were personal assaults; there were prosecutions and persecutions. The Ber was declared to be not a newspaper entitled to mail privileges, and postmasters endeavored in every way to prevent its transmis sion. At every step one obstacle after another was paced in its way. In all these In all these contests from day to day and from year to year the paper naver wavered. Every republican candidate received its support By its aid the republicans carried Douglas county for the first time in 1872-it had not been republican before that in ten year, carried it by the hard efforts that I made in the campaigns, and so it was from one year's end to the other to 1876. But in 1876, when Gould came personally to Nebraska to control the republican convention. The Bee entered a protest against the nomination of a candidate who had been foisted upon the party against its will by the power of money and by the pressure of corporate wealth.

ONLY AN INCIDENT. I want to recur to another incident: In the winter of 1876, on the eve of the senatorial contest for the re-election of the senator that had been put in by the votes of the democrats and nincompoops—that is about all they were-pollywogs I will call them; about that time a conspiracy was hatched in Cmaha to bring me into a conflict with a big, burly negro, hired to do me up. I will read just a portion of the report as it appeared in the Omaha Herald—containly not inspired by me. This is in the Herald of February 16, 1876: SAVAGE BRUTALITY.

A Cowardly and Barbareus Attack Upon an

Mr. Edward Rosewater Beaten in the Hands of an Infuriated Ruffian.

The Life of the Victim almost Despaired Of. The Fiendish Assailant and His Accomplice in Jail.

Popular Indignation and Threatening of Lynch Law.

In its issue of Monday, the 6th inst. The Omaha Bee published in its local columns an account of the breaking open the Saturday night previous of the safe in J. E. Boyd's office on Thirteenth street, for which robbery two negroes, named respectively Sparks and Newton, were arrested. In the publication in question, this house. iblication in question this language

"Sparks and Newton were known to have been out on a spree during all Saturday night, spending money freely and bucking the tiger at a colored den on Douglas street." AN INQUIRY.

To the average reader there was nothing especially offensive in the language qwited, but a colored politician and bummer named Richard Curry, was of a different opinion, for on the morning of the 9th he published in the Republished in the Republican of this city the follow-OMAHA, Feb. 8.-To Edward Rosewater.

OMAHA, Feb. 8.—To Edward Rosewater, Publisher of the Omaha Bee: In your paper of Monday evening, February 6, appears an article in which my place of business is spoken of as a "colored den," You will please explain what impression you intended to leave upon the public mind by the use of those words, which as generally interpreted would place me before this community in a most unenviable light.

(Signed.)

THE CONUNDRIM ANSWERED. THE CONUNDRUM ANSWERED.

THE CONUNDRUM ANSWERED.

To this inquiry Mr. Rosewater, one of the tersest and most vigorous writers on the western press, responded with the following editorial, prefacing it with Curry's card:

"You evidently take exception to the following paragraph:
"Sparks and another colored man named

"Sparks and another colored man named Newton were known to have been out on a spree all of Saturday night, spending money freely and bucking the tiger at a colored den on Douglas street.

'This paragraph appears in The Bee's report of the Boyd safe burglary, with which Sparks has been charged. Although no reference is made to your place of business (?) you acknowledge that the coat fits you by making this inquiry, and your question shall be answered without reserve.
"According to Webster, a den is a customary place of resort; a haunt, a retreat; as, for example, a den of robbers, a den of misery and vice.

tomary place of resort; a haunt, a retreat; as, for example, a den of robbers, a den of misery and vice.

"A colored den may be either a customary place of resort, a disreputable haunt of vice and misery, painted in colors, or it may be a disreputable haunt frequented by persons of color. It may be both. (Laughter.) If your place of business is such a den the sconer you get more respectable employment the less danger there will be of your being insulted by paragraphs like the above. Since you have seen fit to propound this conundrum, we may as well say that while The Bee is ever ready to demand for, and accord equal rights to the colored man with those enjoyed by the white man, it also believes that colored men shall be made amenable to the laws that punish sloe and crime in white men. If, as you intimate, your place of business is a den where colored men buck the tiger and spend their hard-earned money in gambling and kindred crimes, the less you say about it the better for the reputation of the colored race."

A VILLAINOUS ASSAULT.

veyed to the police office and there arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. Mr. Rosewater's condition is one which causes the greatest apprehension. He is attended by Dr. Coffman, Dr. McClelland and Dr. Mercer. A Heraid reporter interviewed Dr. McClelland at a late hour last night and learned the patient was being waited upon by his wife, Mr. Hellman and J. J. L. C. Jewett, and that no one else, with the exception of the physicians, were allowed to enter the room, as it is of the utmost importance that the sufferer be kept quiet, as inflammation of the brain is liable to set in, is which case the result would quiet, as inflammation of the brain is liable to set in, in which case the result would certainly prove fatal. The skull is not fractured, but there is a severe wound on the forchead and two others just back of the left ear. In addition to this, the head is very much bruised, as it was beaten almost to a pulp. Puring the night Mr. Rosewater became partially conscious and would talk in an almost incoherent manner of the assault. His life hangs by a thread, and if he recovers it will only be in consequence of his being skillfully attended. His family are very much distressed, but his wife displays commendable fortitude and renders most efficient aid in caring for the sufferer.

WHO CURRY IS.

WHO CURRY IS.

Curry has been in Omaha a number of years and is well known here. At one time he was preprietor of a large barber shop on Douglas street and did a splendid business. Then he was respected by both white and black, as he evidently knew his place and kept it. Latterly he has drifted into politics and has been somewhat sought after by republican wire pullers about election times, under the impression that he controlled the negro vote of Omaha. The result is he has become worthless and insolent, and for a year or two past has been of the impression that he was the most important personage in this section. At the last term of the district court he served as a juryman, and has made it a point to crowd himself into a theater and seat himself with white people whenever a theatrical company of WHO CURRY IS. into a theater and seat himself with white people whenever a theatrical company of any note has visited Omaha. The Bee never has charged him with keeping a disreputable resort, and if he had had seeze enough to keep his mouth shut the public would not have supposed his place was the one referred to in the publication of which he complains. The Herald, however, distinctly states that this Douglas street establishment is the resort of rufflans, scoundrels and sneak thieves, white and black, and should have been raided by the police long ago. ago. INSTIGATORS ESCAPED PUNISHMENT.

Well, I will not continue to read the whole story. Suffice in to say that I was laid up for three weeks or more, and had to keep from doing any serious work for somethi like three months. While I was confined to my ro m and bed a special grand jury was called and Curry was indicted for an assault with intent to commit murder. It was found by the grand jury that Curry had been put up to this bloody job, and the only thing that prevented the indictment of the wh'te ruffians, mostly connected with the Postoffic department, among whom was Paul Vandervoort, from being indicted with him was that it was not absolutely proven before the grand jury that they knew that the assault was to be made with a slungshot. Under was to be made with a slungshot. Under the indictment a trial was had, which I did not attend, and Curry was convicted. He was taken out on ball and an appeal was made for him to the supreme court. During that period, which was in the summer of 1376, when there was a national campaign pending, Senator Hitchcock, through whom he was being supported, had Curry enlisted in the campaign. In the due course of time a new trail was ordered, and after the sec ond trial and another appeal to the supreme court Curry was sentenced to four years in the pententiary and taken to Lincoln. He had not been there four months when Senator Hitchcock himself went to Governor Garber during my absence from the state and procured that man's pardon, carried that pardon himself to the penitentiary and delivered it to Curry.

I want to know who was hounded; I wan to kn w who was the victim of hatred and malice; I want to know who was entitled to the sympathy of loyal republicans and patriotic citizens of Nebraska.

Let me now recall some incidents of the great senatorial contest of 1876-77. In the summer of 1876 the republicans of this state were arrayed against the renomination and re-election of Mr. Hitchcock. The presence of Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon in Omaha while the republican state convention was held at Lincoln, and the fact that after a four days' struggle the majority had turned into a minority, excited the people so intensely that there was a very exciting cam paign. And my object in recalling that paign is simply to show you the parallels between what happened in 1876 and what happened in 1894: "At a republican ratifica-tion meeting held at the Academy of Music which addresses were delivered by Governor Saunders, General J. C. Cowin, General Manders n and Judge Clinton N. Briggs, the following are extracts from the addresse delivered upon that occasion." I will read you extracts from those so as to enlighten you a little bit about past history.

GOVERNOR SAUNDERS SAID THIS. "The democrats talk about reform and re and not ask our neighbors to help us. He believed the republican party was the only one for the colored man to vote with; the republicans had given them their rights as citi zens and they owe it to the republican party."
The speaker then referred to the infamous. unauthorized and uncalled for interference of committee, in our local affairs. He gave concile history of the republican split, relat-ing the facts as to the two committees, showing conclusively that the anti-Hitchcock ticket was the only regular ticket, that it was in the field first, and was composed of as good men as the sun ever shone upon proud of it. (Applause.) He was a regular republican and helped to organize the republican party twenty years ago, and he could not and would not be read out of that party by a lot of upstarts and hirelings. (Applause.) He had spoken in plain terms and had called the Hitchcock party the bread and butter brigade, and he reiterated the statement. If we are lost in this election it will be ring

within ring all over the country. You can see the hirelings trailing in and out of the postoffice to get their orders. We must rise in our might and put this sor of business down. This state of affairs is tearing down the republican party—a party This state of affairs is that ought to stand for a hundred years fo the noble deeds it has accomplished. JUDGE CLINTON BRIGGS.

The importance of each individual elector a this country exercising a free, spontaneous unbought suffrage, cannot be underestimated. (Applause.) This is the only country in the world where the people control their affairs A VILLAINOUS ASSAULT.

The foregoing was published in The Boa week ago today, since which time no public mention has been made of the matter, and those of our citizens who know the character of the colored individual who was opinion that he received just what he deserved at the hands of The Bee.

Yesterday affectnoon, between 5 and 6 colock, Mr. Rosewater went into the United States every given the government, but in the United States every minutes later Mr. George Jewett spoke to Smith Coffey, a negro blacksmith, who was standing on the corner of Douglas and Fift. The control of the in every department of the government. In Germany and England the people have the

that stood up and with one word freed 4,000,000 slaves, with one word said that the nation should be a nation of liberty, with one word and with a strong arm put down a rebellion, rising above party, rang above sectional influence, rising above sectional strife, they stood up at that time when every government, when every nation in the civilized world was watching us in this with anxious eyes. Now, sirs, this noble party, this party that a few years ago carried Ohio by a hundred thousand majority, is today dragged down, down to the verge of the grave. But you honest republicans, can you tell me why this is? Is it the virtue of the democratic party? No! It is rooted corruption! That is what it is-

rooted corruption in the republican ranks. Now, gentlemen, it is proposed to change this-but how? We have local factes our county today on this very question. If I may be permitted to digress for one mo-ment, and probably you will be interested ment, and probably you will be interested anount of seasons what, though no more than I was, I and laughter.)

and laughter.)

and laughter.)

* "Look at the vast influence wielded and the seasons when the seasons will be a support to the seasons with the seasons will be seasons with the seasons should like to say that I went down to Lincoln a few weeks ago. I don't know what I went down there for—(laughter)—but I know what I came back for. That convention said I should retire to my office and there do my legitimate business, paying no attention to politics. I did not follow those dictates exactly, and while retiring to my office and doing my legitimate duty I came and doing my my office and doing my legitimate duty I commissions are issued at the suggestion of do raise my arm and my voice against those Hitchcock. He has used this great power do raise my arm and my voice against these hands that are dragging the republican not to place good men in positions, but to party into an everlasting grave. (Applauze.) place in position men who work night and day 1 do it here now, and if I did not do it for Hitchcook. I am for applying a remedy here as I did at Lincoln, where hundreds and hundreds of men were assembled when I there raised my voice against the corrupt of the second Charles Summer. I do not believe the distribution of the say man. hands that were controlling the convention and nominating men, I would be like that erfidious watchman, who, seeing the buildng on fire and its inmates sleeping soundly their bads, cried out, "5 o'clock, and all's ell." I did not do that. I trust I never shall do such a thing. I say all is not well, and that within the ranks of the republican party. We do not speak today with respect to this state alone, but with respect to all

the states throughout the union. WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT.' Mark this language. That was spoken in 1876, in the centennial year, by as good a republican as General Cowin. Where are those watchmen on the tower today? I have always endeavored to perform my duty fear-lessly and conscientiously. I did not cry 5 o'c'cck and all's well when I saw the republican flag trailing in the mire of corrup-tion; when I saw the party chained to the railroad charlot. I did not cry all a well when I saw the republican party last year surrounded by influences that destroyed its free will and free government and made it nothing but the tool of a great corporation. I did not cry 5 o'clock and all's well when I saw republicans at Lincoln destroying popular confidence in the party by corrupt schemes and jobs that were sure to destroy the party and confidence in its integrity. did not cry all's wel when I saw, as I must have and you must have had the chance to see within the past few years, that the re-publican party, when it had put into its platform pledges and failed to redeem them and went back to the people asking them for another term. It was because I desired to save the party from the tidal wave of pop-ulism is 1890 that I and other true republicans went to Lincoln and entered a protes ganist the disreputable methods and bad faith, and said to the state committee: "Let us live up to our platform pledges and let us put a ticket in the field that wil command popular respect and confidence, and we will have no difficulty in electing it." (Applause.)

The railroad republicans have charged that I have sought to convey the idea that I wanted to dictate the candidates, They could have put up any man, any man with a clean, decent and honorable record for governor last time and had my cordial support. I had long before the convention pointed out the defects in the record of the andidate they did nominate and I could no very well unsay what I had said and I could not support him without stultifying myself and destroying whatever influence I have or have had with the masses of the people who believe that I have some integrity left Now, I will read you a little more his

tory. This was what General Cowin said, mark you, and not what I said. This is what he said back in 1876:

"The republican voters of the state of Nebraska along the line of railroad corporations today are not exercising the right of freemen, and I am prepared to prove what I say. Now, wirs, I attempted to nake a few remarks in the state convention it Lincoln, which I propose to finish right here. It is with respect to a gentleman for whom I have the highest regard, for him before the September primaries, and I went to his office and asked him whether he was influencing the votes of the Union Pacific employes, and he told me no. I told him I was glad of that, for I believe hat men ought to vote as their consciences lictate, and that when it is attempted to ntimidate, trammel or influence a voter against his honest convictions a blow is be ng struck at the very foundations of the government itself. Now, I said, can I go to influence them, and they may vote as they please? He said, 'No. sir.' I asked they please? He said, 'No, sir.' I asked why not? What did he say? Gentlemen, employes of the Union Pacific road, Mr. liark, who is present and will not dispute what I say, he replied:'

Mind you, General Cowin was making this speech in the Academy of Music, and right in front, in one of the front seats, S. H. H. Clark himself was sitting. He made that right to his face, and this is what he

WHAT WAS EXPECTED OF HITCHCOCK. "Mr. Cowin, our company looks upon it as to their interest to carry the Hitchcock ticket, and they expect our men to vote that ticket. They expect me to influence them to and my tenure of office is no stronger than that of any other employe on this road. They look to me to see that our employes the Hitchcock ticket, and I canno avoid it."

You can imagine what a sensation Gen eral Cowin's statement created in that body and, in spite of all efforts that the Union Pa cific made at that time, just as in spite of all the efforts of the Burlington and all other roads made this year, the railread employe voted their own conscientious convictions they stood for good government and republi can principles better than some of the richest men in this state, who went out and sold themse ves body and soul to those corporaplayed catspaw for them at the tail end. (Applause.) The methods of the late campaign are

disgrace to the state of Nebraska. Never shall it be written again in our history; never should you hear such a thing as that any man. railroad manager or banker, would discharge an employe simply for expressing the opinion that a certain man should be elected governor; or that any man has stigmatized an employe and deprived him of his livelihood by putting the brand of Cain upon him, sending him affoat and abroad to try for employment. I say political blacklist is crime; as I said at Omeha the night before election, we ought to have a statute that will make it a penal offense, that will send any man to the penifentiary who will endeavor to compel an employe to vote by dictation or who will discharge an employe that dares to vote his own sentiments. (Ap

MANDERSON ON THE MATTER. Now let me read the conclusion of General Cowin's speech: "If a stand up by honorable men and opposition to correction is bolting, I am a bolter—put it on the record If to expose a man that has bought his way into the senstorial chair of the United States with money is bolting, I am a bolter."
That is what General Cowin said in 1876, and that sentiment is just as good today and always will be with honest and true re-publicans everywhere. Now, then, I will call another witness upon the stand. Here is what General Manderson said in a speech

state of affairs, So, I am not afraid of being charged with being in Jular. But there are some who are sensitive and desire to act with the faction that has pursued the course of regularity. To these I say the Arm-strong legislative ticket stands firmly planted upon the platform of party regular-ity. The argument and the right is with us in this controversy, and I will show that fact to your entire satisfaction.

'We expect to send these genclemen to the legislature, and we don't expect that they will vote to send Hitchcock back to the ing the other night said that a certain custom had grown up that when a man had served one term in the senate he was returned to that body. I don't know of any such custom. I know that some men have been returned several times. Such men as Charles Sumner should be sent back for a lifetime, but we can't agree that Hitchcock

in the divine right of kings, or that any man ias a birthright to rule in this free country. I am for the one-term principle, as a party purifier. If Governor Saunders or Judge Briggs are elected and would try for a second term I would run against them myself."
(Laughter.) And he did and was elected. "Last night, I understand, Senator Hitch-cock made a faint denial of the charges of rruption and bribery. There is a man in this room, within reach of my voice, who old me Hitchcock, after six years, had at last been brought to the bar and pleaded not guilty. He is now on trial at the bar of pub-I wish to God he could clear himself of these terrible charges. I refer him to the case of Sommerlad, and, although Sommerlad is dead, there is said to be a liv-ng witness—a reputable and henest business nan in this city-of the statements of Son meriad himself and who sub tantiates the I would I ke to hear a specific denial f this charge."

Well, I won't quote this any further, have simply gone this far to show you that a very good many able, earnest and honest republicans in this state have in years past taken exactly the position that I have taken this year, with the exception that they did not have the responsibility of editing a newspaper to which thousands upon thousands of men who are not as well informed look for candid, disinterested and honest advice. BOODLERS WERE BUSY THEN.

It is a matter of history that the repub cans of this state deliberately refused to elect a legislature that would favor the reelection of Mr. Hitchcock. Thereupon another effort was made to bring about the same thing that had happened in 1871 and 1875, a combination between conservative republicans, or rather, boodler republicans and Mr. Hitchcock had been a classmate of Pelton, the nephew of Samuel J. Tilden, and an arrangement was entered into between those gentlemen whereby it was edged that the vote of Mr. Hitchcock in the United States senate should Samuel J. Tilden, as against Rutherford B. Hayes, and that the democratic members of the legislature of Nebraska should help to e-elect him, with the aid of those boodle republicans. where was the Honorable Charles H. Gere about this time? He was chairman of the repub-

lican state central committee; he was the watchman on the tower; it was his function then to sound the alarm and notify the national committee that great danger was impending; that the party was about to be sold out, and that the president of the United States was to be sacrificed for United States senatorship in Nebraska. Where was he about that time? Down in Lincoln, aiding and abetting this very conspiracy and crying 5 o'clock and all's well. I was not a member of the national comnittee then, but I constituted myself the watchman on the tower. I wired to Zach Chandler, who was then the chairman of the national republican committee, apprising state capitol, the drippings out of the various him of this conspiracy. Perhaps state institutions, that found their way into have the audacity to deny that there was whom I have the highest regard, for will not dispute one word I say. That gentleman is S. H. H. Clark, superintendent of the Union Pacific railroad. Let me say that I do not question his personal character in even one respect. I had a conversation with him before the Sentember primaries and dragoon the democratic members of while The Hee has been running; and yet they modestly tell us that they are doing the period while The Hee has been running; and yet they modestly tell us that they are doing the proposition of the democratic state central committee, to proceed to Linguist they was for Hitchead. into line to cast their votes for Hitchcock, as they had done for him in 1871 and for Paddock in 1875, and he did it. He came down and endeavored in every way to carry out this deal, but just about that time congress changed this whole procedure by pasa-ing the electoral commission law, taking from the senators the power to vote in or out any president, and the result was that Hitchcock's opportunity to trade his vote in the United States senate for the democratic your men and say you are not attempting vote of the Nebraska legislature had passed away. The democrats declined to vote for him, and he was not re-elected. But the perfidious watchman on the tower, Mr. Gere, and all the railroad organists Hitchcock up as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night to all republicans, while they denounce me year in and year out for preaching the gospel of loyal republicanism in Nebraska and saving the party from corrupt and dishonorable coalitions. A few days before the election the state committee went even further than that. They sent out a letter that was circulated broadcast throughout the state, in which it was charged that I had hounded P. W. Hitchcock through that man's honor-

able career, and not content to stay my malice at the tomb I had invited the son, who is now editor of the World-Herald, to a banquet at the opening of The Bee build-ing, and set before the son a poisoned feast n the shape of an attack on his dead father. ANOTHER SLANDER REFUTED.

Isn't it scandalous for any man or any ampaign committee to disseminate anders? What were the facts? When that young man came to manhood ears I voluntarily came to him and said: 'I don't carry the sins of the fathers to the ons. Whatever fight I have had in politics with your father does not need to be extended to you." And the first time after he came of age and became a candidate for office in our town, the position of councilman, I went into the primaries and supported him against William F. Bechel, helped to nominate him

he called at my office and asked me to publish the prospectus for his new paper. It was the prospectus for his new paper. It was inserted free of charge. What would you do if you were running a dry goods atore, for instance, or a drug store, and somebody should come to your place and say: "I have a flaming poster by which your customers are informed that I propose to open a store on the opposite side of the street, in which I will undersell you and give people cheaper and better goods for less money than you do, besides giving them better treatment?" Would you be willing to hang up such a poster in your store window? I did it. I let h m announce that he was going to publish a cheaper and better paper, and when that paper first came out I wrote an editorial con-gratulating him upon coming into the edigratulating him upon coming into the edi-torial profession, and expressing the hope that

the paper would be successful.

When The Bee building was opened invitations were issued to all the Omaha news-paper people, and among them Mr. Hitch-cock. He attended the entertainment; not one word was uttered in his presence that he could take exceptions to; no reference whatever was made in relation to his father, or to any quarrels between him and me. It to any quarrels between him and me. It is, however, true that The Bee of that same morning contained the history of the paper, which was celebrating its eighteenth anniis what General Manderson said in a speech made on October 27, 1876, at a republican meeting in the Sixth ward:

"I, for one, have got enough of this by one of my sub-editors. You could not thing. (Applause.) If there is no other way to get out of this thing except by an irreg- writing something about those deaperate

which was celebrating in seighteenth after its early struggles and the fights as good American citizens, as honest, loyal republicans, and have shown themselves worthy of confidence and have not mortificate the instory of The Omaha Bee without gazed themselves in ra Iroad have not mortificate.

They attacked me a few weeks ago, they

What excuse was there for this outrage? have a family that is entitled to as much nsideration as those of other men; my children have as much pride in my reputation as other people's children have in the reputation of their parents; and I ought to have some immunity from indiscriminate slander, and common decency ought to be exhibited by republican organs and leaders when they deal with me individually My actions as a politician, my actions as an editor are open for public discussion, but the president; if they had to go discussions should be within the bounds of quire who should be appointed

for a moment.

broadcast by the republican state committee there is also this charge: That The Omaha Bee was built up by and has been maintaided at the expense of the republican party, and that the patronage of the republican party sould justify such an assertion. From its get George neeption up to the present day The Bee has H. Clark. been maintaged and patronized by the middle class of people, by the laborer, the mechanic and by the merchant, because it gives them their money's worth, and not because it adocates a political dogma of any kind. epublican ever paid any money to it as a ontribution: no republican has ever been blackmailed out of a dollar, or been com-pelled to contribute a dollar, whether he was a cacdidate or an office holder, and I defy my traducers, and have time and again defied them, to name any republican candidate or state officer, even those that were impeached two years ago, to come to the front and show that for my support, the support of The Omaha Bee, either for election or re-election, they have ever been asked to contribute one dollar. All the political patronage that has come to The Bee, from tational, state or local republican officials, that is, given to it as a party paper, in any form whatever, would not pay the cost of publication, wages, paper and postage for five days. PRICE PAID THE JOURNAL

What is the fact about other republicapapers in this state, and to what extent have they been subsidized? Take, for instance, the Lincoln Journal, which owes its existence almost entirely to political atronage and levies upon candidates. ave taken the trouble recently to ascertain o what extent that sheet has levied upon republicans and upon the people of the tate of Nebraska. I find that between the cars 1871, when The Bee was started, and present time that paper has drawn out f the state treasury \$446,446.42, as follows:\$ 1,525.83

Grand total.....\$146,466.42 Or \$18,602.77 per year on the average. Aside from this, Charles H. Gere, editor of the State Journal, served two years as secretary of the State Board of Transportation at \$2,000 per year, making \$4,000, and four years as a United States postmaster at about \$4,000 per annum, or a total for postmaster of \$16,-000. This, added to his salary received as sceretary of the State Board of Transporta-tion, would give him \$20,000 as the total amount received by him on the side during the Journal.

In the very near future I propose to pub-ish every voucher drawn by the Burlington lish every voucher drawn by the Burlington organ and to show the people of Nebraska where their money has been going and where (Great applause.) Four hundred and forty-six thou sand dollars, and that does not represent one dime of salaries and perquisites; that does not represent a tithe of the steals of this conspiracy. Perhaps state institutions, that found their way into of this conspiracy. Perhaps state institutions, that found their way into the perfidious watchman, Mr. Gere, will the pockets of those publishers and their relatives. There might have been \$500,000 relatives. for fighting the battle of the republican part at 5 cents per copy. It was a veritable golder harvest for them that The Bee did not sup port the candidate for governor. What would have become of them if The Bee had supported him? You can now understand wh they are so anxious to know whether I still am a republican. (Laughter.) If I should stay out of the republican party there might be \$15,000 contributed every season, so Santa Claus would have to fill their stockings with loads of silver dollars, and gold dollars, and greenbacks, every time Christmas came around, to save the republican party (Laughter.) PERSONAL EXPENSE OF THE SPEAKER.

I have another way altogether of sav-

ing the party. They do not have to pay me

paying interest, for the saving the republican party But their saving the to save the party! Why was not Mr. Gere on hand in 1876 or 1877, when the national success of the party was at stake in that democratic deal, and it lacked but one turn of the wrist and the whole government of the United States would have passed into democratic hands, and yet they were willing to close their eyes, and now they are howling, and they want to know why I am still a republican. They feel anxious that should not remain in the party too long; that as soon as the next campaign comes I ought to be out of it again, so that they would have another opportunity to take their little delve of \$15,000 or \$20,000. not think there will be any necrasity for hayen't said aw that; I think the republicans of Nebraska didn't look it!" have been taught a very wholesome lezzon and worked for his election.

When he was about to start the Omaha World any candidate the next time we have a cam and there will be no necessity of defending

paign, and, if we have no defensive camtaign -we will have 25,000 majority, just as sure as the sun shines in the day. There would have been 25,000 to 40,000 this year. and they would have saved \$150,000 to the railroads and the bankers alone if they had just done that thing-(laughter)-and I would not have charged them one penny, either, for doing all the good work that could be say, either, it would not have been a very hard job. Now, fellow citizens, you are all interested in good government above all things. You are citizens of Nebraska first, and republicans afterward, and, acting as patriotic, honest citizens, you will see to it that honest men occupy every office in the state, and when

honest men occupy every office in the state Nebraska will forge ahead and be one of the most prosperous states of the union That is the program for the republicen party; put honest men to the front, drop these old wheel horses that have played themselves out long ago and have very debatable records. Bring young men to the front, let the very best blood in the state come forward and participate in the honors and emoluments, and do not let anybody have a mortgage on all the offices or some offices during a whole life time; let every man have a chance, and giv

that feeling. I mention it with that feeling with that feeling when I think that but a few years ago we stood in the solid phalanx of the republican party in the battle for the many tion—that glerious party, and no other party core, stood in a national phalanx equal to it. this senatorial candidate for re-election would cover stood in a national phalanx equal to it in the world, either in ancient or modern listory, and there is not a demicrat in the house but will accord me candor when I make the remark—the republican party that stood up and with one world freed. The stood up and with one world freed to the stood up and the stood up and with one world freed to the stood up and with one world freed to the stood up and the stood up and with one world freed to the stood up and to the st to proceed out of Lincoln into Broken Bow upon the drop of the hat, and that they were just waiting to see whether the Burlington road was ready to foot the bills. That is a matter of history, and it ought to orded in our history.

> BE REPUBLICANS FOR PRINCIPLE. What kind of a party would the republican and party be if it had to go to the headquarters of all the railroad companies of the States and inquire whom they wanted for quire who should be appointed supreme judge truth and decency, and not baseless fabricaof the United States; if they had to go there every time they wanted to appoint tions, defamations and charges of scoundrelism of every description, of which I never delegates to a national convention; if they dreamed and of which I had never thought had to go to railroad headquarters for any In the same letter, which was scattered can't stand on its own legs is not worth supporting. (Applause.) It should stand upon the solid foundation laid for it by who were those Fremont badges, who inscribed free speech, free soil and free men upon their banner. Let it be said b Let it be said by was the chief factor in making it what it is today. I beg you to remember that there is nothing in the history of The Bee that govern themselves. They don't have to George Mr. govern themselves. They don't have get George W. Holdrege, S. Burke.

other railroad managers to tell them should or should not be a candidate, but they should take advice and counsel from the mass of their party, the honorable men that represent the wishes of a majority of the true and loyal republicans. That is the advice I would have to give them, and I do not care whether they ever admit me into a republican convention or not. I am a republican from principle, and not for revenue, and do not care how much the bloodsuckers who hang around republican headquarters every season, or how much these co who have to get a railroad grading contract, who have got to have an interest in the ties that are laid up near Billings, or a contract somewhere in Texas, have to say. I think it is about time for the republican should or what they should not do. (Applause.)

And when that is done we will have victory. I trust that the time is near at hand and I really believe that it is; I believe that we are on the eve of a new era, and that while the old heads are good for counsel, and while I do not object to any man because he is as old as I am, and do not want to have him excluded from high offices, the chronic political hacks who have been hanging around seeking office for twenty-five or thirty years and make a living out of office, and noths honest citizens, and not a bad record as good politicians.

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

A Patch of Incidents Gleaned from the Lives of Practitioners. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer

relates an incident in the meteoric career of Ned Marshall, a Kentucky lawyer famed for his persuasive oratory in ante-bellum times. He went to the country once to defend a negro charged with grand larceny. In these days a negro before a country squire had as little show as a monkey in a cage of lions. The case was a plain one. The negro had taken some wheat to mill, and while the miller was grinding it he had stolen a sack of flour and put it in his wagon. When he left with his own flour the miller missed this sack, and pursued him, finding the stolen flour in the wagon. The negro admitted stealing it, and offered to pay for it. It was not possible to make a plainer case. Mar-shall let the witnesses tell their own stories as they chose. He was crippled by an accident and on crutches. tion had concluded its testimony he had no proof to offer, but he rose, and, leaning on his crutches, began to speak. Court was his crutches, began to speak. Court was held in the open air, in the "squire's" yard, underneath the shade of a locust tree. There was a small mound in the yard, and he stood on that. The few spectators clustered around him. People who came along tered around him. People who came along the stood on that the stood of the turnpike stopped and stayed to listen to him. Dinner time came, and, though the squire always made everybody cat dinner with him when he held court, he forgot it this time. Marshall spoke on, and I laid on the bluegrass listening. If he had kept on speaking I would be there now. I cannot undertake to describe that speech. It was nearly three hours in length, and came very near convincing everybody who heard it that a negro ought to be allowed to steal the keyhole of heaven from St. Peter and never be punished for it. The court held the negro over to the circuit court under \$10 bail, took Ned Marshall's check for lieu of bond. Ned Marshall's check wasn't

worth the tenth part of a copper cent, and the court knew it, and knew that the law didn't allow a check to be taken in lieu of If that was not eloquence, please produce

At Pittsburg last week Attorney Reardon was defending a client charged with illegal liquor selling, when Ruth Woodruff, a former, client of Reardon's, was called to the stand. "You have been here before, haven't you?"
said the attorney. "You ought to know, Mr.
Reardon," she replied. "And you were sent
to the work house, weren't you?" "Well. J gave you enough money to keep me out of it," retorted Ruth. "You were innocent, of course," persisted the attorney sarcastically. "Well, you said I was," replied Ruth. This ended her cross-examination.

a dollar or a dime. In 1892 I went out and as related by the Philadelphia Times, made a fight, as I had the year previous, must give an answer in the fewest po as related by the Philadelphia Times, "you must give an answer in the fewest possible were hiding in cyclone cellars I campaigned it; I issued thousands of papers, 50,000 at a time, in the interest of the republican party, without charging a penny, and I spent \$2,100 on the right side and the cab on the left in cold cash, on \$450 of which I'am still and the brougham was trying to pass the paying interest, for the sake of omnibus, you saw the plaintiff between the 1892 brougham and the cab, or whether and when the republican you saw him at all, and whether are party is always computed in big near the brougham, cab and omnibus, or dollars and cents. O, yes! They would like either, or any two, and which of them respectively, or how it was."

declares he partook of various heavy wines at your house on the evening in that correct? Witness (a landford)-Hum I certainly remember his ordering severa bottles of choice Burgundy. Judge—Really And, pray, what did you give him?

"I am sorry," said the rural justice, "bu they there is no evidence against you, and I'll take have to turn you loose, with just a fine for I do contempt of court," "But, your honor, I y for have 't said a word!" "Yes, but darned if you

A manufacturing firm which was besieged

with applications for work, says Harper's Bazar, hung a sign near the entrance of its establishment with the legend, "No Help Wanted." One morning there appeared before the sead of the house, to whom he was known,

, a ne'er do well, who devoted his time dreams of political glory rather than to books and accounts. "Mr. S.—, I want a job. As usual, I'm out of work. Can you give me something

Mr. S- had formerly employed the applicant, and was compelled to discharge him not so much for neglect as for general incapacity to knuckle down to good, solid

ork. "My dear fellow, I'm very sorry; but didn't you see the sign when you came in?" said Mr. S.—, very kindly.
"Yes, I saw it," L.— replied, "but you've often told me I'm no help!"

L- was employed. Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney troubles. Trial size, 25 cents. All druggists, Hog Island Timber.

Hog Island, on the Virginia coast, where Mr. Cleveland took a somewhat celebrated outing, was once bought for \$3,000 by a New Yorker, who expected to send the cedar timber of the island to New York for use in ahipbuilding, but found the venture unprofitable because of the cost of transportation. The

GOSSIP ABOUT MEN.

Hugh O'Donnell, the labor agitator from Homestead, who stumped Pennsylvania dur-ing the late campaign in the interest of several republican candidates, it is announced will act as private secretary for Congress-That is man-elect Kulp, from the Northumberland district.

Count Constantine Nigra, the poet, at resent Italian ambassador at Vienna, relates in his latest book that as a child of 6 he once played the role of an angel at some private theatricals, adding this comment: "As a child, an angel; as a man, a diplomatist-how are the mighty fallen!"

Major Morrill, who has been elected governor of Kansas, is a man of impressive physique. He is over six feet tall and his 200 pounds of flesh are well proportioned. He is in many ways the mainstay of Hiawaths, his place of residence, and highly popular with his neighbors.

In the life of the late Dean Buckland. which has just appeared in England. It is related that one time "he and a friend, riding toward London on a very dark night, lost their way. Buckland therefore dismounted, and, taking up a handful of earth, smelled it. 'Uxbridge!' he exclaimed, his geological nose telling him the precise locality." M. Y. Chung is the diplomat of the Chinese

legation in Washington, whose thorough knowledge of English makes him the medium of communication between the legation and the press and public. Mr. Chung is a Yale graduate and a member of the Delta Kappa Upsilon fraternity. He is one of the first of the Chinese officials able to speak English without a trace of foreign accent. General Cassius M. Clay's roomy old man-

sion, Whitehall, is full of handsome an-tique furniture that would delight a col-lector. Among the other rare articles in the house are portraits of the Czar Alexthink it is about time for the republican ander and the royal family, presented to party to rule itself and not have to take General Clay by the emperor himself. The railroad contractors' advice as to what they old Kentuckian has always dispensed a fine hospitality at Whitehall. It is one of the show places of the Blue Grass region, and visitors, especially feminine ones, are charmingly entertained there. A. Conan Doyle was astonished when a

A. Conan Doyle was astonished when a Boston cabman told him "he would rather have a ticket to his lecture than the fare." He thought he was traveling incognito, and asked the man how he found him out. The man replied that "he knew him as a member seeking office for twenty-five or thirty years and make a living out of office, and nothing else, ought to be set back for a while and let somebody else come to the front, and give us candidates who have a good record as honest citizens, and not a bad record as ers, his hair manifestly cut by a Philadelphia barber, his hat seemingly saved with diffi-culty from the pirates by whom he was sur-rounded at a Chicago luncheon, while his evershors bore traces of Buffalo mud, and there was an odor of a Utica e gar upon his person." The doctor surrendered at in-discretion, and gave the fellow a ticket for his whole family. Samuel Edison of Fort Gratiot, Mich., the

venerable father of Thomas A. Edison, is now in his 91st year, and is in full pos-session of all his faculties. He is known locally as "Uncle Sam." Speaking of the great inventor, an old resident of Fort Gratiot says: 'As for Tom Edison, why, as I remember him-well, no one thought he was very smart; he used to be called 'Edison's fool. I remember how he used to sit about the store with his head in his hands, always moping and always in the way. His folks or any one else always had to speak to him half a dozen times before he would seem to hear or pay any attention; and I remember one day when asked if he was deat, and I told him I didn't believe he could hear it thunder, he throwed up his head and scowled and said: 'I wish I was so deaf I couldn't hear it thunder nor see it lighten.'"

The possibility for the attainment of wealth and affluence which this country offers is years figured conspicuously in the recon-struction of the state of Virginia. His rise in politics was rapid. In July, 1869, he was selected by the Virginia conservative state committee to deliver the welcoming speech to the late Gilbert C. Walker on his election to the governorship of Virginia. He was a delegate to the democratic convention which nominated Cleveland and Hendricks, and for sixteen years was the trusted friend and confidential secretary of the late Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer. Mr. Hunter is a real estate lawyer and is wealthy.

AS ALIKE AS TWO PEAS.

I'win Brothers at Wesleyan University Who Can't Be Told Apart. Arthur and Archer Young of New Britain,

Conn., twin brothers, who are as alike as two copper cents, or as the proverbial peas in a pod, entered Wesleyan university this autumn in the freshman class, and the difficulty of distinguishing them has led to no end of mistakes. The Young brothers say that the joke, being to them of about twenty years' standing, has become a trifle old. In college chapel they sit next to each other, and if one of them happens to "cut" the chapel monitor, whose duty is to record absences, has to flip up a cent to decide which of them he shall mark absent. Both twins are on the 'varsity foot ball team, and al-though they are not heavy, they have distinguished themselves as being about the plucklest players on the eleven. They wear similar bandages wrapped around their tow-colored heads, and their sleeve-less jackets are alike stained with the bule dye of their jerseys. The other day, in a practice game, the ball was fumbled in in a practice game, the ball was fumbled in a scrimmage, and one of the twins fell on it. Archer was playing half back on the 'varsity, and Arthur was lined up on the scrub. A doubt at once arose in the mind of Coach Steele as to which side should have the ball, that functionary, like everybody else, being unable to distinguish the twins. Accordingly he ran up to the man who was scrambling to his feet with the ball, and asked in a loud his feet with the ball. his feet with the ball, and asked in a loud whisper:

"Say, which Young are you, anyhow, 'varsity or scrub?" One of the brothers had an entrance condition in some branch of his preparatory work and a date was set for the special examina-tion. The brother who had the condition marked against him remained in his room. while the other twin took the examination and passed it with flying colors. This hap-pened because a mistake was made originally

in charging the wrong twin with a condition IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Asia Will Lead in Population but America

Will Show Great Gains. A well known French statistician computes the following figures, based on present statistics, for the end of the twentieth century, According to his tables the population of the

earth at that time will be:
Europe, 789,000,000, (now 364,000,000); Asia,
1,100,000,000, (now 830,000,000); America, 685,000 600 (now 125,500,000); Antrialia, 30,600,000 (now 5,700,000); Africa, 200,000,000 (now

170,000,000). Thus America will be first in regard to increase and Europe second, while the ratio of increase will grow steadily larger in America and smaller in Europe. The decline of the ratio of increase, which may be already ob-served in France, will extend in rotation to Germany, Italy, England, etc.

The population of the various countries at the end of the next centuary is given thus: Russia, 340,000,000; Germany, 115,000,000; France, 56,000,000; China, 550,000,000; United States, 400,000,000; Mexico and Brazil, 150,-000,000; Canada, 40,000,000; Argentine Republic, 30,009,000.

public, 30,000,000. Eaglish will probably be spoken in 1994 by more than 500,000,000, German by 120,000,-000, Prench by 120,000,000, Spanish and Portuguese by 235,000,000 people. Generalship.

"Herbert is going to call here tonight," said the fair girl.
"He is?" said the parent, with poker playing tendencies.