TO CORRESPONDENTS. of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve, or to return he same, in any case whatever. Our Staff

is sufficiently large to more than supply our mited space in that direction. REAL NAME OF WRITER, in full, must in each and every case accompany any communica-tion of what nature soever. This is not intended for publication, but for our own satis-

faction and as proof of good faith. OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS We will always be pleased to hear from, on all matters connected with crops, country politics, and on any subject whatever of general interest to the peotile of our State. Any information connected with the election, and relating to floods, accidents. etc., will be giadly received. All such communications, however, must be brief as possible; and they must, in all cases, be written upon one side of the sheet only. POLITICAL.

ALL ANNOUNCEMENTS of candidates for office whether made by self or friends, and whether as notices or communications to the Editor, are (until nominations are mad simply personal, and will be charged as ad-

E. BOSEWATER, Editor and Publisher, Draw-

On and after October twenty-first, 1872, the city circulation of the Daily Bez is assumed by Mr. Edwin Davis, to whose order all subscriptions not paid at the office will be payable. and by whom all receipts for subscriptions will be countersigned.

E. BOSEWATER, Publisher

Is it not about time for our Board of Education to look rround for a competent and permanent superintendent of public instruction. Under the school law, they are expected to elect a superintendent on the first Monday in July. WHEN William Orton, President

of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was pleading against postal telegraphy before the Congressional post-office committee, he exerted his mathematical ability in trying to prove that telegraphing was very unprofitable in this coun-

And now Mr. Orton's annual report to the Western Union stockholders states that the net profits of the Company for eight years, ending June 1, 1874, are over \$23,000,-000, or at least \$10,000,000 more than the original investment.

For a consistent and contempti-

ble political demagogue commend us to Tipton. Nothing exhibits the canting hypocrisy of this two-faced political bush-whacker more clearly than does his speech advocating the admission of colored students into agricultural colleges, and his letter explaining his views on civil rights. It is not our purpose at this time to discuss the merits of that bill, but inasmuch as Senator Tipton wants to know what his constituents will say to his course, we simply refer Mr. Tipton of 1874 to to Mr. Tipton, of 1873. What a remarkable reversion of sentiment these fourteen months have produced, to be sure. Mr. Tipton's course, in this respect, is however, just as consistent as was his infamous course in connection with the new constitution of 1872. When Judge Mason invited him to state his reasons for oppos-

ing the new constitution this brilliant Nebraska Statesman replied that he opposed it on general principles. Is you will cite any particular section which seems objectionable, I will try and explain it said the Judge. No. Sir, I do not care about entering into such a discussion; I have not read the new constitution yet.

And still Mr. Tipton wants to know what his constituents think of his course. We are not acquainted with all his constituents. but can safely state that ninety-nine out of every hundred think that unless Nebraska can find a more honest and consistent Senator, she had better leave the seat now occupied by Tipton vacant for an indefinite period.

CONSEQUENCES OF CRIME.

There are two sides to every controversy. The thirteen oppressed but strictly honest editors of the Omaha Union, sitting as a court of impeachment, have proclaimed their views about the rights of criminals, and now the BEE proposes to present the other side of the case.

. We hardly deem it necessary to refute the malignant misrepresentation with which our contemporary seeks as usual to poison the ear of workingmen against this journal. They are of a piece with the tactics pursued by the Union ever since its inception. The BEE is charged with and condemned for publishing a communication from an ex-convict containing certain alleged grievances and complaints. The columns of the BEE have always been, and are now, open to any pathy from the public. This is a sa- ally apylying to the county Treasurcred privilege which, as an independog, if he could write or communicate his thoughts.

This is a perogative which even criminals ought to possess. Ex-convict Harry Bennet has just as much right to be heard as the President of the last with as much pleasantness a railroad, or a bank. The BEE is charged with taking up Bennett's case and laying the troubles of this just new in the political field. It is ex-convict to the Painters' Union. ex-convict to the Painters' Union.

fraternize with. Many of this class hide their identity, and in some instances come to be upright and moral citizens. But what is to be thought of that man who publicly boasts of his criminality and punishment? Must honest men, although they toil, be compelled to consort with such? Do we understand that the BEE is to favor the return of the forger to the bank, the thief to the store, the incendiary to the shop, the libertine to the society

of our families? In a moral point of view we may deplore the perpetual burden under which the confessedly criminal laborers, but we cannot, for all that, allow him to contaminate our sons by an enforced association.

The painters who refused to go out on the streets and into the houses of our people, in their daily labor-where many temptations for the vile are presented-in company with this ex-convict, simply maintained their own self-respect, and

The BEE does not hesitate to characterize these doctrines as infamous, barbarous and contrary to the humane spirit of the nineteenth century. "Blood for blood, eye for eye and tooth for tooth," was the doctrine of the Mosaic law, but this law has, thanks to a more humane civilization, long ago been repudiated. Has it come to this, that men can be found in these days who would close the door of reform against the criminal, and thus force him into a perpetual war against so-

If such monstrous teachings should be accepted as law, it would be far better to execute every person that happens to succumb to vicious habits or temptation, than to turn them out like so many Ishmaelites, with everybody's hand raised against them, and their hand raised against everybody. Shame upon the heartless wretch who would seek to degrade man to the level of a wild beast.

The way of the transgressor is hard enough if he undergoes the punishment meted out by our laws, Penitentiaries are not only places for the punishment of criminals, but their chief aim is and ought to be their reclamation. When a man has served his time in such an institution, he is entitled to the protection and commiseration of society. Instead of being kicked, cuffed and scorned, he should be taken by the right hand, and every incentive should be offered him to keep on the path of virtue and hon-The Union wants to know wheth-

er the BEE would favor the employment of the forger in bank, the thief in a store, or the incendiary in a shop, and the BEE replies that the confidence which their pledges of future reform might inspire in the men who owned or controlled the Union answer the following question: Suppose Harry Benthe ex-convict, lucky enough to inherit \$50,000 from some rich relative. Suppose he had returned o Omaha after serving his time in he penitentiary for the purpose of establishing a factory, would the Union have advised workingmen to refuse employment at his hands, and would these honest workingmen have paid any attention to such advice? Would money have wiped out the stain?

We have a very prominent granger in our mind's eye, who lives not more than a thousand miles from Omaha. He was convicted of a most heinous crime and served his term in the penitentiary. He is wealthy now, and is a very liberal patron of the Union. Suppose this ex-convict should advertise for some hands, would the Union dare to advise all honest laborers to spurn his offer and keep out of his contaminating society? Now let the thirteen highly moral editors answer these questions squarely and unequivocably or be forever mute.

COLUMBUS.

Commerce and Agriculture.

The Political Outlook.

A Contingent Congressman.

COLUMBUS, NEB., June 3, 1874.

Not being accustomed to write letters for publication, but feeling an interest in my surroundings I have concluded, in my humble way, to pen a few lines for the columns of your widely circulated and intelli-

gent journal. Business affairs are rather dull among us at present. The poor homesteader and the man who owns body who may seek redress or sym- his hun freds of acres, are continuer to know the amount of their dent journal, we would not deny a taxes. Nearly every one has to be told about the same thing over and over again, concerning matters of taxation. Old man Kummer, our county Treasurer, is gifted with a great deal of patience, and answers

as the first. to an other representative in Con- of this act of Congress, such person frained from all editorial comments. It simply publishes an explanation from Melville's employers as to their version of the case and left the public to judge who, if any one, was to blame. And now let us hear the new doctrine proclaimed by this pessudo organ of Omaha workingmen:

The complaints of this ex-convict serve a good purpose. It teaches, in strong terms "that the way of the transgressor is hard," and that prison bars are not the worst punishment meted out to them. With being disfranchised for life, and the common aversion of honest people to the common aversion of honest people to the common aversion por man will trust, and few in the common aversion of honest people to the common of honest people to the common aversion of honest people to th

NOW AND THEN.

Tipton vs. Tipton.

A Political Demagogue Crucified. Omaha Herald, March 5, 1873] Professions and Practice.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW ON TRIAL.

With all their professions for the equality of men, Mr. Tipton found the radical majority about voting down a proposition to admit all persons irrespective of race or color to the Agricultural Colleges, sustained by the national funds, when he called the Senator from New Jersey to account for political delinquen-

Mr. Tipton. The honorable Sen-

ator from New Jersey cannot be permitted so artfully to dodge the question. I hold in my hand a petition addressed to the honorable Senator from New Jersey and myself and some other gentlemen. This document is on the question of the right of our colored fellow citizens in the schools, and it is signed by Robert Purvis, John M. ngston, W. H. A. Wormly, Geo. T. Downing, Federick Douglas and a host of other colored fellow citizens who sustained us at the polls, and expect us to sustain then in legislating on the subject of education. They are becoming a little shy of gendemen who have all these honeyed commendations for them and their services to the country, but who feed them on husks and stones when they ask for bread. They shall

speak for themselves. Mr. Flanagan. If the Senator will allow me-The Presiding officer. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. Tipton. I do not yield to any body but the authority of the chairman. [Laughter.]
The honorable Senator from New Jersey must not think I am bring-

ing authorities here that are no high, and that are not perfectly legitimate in the case. He is a lawyer, second, perhaps, to very few men who have the same identical uirements that he has. [Laughter] As to Frederick Douglas, he is par excellence, the popular orator of this country at the present time. In the palmy days of American eloquence on the stump, when Tom Corwin, of Ohio, was the impersonification of all that had ever been exhibited in wit, in irony, in logic, and in discoursive eloquence, Doug-las was scarcely a whit behind him. Therefore the honorable Senator will not feel sensitive when I bring to bear upon him the artillery of these, his colaborers in the cause of God and humanity. They say in a document addressed to us:
"The Philadelphia Convention

said to Congress, then on the eve of adjournment, 'do not adjourn until all citizens are secured by appropriate legislation in their civil rights.' a shop, and the BEE replies that In the face of these pledges are we that would depend entirely upon to be outraged much longer? Shall

There begins to be a trembling in the camp of the allies of the Senator, and they say shall we distrust? these institutions. And now let Have promises been made to us to broken in the hour in which we expect the consummation of all our past demands? And then they come to the specific question of edu-cation in the schools. Here it is:

"The public schools, supported in common by funds taken alike from our and other citizens' pockets, are made instruments of our degradation. Our tender children are taught by separate schools that they are not so good as other children. White children are taught by white schools that colored children are inferior,

and are to be despised. And the appeal is to the Senator from New Jersey and myself, that this thing must stop now and for-

"Such are the debasing results of the separate school system." These colored citizens therefore demand of the Senator and those who are associated with him that they do to them that justice which has been promised them by the Philadelphia convention; that they shall no longer be outraged by the intimation that their children are not as good as yours, and that your children shall not have their original vanity and the old Adam developed and fostered by telling them that they are better than any other children. Such is the admonition that

comes to us to-night. "When we fought to save the nation, and subsequently, when we deposited ballots, laying aside bullets, it was not to perpetuate this disgrace; therefore we beg you to relieve us from it. Let this Congress do so before it shall adjourn.'

Senator Tipton on the Civil Rights Bill. (Omaha Herald, May \$1, 1874.)

The following letter has been handed us for publication, and we are only too glad lay it before our

SENATE CHAMBER, May 25. DEAR SIR :- I was cheered by your letter commending my course in relation to the Louisiana case and States." Since then the evidence of State loss has become most painfully apparent, in the passage of an act through the Senate, by which the United States takes control of our State taverns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres, and other places of amuse-ment, common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, and cemeteries, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, in order to secure every citizen equal enjoyment, accommodation, andvantages, and facilities. This would mix all our races in schools, theatres, etc., not by an act of the people who support them, but by the Federal Government. These acts of inequity are prohibited as to state legislation, it is claimed, by a con-stitutional amendment; but this legislation of which I complain does not at empt to deal with States, as such, but passes over State lines, and addresses itself to individual citizens, and says if "my per-son" shall violate the provisions

therein such a system, and cause the same to be maintained at the expense of such State."
This is the last demand of power,

the legitimate result of Radicalism run mad. What now will my constituents say as to my course in opposing all such wicked strides of power as to centralization? Will the Republican press of Nebraska make no stand with me in behalf of the State to govern our own hotels, and schools, and roads, and ceme-teries and juries, or will they sell the people for colored votes, and will the people ratify the sale, and pass under the yoke? We shall

Two years ago I made a speech against this bill, and circulated it in the State, and have changed no

view upon it. I believe it unconstitutional, unnecessary, and injurious to the colored people, who are now receiving education in separate schools. If the Senate bill is passed by the House, and becomes a law, then give us an issue upon it, and if the people sus-tain it, we need no more State con-Very truly, T. W. TIPTON.

PERSONALITIES.

Horace Greeley's daughters still

live at Chappaqua.

ily, is expected home in August. The Shah of Persia has conferred the title of Hotelier to himself upon the proprietor of the Hotel de Rome

Thiers has just turned 77, says the Boston Post, and may now add with our approbation that Hugo has just achieved "93."

at the requisition of the Governor of Mississippi, is looking for Rhett, who shot Judge Cooley in a duel. Governor Henry A. Wise has very peremptorily declined to allow the

The announcement of Fred Douglass that St. Augustine was a colored man is denied by a corres-pondent of a Washington paper, who intimates that he knew the

Saint intimately.

fect fluency and ease.

boundary surveying expedition, is at St. Paul, where he will be joined dermist, and other officers of the expedition. They leave there during the present week for Fort Buford Rocky Mountains, About 800 picked men will accompany this expedition, and good results may be expected. Gen. Benj. F. Bristow, whom the President has nominated for the office of minister of finance, is a native of Kentucky, forty-one years of age and a lawyer by profession. He entered the U. S. service as captain of cavalry from Kentucky on the breaking out of the war and remained in the service until peace was declared. When mus-tered out he held a brigadier-general's commission. President Grant sent his name to the Senate for the position of attorney-general at the ame time he nominated Williams for chief justice of the United

Clubs or Saloons ?

[leavenworth Times, June 3d.] This city supports an institution known as the "Leavenworth Club." The rooms of the club are furnished elegantly. Magnificent mirrors and costly paintings adorn the walls. The floors are carpeted with body Brussels of the best patterns, and about everything there is an air of wealth and comfort, without striking manifestations of shoddy pat-ronage. The patrons of the club are composed of those who have, or think they have, enough of money over and above their every day needs to indulge the occasional ex-travagance of a bottle of choice wine, or join a party of convivial friends in a game of draw-poker, where the stakes are not large enough to make the winner rich or drive the loser to despair. Hence, it will be seen that drinking, gambling and card-playing, are carried

on in the club rooms. The young your question of language, "In sav-ing the Union we have lost the frequent the club, pursue honorable avocations in life. They get their money honestly for aught we know, and if they part with it quickly around the gaming table, they simply verify the truth of an old but excellent adage. Now, while we do not dispute the right of a man to spend his money as his fancy may suggest, we unhesitatingly deny the right of any individual, or club of into sell liquor, dividuals, or keep a gambling house in Leavenworth without license. The club of which we write pays neither city or government license. The payment is evaded through some technicality," At this time there is a desire upon the part many in this community to avail themselves of the advantages of the aforesaid technicality, or one just like it; benee various movements are on foot, looking to the organization of

clubs. This plan is resorted to because the law forbids the sale of iquor and the p'aying of cards in the saloons and beer gardens of the city on the Sabbath day. Even the pay-This we deny.

Although the case involved some important principles the BEE refrained from all editorial comments.

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Although the case involved some important principles the BEE refrained from all editorial comments. ment of both the city and govern-

Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., ANKERS.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe have returned to Hartford, from their winter home in Florida. Ex-Mayor Joseph Medill of Chicago, who has been making an extended tour in Europe with his fam-

The New Orleans chief of police,

use of his name as an "independent" candidate for Mayor of Richmond.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, who said some time ago that he was "going home to die," is evidently determined to devote his last energies to his old enemy, Mr. B. H. Hill. He recently published another letter, more than six columns in length, which he concluded in this way: "I am not yet half through with Mr. Hill, if life and strength

be spared." The Czar is about 48 years old; he s 6 feet high; he has light whiskers and mustache, with a clean shaven chin; his hair is cut short; his complexion is fair, and he has a good color. He is strongly built, without being fat. He is the very picture of a fine soldier. In his manner he is very courteous and easy. He speaks English with per-

Dr. Elliott Cones, U. S. A., author of "Key to North American Birds," "Field Ornithology," etc., and naturalist of the northwestern by J. H. Batty, the celebrated taxivia Bismarck, from thence to the

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