

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR. THAT "backbone" haunts Roscoe in his dreams. The Bay of Tunis has acceded to the demands of the French. He knows when to O'Bev.

The Bee's new spring suit is universally admired by our esteemed rural contemporaries.

The issue between the railroads and the people is narrowing down to "the railroads of the people."

Schemes for grading should give way at present to plans for making our streets safe and passable.

Brooks still hankers after the fish pots in Dublin. By the way, Brooks is always doubtful in his record.

New building enterprises are started daily in Omaha and, her old time rivals look on in silence at her rapid strides.

"It was a railroad and democratic victory," says a Washington correspondent speaking of Stanley Matthews' confirmation.

After all the howling of a few braided women for a share in the state, the state of matrimony is the one they most do hanker after.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' confirmation was a victory for Jay Gould's railroad lobby. Senator Edmunds has threatened to resign his place on the judiciary committee.

COMPLETE control of the Northern Pacific railway has been obtained by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. It is understood that the Puget Sound connection will now be abandoned.

The intention of Senator Conkling's name at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce in New York on Thursday, evoked a storm of hisses. Lord Roscoe must now look to other quarters than his own state for applause.

If Gov. C. Gorham fails to get that satisfactory of the senate he won't sign after all. For the past four years he has been hiring the Philadelphia annual government square in Philadelphia for advertising purposes at \$1,200 a year and getting it for \$8,000. This beats running a Conkling organ.

KANSAS is having her first experience with prohibition, and it can hardly be called a success. The opening day of the new order of things was signalized by a very general deluge in all the large cities of the state. Since that time, all the saloons have been in active operation, and beer and whisky have been sold in the usual quantities under such happy names as "specious beer," "singer ale," etc. The prohibitionists are talking of making a compromise, and permitting small liquors to be sold, if the law is rigidly enforced in respect to distilled liquors. Meantime, Leavenworth mourns over the departure to Kansas City of her large wholesale liquor house, and there is talk of a heavy tax to make up the deficiency caused by the no license law. Prohibition as usual, fails to prohibit.

THE CONTEST IN IOWA. The names of Gov. Gear and James F. Wilson are the most prominent in the senatorial contest in Iowa. The following of ex-Senator Harlan is a personal one, and the strength as yet developed by his name is not sufficient to make him a formidable antagonist. Gov. Gear has in his favor a record, which on the whole, has gained him the confidence of the people. He also possesses the advantage of high official position and the use of the party machinery. It is generally understood that the appointment of Judge McDill was a move towards strengthening Governor Gear's canvass. There are those, however, who assert that Senator McDill will be his own successor. The antagonism existing between the Gear and Wilson forces is such that no coalition is believed to be possible, and in case neither are to obtain the requisite number of votes, a combination on Senator McDill is thought to be probable.

James F. Wilson is pushing an active canvass for the senatorship and is already laying the wires for capturing the legislature. He will obtain the undivided support of the monopolies. His past record as a railroad attorney and subsequent record of the corporations has gained him high favor in railway circles. The people of the state, outside of the railroads, are not, however, favorably disposed to Mr. Wilson, and his home paper, the Fairfield Ledger, recognizing this fact, has recently come out in an elaborate defense of his record as a railroad attorney. It asserts that in Mr. Wilson's argument before the legislature in 1876 he did not express his real sentiments, but simply those of the corporation by which he was employed, and insists that the world be wiser and that the people be wiser.

It is well known that it does not matter whether Mr. Wilson affirmed or denied in 1876 the rights of the state to regulate the charges of railroads. What the people of Iowa desire to know is how he feels upon the question of the state exercising its rights. The Sioux City Journal is ably opposing Mr. Wilson, and does a recent editorial as follows: "The point is that Mr. Wilson, who is a candidate for the senate of the United States, is in close sympathy with the railway corporations of the country on the matter of state regulation of the business of these corporations; that he is opposed to the policy of state control, that he finds nothing, either in eminent domain, corporate organizations, or the employment of common carriers, other than private business, the same as that of any other person not in the public service--at least, so far as the power to determine the price for which the service shall be performed is concerned."

A FALSE ASSUMPTION. The assertion so constantly made by woman suffragists that the state has for centuries held women in bondage, to the detriment both of the body politic and of woman herself, is the sheers nonsense. Our laws are framed to grant to woman the widest protection. By giving her the suffrage the state would make woman, not only the political equal of man, but his political master. For centuries, woman, as the weaker of the sexes, has been considered by the state as entitled to greater protection than man. On this account, all laws, wherein the rights of woman are at stake, have been made with a view of giving her as much the advantage in their administration as will equalize man's natural strength and his rights under the same circumstances combined. These additional protections and immunities are not special privileges, but rights which the state considers as born with woman, and the state has always maintained that the welfare of families is more dependent upon sustaining these rights than upon any other condition.

In the matter of an assault upon a woman, her oath is considered equal to the oath of three men of repute; in divorce laws, everything is to the prejudice of the man, simply because the state considers that the sanctity of the family, its purity, and the purity of the mother, finds the best protector in the mother herself.

Can it be considered for a moment that society will be benefited by altering these laws, thereby bringing woman down to the level of man? Would society be benefited by altering the maxim that woman is the immediate natural protector of her own offspring? If woman be given the power to vote, man will have the just right to demand that all laws should be so changed as to give to him the same rights and privileges as woman. By taking up the ballot woman advocates her time-honored position before the law, because she, too, becomes a law-maker, and it would be an outrage on her oath as such law-maker, and upon common sense, that she should make and maintain laws to the disparagement of those who should be at least her equals, but are not. It would be in direct violation of the plea by which she mainly obtained the right to vote--the plea of equal rights.

But we do not argue that because woman has succeeded in obtaining the ballot, the interests of the family, and through the family, the most sacred interests of society, should be outraged or neglected. It would be just as much the duty of the state to protect these precincts as ever; but, could it be done with any degree of consistency? Would not the female voter insist that her views on the subject were just as worthy of being made law as those that heretofore had governed society in a healthful, consistent spirit? Would she not, now that she had a voice in the matter, revolutionize the whole structure? As mother, would she not carry the sympathies of the children with her, thus destroying that holy union, the family?

The state, in withholding from woman the privilege to vote, weighs all these matters, and something besides. It considers that the good of society is safe so long as the unity of man and wife are inviolable. By giving to woman the ballot, the state deliberately and criminally invites a breach of this unity. It invites the woman to withdraw from the bosom of her husband, and beslime herself in the gutter of politics for the sake of making a bold display before the world of her newly acquired "freedom." Before granting woman the ballot, the state had no right to consider that this unity did not exist; the presumption must be in favor of it. "Therefore," the state will reason, "why give the ballot to the woman, for if she do vote, she does her husband, she may invite his displeasure." Surely the state would be guilty of adding to the manifold means of destroying the family harmony.

The state has nothing to gain whatever by making a vote of women. By so doing, few will be shored upon society, the law lifts away that mystic shield which had hung over the head of woman in her own right; and, finally, and saddest of all, woman is brought down from that exalted pedestal where she had stood the embodiment of peace and motherly blessings, to mingle with harlots and all manner of men in the strife for political dominance.

The annual supply of capital in the east is indicated by the rapidity with which new schemes for investment are taken up. Within the past month new loans amounting to tens of millions have been eagerly snapped up by the investing public. The Pennsylvania railroad has placed on the market the first four-and-a-half per cent. railroad loan ever offered in the world, and it has been fifty per cent. oversubscribed, and now, in advance of the issue of the bonds, is quoted at a premium of one per cent. A new telegraph company has had offered to it, prior to the opening of the books, all the money for which it asked, and it could have got twice as much on the same terms. Half a dozen railroad companies have found ready purchasers for a new issue of all kinds, and none are now offered at which do not appear to meet with great favor from investors.

LITERARY NOTES. Octave Feuillet has always been a favorite among the public. His "Comte de Camors" and "The Amours of Philippe" have had an immense success. "Bellah," for which we prophesy even greater popularity, is a novel of a different type. The scene is laid in Brittany, a part of France more full of picturesque legends than any other. The pesantry there have a character of their own: the women are noted for their beauty, the men for their patriotism. Feuillet has taken an incident of the Vendean war and interwoven with it a passionate love story. Bellah, the heroine, is one of those women whose patriotism and spirit of self-sacrifice are such that they are ready to die for their king, their country, and those they love. She is the chief of all those martyrs who are made. The numerous touches in the book are worthy of Dickens. Alire, the fair Breton maid, takes one back to the ages of chivalry, and Herve's pretty, capricious, fascinating little sister will win all hearts. Mrs.

Mary Neal Sherwood has the honor of presenting the American Athlete, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in a square 12 mo. volume, paper cover, price 75 cents, in uniform style with "Xenon's Tricentenary," "Dacia," "The Princess Oghor," "Gabriele," and "A Friend," by Henry Gravelle, and will be found for sale by all booksellers and newsagents, and all railroad trains, or copies will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on remitting 75 cents in a letter to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Richard K. Fox, the enterprising New York publisher, has just issued a handsome book with an illustrated cover, entitled "The American Athlete, or, the Regiment of Physical Culture," which contains valuable rules for training for all athletic contests, and is filled with portraits of the leading athletes of America and Canada, who have followed the principles of muscular development which the book describes. This book not only contains the most complete and up-to-date information on physical culture, but is also a valuable reference work for all those interested in physical culture. For sale at all newsstands or mailed to any address on receipt of 25c. "The American Athlete" should be read by every young man in America. Richard K. Fox, publisher, 183 William street, New York.

STATE JOTTINGS. Hardy is to have a new bank. Cuyler has struck Kearney. Colfax county warrants arrested. A dentist is notified at Centerville. The Howard Semple has expired. Bennett has organized a party of the G. A. R. A new bank has been started at Fairfield. Dog poisoners are working mischief at Columbus. Ashland's bank building will soon be completed. York's Universalist church will be dedicated June 1. St. Paul is to have a wagon bridge over the South Loup. The U. P. will shortly enlarge its yards at Central City. Kearney's new Presbyterian church will be occupied August 1. There is a great demand around Columbus for sheep shears. Stronsburg has voted to have a new and commodious school-house. Red Cloud is agitating the question of building a new school-house. A great demand for carpenters and day laborers exists at Schuyler. Ord boasts of a citizen who stands 6 feet 5 inches in his bare feet. Fremont's bridge across the Platte is to be completed in ninety days. Hastings is making great preparations to celebrate Decoration Day. A Lancaster county farmer sold five fat hogs for \$93.77. Crop prospects in Merriek county are said never to have been better. Harlan county has sown more wheat by half this season than ever before. Six hundred dollars in prizes will be given at the Wahoo races on July 4th. Grazing in the Republican valley is better now than at any time last summer. Geneva is to have a new mill of one hundred bushels capacity for grinding corn. The sample room of the De Roe house, at Wahoo, was burglarized last week. A large number of building improvements are in progress at Red Cloud. G. M. Cleveland, a lawyer of O'Neill City, was arrested last week on a charge of perjury. The Knights of Pythias visit Topeka this week for purpose of competition drill. Five residents of Alexandria and three of Cheater have been indicted for playing pool. T. P. Quick, chief of the Lincoln fire department, is sick and not expected to live. Ten thousand head of cattle will feed on the prairie north of Hardy the coming summer. Dr. Van Dill, of Fairbury, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for bigamy. A sorghum mill with a capacity of 100 gallons a day will be erected near Geneva this fall. Over 1200 acres of broom corn will be planted within eight miles of Republican City this year. A new county bridge is soon to be built across the Cascade just south of Weeping Water, Cass county. A cattle man offers to put in a good well at Lincoln with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons a day for \$7,000. The Central City item has ceased publication and will move to Omaha where it will be issued as The Omaha Sunday Item. The house of Mr. English, nine miles west of Ashland, was blown down last Saturday by the storm. The occupants escaped. The house of Wm. Offenbach, six miles from West Point, was burned by an incendiary last week. The premises were unoccupied. William Stanton, an old settler of Saline county, dropped dead in a field a few days ago while dragging with him. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause. Dr. Fitch, of St. Paul, was struck by lightning last week, and nearly killed. His hat was found about a rod from where he fell with the crown torn to pieces. The commissioners of Holt county have raised the license for the sale of intoxicating liquors from one hundred to five hundred dollars, and placed the bonds at \$1,000. The fourteenth annual convention of the Nebraska Sunday-school association will be held at Hastings, commencing on the 14th of June and continuing three days. One Constock, living near York, is charged with the murder of his wife and daughter and step-daughter. A band of fifty men visited his house to lynch him, but the brute was safe in jail at York. Mr. Richard Meers, living near Gilmore, Sarpy county, attempted to commit suicide last week by blowing up his brains. A flesh wound was the only result. Cause, a family quarrel. A young man from Pawnee City visited the east, joined a gnostic detective association, and on his return attempted to levy blackmail on a number of business men. He did not succeed. Dakota City had a sensation in the shape of an attempted rape in which the complainant was a married woman. The honor of the injured husband was assailed by the payment of a hundred dollars, and the case was dropped.

The storm of Monday evening was general through the whole length of the state. At Brady Island, a part of France more full of picturesque legends than any other. The pesantry there have a character of their own: the women are noted for their beauty, the men for their patriotism. Feuillet has taken an incident of the Vendean war and interwoven with it a passionate love story. Bellah, the heroine, is one of those women whose patriotism and spirit of self-sacrifice are such that they are ready to die for their king, their country, and those they love. She is the chief of all those martyrs who are made. The numerous touches in the book are worthy of Dickens. Alire, the fair Breton maid, takes one back to the ages of chivalry, and Herve's pretty, capricious, fascinating little sister will win all hearts. Mrs.

was struck by a cyclone, which tore it all to pieces, killing Mrs. Laferly and her youngest child. Saunders county land league meets on May 28th. Sary Centre Congregationalist will at once begin the erection of a church. Niobrara, though having had three drenchings by the overflow of the Missouri, is rapidly becoming dried up, and gardens are being made and business improving. The President's Position. A dispatch from an apparently authentic source reports that the president, in conversation with a personal friend on the subject of the veto, said: "I presume there are a great many people who say: 'Why doesn't the president make some overtures to the executive of the judicial, and the legislative, will see that Conkling is but a small fraction of the whole. It should not, therefore, in my judgment, be expected, and I don't think the American people would expect the president to make overtures to so small a fraction as one senator out of seventy-six.' If this be the real attitude of the president, there is no room to suspect that he will weaken by accepting the specious propositions of the Conkling faction to exchange Judge Robertson for Mr. Chandler or for any one else. There is but one course for the president to follow with honor, and that is to stand by his guns. If he is going to weaken he should never have made the issue. He has got so far into the fight that he cannot withdraw without disgracing himself, throwing discredit upon his office, and forfeiting the confidence of the people who have looked to him for leadership, which the constitution gives him, and to maintain it, not only against Conkling, but against every other senator, and all of their kindred. The issue is not Conkling's likes or dislikes, but it is the maintenance of clear and undisputed constitutional powers to such a branch of the government. The president has either to contend for and maintain his prerogatives, as the people will cheerfully do, or he is to be despised by the people, and by seventy-five others of his associates, if he surrenders to the Conkling faction, and is not elected by the people. It will be difficult for Senator Conkling to understand why the government should not be run as it is now, and to afford him personal gratification, but if he were nearer to the people and if they had had his record before them, he would have no difficulty in understanding it. The almost unanimous voice of the people and the press should convince the president that in this struggle, if he is to be dignified with the name of a struggle, to make no bargain, effect no exchange, accept no compromise. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one, and the president should fight this out on his line if it takes all summer without any care whether he offends Senator Conkling or not, or whether he is a little regarded as to what he may like or dislike. The latter's reasons for rejecting Judge Robertson are both impudent and impertinent. All that he has to do is to wait and let the senate act, and not withdraw one inch from the position he has taken. If they reject his nomination, he should not take the responsibility. If they dictate to him the names of officials, he must disregard them. If they insist, he can send them in again, unless they can be made to understand that the president is an imposter, the president should not have made it. If the nomination, on the other hand, is proper, the senate has the right to reject, and the senate is not the executive power. The position taken by Senator Conkling, therefore, is simply an impertinent one,