THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR

THE impartial views of Mr. Robert Harris, general manager of the Erie road, as briefly expressed, are: "We've got the thumb screws on the people, and only want to be let alone in order to usher in an era of good feeling, brotherly love and fifty per cent dividends."

THE election contest in this county has revealed a state of management in the county clerk's office which calls for an immediate investigation by the county commissioners. The package of ballots, which the law requires to be securely sealed and deposited in safety in the office of that official, have been tampered with and the seals found broken. The county clerk, in whose hands the ballots were placed, is responsible for their safe keeping. By the testimony of his deputy, the grossest negligence and carelessness is clearly proved on John R. Manchester. The ballots were placed on the floor of the vault, to which the public seems to have had general admission, and the result is seen in the broken seals and opened packages which were brought before Justice Riley. Such criminal negligence, to call it by its mildest name, is unpardonable, and easily accounts for hesitancy with which the deputy answered the summons to produce the packages in court. If our county commissioners want a good subject for investigation, they need not leave their seats in the clerk's office.

OMAHA, like many other western cities, has recently been forced by the enterprise of American publishing firms to face the question of a change of text books in her public schools. Without entering upon any of the details of the subject as a local matter, we presume that good and sufficient reasons existed for the change which our school board saw fit to make in the readers. It is at least charitable to take this view and will relieve our remarks from the charge of being directed in any one particular direction or with any ulterior end. The text book question in our public schools is one which forces itself too frequently upon public attention. The cause for this is easily ascertainable. There is no class of books so profitable to publishers, on account of the steady demand for them as a well introduced school book. Fortunes have been made by compilers of stale facts and undigested rules purely and simply because their agents have possessed powers of persuasion sufficient to induce ignorant or corrupt school managements to foist worthless trash upon their helpless pupils. Thousands of dollars have been drawn from the pockets of parents through unnecessary changes in books of instruction for their children, while admirably adapted text books have been cast aside to make way for others, which, while of less advantage to our school system, increase the profits of the publishing houses.

Conservatism in the changing of text books should be the rule among our school boards. That text book which the most clearly and concisely puts the pupil in possession of elementary knowledge, is the best. That arithmetic or reader or geography, which instructs while it compels thought and holds the attention while it disciplines the mind, is the one best adapted for the needs of our school children. Frequent changes of text books are injurious alike to pupil and teacher. Except in the case of the sciences there has been little advance in such works within the last ten years, and some of the ablest works written for the instruction of our school children were published prior to that time. Any change should be made only after the most mature deliberation and an examination of the new text-books by a competent and impartial committee.

A CARD appears without signature in the Omaha *Republican* denying the charges which were made by THE BEE on the authority of one of the notaries in the election contest, and backed by the testimony of Deputy County Clerk H. T. Leavitt. We are content to let the Omaha *Republican* of Friday speak for itself:

The examination in the contested election cases was resumed yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, Deputy County Clerk Leavitt appearing at 9 o'clock with the ballots and poll-books of the First ward, in obedience to the subpœna issued the day before. He was briefly examined by the counsel for the respective parties, the fact being shown that the seal of the package said to contain the ballots had been broken in some way, which broken condition witness said existed at the time he removed the package from the large bundle containing all the votes cast in the various wards and precincts, in order to produce said package before the court, but how said break occurred he was unable to say.

The package of ballots, together with the poll-books of the First ward was offered in evidence by counsel for contestants, counsel for contestants calling the attention of the court to the fact that the package of ballots was broken open, and requesting the court to seal said package so as to preserve its present condition in that regard, which was done.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

The present crisis in Ireland is a difficult subject for Americans fully to comprehend in all its bearings. The reports daily flashed by the cables to our shores, the more extended correspondences copied into our papers from foreign journals, the narratives of the past and the forecasts of the future—all unfortunately have their origin from London offices, and present a biassed, partial and strictly English view of the situation to their readers. Resistance to unjust and oppressive tax collectors is magnified into defiance of the law. Isolated instances of purely personal revenge against tyrannical and soulless plunderers of the poor are distorted into the outbreaks of an organized conspiracy, and the whole Irish people are painted in the most lurid colors of journalistic imagination as a band of robber-cut throats waging a senseless and cruel war against the rights of property and the persons of the Queen's lawful subjects.

The light which several of the New York papers, and notably the *Herald* and *Tribune* have recently been throwing upon the question by means of their own special correspondents, is doing much to disabuse our people of the views they have unconsciously absorbed from the English journals. Life and property, as a rule, were never more secure than at the present time. The Land League which has extended its organization into every county and hamlet has adopted a far more effectual mode of making the power of an indignant people felt than by destroying property or taking life. Every tyrannical landlord, every oppressive agent, every Irishman who prefers the company of his country's impoverishers more than the welfare of his people is laid under the ban of non intercourse. Shunned by his friends, deserted by his laborers and servants, even tradesmen refuse his patronage, and children escape from his presence as from that of a leper. The social condition of such a person can better be imagined than described and there is little cause for surprise at the announcement of such numbers of the outcasts leaving Ireland and crossing the channel to more congenial localities.

When this state of affairs is taken into consideration, the curious position into which the English cry for coercion in Ireland has driven the cabinet can be easily understood. Ireland is to be flooded with 20,000 troops, and for what purpose? To enforce the laws? It will be difficult to find a law or precedent in the English reports which will compel a man to associate with those distasteful to him, to work when he prefers to be idle, to sell goods when he chooses to let them remain on his shelves. The law of the land league is now supreme and so far as it frowns down all open disorder, it is itself an aid to the law which as such cannot be assailed. The bugbear of an Irish insurrection, of murdered landed proprietors, desolated towns, and law-defying bodies of armed men, and an intimidated constabulary exists principally in the imagination of the government. What actually does exist is a people thoroughly aroused to their wrongs, earnest in their efforts to right them by lawful means if possible, and determined to hold every opponent of land reform in Ireland as a social and political enemy, an outcast and pariah, with whom they will neither have intercourse nor permit to thwart the tide of feeling which is sweeping the British nation towards a radical solution of their just demands.

For seven centuries English rule in Ireland has drained the vitality of the Irish nation, impoverished the soil and developed in its people a hatred of the English and Englishmen, which nothing can for years to come eradicate. "Ireland for the Irish" has become something more than a mere sentiment. It throbs through the pulses of the national life as a supreme desire which is one of the very conditions of its existence. It can neither be checked by argument nor dissipated by armed force. Well had it been for Great Britain if she had heeded, seventy years ago, the words of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, her unrivalled wit, her most fascinating orator: "If they were to be the last words I should ever utter in this house, I should say: be just to Ireland as you value your own honor; be just to Ireland as you value your own peace."

JOHN KELLEY's scalp is the latest trophy which hands in Cipher Alley.

DENUNCIATION of South Carolina election frauds comes with poor grace from a paper like the *Republican*, the brazen apologist of the infamous attempt to steal four seats in the Nebraska legislature.

THE *Republican* thinks Leo Hartman, the nihilist, would be a managing editor after THE BEE's own mind. Any honest and able man would be more after THE BEE's own mind that the hireling editor of the *Republican*.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

With the advent of General Garfield at the helm of the Republic, the republican party will enter upon the fourth great era within its eventful history. Beginning with the first gun fired on Sumter and ending with the tragic assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the republican party emerged triumphantly from the bloody and fiery ordeal of civil war as the savior of the Union and emancipator of four million slaves.

The second era, more trying even than the first, began with the reactionary administration of Andrew Johnson during the period of southern reconstruction and terminated with the enfranchisement of the emancipated race and the perpetual guarantee of equality before the law to all men. The chapter from the political history of Nebraska, contributed by Major Balcombe, who as proprietor of the Omaha *Republican* during that critical era, was a leading actor in the struggle with Johnsonite traitors, shows how the existence and supremacy of the party was imperiled even way out in the then territory of Nebraska, by the treasonable conduct of venal and corrupt party leaders. The third era began with the advent of General Grant, which affirmed through the man on horseback, that this republic is a nation and not a confederacy of states, and culminated with resumption, financial and commercial stability and general prosperity under Rutherford B. Hayes.

The third period, like the second, imperiled the existence of the republican party by defections from its ranks. General prostration of commerce and industry, reckless extravagance, defalcations and organized raids upon the treasury by venal and unprincipled public men, the distribution of patronage among dishonest partisans as rewards of personal service to congressmen and senators—the scandals of the crooked whisky ring, alienated from the party large numbers of the better element, and some of its very founders.

From a three-fourths majority in both houses of congress the republican party was driven into a helpless and almost hopeless minority, on the verge of dissolution and ruin, when the present administration entered into power and gave it renewed vitality by restoring popular confidence in its integrity and fidelity to the nation.

It was mainly the spotless record made by the clean-handed administration of Hayes that made the triumphant election of General Garfield and the overthrow of the rebel brigadiers and their solid south possible. And now when the republican party is about to enter upon another era, we can readily forecast its future by the past. If General Garfield, profiting by the lesson of history, shall surround himself by a cabinet made up of men of stainless repute, whose sole motive is to serve their country and their party; if competency and honesty are made essential requisites in the civil service, and strict accountability is enforced in every branch; if the administration of General Garfield grapples with the overreaching giant monopolies that seek to dominate over this republic and make all branches of government subservient to their grasping greed—the republican party has an unlimited lease of power before it. If General Garfield however succumbs to the evil machinations of designing and venal party leaders, and surrounds himself with cabinet counsellors like Phineas Hitchcock, Jim Wilson and other rotton timber the republican party will hardly survive another presidential election.

Hitchcock at the head of the interior department! The incarnation of jobbery in almost absolute control over the national domain, with power to convey millions of acres to subsidized corporations; with authority to decide mining claim disputes, involving millions; with unrestricted power to apportion half a million every year among public survey rings; guardian and trustee of the wards of the nation, empowered to appoint Indian traders and disburse annuities; acting as supervisor of the pension bureau, which disburses thirty million a year among the maimed veterans of the war, and the widows and orphans of the fallen heroes of the union; charged with protecting the interests of the American people in the great national highways which they endowed with princely subsidies. Hitchcock in the place of the invulnerable Zach Chandler and incorruptible Carl Schurz would bury General Garfield under a mountain of scandal, and drag the republican party into a quagmire of corruption from which it could never hope to extricate itself.

Indications.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1 a. m.—For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Partly cloudy weather and areas of light snow, colder north wind, probably shifting slightly, warmer east and southerly winds and stationary or slightly falling barometer.

The jury in the Bartree-Shoure murder trial at Honesdale, Pa., at a late hour Saturday evening brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

POWER, PLUNDER, PRESTIGE

The True and False Exponents of Republicanism in Nebraska.

The Organ of the Union Pacific Company and the Hitchcock Bolter Faction,

The Senatorial Question and the Interior Secretaryship.

The defeat of the Hon. C. K. Coutant at the late election has caused The Omaha Republican to go into a spasm of indignation over the defeat of a republican nominee by republicans.

To new-comers, its ravings may appear genuine, but old settlers of Nebraska, who know the political record of the outfit, who have controlled its columns for the past four years, take no stock in its professions of fidelity to the republican party, or pay any attention to its denunciations of good republicans, because they have exercised their rights as citizens to scratch their tickets and refuse to vote for a LOCAL republican nominee who had betrayed their material interests, most shamefully.

Mr. D. C. Brooks, the editor of The Republican, is an irresponsible hired man who simply performs the labor required by his employer for a salary, the same as any other hired man does, hence it is not worth while to waste any time on him; his position is sufficiently humiliating of itself, as the amanuensis of the Union Pacific.

Mr. Fred Nye, its associate editor, was a Greeley bolter in 1872, and labored for the election of the democratic candidate for the presidency against the regular republican nominee—U. S. Grant, and is also a hired man and dirt-flinger for the Hitchcock faction.

The responsible parties are its proprietors—the Union Pacific company and the Hitchcock faction, an old clan of Republican bolters. The Union Pacific furnishes the principal portion of the wherewithal which sustains its life; the Hitchcock bolter faction father the concern for the sake of outside appearances. T. L. Kimball, the general political manager for the Union Pacific, imported its editor into this state because he was an experienced railroad journalist, and he is a success as such, but a total failure as a political editor.

The partnership of the Union Pacific and the Hitchcock faction, is an unusual and peculiar one—one desires financial and the other political domination, hence their desires never clash and they work together almost always in perfect harmony, and the success of either is a success for both. The Union Pacific is the heavy partner of the concern—a foreign corporation without a soul—a conscience, religion, or political principle; its only God is mammon and more millions, it has no care as to which party is up or down; whichever party or faction will sacrifice the interests of the people to the greatest extent for its benefit, is its favorite—the Hitchcock faction being the one in this state it has gone into partnership, offensive and defensive with it. Jay Gould, the chief of this corporation, stated under oath, in his evidence before the New York legislative committee in 1875, that he had been in the habit of sending money into the numerous districts all over the state of New York either to control nominations or elections, and said it would be as impossible to specify the numerous instances as it would to recall to mind the numerous freight cars sent over the Erie road from day to day, and also said:

"I do not know how much I paid towards helping friendly men. We had four states to look after, and we had to suit our politics to circumstances. In a republican district, I was a republican; in a democratic district, I was a democrat, and in a doubtful district, I was doubtful; but, in every district and at all times, I have always been an Erie man."

The Union Pacific is run on the same theory, in this state, by the the same man; it wants more millions, and the Hitchcock faction want more political power and places—and The Omaha Republican is the organ of both parties. It is a mutual benefit partnership — go into any county throughout this state and find an employe of the railroad partner, be he democrat or republican, and you will find him industriously at work for the political advancement of the Hitchcock faction partners—or, find one of the political factional partners, and you will find a striker for the railroad partner.

The patronage and favor of this firm, is immense, and is handled by trained generals under Commanding General T. L. Kimball, the shrewdest political manager in this state, who knows how to use it when it will count the most for the benefit of both partners, and crush out all who attempt to thwart its unholy purpose, or advance their own interests independently of its dictation, and for the past ten years it has been generally successful. It has generally controlled city, county and state primaries and conventions and all legislative bodies, and shaped all legislation to its liking, and had the laws construed and executed in its favor, except in the higher courts. The Omaha Republican is the property of this firm and its chief organ, and its other organ, The Herald, has had to take a back seat and do the clacking and second its motions. Still The Herald is no drone even on a back seat, for whenever this firm wants a little democratic help to elect Hitchcock or Paddock U. S. senator, or Coutant as state senator, or obtain the appointment of Hitchcock as cabinet officer, the democratic Herald chips in promptly and J. Sterling Morton follows suit. The Miller and Morton wing of the democratic party have been of great service to this firm several times, and should have full credit, therefor, and receives it from numerous disgusted democrats, in every county in this state.

The political record and status of the Hitchcock faction partner in this firm, is decidedly interesting in view of its present effort to read out of the republican party every good republican who refuses to follow its dictation. Some of this faction own an interest in The Repablican and some do not, but they all give it their support. The leading members are: P. W. Hitchcock, A. S. Paddock and C. E. Yost, the manager of The Republican. These gentlemen have resided in Nebraska nearly a quarter of a century, and devoted nearly all of that time to office-seeking and office-brokerage business. Previous to Andrew Johnson's presidency, Hitchcock had been U. S. marshal and delegate in congress. Paddock had been secretary of Nebraska, and C. E. Yost had been U. S. marshal—positions which they received as republicans from the republican party. When President Johnson, the traitor to the republican party, attempted to transfer the Administration of this Republic over into the hands of the rebels, these gentlemen followed him out of the republican party and into the democratic party and remained there during his term. They guessed that the Johnson movement would be a success, and as they were *not troubled with any political convictions*, they jumped into it, hoping thereby to obtain other political favors from the democrats.

As a matter of course when Hitchcock returned from congress in 1866, the republican party, represented in a convention at Brownville, refused to re-nominate him as a territorial delegate, and nominated T. M. Marquette for delegate and John Taffe for member of congress in the event Nebraska was admitted as a state. The democratic and the so-called Johnson convention met on the same day at Plattsmouth of that year and pooled their issues, by one of them nominating A. S. Paddock for congress and the other nominating J. Sterling Morton for delegate and placing them both on the same ticket and supporting it. Hitchcock and Yost supported it against the regular republican nominations. This was a total desertion of the republican party in the darkest days of its history when the treachery of Johnson was very liable to destroy the party of the Nation, when the party had but little if any majority in this state, as the result of that very election proved, for Taffe was elected by only a out 600 majority. This was a period when those who had professed to be republicans were tested and those who were genuine republicans, stood firm and those who were not, deserted as Hitchcock and Paddock did.

As a consideration for P. W. Hitchcock's desertion of the republican party at that time, President Johnson, the traitor, appointed him surveyor-general of Iowa and Nebraska.

In 1869 Hitchcock was a dark horse candidate for U. S. senator as Tipton's successor. His friend W. F. Sweezy kept open his headquarters at the Atwood House, in Lincoln, and he and Joel T. Griffen, Joseph Fox, Dan S. Parmelee, Dr. Goodwill, A. S. Paddock, C. E. Yost and others undertook to manipulate the republican legislative caucus in such a manner as to cause it to fail to nominate any one for senator and have the legislature go into a joint convention for the election of senator without a party nominee, but this was a failure, for Tipton was nominated. Hitchcock then hoped to prevent the republican party from making a nomination, and then go into the joint convention with the support of the democrats and a few republicans and be elected as the South Platte senator, but the republican party would not permit it then.

In 1870 Hitchcock & Co. established The Omaha Tribune as a bolter's organ. John I. Redick who has finally landed in the democratic party, was one of the partners in this enterprise. C. E. Yost was one also, and A. S. Paddock was one of its supporters. In that year it was apparent that a great majority of the republicans were in favor of the re-election of Hon. John M. Thayer as U. S. senator, and that such would have been the result in 1871 had not the Hitchcock bolters resorted to extraordinary and disorganizing movements no one who was a resident of the state at that time doubts. But they established The Tribune at a great cost and devoted its columns to the inauguration and encouragement of every bolting and disorganizing movement possible. In Douglas county, where this bolting outfit was best known, it failed to defeat the regularly nominated republican members of the legislature, *after resorting to every method known to bolters* to accomplish their end. But in other counties it met with some success and defeated several regular republican nominees. The result was the election of 31 republicans, 12 democrats and 7 people's candidates elected by bolters and democrats.

Thus, in spite of the efforts of this bolters' outfit, there was a good majority of the entire legislature elected as regular republicans, and it was soon ascertained that a large majority of the regular republican members were in favor of the re-election of the Hon. John M. Thayer, and that if the usages of the party throughout the land were lived up to a republican legislative caucus would nominate him; and it would have done so if it had been held, but its meeting was prevented by Hitchcock & Co., who induced a few republicans to refuse to go into caucus and abide by its decision. This was a bolt of the trusted representatives of the party, superinduced by Hitchcock & Co. for the personal advantage of this firm. In this state up to that time, and in all other states up to this time, senatorial aspirants have had to submit to a majority voice of a party caucus, but this legislature went into joint convention for the election of senator without any caucus nominations, and the result was the election of P. W. Hitchcock.

John M. Thayer received 17 straight republican votes, and 7 straight republicans voted for other republicans. P. W. Hitchcock received the ENTIRE democratic vote (12), the ENTIRE vote of the members elected as people's candidates (7) and ONLY 7 out of the 31 regular republicans. Thus Hitchcock was elected in violation of party usage, in opposition to the solemn protest of a large majority of the regular republicans, and through the support of the *unanimous* representation of the democratic party and the bolters who owed their election to the democrats and a very few regular republicans.

The democrats who voted for him were Dillon, Patterson, Conger, Quimby, Grinnell, Hawke, Duby of Sarpy county, Rouse, Hudson, Thomas, Munn and Tennant. The people's candidates were Cannon, Overton, Sheldon, Doom, Porter, Clark and Pottenger. The regular republicans were Summerlad, Tucker, Wickham, Brown, Briggs of Dodge county, Gerrard and Cunningham. This demonstrates that he was never elected U. S. senator as a republican and by republicans, but that he held that high office through the favor of the democrats as a reward for his disposition and efforts in behalf of the destruction of the republican party at various times, and in consideration of certain promises he made them as to his future course, which he violated.

Right here it is interesting to notice the fact that the then anti-Grant element of the republican party, and of course the entire anti-Grant democratic party united and elected Hitchcock as an anti-Grant senator, but immediately after taking his seat in the senate he deserted the entire anti-Grant element and became a devoted follower of Grant's, and has so remained to date. Why? Because Tipton, our other senator, apostatized and joined the democracy, and Hitchcock saw a lucky opportunity to apostatize and become a sole dispenser of Grant's patronage in this state, which he improved to its full extent, power and prestige being his Moloch.

But now he pretends that his moral sensibilities are terribly shocked because President Hayes occasionally befriends Senator Saunders, who has supported his administration when apostacy to principle or friends was not involved, instead of Senator Paddock, who has uniformly maligned the administration. Oh, consistency, what a jewel thou art!

During his entire senatorial term he devoted his time and energies towards the punishment of those republicans who had always remained loyal to the republican party and its usages and the promotion of those who had followed him in his bolting operations. He obtained the appointment of C. E. Yost as postmaster at Omaha, Pottenger and Barnes, of Cass county, as land officers; E. E. Cunningham, as surveyor-general; Dick Adams, as clerk in the treasury department; Tucker, as land officer; J. E. Moore, as mail clerk; J. Fox, as land officer, and others of the same ilk.

In 1875 A. S. Paddock was elected U. S. Senator by the grace of the democrats also, and he obtained the required number of democratic members of the legislature to elect him, by solemnly promising that in the event of the election of a democratic administration in 1876 (Tilden,s) *he would be a supporter of the democratic administration*. This promise was made to E. A. Allen, chairman of the democratic state committee; Col. Ashby, Frank Murphy, C. Rustin, Geo. B. Graff, J. G. Megeath, Mr. Platt of Hall county, and other democrats, and a written memorandum agreement to that effect, and including other promises, was retained by some of the latter.

He also gave the democratic Otoe delegation the following pledges for their support:

[*Copy*.]

"LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22, 1875.

"*To the Otoe Co. Delegation in the Nebraska Legislature:*

"DEAR SIRS—In reply to your inquiry concerning my course *if elected* to the senate, I will say that my interests are identical with yours, having large property interests at Beatrice, including my home.

"I can assure you that it will give me the greatest pleasure to aid you in securing the erection of a bridge across the Missouri river at Nebraska City, to use my best endeavors to save the federal courts held at Nebraska City, and I will in selecting men for positions from Otoe county *be guided by your counsel*.

"A. S. PADDOCK."

Promises which he violated with as much ease as he made them, as the people of Otoe will testify. Thus he was rewarded for betraying the republican party and consenting to be a democratic candidate for congress against the regular republican nominee, the Hon. J. Taffe, in 186-, and being a member of the Hitchcock clan of bolters. Hitchcock and Paddock are the only senators from Nebraska who ever received democratic votes, and had it not been for democratic support they never would have been senators.

Paddock has also devoted his entire term to the promotion of the interests of the Hitchcock faction *and the Union Pacific*, and punishing all true old reliable republicans who were not willing to become the subservient tools of both, and as a factional senator he has never been equaled in any state in this Union. He has opposed the appointment of W. J. Connell as U. S. attorney; Mr. Robb, as collector of revenue; Tschuck, as census supervisor; Judge Crounse, as collector; St. A. D. Balcombe, as U. S. marshal; Mr. Billou, as U. S. marshal, and E. L. Bierbower as U. S. marshal, and other old reliable republicans, for no other reason than that they were not followers of the Hitchcock faction or the Union Pacific dictators.

In 1877 P. W. Hitchcock was a candidate for re-election as U. S. senator, and for the first time in his life he was an open and avowed candidate. Previous to that he was always a dark horse candidate for everything that was out, skulking around in the dark out of sight—in behind others whom he was professing to support and at the same time undermining for his own benefit. This time he was forced to an open fight for re-election, but failed to accomplish it. And why? Simply because there was a majority of the republican members of the legislature large enough to be a majority of the whole legislature in joint convention in favor of the election of Senator Saunders in his stead. The Miller wing of the democratic party were in favor of Hitchcock's election. Senator Barnum, chairman of the democratic national committee; Samuel J. Tilden, democratic candidate for the presidency, and his poor Pelton, sent word to the democracy of this state, through Miller and Allen, that Hitchcock ought to be re-elected, and a majority of the democratic members signed an agreement to vote for him whenever their votes would elect, but that time never came, and there was a minority protesting against voting for any republican, some of whom had been instructed by the conventions which nominated them to this effect, and the Miller wing went so far as to make a strong effort to have these conventions recalled to rescind these instructions. The democracy hoped that the presidential contested case then in progress would be decided in favor of Samuel J. Tilden, and they knew this man Hitchcock was not troubled with any political convictions, and counted upon his being a supporter of Tilden's administration if indebted to the casting vote of the democratic members for his election, and Tilden was successful, and they were undoubtedly right in their conjectures.

But Hitchcock was unable to obtain the support of enough republican members when added to that of the entire democratic vote in the legislature to elect him, as he had before when he was elected; hence his failure and the election of Senator Saunders without any democratic aid, or that of the Union Pacific company.

All upright citizens hope we have abandoned the system inaugurated ten years ago by the Hitchcock clique, viz: that of going into joint convention for the election of U. S. senator without a republican caucus nominee for the republican members to vote for as a party unit and thereby allowing the democratic minority there in to decide who shall represent us in the national councils by its casting vote in favor of our most unworthy and inferior candidate who will be the least objectionable to the democracy and the most likely to betray the republican party in some great emergency. Suppose Garfield's administration should be succeeded by a democratic administration, and Hitchcock and Paddock were Nebraska's United States senators with the casting vote in the senate, does any of the old settlers who intimately know them and their record pretend to believe they would remain faithful to the republican party? Why, of course not; they would array themselves on the side of power, prestige and plunder. Greater than they have betrayed the republican party as senators—Trumbull of Illinois, Doolittle of Wisconsin, Ross of Kansas, Norton of Minnesota, and others.

Hereafter the republican members of the legislature ought to assemble in caucus and determine who shall be United States senators in a dignified manner and according to general party usages, and thus secure the election of the most steadfast republicans instead of the most vacillating, especially now, in view of the fact that the United States senate is liable for some time to come to be very equally divided between the two parties, men who are known to be republicans because they are firm believers in the principles of the party should be elected, instead of those who act with that party only because it has the disposaal of the political patronage.

C. E. Yost, the present manager of The Republican, has always followed the fortunes of the Hitchcock faction in all of its bolting movements with remarkable fidelity, and received his reward therefore in numerous official positions from Hitchcock and favors from the Union Pacific.

The Hitchcock ring has always been the disorganizing element of the republican party in this state, and its methods have been of the most unscrupulous character. If the party nominated anyone who was not a member of its faction, he was liable to suffer defeat at its hands—by either open or covert bolting. J. M. Thurston, before he became an employeee of the Union Pacific, was defeated by it for judge in this largely republican district. So was W. J. Connell defeated by it for district-attorney in this same district. So was Mr. Jacobs defeated by it for city treasurer twice, in this city, and in this, the very last election, a regularly nominated republican candidate for the legislature in each of Buffalo and Sarpy counties, were defeated by it, and a very strong effort was made by it to defeat the regular nominees in Washington, Otoe and other counties.

It has always harloted with the democratic minority and generally received its aid, as against the stalwart element of the republican party, for the reason that it had evenceded its willingness to be ray the republican party at any time when it was thought betrayal would be successful. As a matter of course the democrats preferred a republican bolter to a genuine republican, or, as Miner, another hired man on The Republican, states it in his letter to the New York Times: "The membership of the legislature is so overwhelmingly republican that the democracy have no alternative but to aid by their votes the candidate who is *most conscratively republican and least objectionable to them*." This is, undoubtedly, a hint to the democratic members of the next legislature to vote again for Paddock or Hitchcock, for the latter has one eye on the next south Platte senatorship. He is not at all particular which side of the Platte river he is elected to represent, nor which party elects him, nor how much money his friends pay for his election; nor is he or Paddock at all particular as to how many times they promise to give republican patronage to the democrats.

The present management have had control of The Republican for the past four years, and during that period it has openly, persistently and shamefully reviled the present republican administration to the extent of its ability,—a clean administration which historians will record as one of as honorable and wise a record as this Republic has ever had. In the late campaign the republican orators and press were all compelled to fall back upon its substantial successes, its high character and prosperous course as the strongest ground for their appeal to the people for a new lease of power. Even The Herald, the democratic organ for this state, has not equaled it in venom against this administration, and unless Garfield turns over to Hitchcock and Paddock and their organ, The Republican, the entire control of his patronage for this state, it will be hostile to his administration no matter how wise and pure it may be. This is organ of a faction advises the repudiation of the present administration, and the nomination of Grant for the next but the republican party of this state repudiated its advice through its representatives in the state convention at Columbus, and sent a delegation to the Chicago convention last spring which unanimously opposed the policy it advocated, and finally voted for Garfield, notwithstanding the fact that it and Hitchcock and Paddock had filled the press of this state with predictions that the republican party of the Nation was certain of defeat if their advice was not heeded and Grant nominated.

Under its present management The Republican has maligned such highly respected republicans as Senator Saunders, J. J. Brown, Judge Briggs, J. H. Kellom, Judge Crounse, W. J. Connell, John A. Horbach, Judge Lake, M. T. Barlow, Herman Kountze, Judge Cobb, Bruno Tzschuck, J. C. Cowin, Geo. Van Wyck, L. S. Reed, Judge Maxwell, Maj. Armstrong, Collector Robb, and others, and commended such as "Col." Frank Hallon, Senator Paddock, Frank Waters, J. M. Thurston, Dick Adams, P. W. Hitchcock, J. E. Moore, C. A. Baldwin, Paul Vanderv ort, James Keyner, and others, who were either Union Pacific employees or obedient followers of the Hitchcock faction.

Nearly all of the old party barnacles, place hunters and time servers, joined with this band of time servers, and hover around this organ as naturally as flies congregate around an old empty sugar hogshead in the summer time, because it advertises that it is an organ of a syndicate for the disposal of all official patronage of this state, that it is a double-barreled concern, and that when it is unable to obtain official positions for the barnacles, there is still another chance for their obtaining employment or contracts from the railroad partner. It also boldly advertises that the Union Pacific dominates in both, the financial and political affairs of this state, and always will, which is believed by the time servers; but a little more time and a few more defeats, will teach them otherwise. This state will not remain longer the only state in the Union where the people allow a corporation to run their political affairs to its liking. The people will not continue long to be pliant tools and automatons in the hands of a few, to be pushed here and there and mechanically serve in the working out of its combinations.

The Republican professes to be a legitimate newspaper *the* organ of the republican party and the people, when in fact it is nothing more nor less than a programme sheet for the Union Pacific and the Hitchcock faction, like unto those which Barnum circulates free of charge, to advertise his show business. But Barnum is more honorable than they, for he does not charge for his advertising sheets nor does he circulate them under false colors or names, and he puts a photograph likeness of himself in every issue so that the readers can see what he looks like, which Dillon, president of the Union Pacific and Boss Hitchcock neglect to do in their advertising sheet. There is not another instance in America where a railroad company and a political faction have formed a partnership in the publication of an organ to sound the praises of its owners and attempt to palm it off as a newspaper and ask a community to support it. The investments in this organ are not made as a legitimate business proposition, with a view of deriving a direct profit or a living therefrom and prosecuting a profession therein. The stock-holders do not draw dividends therefrom, but simply invest therein, as a side-show affair, to have a corporate and personal organ to commend themselves to public favor. What a spectacle to behold to see Hitchcock fill the columns of his organ for cause his hired man to, which is the same thing, with assertions that he is Nebraska's greatest statesman and therefore should be made one of Garfield's cabinet officers, and that he is the peer of those who are generally called into presidents cabinets when it is generally known that there are a hundred republicans in this state, such as Thayer, Manderson, Haywood, Clarkson, Estabrook, Clark, Gannett, Vinin, Locke, Mitchell, Collins, Holmes, Saunders, Daily, Briggs, Calkins, Cowin, Valey Mason, Howe, Nance, Webster, Wilder of Saline, Dundy, O'Connor, Thurston, Haymer, Taffe, Majors, Furnas, Marquette, Weaver, Laird, Kellom, Crounse, Gere, Dawes, Lambertson, Cobb, Van Wyck, Kimball, Lake, Millard, Tonzalin and others too numerous to mention, any of whom have more integrity and are more able men in every respect except that they have followed some legitimate occupation, and have not devoted an entire life-time to an acquirement of a knowledge of political trickery to the exclusion of everything else, as he has, which is anything but creditable to him or anybody else. He started in life in the honorable profession of law, but immediately abandoned it for that of a political scavenger and Union Pacific tie contractor and lobbyist. He goes further, and causes his hired man Miner and his hired man Sorensen, correspondents of the Chicago Tribune and Chicago and New York Times, to proclaim through the columns of these great journals that Hitchcock is Nebraska's greatest statesman. Neither he nor anybody else who has a teaspoonful of brains left, think for a moment that Hitchcock will ever be called into any president's cabinet, and his only object in thrusting his name before the public for this high position is to attempt to magnify his importance in the eyes of the coming administration, so as to enable him to do a greater office brokerage business under it than he has under Hayes' administration, and to impress the new comers in this state with the idea that he is Nebraska's most gifted and noble statesman, in the same manner that a quack doctor attempts to convince the public that he knows more about surgery than the best educated and experienced regular surgeons—by a system of persistent self-advertising.

In conclusion, a newspaper with such a proprietorship, edited, backed and surrounded as The Omaha Republican is, the mission of which is to serve the interests of the defiant, insolent, remorseless and rapacious Union Pacific company and Boss Bolter Hitchcock and his faction, and to denounce in unmeasured terms all who are not willing to become subservient tools of both, is in no sense an organ of the republican party or the people, and for such an one to proclaim a warfare against all those who will not follow in its dirty trail, is idle nonsense, and more especially when it attempts to read out of the party about 1,500 good republicans in Douglas county, because they refused to vote for a *fetch* nominee (C. K. Coutant) for state senator, after he had confessed that the republican party, in the last legislature, a revenue law which takes out of the treasury of Omaha city, Douglas county, and the state of Nebraska, many thousands of dollars each year, for all time to come, [unless repealed], and puts them into the treasury of the Union Pacific company.

For an organ of a soulless railroad corporation and a little ring of politicians, who have threatened for these many years between the ragged edges of both political parties, and traded with both, and never been true to either, to proclaim warfare against all who do not choose to submit to its dictation, and pretend to be the oracle of true republicanism, is superlatively impudent and sure to meet with the merited rebuke of a free people.

It has denounced me, as an "ingrate," because I did not support Coutant. If I owe Coutant, or any of the proprietors of The Republican, any debt of gratitude, I am not aware of it; if I am indebted to the republican party of Nebraska, I am not aware of it. I have never held by official position during my long residence in the territory and state of Nebraska, either by an election of the people or an appointment which was given me by the people or Republican party of Nebraska. It is true I have been the hired man of one or two republican officials of late, on a very laborous wages, for which I am indebted to two *personal* friends, but this is the extent of my indebtedness.

ST. A. D. BALCOMBE.