

THE DAILY BEE

ROSEWATER EDITOR

OVER 70,000 citizens of Albany participated in the reception to General Grant.

There are only two states in the union which have no state debt—Maine and New Jersey.

Hazing in the army is preferred to hazing in the weather service, at least by the mass of cold and frost-bitten humanity.

Senator Allison thinks the people of the northwest are unanimous for Jim Wilson in the cabinet. So are the railroad companies.

The Union Pacific organ urges republican legislators not to throw away their votes. This is a gentle hint to desert the sinking ship of Pad for the pirate junk of Allison.

The Republican announces, "an good authority," the pardon of Dick Adams, the Deadwood defaulter. The Republican must have been interviewing Padlock.

The question of a postal telegraph is already being agitated at Washington. The Bee is confident that this is the only solution of the telegraph problem.

The junior editor of the Republican thinks if Senator John D. Howe "were dead he would be a happier man." This remark comes with peculiar fitness from the writer.

Gen. Gort, the newly-appointed secretary of the navy, is 43 years old but looks younger and ranks as an excellent lawyer of highly cultured manners. He is married to a West Virginia lady.

The republicans of Mr. Canger's district in Michigan are confident of electing his successor by 2,000 majority, whether there is or not a fusion of the democrats and green-backers.

Governor Sprague insists that there was a "shot-gun" in that little Canon shot after shot, and insinuates that Roosevelt's curl will when full developments are made. Governor Sprague evidently don't belong to the machine.

Sumner has introduced his appropriation bill, framed in the later act of the democratic party and the southern bull-dozers. The republicans in congress will have something to say before it becomes a law.

The New York Tribune imagines William B. English, of Indiana, to be too busy with his forelouse affairs to carry out his threat of suing the republican press for supposed libels perpetrated during the recent campaign.

The government under the "Arrests of Pension" act has to deal with a white elephant of the largest proportions. It is estimated that from \$60,000,000 to \$120,000,000 will be required to meet the claims legitimate or fraudulent which will be presented under its provisions. There are now 300,000 claims pending, and last year 14,631 were allowed. These claims average \$120 to the man, and a number come up to \$5,000, \$7,000 and \$8,000. Notwithstanding the great number already unclaimed upon, claims come pouring in at the rate of 100 a month and there is not yet a sign.

The commissioner of pensions has called attention to the large sums of money which are being directed into the pockets of pension and claim agents, and which may well be used to the government or to the pensioners.

Some of these agents employ from fifty to one hundred clerks in their offices and take enormous commissions from the unfortunate who avail themselves of their services. Commissioner Bently remarks that as a rule a pension agent is a perfectly useless appendage to the department. A soldier entitled to a pension can easily get the advice he needs from a magistrate or lawyer at home competent to draw up a legal paper. Whenever it seems the pension bureau ignores the agent's demand directly with the claimant.

Let those factions who are now striving to further their own ends at the expense of public opinion remember a truth as old as politics itself: "More is made by winning public favor than by securing a mere majority." The latter will furnish only one additional man against increased opposition; the former will break down and disarm opposition altogether.

The Bee is convinced that the opposition of Senator John D. Howe to the issuing of bonds for public sewers is not shared by the majority of Douglas county tax-payers. It is a noteworthy fact that every property holder and resident along the north and south Omaha creeks are urgent in their demands that speedy action be taken to provide for the health of these localities. Opposition to taxation for securing these public works of our city comes entirely from those who have either no interests in these sections, or whose wealth is invested outside of real estate in Omaha. The Bee is opposed to the provision embodied in Senator Howe's amendment, which requires a three-fourths majority of the electors of the city before such bonds can be issued. It is difficult enough to secure the voting of bonds of the most urgent necessity at the present rate of a two-thirds vote. Certain conditions whose interests lie in other directions can readily secure enough following to defeat by a one-fourth majority, however necessary for the public welfare. The sewerage question will not be put before the people until the city has been paid for by the sewerage. One-fourth of the voters of the city should not be permitted to increase the population of our city through a mistaken sense of economy.

THE SENATORSHIP

Nebraska is now busy electing her senator. Upon the result of the contest now in progress at Lincoln rests the influence and prominence of our state in national affairs for six years to come.

Happened from the time of selection with pledges to democrats and republicans alike, distressed by financial obligations held by corporations, and by entangling alliances with the worst elements of the republican party in Nebraska, Senator Padlock has failed to make a record which should entitle him to the support of Nebraska republicans or raise his hopes of a second term in the United States senate. The exposure by THE BEE of his career at Washington as a common stock gambler and legislative dodger, his shameful abuse of the appointive powers in recommending to positions of trust men whose previous conduct was sufficient guarantee of their future actions should be sufficient to alienate from his support every fair-minded and honest republican.

Governor Nance, who is hiding his aspirations behind a very thin cloak of loyalty to Senator Padlock, is equally unworthy of elevation to the senate. He is neither a strong man nor one who is large enough to make a distinct figure and give worthy representation to the state. He represents that unwholesome element in Nebraska politics which is now striving to add to corporate power in the national legislature, and to ensure the continuance of monopoly oppression to the detriment of the producers of the country.

The election of Governor Nance means the elevation of one of the most monopoly tools in the state to the governorship, and will only fasten more tightly the manacles of monopoly oppression on the farmers, merchants and shippers of our state.

In the senatorial contest the question of principle is of chief importance. A man must be elected in full accord with the sentiment of the people, intelligent enough to perceive their needs, honest enough to express his convictions and sufficiently energetic to carry such convictions into action for the common welfare. No choice which does not embody these essentials will commend itself to popular approval. Nebraska demands a senator of earnest and uncompromising republican convictions, a man who will bring harmony and strength, not destruction and weakness, into the state. He should be a man who, rising to the true plane of statesmanship, will strengthen the party and add in increasing influence of the state.

The text of the new Chinese treaty has been made public. On the whole it may be said to furnish satisfactory evidence of the coolie question. By the terms of the Burlingame treaty the right of the subjects of the emperor to change their homes and allegiance and the mutual right of free immigration and emigration were recognized. The new treaty provides that whenever in the opinion of the government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to our shores or their residence here threatens to affect our interests, congress may at once restrict, limit or prohibit such coming here of Chinese coolies who provided they neither contract or abuse such immigrants in carrying out the provisions of the treaty. This provision does not apply to Chinese teachers, students, merchants or travelers who shall be permitted to go and come without hindrance or molestation. On the other hand our own merchants and travelers are guaranteed protection and freedom when on the soil of the Chinese empire.

The commercial treaty guarantees to all Americans in China who have disputes and grievances to settle a trial before officials of their own offices and take enormous commissions from the unfortunate who avail themselves of their services. Commissioner Bently remarks that as a rule a pension agent is a perfectly useless appendage to the department. A soldier entitled to a pension can easily get the advice he needs from a magistrate or lawyer at home competent to draw up a legal paper. Whenever it seems the pension bureau ignores the agent's demand directly with the claimant.

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PERSONALITIES

Uncle Dick Thompson is getting in his work on the treasury of the canal company for his salary.

Associate Justice Woods, of the supreme court, looks youthful in that ageless way which is characteristic of the old.

Longer, the coming senator from Michigan, is an Ohio man. There seems to be no end to Ohio men throughout the country, and they always strike the fat offices.

Gin Sing is the euphonious name of a Chinese freshman at Yale. Who knows but that sometime in the vast future Gin Sing may become one of the ornaments of the American bar.

Louis Ebersberger, a street car conductor of Buffalo, has fallen for an estate in Germany valued at \$100,000. It is hardly probable, however, that he will retire from business.

James Verne, an author who depends on his imagination for his facts, is a blend, with a head beating but not hands. He is past 50, and has many a year of reads among the gods. He never voted in his life and has no political principles.

Senator Calkins is 51 years of age, Bayard is 52, Edmunds is nearly 55, Thurman is 57, and Blaine will be 51 next January. Bayard looks as if he were not older than 40, and of the senators mentioned he is the only one who always appears to be in vigorous health.

Salomon Jones, of Bloomberg, Md., was 70 when, after many years of poverty, he received \$2000 in pension money. He had no relatives, and so he made up his mind to spend it all himself. In view of the probably short time remaining to him in this world, he felt that he must be fast and frugal in his pleasures if he would spend the whole \$2000. He married a young wife and gratified her love of dress; he got a large stock of beverages and drank them recklessly; he bought a fast horse and bet on him; his horse died, and he is still without any immediate prospect of dying.

Garfield and His Cabinet. "If Garfield had any backbone he might be able to count upon his cabinet selections with some degree of certainty, but he hasn't," was the confidential remark to a Post reporter yesterday.

"What is the position about which there is the greatest contention?" asked The Post. "Two or three are in great demand. The fact is the Grant man, as represented by Conkling, want the two principal positions of power and patronage."

"What are they?" "The treasury and the postoffice." "And why can't they have them?" "Because Blaine and his friends—the anti-Grant crowd—the men who defeated Grant at Chicago, are determined that they shall have them. Blaine is right. Conkling detested him, and Blaine's friends are now determined—having the power—to jure his claims, so that hereafter no will not be dangerous."

"But Conkling is to have something, is he not?" "Certainly, if he will take it." "And what is that?" "His choice of two out of three of the cabinet places—the war and navy departments and the attorney generalship."

"And do you doubt that he will take what is offered him?" "I do. I do not believe that the man who saved New York before Garfield's election possible will be put off by any such cheap and rattling toys, where his rival—the man he hates as intensely as he does—has years ago—also allowed the imperious direction which the secretary of state will give to him."

"And Garfield won't make up his mind, you say?" "No, he hesitates—pretends to decide—reconsiders and vacillates. The truth is that Garfield's claim to the best his administration can afford, while his heart or sympathies are all with Blaine. He was a Blaine man, you know, before he went to Chicago, and was rallied up by Blaine to lead the Ohio hosts to him, if Sherman was disposed of."

"Well, what is going to be done about it?" "It is difficult to say. Pretty soon—just as soon as it can be arranged—there will be a meeting of Blaine and Garfield, with a few members of the press and important who are on rapport with them, in some large city—large enough to be a solitude. It won't be a meeting at least."

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE. The Senate. The official list of senators in the legislature of Nebraska is as follows: 1st District—R. A. Wherry, W. W. Turk. 2d District—William Daily. 3d District—C. H. Van Wyok, H. F. Cady. 4th District—O. K. Telf. 5th District—G. W. Doane, J. O. Howe. 6th District—J. C. Meyers. 7th District—S. B. Harrington. 8th District—J. F. Burns. 9th District—John Zubrugg. 10th District—Isaac Powers. 11th District—A. J. Evans. 12th District—J. W. Perkins. 13th District—W. R. Morse. 14th District—M. K. Turner. 15th District—A. J. Evans. 16th District—E. C. Watsco. 17th District—C. H. Gere, C. W. Price. 18th District—J. R. Ervin. 19th District—E. B. Harrington. 20th District—H. M. Weeks. 21st District—Thos. Graham. 22nd District—Martin Barnes. 23rd District—J. D. Dinmore. 24th District—C. E. Caon. 25th District—Sidney Baker. 26th District—Henry Snyder. notes of SENATORS. First District—Richardson, P. S. Hancock, J. R. Dowdy, John Kleopfer, Chas. Cole, rep. Second—Payne, J. L. Linn, A. H. Jackson, rep. Third—Uge, Elijah Filley, H. H. Silver, rep. Fourth—Johnson, J. S. Daw, A. A. Corman, rep. Fifth—Nemaha, Church Howe, T. L. Schick, M. B. Raymer, rep. Sixth—Otoe, W. C. Calkins, rep. T. Ransom, J. O. Moore, J. M. Parry, rep. Seventh—Lancaster, C. A. Abbott, J. C. Wheeler, N. T. McClun, R. B. Graham, rep. Eighth—Saunders, H. B. Shedd, Benjamin Johnson, J. E. Scott, rep. Ninth—Lincoln, J. B. Windham, Jas. Hall, H. D. Root, rep. Tenth—Sarpy, Amos Gates, dem. Eleventh—Douglas, W. J. Broatch, H. B. Hill, J. E. Kyrner, E. M. Melan, E. K. Bartlett, S. K. Jackson, dem. Twelfth—Pawnee, J. A. McShane, rep. Thirteenth—Washington, H. Sprick, J. B. Bailey, rep. Fourteenth—Burt, J. C. Langhin, rep. Fifteenth—Cuming, A. Peterson, rep. Tenth—Dakota, Joe Holman, dem. Sixteenth—A. S. Palmer, rep. Eighteenth—Jefferson, C. P. Slomberg, rep. Nineteenth—Thayer, E. M. Cornell, rep. Twentieth—Nuckolls, J. M. Cook, rep.

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