

The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS. The publishers of THE BEE have made arrangements with the American News Company to supply News Dealers in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah.

THIRTY-THREE DOLLARS a day Alexander.

TALKING of backbone, Senator Mitchell's seems to be made of steel.

BEKMAN is once more assuming local prominence in Iowa. Robeson's prominence in congress is national.

Old Uncle Aleck Stephens wheels his invalid chair into the Georgia canvass there is likely to be a very lively rattling of dry bones among bourbon politicians.

BARTLETT has dropped his mask of friendship for workingmen and shown himself a fit co-worker of Church Howe and Frank Walters.

CHICAGO'S city government has kicked the telephone out of the public offices. A whole world of private revenge against the gurgling nuisance is comprised in the dispatch announcing this fact.

ORGANIZED capital is being met by organized labor. It is estimated that the membership of the Knights of Labor in this country is not less than half a million. There are 70,000 in Pennsylvania alone.

We shall hear less of those surveying contracts from Dr. Miller since he was so beautifully squelched in that legislative investigation. After all, troc culture and railroad championship are the Doctor's forte.

The rumor is revived that Secretary Frelinghuysen is to be sent to the Court of St. James. The chairmanship of a cattle commission would be more in the line of Mr. Frelinghuysen's favorite studies and genius.

It certainly pays to plant black walnut trees, if the Cincinnati Commercialist is to be believed. In 1864 an Indiana man, as the story runs, bought a tree for \$1, and he subsequently sold it for \$65. The buyer sold it to a Cincinnati lumber dealer for \$700. The Cincinnati dealer sold it to a New Yorker for \$2,200, and he cut it up into veneering, which he sold for \$10,000.

The Omaha organ of the Union Pacific claims that THE BEE is "anti-republican." THE BEE has been anti-Republican for ten years, and will continue to oppose that journal so long as it places fidelity to corporate monopolies above the interests of the community, which it so persistently misrepresents, and the party whose name it dishonors.

An immense treasury surplus such as that annually possessed by the United States in consequence of the extravagant taxation of our people is a constant incentive to lavish and unnecessary appropriations. It is safe to say of our annual income were not some \$100,000,000 in excess of our annual expenditure such a scheme as that championed by Mr. Sherwin of the House committee on Education and Labor would never have been brought into prominence. Mr. Sherwin on behalf of his committee, asks Congress to aid the states in the education of illiterates by a yearly appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the next five years. The bill provides that the money is to be apportioned among the several states and territories, in accordance with the number of their illiterate population over 10 years of age. There are in the country, according to the last census, 4,628,000 of this class, which would give \$2,208 to each illiterate. Nebraska, under the bill, would receive less than any other state while Georgia and Virginia would head the list with a yearly appropriation of over a million each. The south contains two-thirds of all the illiterates in the country, and under the Sherwin bill would receive \$7,547,000 annually. Most of the slave states would get more money from the federal treasury than they raise by assessments.

VAN WYCK'S TRADUCERS.

The Omaha Herald and Lincoln Journal, whose proprietors still smart under the lash wielded by General Van Wyck when a member of the state senate in exposing outrageous frauds on the tax payers of the state in the letting of the state printing, insist that the charges of bribery and theft in connection with the surveyor's general's office at Plattsmouth remain uncontradicted.

Both of these papers say that on account of the fact that Mr. Fairfield, of Cass county, the surveyor who took a \$15,000 contract, failed to appear before the investigating committee because he is laid up with the small-pox, the testimony with which Dr. Miller expected to sustain his charges could not be reached, and therefore the charges still remain undisputed.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Miller charged criminal collusion between Senator Van Wyck, Mr. Toft, Mr. Graham and Surveyor General Smith in the letting of contracts for government surveys. He charged that \$20,000 appropriated for this purpose was stolen and pocketed under an arrangement which Senator Van Wyck had made with General Smith. He charged further that Mr. Graham procured his surveying contract of \$5,000 under an arrangement made through Mr. McKillip of Seward county with General Van Wyck as a consideration for the vote which Graham cast for United States senator last winter. All these charges have been disproved in every particular.

It was shown by the testimony of Graham, McKillip and Van Wyck that no mention was ever made about any contracts or patronage to be given to Graham, or any one else, during the senatorial campaign. Mr. McKillip swears that he had nothing whatever to do with procuring the contract for Graham, and has never received a penny from Graham. Mr. Graham swears that he had no talk with Van Wyck about surveys until long after Van Wyck had been elected United States senator. That he merely asked Van Wyck to use his influence with the surveyor-general to procure him the contract; that Van Wyck, himself, insisted that these contracts must be given to regular surveyors only, and that no dividing of the money was to be made. Van Wyck, himself, emphatically denies having made any bargain or arrangement about patronage with anybody before his election to the United States senate.

Now suppose Mr. Fairfield had been able to attend the investigation which could he say to contradict either of these witnesses. He was personally unknown to Van Wyck, and if he was present at the senatorial canvass nobody knows it. Therefore Dr. Miller principal but missing witness could not in any way disprove the fact that no corruption or bribery can be charged against Mr. Van Wyck in the senatorial election.

General Smith testified that the contracts for public surveys are let under act of congress at fixed rates; that the amounts so fixed are allowed only after the work is completed and inspected. That the money to pay for this work goes directly from the treasury to the contractors, and that the surveyor general has nothing whatever to do with it. He swears that all the contracts were let to what he knows to be competent surveyors; that Van Wyck never made an absolute request as to the disposal of the contracts, but merely recommended Mr. Graham as one of the applicants.

It was shown that the contracts were let at the rates fixed by law; that the work had been faithfully performed; hence no bribery nor robbery of the government. The only thing that Mr. Fairfield might have testified to was as to what he did with the money he received for the work, and whether or not he paid any part of it to Mr. Toft or anybody else. But even if he had testified that he had divided with other parties after the work was done, no charge of robbery, theft or bribery could lay at the doors of anybody.

The Herald and the Journal may take great comfort in ascribing the failure to sustain the charges to the absence of that principal witness, but they have failed utterly to make out a case and every unbiased person whether he be democrat or republican must admit it.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Signs of the impending downfall of the liberal ministry in Great Britain thicken. The determination of the Tories to drive Gladstone from power is very evident, notwithstanding their pledges of earnest support to the government. The introduction of the arrears of rent bill took the wind out of the sails of the conciliatory conservatives, while the new coercion bill goes beyond the former demand of Northcote's followers. The Tory attack now takes the form of virtuous indignation against a compact which Mr. Gladstone is supposed to have made with Parnell while in prison, and which the opposition denounce as the "Treaty of Kilmainham." Mr. Parnell's letter simply said that if the arrears of rent question were settled, the Irish party in the house would regard it as a practical settlement of the land question,

and would exert their influence, with probable success, for the stoppage of outrages, and would be able to cooperate with the liberals in the support of liberal measures regarding England. There was nothing inconsistent with the normal course of liberal legislation in this measure or which would indicate any great change of policy on the part of the Irish members or the ministry. The letter, however, gives good excuse for the withholding of Tory support, and an appeal to shirkers in the liberal ranks to desert their party. General sentiment in England inclines to the belief that the ministry will be of short duration and that an appeal to the country must shortly follow.

No American can approve of such a measure as the Irish coercion act. To hold a whole nation responsible for the act of four individuals, and to punish men, women and children by investing on them martial law is revenge and not justice. The clauses of the repression bill repealing trial by jury in disaffected districts are repugnant to every lover of liberty. Does any sane man suppose that Irish anger will be appeased by this measure, or that the reign of peace and quiet which Mr. Gladstone so eagerly desires will come and more speedily because the country is encircled by bayonets and cowed for the moment into submission by loaded muskets?

The trouble in Egypt has ended with the submission of the insurgents to the power of the khedive. The struggle was really between the khedive, supported by foreign influence, on the one hand, and the friends and supporters of an Egyptian nationality on the other. Ever since the Persian conquest the people of that country have been a subject race, and have lost all the distinctive features of nationality. The country has been made the scene of Arab invasions, Turkish conquests, and European intrigues, and yet, as the connecting link between the Orient and the European west, its importance to trade and to civilization can scarcely be overrated. It is for this reason that the revolution now going on in that country will possess more than a passing interest for all who sympathize with a people striving to attain to nationality and a higher destiny. The nationalists, as they may be termed, include the educated Mussulmans, the Arab merchants, the Coptic Christians, the Sheikhs of the villages, and all fellahs who take an interest in politics. These people are anxious to obtain political freedom and economic independence, and are united in their purpose. The opposition, headed by the khedive, is made up of his retainers, many of them Turks, and the descendants of the Mamelukes who ruled Egypt a century ago, the Greek money lenders and their countrymen, the Syrian Christians, and the Europeans. This opposition, which hopes to thrive on Egyptian labor is not united, but relies upon foreign intervention to put down an uprising. The French and English, who have a stake in the country and are interested in the present state of affairs, either as residents or bond holders, rely upon their government to uphold the khedive and his supporters. Sovereign power was the real point in issue between the contending parties. The nationalists, headed by Arabi Bey, have a home policy and are evidently sincere in the desire to lift the country up from the degradation and poverty into which it has fallen, and give it a standing among the nations. As long, however, as the interests of European diplomacy demand that Egypt shall remain in her present condition the nationalists have little hope of success in their dream of independence.

Skobeloff's recent outbreak has suggested another link in the iron-bound formula of Russian despotism. Hereafter the soldiery is to be more than ever the mere automatic engine of the imperial will. All utterance touching upon foreign affairs is forbidden, and since any mention of home affairs has long since been interdicted, it is puzzling to imagine upon what theme a popular officer like Skobeloff can enlarge if called upon to address his fellow citizens, while the czar can silence two million men by a ukase. However, it will be observed that he is powerless to prevent the continued oppression of his Hebrew subjects, a whole town of whom has just been looted and millions of their property destroyed.

Withdrawal of the French advance columns in the Tunis regency has been ordered from Paris. This would imply at first glance the conclusion of the invasion and the definite reconciliation of the Moslem population to French domination. But taken in connection with the threatening aspect of affairs in Egypt it probably means that the war office has immediate use for these accomplished veterans in an advance upon Alexandria.

Politics and religion have become very much mixed in Spain. The bishop of Santander, a staunch conservator of irritable temper, has recently pronounced sentence of the greater excommunication upon all the liberal journalists of Santander. The text of this comprehensive curse has

been published verbatim et literatim in several Spanish newspapers. The latter deal with it in a contemptuous and derisive way. The excommunication is a little too forcible in parts for reproduction in a newspaper, but those who are curious to know what punishments, in this world and the next, are considered suitable to persons who differ in politics from the foolish bishop will find an authentic version of the "Greater excommunication" in the pages of "Tristram Shandy."

The military expenses of Italy are simply stupendous. On December 16th of last year the minister of war introduced a bill for granting new extraordinary military expenses. The report of the committee who had charge of the bill has just been published. The minister had asked for \$28,836,000, but the committee cut it down to \$25,400,010. Of this amount \$4,600,000 is for guns and cavalry muskets; \$1,200,000 for field ordnance; for the arming of fortifications, \$4,200,000; fortifications around Rome, \$1,800,000; other forts, \$3,800,000; for a dam through the Gulf of Spezia and the fortifications of that naval station, \$2,000,000; building of military schools and barracks, \$1,386,280. The ordinary annual expenditures on the army, consisting of 200,000 men, and the navy, with a personal of 16,000, is nearly \$30,000,000. The ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of Italy, if imitated in this country, would probably exceed the foregoing amounts three times, as the labor in Italy is about in that ratio to that of the United States. There must be a limit to any such demands and expenditures by military and naval men. An Italian statesman recently pointed out that the United States is setting an example which the European powers will be compelled to follow when the people shall realize the waste and absurdity in making such efforts at vainglorious show, which are less than questionable in point of utility in an emergency, and in the meantime taxing the people to such an extent as to make life an absolute burden.

One of the wonders worked by the Suez canal is the opening up of an immense wheat region to compete with Russia and the United States. Last year \$35,000,000 worth of wheat was exported from Northern India, and during last March \$5,000,000 worth was sent to Europe by way of the Suez canal, the export from India being stimulated by the high price of wheat in America. A good crop in Europe and Northern India next harvest, with a fair crop in the United States and Canada, would send wheat down to very low figures by next fall.

From Pommerania the emigration to America this year promises to reach proportions beyond the largest formerly known. During three weeks in April more than 5,000 persons left Stettin by land and water for Bremen and Hamburg, and a single steamer, direct to New York from Stettin, had on board 600 emigrants. For many days an average of 200 persons passed through the place en route for various American ports. Many of them were furnished with passage tickets which have been received from friends and relatives in America.

Alexander III. has begun a system of economy by effecting considerable reductions in the personnel of his military household. The imperial staff—general-aides-de-camp in ordinary—consisted of twenty-seven persons at the commencement of the present century, and had attained the preposterous number of 404 towards the close of last year, all the military officials in question being at that time on full pay, with staff and court allowances. Within the last three months thirty-four of these sinecurists have been "graciously permitted" to retire, but the czar's military suite still includes eleven general-aides-de-camp, whose appointments date from the reign of Nicholas I, and 342 officials belonging to the three categories mentioned above, all of whom were nominated by the late emperor. At the last so-called "Easter promotion" a large number were further transferred to the active service corps, with a step of rank in their respective regiments, and it is understood that the czar does not intend to fill up the vacancies.

HENRY BERON, the horse philanthropist is very much agitated over the great slaughter of wild animals and game in the western states and territories. He has presented a memorial and accompanying bill to congress through Mr. Hewitt, making the offense of killing these animals a misdemeanor, and punishing it by a forfeiture of implements of destruction, and fine and imprisonment for the offenders. The memorial sets forth that in two years over five million buffaloes were slaughtered for their hides, and that the murderous propensities of the hunters are now turned to smaller animals, which are killed in and out of season. Mr. Beron's humanity is commendable, but he will accomplish more practical benefits by devoting his attention to the horrors of the cattle transportation traffic, which are responsible for placing upon eastern markets diseased and diseased carcasses of animals, fevered, bruised and maimed in the transit from Chicago to the seashore.

THE IRON TIE.

The Visit of the St. Louis Merchants to the Gate City.

The Banquet at Masonic Hall Thursday Night.

Congratulatory Speeches and Letters of Regret.

The following account of the reception and banquet to the St. Louis visitors was unavoidably crowded out yesterday morning by the extended account of the Ascension Day proceedings.

It is a matter of regret that after several beautiful May days, the date of the arrival of the St. Louis excursionists should have proven so unfavorable. It was raining when the special train bearing the city's guests rolled into the U. P. depot, where the visitors were met by a delegation of Omaha business men and officials, including the Mayor, C. H. Dowey, J. G. Brady, Gen. Manderson, Frank Murphy, Max Meyer, Henry Pundt and others.

The train consisted of three palace cars, a baggage car and a locomotive of the Missouri Pacific, and its passengers were: C. B. Carter, of C. B. Carter & Co., provisions; A. De Young, of the Drummond Tobacco company; T. N. Speer, of Hiawatha, Kansas; Hendrick, of Kraft, Holmes & Co., groceries; Thos. Shelton, of Gausse, Hornick & Co.; H. E. Mack, of St. Louis Paper company; F. Buffington, of the Buck Store company; J. H. Douglass, of Knapp, Stout Lumber company; R. Trevor, of Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods; J. M. Frazier, of Turner, Frazier & Co., St. Joseph; N. G. Larimore, of the Central elevator; A. E. Bebeck, grain dealer; M. B. Blount, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; R. E. Morton, of Richmond, Clay & Co., grain; C. A. Booth, of Wilson & Potwin; Thos. Booth, of J. W. Booth & Son; A. Miller, of A. Miller & Co.; N. G. Pierce, of Samuel Capps & Co., iron and wagon wood; C. J. Stoffer, of the Missouri Republican; H. M. Meier, of Simmons Hardware company; and the following officials of the Missouri Pacific: A. A. Talmage, general manager; A. W. Dickinson, assistant general superintendent; F. Chandler, general passenger agent; G. W. Cole, assistant general freight agent; J. E. House, chief engineer; M. L. Sargent, assistant general freight agent; W. F. Wagon, superintendent C. B. division; A. S. Everest, attorney; E. Harding, assistant superintendent; S. D. Tullih, general manager of the St. Joe & Western railway.

Stepping into the carriage which were in waiting, the party was driven to Hanscom park and back by way of Capitol hill and through the best built portion of the city to the Withnell house, where they took an early supper.

At 9 o'clock the guests assembled at Boyd's opera house, being joined there by the citizens invited to meet them. The house was aglow with light, and its beauty and elegant proportions elicited much praise from those present.

Half an hour later carriages were again taken and the company proceeded to Masonic hall, where the banquet was to take place. The tables presented a very attractive appearance, the supper being gotten up by the ladies of Trinity church, under the superintendence of Mr. George Thrall. Flowers in profusion brightened the scene, and the full Musical Union orchestra, twenty musicians, rendered several choice selections by the means of an opening march composed for the occasion by Prof. Steinhilber, and a violin solo by Prof. G. F. Sauer, both of which were warmly applauded.

Supper being over and the champagne beginning to flow freely, the mayor delivered an address of welcome to the guests. He referred to the benefits anticipated by our citizens and business men from the opening up of the new line to St. Louis, and said it was fitting that the event should be celebrated by the merchants and business men of the two cities. He welcomed the visitors, on behalf of the city, both as representing large and important commercial and railroad interests, and as gentlemen of intelligence and enterprise, from both of which facts the people of Omaha hoped to derive benefit and pleasure. The mayor then reviewed the resources and advantages of the State of Nebraska. Wheat, corn, cattle and hogs are Nebraska's great sources of wealth. They are worth more to-day than the far-famed gold and silver mines of California, Nevada or Colorado, and before many years will exceed the mineral production of the three combined. The new railroad runs through the richest portion of the state, and affords the superior advantage over most other lines. It will give new and valuable facilities for travel and transportation to the inhabitants of the territory through which it passes.

"Several months ago I predicted that the completion of the Missouri Pacific railway would solve the transfer problem, and that other roads would be compelled to make Omaha their terminus. The K. C. road, or rather the managers of the C., B. & Q., foreseeing the consequences liable to result from the completion of the Missouri Pacific, ordered the K. C. to run its trains into Omaha via Plattsmouth. This is only the beginning. The Wabash and every one of the Iowa roads will be compelled to run their passenger trains into Omaha, notwithstanding the illegal legislation of the state of Iowa. We will be content to allow the through freight to be transferred on the other side of the river, but the passenger transfer by right is ours, and we intend to have it. I remember not many months since, being one of a committee that waited upon Mr. E. C. Perkins to interview him in regard to bringing the rails of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy over the Plattsmouth bridge into Omaha, after quite a long discussion, he promised to lay the matter before the managers of the pool lines, but stated that there was but little if any ground for us to hope that any change would be made. I

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Half an hour later carriages were again taken and the company proceeded to Masonic hall, where the banquet was to take place. The tables presented a very attractive appearance, the supper being gotten up by the ladies of Trinity church, under the superintendence of Mr. George Thrall. Flowers in profusion brightened the scene, and the full Musical Union orchestra, twenty musicians, rendered several choice selections by the means of an opening march composed for the occasion by Prof. Steinhilber, and a violin solo by Prof. G. F. Sauer, both of which were warmly applauded.

Supper being over and the champagne beginning to flow freely, the mayor delivered an address of welcome to the guests. He referred to the benefits anticipated by our citizens and business men from the opening up of the new line to St. Louis, and said it was fitting that the event should be celebrated by the merchants and business men of the two cities. He welcomed the visitors, on behalf of the city, both as representing large and important commercial and railroad interests, and as gentlemen of intelligence and enterprise, from both of which facts the people of Omaha hoped to derive benefit and pleasure. The mayor then reviewed the resources and advantages of the State of Nebraska. Wheat, corn, cattle and hogs are Nebraska's great sources of wealth. They are worth more to-day than the far-famed gold and silver mines of California, Nevada or Colorado, and before many years will exceed the mineral production of the three combined. The new railroad runs through the richest portion of the state, and affords the superior advantage over most other lines. It will give new and valuable facilities for travel and transportation to the inhabitants of the territory through which it passes.

"Several months ago I predicted that the completion of the Missouri Pacific railway would solve the transfer problem, and that other roads would be compelled to make Omaha their terminus. The K. C. road, or rather the managers of the C., B. & Q., foreseeing the consequences liable to result from the completion of the Missouri Pacific, ordered the K. C. to run its trains into Omaha via Plattsmouth. This is only the beginning. The Wabash and every one of the Iowa roads will be compelled to run their passenger trains into Omaha, notwithstanding the illegal legislation of the state of Iowa. We will be content to allow the through freight to be transferred on the other side of the river, but the passenger transfer by right is ours, and we intend to have it. I remember not many months since, being one of a committee that waited upon Mr. E. C. Perkins to interview him in regard to bringing the rails of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy over the Plattsmouth bridge into Omaha, after quite a long discussion, he promised to lay the matter before the managers of the pool lines, but stated that there was but little if any ground for us to hope that any change would be made. I

inst. is at hand. I regret very much that I cannot be with you. Omaha has my best wishes, and its growth and prosperity will be very gratifying to me. (Signed) SIDNEY DILLON. NEW YORK, May 17.

Jan. E. Boyd, Mayor: I acknowledge receipt of your dispatch inviting me to be present at your meeting on Thursday night, and regret that my engagements are such that I cannot be with you. I congratulate you upon your new connection with St. Louis and the southwest, for which I predict as great a development as you have seen for the northwest since the completion of the Union Pacific. (Signed) G. M. DODGE. LINCOLN, Neb., May 18.

Hon. J. E. Boyd, Mayor: Owing to the pendency of the appropriation bill to pay the militia, which is one of the most important issues before the legislature, we are unable to avail ourselves of the courtesies of your city on the occasion of a banquet to-night; but we most heartily congratulate the people of Omaha and Nebraska upon the completion of the Missouri Pacific railway. We regret our inability to participate in the festivities. (Signed) CHUCH HOWE, W. J. BROATCH, W. A. PAXTON, J. G. MCSHANE. Speeches were also made by General Manager Kimball, of the Union Pacific; Mr. Thos. Booth, of St. Louis; Dr. Miller, and France Chandler, G. P. A., of the Missouri Pacific. A vote of thanks was tendered the ladies of Trinity for their success in presenting a fine supper and by the guests to the Mayor and citizens for their reception and banquet. The banquet closed at a very late hour and the visitors were driven to the depot where they remained in their cars over night. They left for home at noon yesterday.

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THE NEW NINTH. The Seductive Smiles of Numerous Candidate for Congressional Honors. Political Gyriations of a Penny-a-Liner. Correspondence of The Bee. MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., May 17.—The political bubble, that has hovered in mid air and penetrated with its seductive rays the utmost limits of the new Ninth district, has burst, and the roseate hues of the rainbow of promise, so beautifully displayed on its disc, has vanished to but more fully discover to the eyes of the voter the blackness of the designs of the instigators of the scheme. There are many candidates in the territory embraced in the Ninth district for congressional honors, two perhaps more prominently spoken of, one of which has been in the selfish clutch of envious political conspiracy, but to-day stands diethralled and before the people upon his own merits or demerits, a steed of uncertain step, having issued from the twilight shadows in the last congressional contest, and the inscription on his epitaph was supposed to have been written by the editor of The Nonpareil. Now at other poor deluded suppliant for political honors bows at the same shrine, standing at his post of duty as designated by his political father, like the immortal boy on the burning deck of his ambition waiting for the paternal call—his union will come that call— There will come a burst of thunder sound— The boy—oh! where will he be! Ask of The Nonpareil far and wide With his fragments will strew the sea. The declination of the candidacy of the aspirant from Mills county naturally calls forth a graceful tribute to that gentleman in the Saturday issue of The Nonpareil, as it undoubtedly "simplifies the canvass" in its own interest, which enables the people of the congressional district to see "a great light," without the eyes of a St. Paul, or the necessity of a journey to Damascus, and in this beautiful soliloquy it also makes mention of the fact that he and the unfortunate boy, of peanut fame, were "comrades on the field of battle," how unfortunate for the colonel of paporeal battles that in peace they are separated. These candidates in the field, as far as heard from, and the situation plainly indicates to the public mind that the uncertain condition of the political situation is caused by personal ambition and a secret burning of incense by the colonel to regale the nostrils of the gods of his own selfish desires, and is unworthy of the steel and armor of an honorable politician. In our next communication we will give you a more extended account of the situation, the details of which are in our possession, and are the result of our investigation. "YOUNG () REPUBLICAN."