

The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL-- One Year... \$10.00 Three Months... \$3.00 Six Months... 5.00 One Month... 1.00

CORRESPONDENCE--All communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of THE BEE.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER Editor.

PERSONS and papers have been called for by the grand jury. The Republican has no cause for its violent hysterics.

THE Union Pacific has gone out of politics, but John M. Thurston, Frank Walters and Colonel Hanlon still remain on the pay roll.

THE yellow fever is already abating in Pensacola, but the democratic fever for office holding shows symptoms of an alarming increase.

A NUMBER of Nebraska exchanges have suddenly discovered for the first time that Leran Clark was nominated by fraud and that Gere was defeated, because he was a monopoly candidate.

THE gap between the rich and the poor is daily growing wider as the railroad kings with unrestricted greed pocket an undue proportion of the earnings of the people.

BOB INGERSOLL'S text for this evening is "What shall we do to be saved?" Whether this conundrum was originally propounded by Dorsey, as secretary of the national republican committee, or chief of the Star route constabulary is a mystery more puzzling than some of the mistakes of Moses.

At the rate which the river and harbor fund is being used for the improvement of the Missouri river it will take about fifty years to pull up the snags between Sioux City and St. Louis and barges may be expected to run between Omaha and Kansas City by the end of the year 2,000 A. D.

SINCE the creation of the board of public works many defects have been found in the present city charter that should be remedied by the coming legislature.

THE head of the national garden sass bureau, whom our Val wants to elevate to a cabinet position, is ready to ship 50,000 volumes of his annual report on artificial farming among the constituents of favorite congressmen.

THE cheerful news comes from the national capital that the president proposes to devote a whole chapter to the urgent necessity of civil service reform in his forthcoming message to congress.

UNUSUALLY low canal and railroad rates have cut down river shipments during the past year, but statistics printed in a late number of Bradstreet's prove that the barges have at least held their own against the railroad competition.

NEBRASKA feels proud of her position in the front ranks of the anti-monopoly movement. The compliments of the national anti-monopoly league tendered through its secretary are appreciated by THE BEE and will no doubt be equally grateful to the sturdy anti-monopolists of this state who have bravely fought the good fight.

NEBRASKA has done well in the late campaign and she will keep on until the great problem of our day is forever settled. The "good men and true" praise of whom Mr. Nichols speaks so warmly will not relax their efforts until the relations between chartered transportation monopolies and their patrons are clearly defined by just national and state laws.

THE "good men and true" of Nebraska insist upon an equal distribution of the burdens of taxation upon all classes of property, they demand the abolition of arbitrary impositions that have been practiced upon shippers and localities by the railroads and they propose to resist every attempt of corporate monopoly to dominate in political affairs.

WE have often been asked what had become of Mr. Webster Snyder's magnificent market house on Jefferson square, and we have as often referred the conundrum to General Estabrook. That this city needs a market house very badly every intelligent person in this community must admit, but we

GRANT AND FITZ JOHN PORTER

The article published in the last North American Review from the pen of General Grant, under the title of "An Undeserved Stigma," a resume of which appears to-day in our columns, will command the widest attention. It does not relieve General Porter of the charges brought against him twenty years ago by John Pope. That was done, in the opinion of the best judges long since, by the publication of the facts in the case and by the decision of the Schofield court of inquiry. What General Grant's article does do, however, is to place those facts in such a clear light that no impartial reader can doubt for a moment that the most cruel injustice has been done to a brave and loyal soldier. The opinion gains additional weight from the fact that for years after the original court martial, General Grant was a strong believer in the guilt of Fitz John Porter, and refused when he possessed the power to use it for his relief.

FOR the past twenty years the editor of THE BEE has stoutly maintained the innocence of General Porter. An eye witness of the battle in which he was said to have betrayed his country, personally sending many of the telegraph messages which ordered the movement of troops and an attendant on the court martial that tried and convicted Fitz John Porter, his opportunities were good for forming an opinion upon the merits of the case. That opinion has never wavered. It has been fortified by every new development. Fitz John Porter was the scapegoat for the blunders of General Pope.

IT is General Grant's opinion, gained from a thorough study of the case, that not only is General Porter entirely innocent of the charges on which he was convicted, but that his manoeuvres on the day under discussion "did more for Pope's relief than if he had gone directly to that general's assistance." He makes a pathetic appeal to congress and the American people to take the only steps now possible to relieve a cruelly abused and gallant soldier from the undeserved stigma under which he has been so long suffering. General Grant's arguments will be read with great interest by thousands of old soldiers in Nebraska who have honestly believed in Fitz John Porter's guilt. It will open their eyes to the truth of history and to General Pope's malicious imbecility.

NEBRASKA CONGRATULATED

The following letter from Mr. Henry J. Nichols, secretary of the National Anti-Monopoly League explains itself.

HEADQUARTERS ANTI-MONOPOLY LEAGUE, New York, November 15, 1882.

DEAR SIR--We have the news from Nebraska. It makes a man feel proud to be an anti-monopolist when one realizes what your state has done for the cause. It was a magnificent day's work, gallantly performed in the face of tremendous odds, when the balance of power was won in the interest of the people on election day. We congratulate you on the great success, and recognize that to your efforts and the active support that THE BEE has given to the principles of anti-monopoly, a large share of the credit is due. That balance of power in your state legislature has a volume of meaning for us. It promises that Nebraska is in the front rank of the anti-monopoly issue, and her example will invite her sister states to join her in the great struggle of the rights of the many against the privileged few. It promises that the light of anti-monopoly principles are spreading and that the day is dawning when the people shall rule and corporate monopoly shall obey. I promise that Nebraska is to send the first anti-monopoly senator to the United States senate. It promises for the present that in your state none but just measures which recognize the rights of all the people can be incorporated into law.

Again congratulating you, and through you the good men and true who so faithfully stood by the principles of anti-monopoly in your state, I remain yours truly, HENRY NICHOLS, Sec'y.

NEBRASKA feels proud of her position in the front ranks of the anti-monopoly movement. The compliments of the national anti-monopoly league tendered through its secretary are appreciated by THE BEE and will no doubt be equally grateful to the sturdy anti-monopolists of this state who have bravely fought the good fight. Nebraska has done well in the late campaign and she will keep on until the great problem of our day is forever settled. The "good men and true" praise of whom Mr. Nichols speaks so warmly will not relax their efforts until the relations between chartered transportation monopolies and their patrons are clearly defined by just national and state laws.

THE "good men and true" of Nebraska insist upon an equal distribution of the burdens of taxation upon all classes of property, they demand the abolition of arbitrary impositions that have been practiced upon shippers and localities by the railroads and they propose to resist every attempt of corporate monopoly to dominate in political affairs. This was the key note of the late campaign in Nebraska, and this will be the key note of the Nebraska anti-monopolists in the coming legislature. In other words Nebraska feels its duty bound to protect herself against the aggression of corporate

monopoly, and in common with New York she proposes to sustain the right of the American people to govern themselves. Until these objects are achieved the anti-monopolists of Nebraska will remain in the harness.

THREE ISSUES

Reduced taxation, a practical reform of the civil service and sweeping but sound laws for the regulation of interstate commerce are the three issues which have been forced into prominence by the late election.

THE people of the United States are annually paying into the national treasury \$160,000,000 more than the government needs. Of the entire revenue returns, \$135,000,000 comes from the internal revenue and \$200,000,000 from customs duties, making a total of \$335,000,000 raised every year by the government for purposes of national revenue. But in point of fact the present tariff exacts from the people an amount estimated at \$500,000,000 every year, \$300,000,000 of which goes to protect manufacturers in the shape of exorbitant prices for their goods. When these figures are examined the cry of the people for a reduction of taxation can be appreciated and the reason why it has become an issue in politics becomes evident.

THE demand for reform in the civil service is no less emphatic. The country is sick of the factional fights among the bosses for the division of public plunder. It is disgusted that the offices of the government should be made the shuttlecock of contending politicians. The people have voiced their sentiments, and insist that measures shall at once be adopted to conduct our civil service on business principles. These principles, concisely stated, are honesty and competency in officials, permanency of tenure in office during a fixed time, and removal for cause only. Joined to this they demand that politics shall be taken out of the hands of a rapidly crystallizing, office holding aristocracy, and that those who recommend appointments shall be held to a strict accountability for their conduct. The public at large are less concerned about the measures taken to secure competent officials than they are that the officials shall be competent. And while many of them disagree with the English plan of competitive examinations for entrance into the civil service as unfitted for our American political system, they are prepared to endorse any scheme which will rid the country of the baronages and shysters who are paid by the people only to devote their time to thwarting the expression of the popular will.

THE issue of anti-monopoly is daily acquiring greater national prominence, because the inability of the states to deal with questions regarding the regulation of interstate commerce has become evident. Inequalities of rates, creating unjust discriminations between individuals of different states, gives to the corporations a function analogous to taxing arbitrarily and without control. It has created a power within the nation so great that it threatens sooner or later to dispute the fact with the United States authorities as to whether the railway or the governmental power is the greater. Added to this, the fact that the reckless system upon which railroads are organized and constructed is draining the productive capacity of our people, and diverting capital from the pockets of the many to the purses of the few, raises the problem into a question of the highest economical importance.

THESE are the issues which the party which succeeds at the next presidential election must be prepared to meet. They cannot be sneered down. Politicians may attempt to evade them, but evasion will react as seriously as it did on November 7th, when the republican party was so sharply rebuked, as much for their sins of omission as for those of commission. Whatever party shows the most sincere desire to solve these problems in accordance with the desire of the people will receive popular confidence and popular support.

THERE has been considerable solicitude manifested here as to the fate of Valentine in the Third district, as the reports have been conflicting. From the profound silence maintained by the Omaha Bee, and by information obtained from other sources, it certainly looks as though Valentine was safe. --One Opic.

ON the face of the returns Valentine has something less than eleven hundred majority in the Third district. The actual number of votes honestly cast will not probably be known until an investigation is made of the disgraceful means adopted to force E. K. Valentine upon the people of his district against their will. In the eyes of the Opic Valentine may be safe, but we very much mistake if the late candidate of the Nebraska monopolies is as certain of succeeding himself as some of his editorial echoes would have the people believe.

WE have often been asked what had become of Mr. Webster Snyder's magnificent market house on Jefferson square, and we have as often referred the conundrum to General Estabrook. That this city needs a market house very badly every intelligent person in this community must admit, but we

could get along very comfortably without a grand clock tower and without a city hall overhead. A solid and commodious market house can be built for from \$25,000 to \$80,000, and such a building located on Jefferson Square or some central locality should be built by the city early next spring. If the city cannot raise the money let the property owners who expect to realize on the advance of their lots raise a bonus, and there will be no trouble in organizing a company to build the market house under a limited lease and proper restrictions.

A SERMON FOR THE YOUTH.

At the Baptist church, yesterday morning, the services held were principally for the children. After the voluntary by the choir, Rev. J. W. Harris led the congregation in prayer. The Sabbath school collection of hymns was used instead of the regular church collection, the school and congregation singing "Always Cheerful" in an earnest manner. The superintendent read for the morning lesson one of the last scenes in Christ's life, and led the congregation in prayer, after which the hymn, "Happy Songs," was sung by the congregation, and a solo was very prettily sung by the soprano of the choir.

As the pastor arose to address the congregation, and more especially the children and youths of the congregation, he said he felt as the man did who, when he came in the presence of the young at one time, bowed with profound respect to those before him. When he was afterwards asked why he did it, he said, "I do not know what positions these youths may hold in the future."

ON THEIR SHOULDERS must rest, in due time, the burdens of our moral and political institutions. Among the mountains of Germany, attending the school in company with a boy who in a few years stood at the head of the Reformation--Martin Luther. On our shores we see one who may not have had the respect he otherwise would have had if his companions had known that in the future he would be the famous Joseph Clark. As the seed which happily dropped in the crevice of an old oak and became a tree of beautiful foliage, thus we desire to plant in the hearts of these youth here to-day some seed which will in future years be an ornament to themselves and a blessing to others.

A MEMORABLE SCENE I have taken as a subject to-day, one of the last scenes in Christ's life, and it is a scene of punishment though not deserved. We see here that Christ was scourged. With what! With pieces of leather having attached to the end small balls of metal. And sometimes when the executioner would whip the victim he would cut pieces of flesh out of the body with these round balls of metal.

They hated Christ because he was a Jew. They put a purple robe upon him and a crown of those large long thorns which grew in Palestine to mock him because of his assertion that he was the King of the Jews.

AS boys are anxious to see everything that is exciting, there must have been many with the crowd and assisting the victorious party. The widow of Nain was filled with gladness, the two sisters, Martha and Mary, knew not how to express their joy because of Christ's power to raise from the dead, and the multitude who had been healed by Him could not have been in sympathy with this cruel treatment, yet they had not the power to defend him. As this was the usual way of punishment, two thieves were crucified, at the same time, and they truly suffered much physical pain, but it was not the physical pain that wore out the frame of Jesus so soon that it was not necessary to break His legs, as the soldiers did to the other two who were crucified; it was the infinite weight of the sin of humanity--your sins and my sins. All to-day, have their crosses--every boy and girl is included. Every father's or mother's command, whenever it is not consistent with the will of the boy or girl, is

A CROSS to bear. Young men may talk on any popular topic of the day before those with whom they may associate, but they do not speak in praise of Jesus for fear of letting it be known that they are Christians. How difficult it is for older people sometimes to witness for Christ; it is difficult to cause some ladies to testify for Christ in the prayer meeting, but they can speak fluently and with earnestness on

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION; they have a power of imagination and a facility for description when all is going. But how exceedingly light are our crosses compared with the punishment of the most horrible nature the people were often compelled to pass through because of their unwillingness to forsake and be untrue to the love of Christ. A significant point in this scene was, Christ wanted to die.

A SOLER MAN. Sometimes men take something which causes the sidewalk to be too narrow for them, and it deadens their sensibilities, and it was customary to give to those who were crucified a mixture which would deaden the susceptibility to pain and thereby cause death to be less painful. But Christ preferred his full sense of reason to the last.

POCKET EDITION GAMBLING. Boys some times will gamble after a "pocket edition" fashion, with tops and pennies, and here we see the men casting lots for the garment of Christ. What did Christ die for? He died for you and for me. In the time of Socrates, one way of punishment was by giving to the person whom they would kill them in a few moments. Thus to illustrate it will suppose a family of five young men, one of whom is true to the laws of morality and his Maker, but the rest are in prison waiting for the day to receive them.

says, "I will drink the poison if you will clear my brothers," and Governor Nance answers, "If you drink every cup they will be freed." And when the day comes the sacrificing brother snatches each cup in its turn and drinks the contents and falls dead. This is what Christ has done for all. Jesus, who by the grace of God should taste death for every man.

HOW SHOULD WE TREAT CHRIST? Suppose we take a vessel at New York and sail to sea, and at sea we notice a ship coming, on which there is a flag of questionable character. It is a pirate ship and overtakes us and binds us in chains to be their slaves. But (pardon me for using the name) Mr. Seaman, our superintendent, sends word to this pirate vessel that he will give all the money he has if they will release me and let me come to Omaha, because I am a minister and should preach. But the captain says "No!" Then Mr. Seaman offers himself if that will permit me to return, and that offer they accept.

MR. SEAMAN IS THEN BOUND IN CHAINS and I am released. Returning home I say not a word of the vessel that he will give all the money he has if they will release me and let me come to Omaha, because I am a minister and should preach. But the captain says "No!" Then Mr. Seaman offers himself if that will permit me to return, and that offer they accept.

"Ashamed of Jesus, And I say I have no sin to wash away." The time to accept of Christ is when you know whether you love your father and mother. I was nine years of age when I gave my heart to him.

THE PLACE TO WORK. There are some who are will to do something for Christ, and in the Sabbath school there is room for work. The superintendent then addressed the congregation and referred to the Sabbath school as a place of work and the great responsibility resting on the Christian because of the immortality of the soul--its punishment or reward.

"YOUR POWER." At the Presbyterian church last evening Rev. W. H. Horba delivered his lecture on the above subject, Judges 16: 2-3. "I have chosen as an illustration of the young man's power the case of Samson, with whom, as the most powerful of men, we have from childhood been familiar. And as a particular scene from which we may learn much, I have taken his exploit of carrying away the gates of Gaza. And the question for us is: How may we tear away the gates of darkness and superstition and advance to a true and substantial success? What is our power? Is it knowledge or ignorance? Is it money or fame? Is it the truth or the wrong? Mere intellectual knowledge is not power. A man may be highly cultured, and yet

A GREAT VILLAIN. Lord Bacon himself, to whom the maxim "Knowledge is power," has erroneously been attributed, was "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." A man may be able to tear away the gates of mystery in science and yet may be powerless to govern himself. Mere intellectual culture, then, is not power. It may lead to it, it may be a part of it, but it is not its essence.

KNOWLEDGE OF SIN IS NOT POWER. Many a young man thinks it is. He says: "I will do me no harm to see the world. In fact, I must show the forces of evil to be able to come at them. But you will see enough on the streets without plunging into the hidden and secret strongholds of sin. You cannot touch pitch without being defiled. You cannot take fire into your bosom without being burned. To be truly innocent you must know as little as possible of sin. Pray hourly to your God. Lead me not into temptation. KNOWLEDGE OF SECRETS IS NOT POWER. I would advise you to make yourself useful and indispensable to your employer. But do not imagine you will gain true power by prying into the business or family secrets either of himself or others. There is an Italian proverb to the effect that a man may water the brambles, but in so doing he only invigorates the prick of the thorns, the meaning of which is that a man may nourish ignoble schemes only to find that he has been adding to his own punishment.

KNOWLEDGE OF TRICKS AND EVIL DEVICES is not power. There is no short method to become rich that will win in the end. You must be virtuous and industrious in order to succeed. WHAT, THEN, IS POWER? It is a knowledge of the right; a firm persuasion of gospel truth, a love of Christ and a desire to do his will. This will give you power in this world and glory in the next.

"Add deeds to thy knowledge, and faith," Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love. By love to come called charity; the soul Of all the rest. Then will thou not be loth To leave this paradise, but shall possess A paradise within thee, happier far.

Telegraph Troubles. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, November 20.--At an early hour this morning the night manager of the Western Union telegraph office stated that their wires were again seriously affected by the aurora borealis and that the duplex and quadruplex system of working their wires had to be abandoned on many of their eastern circuits. The trouble seems to be general.

BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE Tuesday and Wednesday Even'g. NOVEMBER 21 AND 22. Engagement and positive Appearance of the Charming Comedienne

Miss Julia A. Hunt, SUPPORTED BY MR. ARTHUR H. FORREST, Late Leading support of Mr. Lantry in London and through Eng ana. AND HER OWN SUPERB Dramatic Company.

Presenting in all its original completeness, Sidney R. Bennett's Brilliant Comedy Drama OR ANOTHER'S FAULT. Making the representation identical with the late successful run at Abbey's Park Theatre, New York. Reserved seats on sale Monday morning. 8-10

OMAHA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. Roasters and Grinders of Coffees and Spices. Manufacturers of IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER! Clark's Double Extracts of BLUEING, INKS, ETC. H. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, 1403 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

LEE, FRIED & CO. WHOLESALE HARDWARE, 1108 and 1110 Harney St., OMAHA, NEB.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO Growers of Live Stock and Others. WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR Ground Oil Cake. It is the best and cheapest food for stock of any kind. One pound is equal to three pounds of corn. Stock fed with Ground Oil Cake in the fall and winter, instead of running down, will increase in weight and be in good marketable condition in the spring. Dairymen as well as others who use it can testify to its merits. Try it and judge for yourselves. Price \$25.00 per ton; no charge for sacks. Address WOODMAN LINSSEED OIL CO., Omaha, Neb.

L. C. HUNTINGTON & SON, DEALERS IN HIDES, FURS, WOOL, PELTS & TALLOW 204 North Sixteenth St., OMAHA, NEB.

METCALF & BRO. 1005 Farnam St., Omaha. METCALF & BRO. IMPORTERS JOBBERS OF YEAS OMAHA, NEB.

M. Hellman & Co. WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 1301 and 1803 Farnam St. Cor. 13th OMAHA, NEB.

HIMEBAUGH, MERRIAM & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Dealers in BARTLEY OATS, WHEAT, SUPERFINE, &c. Mills Supplied With Choice Varieties of Milling Wheat. Western Trade (Supplied with Oats and Corn at Lowest Quotations, with prompt shipments. Write for prices.

GATE CITY PLAINING MILLS. MANUFACTURERS OF Carpenter's Materials, ALSO SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, STAIRS, Stair Railings, Balusters, Window and Door Frames, Etc. First-class facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of Mouldings, Plasting and finishing specialties. Orders from the country will be promptly executed. Address communications A. MOYER, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868. D. H. McDANELD & CO., HIDES, TALLOW, GREASE, PELTS, WOOL AND FURS, 204 North 16th St., Masonic Block. Main House, 46, 48 and 52 Dearborn avenue, Chicago. Refer by permission to Hide and Leather National Bank, Chicago.