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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE citizens' movement has failed in New York. The stalwart spoils hunters refused to come to terms.

IT is generally understood that the printing of Mr. Wm. S. Holman's portrait is a shrewd attempt to kill him off as a presidential candidate.

As a lawyer, a judge, a man and a citizen, James W. Savage has nothing in his record of which he need be ashamed, and much of which he may justly be proud.

JUDGE SAVAGE will poll his old time majority in Douglas county in spite of the malicious slanders of small bore pettifoggers and the fire in the rear by railroad democrats.

EVERY railroad attorney and Monopoly henchman in the State is opposing Judge Savage's election while orders from headquarters all favor the candidacy of Mr. Reese.

MR. REESE depends for an election to the Supreme bench upon his nomination by the Republican party. James W. Savage has twenty-five years' experience as a lawyer and seven as a Judge in Nebraska as qualifications for the successorship to Geo. B. Lake.

Two typographical errors appeared in our tabular statement of cases reversed and affirmed by the Supreme Court during the past seven years. They do not, however, affect Judge Savage's percentage of affirmances which is the largest of any District Judge in the State.

EVERY manufacturing monopoly is working tooth and nail for Sam Randall's election to the Speakership, but the average voter who cannot understand why this government should roll up a surplus from taxation of a hundred and thirty millions a year is in favor of tax reduction and Carlisle's candidacy.

THE civil rights act, in the form in which it passed Congress, was the handiwork of Benjamin F. Butler. The original measure, introduced in the Senate by Charles Sumner, was of a character so far in advance of constitutional warrant that it was entirely recast by the committee to which it was referred.

THE increase in the enrollment and attendance of our schools during the past year is most gratifying. It shows an improved management and evidences the growth of our population. During 1881-2 the enrollment of scholars was 4550. In 1882-3 this had increased to 5308. The attendance during the same period increased from 2901 to 3510.

GENERAL PAUL VANDERVOORT has given up the fight. Mr. Gresham positively refused to resign and as positively refused to restore him to the position which he had so shamefully neglected to fill. Mr. Vandervoort will go into business in Washington. It is safe to say that he will not take a vacation of 300 days out of the 365.

COURT MARTIAL sentences are weeding the army and navy of some flagrant cases of bad behavior; but the real dry rot which is sapping the discipline and morale of both branches of the service is the sway of personal and family influence in securing coveted appointments. Our military service is eaten up with these demoralizing influences, which spread a net of intrigue over the progress of every able and rising young officer.

SECRETARY TELLER is standing firm against all the efforts of the attorneys of the Southern Pacific railroad and refuses to refer the question of the Texas Pacific land grant to attorney General Brewster for his decision. When Congress meets, its first duty will be to declare the forfeiture of forfeited land grants and its second to compel land grant roads to take out patents on their unpatented lands. In both of these cases we have reason to believe that Senator Van Wyck will render valuable service to the people of the country.

THERE has been a drop in the prices of nearly all stocks during the last week, such as might have precipitated a panic similar to that of 1873 if the country had been in the same financial condition now as then. Fortunately, the agitation of stock is unable to affect the solid prosperity of the country on its present basis, and, therefore, no panic need be feared. Nevertheless, timid persons who do not understand the purely manipulated character of the stock market in such a downfall as the present may be deterred from making investments in good dividend-paying stocks under the mistaken belief that in some mysterious way the business of the country is affected by the price of stocks. As a matter of fact, the paying corporations show in nearly every instance an increased business. But whatever may be the future of stocks, there is nothing to be apprehended in general business circles.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

The Republican county convention has done better than might have been expected. They have made a fair ticket, though some men are on it that we cannot support.

Mr. H. T. Leavitt, the nominee for county clerk has been the deputy in the office for six years and is well known as a faithful and efficient official. His nomination is a promotion in the line of civil service reform and we can cordially recommend him to the voters of Douglas county.

Mr. Rush, who was renominated by acclamation for County Treasurer, has served his first term to the satisfaction of all, and therefore is very properly endorsed for re-election.

Judge Chadwick's renomination is also a fitting recognition of faithful service in the office of County Judge.

Sheriff Miller may in some respects have done well in his position but his course two years ago leaves him open to grave censure.

While Mr. Bruner is a competent man for the superintendency of schools, it is to be regretted that Mr. Points was not nominated. The office is not one which should be hawked about among politicians.

Mr. Corliss is nominated for a third term. He has had six years experience as county commissioner, but it is questionable whether in that office it is not better to have rotation.

Wm. F. Heins, the nominee for clerk of the district court, is a popular young man who is well known in this city and county, having filled for two terms the responsible office of county treasurer.

The city editor of this paper has been complimented with the lucrative and highly honorable nomination for coroner, which he will fill with due impartiality.

If the Democrats nominate as good a ticket throughout, the independents cannot go very far wrong in making their choice.

OUR REAL GREATNESS.

The Chief Justice of England is at present an honored visitor to this country. Americans have learned to admire Lord Coleridge not more as the able commentator on his distinguished uncle than as the liberal and broad minded representative of a judicial system from which we have received our laws. Few speakers in England are as polished orators as the Chief Justice, and every address and response which he has made since his arrival on our shores has redounded at once to his honesty, his culture and his breadth of thought.

Perhaps the best speech made by Chief Justice Coleridge was that delivered at the Academy of Music in New York. It was gracefully and eloquently spoken. It abounded with ideas But what made it great was its thorough honesty. He spoke as an Englishman. He told the truth as he saw it without apology or emasculation. And he showed a rare comprehension of the essential facts of the situation he was obliged to face. He had the courage to say emphatically that he sympathized more with John Bright that with Gladstone, and to confess that in a nation ruled by aristocrats and titled nobodies he is a Radical. That is something.

The best thing in Chief Justice Coleridge's speech, however, was what he said on the greatness of this country. The question he had been repeatedly asked was if he was not surprised at the greatness of this country. But he was not affected by its bigness. It is not so big as Africa or Russia. Nor was he particularly impressed with our millionaires; indeed, he seemed to regard them as a rather mean and measly set in comparison with those of Europe. But he was profoundly impressed with the character and condition of the great middle class here. He had seen among them men who would do credit to any capital in the world. He had seen tens of thousands of houses owned by the men who lived in them. He had learned that the farms of the country were owned for the most part by the men who till them. This condition of things, which shows the general contentment and prosperity of the people, constitutes the chief attraction of the country. These people, who make their own laws, fight their own battles, insure liberty to all men and justice with it, and welcome strangers from the rest of the world to come among them and share their advantages, constitute the true greatness of the country.

This is the simple, square, downright truth of the matter. If there were to be a World's fair to-morrow for the exhibition of the most characteristic feature of each nation, America would make a contemptible show in commerce, in trade, in manufactures, in the arts, in economics, in culture, in manners; its millionaires are the laughing stock of the old world. But the great body of our people, from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande and the Golden Gate, the common people of the country, who work with their own hands and own their own homes, and are steadily improving in circumstances and intelligence and character, have no equal on the globe. They constitute the glory of America. They are the heart and conscience and hope of the Republic.

When Chief Justice Coleridge goes back to England it will be well for him to remember this New York speech and repeat its most important and thrilling sentiment there. Let him tell the men who are crushing the life out of Ireland that in this country the sons and grandsons of the Irish peasants they are starving and hunting down and driving out, expatriated to America, are contented, prosperous, influential citizens, some of whom are filling posts of responsibility and honor. Let him tell the land-owning barons of England who treat their peasantry as bad as the Irish, from cattle, that in America millions of people of the same stock are prosperous, enterprising and happy, building cities, railroads, colleges and museums of art. The magic of liberty, the educative power of free institutions, has transformed the pauper of three generations ago into the peer of princes. And what liberty and democracy have done in America they would do in England and Ireland as well.

THEN AND NOW.

One year ago Judge Savage was earnestly pressed to accept the Chancellorship of the University at Lincoln. The suggestion of his name called forth generous commendations from the State press irrespective of party. As a graduate of Harvard, a lawyer of established reputation, a Judge universally esteemed in his district, a scholar of high attainments and ripe culture, a gentleman in all that the name implies, the choice of James W. Savage seemed especially fitting and appropriate.

Among the papers which joined in the chorus of praise was the Omaha *Republican*, then under the same editorial management as now. On September 24th, 1882, the following leader appeared in its columns:

JUDGE SAVAGE FOR CHANCELLOR.

We had information, early in the week, that the Regents were favorably considering the name of Judge James W. Savage, of Omaha, for the Chancellorship of the Nebraska State University. We did not comment on the matter at the time, not because the intelligence was not in the highest degree grateful, but because it seemed best to be able to state a fact accomplished of so great moment. But the *Republican* would not be behind its local contemporaries in commendation of what it heartily agrees with them in regarding as the eminently fitting and desirable thing to be done, and we hasten to add our endorsement to that of our city contemporaries. The desirability of calling some citizen of the state to that high and exacting educational trust has often been urged in these columns, in times past; and had we supposed Judge Savage to be among the possibilities, so far as his own choice is concerned, there is no name in the state that would have so naturally presented itself. The name of James W. Savage is no stranger to these columns; few, indeed, are the public men from and of whom readers of the *Republican* have more frequently heard on topics of patriotism, learning, literature and art, and from no citizen of the State have they heard words more finished, graceful and wise. Judge Savage is, beyond doubt, the best and highest example among the men of this young commonwealth of the preservation of the spirit, traditions and habits of scholarship and culture amid all the exactions of professional and social life, and not only in literature but in the sciences, has he kept abreast of the highest attainments and the best progress of the day. His personal and social character, too—and, equally, that of his accomplished wife—pre-eminently fit him to preside over an institution like the university, and to be the "guide, philosopher and friend" of the earnest young men and women of the state in learning, morals and manners. By administrative ability, too, he is not less singularly adapted to this work. For these few, among a great many reasons which we might give, we should regard the calling of Judge Savage to the chancellorship as an event singularly auspicious of a great and useful near future for our state university.

Then Judge Savage was not a candidate for the Supreme bench against a small-bore attorney on the Republican ticket, and nothing was too lauditory for the Omaha *Republican* to say concerning him. Now he is candidate with the best of prospects for election over the nominee of the Republican party, and the Omaha *Republican* suddenly discovers that he has neither learning nor ability, and that he is in every way unfit for the office Honest citizens will draw their own conclusions from the remarkable flop on the part of the Union Pacific organ.

THE scale on which the Government of the United States has disbursed the public funds in paymen of pensions since the civil war is scarcely less impressive than that on which it has reduced the public debt. According to the report of the commissioner for the last fiscal year more than $620,000,000 has been disbursed for this purpose, the recipients numbering over half a million persons. The amount paid last year was over $60,000,000, much of which was in satisfaction of claims for arrears, but the present annual value of pensions paid is more than $22,000,000. Although it is nearly twenty years since the cruel war was over, the number of pensioners is still increasing.

LIEUTENANT GARLINGTON, of the Proteus, has made his official report, which not only shows that Cap. Pike accurately described the crew of the Proteus when he said they were "the worst scoundrels he had ever seen," but also indicates that the Captain himself was an ignorant and careless navigator, As to his instructions, Lieut. Garlington declares that he received none except those originally given to him, and Gen. Hazen says that the Lieutenant does not deserve censure for any alleged disobedience of orders.

THE trustees of the Warren Memorial fund have purchased a handsome villa at Newport for Mrs. Warren, widow of the late General G. K. Warren, U. S. A., on whose behalf an effort was made a year ago by admirers and friends. It will be grateful news to these who contributed to the testimonial for the widow of one of the bravest of American generals, to know that she will be sheltered from want in her declining days.

Rough on Reese.

Omaha Watchman.

It is certainly a disgrace to the Republican party in Nebraska to set up such a miserable nonentity as M. B. Reese, of Wahoo, as a candidate for Supreme Judge. We have known Reese since he struck the state; and he was and is a miserable, ignorant, pettifogging shyster. owed us for job work, stationery, advertising, &c., $27.87, and he owes us still. We look on him, as we always did, as a dead beat of the first water. If elected to the Supreme judgship he will work it for all it is worth. In every respect Reese is eminently unfit for that position, or any other position of honor or trust. We can certify to his inability, his lack of honor and honesty. He may get there—rascals generally do when railroads want pliant tools.

Grants to Pacific Railroads.

San Francisco Chronicle.

At the low average of $2 an acre for its land grant the subsidy of the Northern Pacific amounts to $96,000,000. The loans and lands given to the Central and Union Pacific are equal to $120,000,000. If the Southern Pacific gets the remainder of the Texas Pacific land grant —16,000,000 acres, plus its original 5,000,000 in this State, making 21,000,000 acres in all—its subsidy cannot be rated at less than $63,000,000. The grant to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe was but for 3,050,000 acres. It has sold 990,000 acres at the average of $6 per acre, which, applied so the whole grant, makes up a total subsidy in full gift of $18,348,000. The grand total of subsidy to the four roads aggregates $297,348,000, and we honestly believe they will realize from their land grants alone not less than $100,000,000 All of this Congress took from the people on the theory that the roads would benefit the people to a greater extent than the value of the gifts to the corporations, The argument rang through the committee-rooms, both houses of the national Legislature and the press of the whole country, that these gifts were not only to enable the companies to make the roads, but that they would also enable them to charge as low, if not lower, rates on transportation than any unsubsidized corporations. Now, what do we see! All of them combining on the most extortionate rates charged by any railways in the world, and the very object for which the subsidy was given, namely, the rapid development of the country and settlement of the Pacific coast, frustrated because of the neglect of Congress and the swinish greed and narrow mindedness of the corporations. We say the neglect of Congress, because every grant contains the proviso that the grantor shall at any time have power to alter, amend or repeal the grant, and this carries the power to regulate the rates of transportation if the Constitution itself did not, as it surely does in authorizing Congress to regulate commerce between the States and among the Indian tribes. We warn this incoming Congress that the people of this coast are deeply angered over this long-continued neglect after so many years of fruitless effort and earnest agitation. They are beginning to say of the American Legislature as Jugurtha said of the corrupt Roman Senate, "There is an institution for sale!" The grave business of the session is not the tariff, but this business, and if it fails again, as it has so often heretofore, the failure will be regarded all over the country as a proof that there is radical wrong and rottenness in the lawmaking branch of the Government.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Juniata shipped 300 cars of grain last month.

Furnas county boasts of a beet weighing 37 pounds.

The Missouri Pacific roundhouse at Weeping Water looms up.

Fairmont has the grandest church edifice that can be found in Fillmore county.

Fairmont has the only creamery and cheese factory to be found in Fillmore county.

Richard Daily, of Adams county, has gathered 500 bushels of Early Rose potatoes from one acre.

A gentleman from Indiana proposes to start a woolen mill in Norfolk provided $10,000 is subscribed to a stock company.

From the passage of the homestead act, May 30, 1862, to June 30, 1883, the total number of homesteads taken in Nebraska, were 66,011.

The tax levy, in Gage county for 1882 and 1883, was fifteen mills. This is all the law allows and no tax-payer can be compelled to pay more.

The city authorities of Lincoln and Contractor Lanham have agreed upon the terms of the contract for digging the big well to supply the city with water.

Merrick county had a shooting sensation Sunday before last, in which F. M. Quick was severely injured by two pistol shots from James Conway's persuader.

At Valentine, a few nights since, Sheriff Keyes shot and killed a cowboy named Estes. Keyes was formerly a cowboy himself, and is under arrest for the shooting.

The Plattsmouth Journal says that Mrs. John Polin has made affidavit that Metteer has had criminal intercourse with her, and that he did all in his power to incense her against her husband.

Nellie Swanson, the poor Swede girl who has been incarcerated in the Plattsmouth jail for some weeks charged with infanticide was set free by the grand jury, which has just been in session in Cass county.

P. S. Eustis, general ticket agent of the B. & M. railroad, his brother, C. G. Eustis, and J. R. Griffitts, have purchased a tract of land about ten miles north of Red Cloud, containing 1,000 acres, which they intend developing into a first-class stock farm.

The farmers up the Cedar valley, Nance county, are delighted at the way small grain is turning out. The yield of wheat runs from 21 to 26 bushels per acre, and will doubtless average all of 26—which is no better than other sections of the county report.

The Democrat warns the people of Lincoln of the insufficiency of fire protection. The business centers are but poorly protected, and the finest residence streets are wholly without protection. The city possesses two first-class fire-engines, and has two well-organized and disciplined fire companies, but their sphere of action is confined to a very small portion of the city from lack of water supply.

A Mistaken Able Editor.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Singular as it may seem, the able editor is occasionally mistaken. We can tell by our own experience that this is so. A few weeks ago we thought Pendleton and Hoadly were knifed and put away on the high shelves in the morgue of presidential candidates to become cool, that they might not be in that way moist and unpleasant. And now, while Hoadly is not in health and strength physically, he is in good form politically, and Pendleton goes about apparently resolved to be happy while he may; and he has one or two surprising advantages. He was at pains all summer not to offend anybody. When he was reviled he did not resent it. When he was slandered he did not open his head. When the unpleasant facts were flying about like cats and brickbats in a riot he behaved with Christian statesmanship. There is no telling what may happen to Pendleton if the democracy are going to have things their own way.

Stage-Struck.

A New York special to The Cincinnati Enquirer says: James E. Voorhees, son of Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, has occupied apartments in the house of a physician on East Twentieth street for several weeks. Much of his time was spent with his wife and little girl. He was fond of the theater, and delighted in reading passages from Shakspeare and Bulwer. He frequently said to the people at the house that it was his ambition to become a dramatic author.

On Wednesday Mr. Voorhees manifested intense nervous excitement. He had paced the floor of his parlor the night preceding without cessation. In the afternoon he summoned the negro boy who answers the doctor's bell, and when the boy appeared he cried: "I will kill everybody who opposes the production of my plays." Then it is said he put a revolver to the boy's head. The pistol was not loaded. Meeting the physician shortly after, Mr. Voorhees apologized for his violent conduct, and explained that worry about financial matters was the cause of it. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Voorhees was removed to the New York hospital, where he is under Dr. W. A. Hammond's care. Mrs. Voorhess and her little child spent to-day at the hospital. Young Voorhees was a member of an amateur dramatic society in Indianapolis where he formerly resided, and he frequently appeared in ambitious characters. An Indianapolis gentleman said to-night: "A few years ago I saw Voorhees attempt to play Hamlet. At the end of the first scene with the Ghost, where Hamlet says, 'Go on, I'll follow thee,' he departed from the usual business of going off after the specter with drawn sword, throwing himself flat on the stage instead, laughing loudly, and jabbing his dagger into the boards. The gravity of the house was upset. When questioned afterward as to the reason for his grotesque performance, Mr. Voorhees said it accorded with his conception of the role, reached after much careful study."

The First Canal-Boat.

Cor. Philadelphia Times.

The first canal-boat west of the Alleghenies was built at the town of Warren, now Apolio, seven miles above Leechburg, Pa. It was the first boat launched on the western division of the Pennsylvania canal, and was named after Gen. Abner Laycock, one of the first canal commissioners. The Laycock was a passenger packet, finished and furnished in the style of the western river steamboats of those days, and made a number of pleasure trips between Warren and Leechburg on the Leechburg pool before the water was let into the canal at Leechburg. The Laycock's first captain was Benjamin E. Betts, and her first helmsman was your humble correspondent. When the water was let into the canal from the Leechburg pool, which pool fed the canal to Pittsburgh, a distance of thirty-five miles, the Laycock was the first boat that essayed to pass the rubicon. It was a gala day on which she arrived at Freeport, the first town below Leechburg on the line of the canal. Her advent had been heralded far and near, and matron and sire, lass and lad, flocked into town to see the sight, the like of which they might never see again. On the arrival of the boat at Freeport the town was found in full holiday dress. Flags were waving and drums were beating in honor of the occasion. A great dinner was given and eloquent speeches were made. At night the town was illuminated and a great ball was given at the principal hotel. The laying of the Atlantic cable and the driving of the golden spikes on the Pacific railroads were matters of much less public interest in their day than the arrival of a canal boat in a small village at that day, and I question much whether the importance in point of public interest or public convenience was any greater in the latter than in the former. Owing to breaks and leaks in the new-made canal the Laycock was several weeks in making her trip to Pittsburgh. On her arrival at Pittsburgh and all the towns on the way there were great ovations and rejoicings, the people all along the line of the canal feeling as if a new era was dawning upon them.

One of Lincoln's Stories.

Secretary Lincoln has enough of his father's nature to enable him to make good stories and to tell them well. When he was in Chicago with Arthur he, with a number of other gentlemen, was enjoying an after-dinner chat, when he told this story illustrative of the craze in Chicago for entering the plea of self-defense: Three men quarreled in a room above a saloon, when one of them fell dead from heart disease. The others were fearful that they would be charged with murder, so one went to the saloon and enticed the bartender out, while the other carried the corpse down and placed it in a chair with its head on a table as if sleeping off a drunk. When the bartender returned the two men took a drink, saying the drunken man in the chair would pay for it, and went away. The bartender soon shook his customer and demanded his pay. The corpse fell over on the floor, and as the bartender stood trembling with fear, the two men returned with an officer. The bartender, anticipating his arrest, quickly said, "He struck me first."

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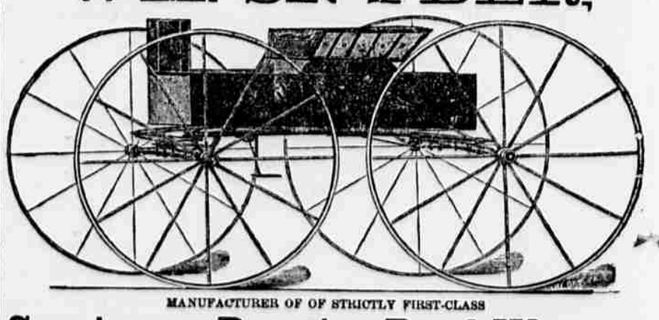

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