NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Teachers.

Notice is hereby given that I will examine all persons who may desire to offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the public schools of this county, at Red Cloud on the third Saturday of each month.

Special examinations will be held on the Friday preceeding the 3d Saturday of each month.

The standing desired for 2d and 3d grade certificates is the same—no grade below 70 per cent., average 80 per cent; for first grade certificate—no grade below 80 per cent., average 90 per cent. in all branches required by law.

D. M. HUNTER, County Supt.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

Difference of Opinion as to What It Really Means.

What appears to be much needed just now at the opening of the presidential campaign is an intellectual bureau that shall be able to explain what is democracy. The democratic leaders themselves seem to be in a state of confusion. The country knows where Mr. Cleveland stands, but Mr. Cleveland is one kind of democrat and the democratic party is mostly another kind. There is one feature in the life and character of the ex-president that men of all parties have respect for, namely his manly and independent adherence to his political convictions regardless of the effect upon his political fortunes. If not always right, he is always courageous. Though virtually repudiated by the election of Crisp as speaker over Mills, Mr. Cleveland appeals from the decision of his party in the house to his party outside the house, and boldly flings out the gage of battle to the triumphant faction of his party.

In a speech at the New York Jackson banquet, January 8, Mr. Cleveland plainly serves notice on the Hill-Gorman-Crisp combination that the democratic party must stand by the platform of 1888; that it will tolerate "no shifty schemes and insincere professions;" that it is in "no mood for political maneuvering," and "will not waste time in studying conundrums, guessing riddles, or trying to interpret doubtful phrases." This indicates that the Cleveland forces are prepared to lock horns with the Hill crowd in congress, and if the astute Mr. Springer attempts to push through a moderate tariff bill he will encounter opposition in his own party with a bill for the sweeping repeal of the McKinley tariff, involving a contest strictly between the Hill and Cleveland factions, which the republicans would regard with great complacency, because it would inevitably kill off both candidates and disintegrate the democratic party.

Again the silver question, like the tariff issue, is to the democratic party a two-edged sword. Mr. Springer, with his usual adroitness, proposes to sheathe it until the presidential war is over. Mr. Cleveland, with characteristic boldness, is willing to draw it now. Mr. Hill recommends the repeal of the silver act of 1890, without affirmative action until after the presidential struggle. It will be seen that the Hill-Springer policy is to "palter with us in a double sense," wriggling and shifting to evade a discussion of the currency question so that the democratic position shall not be defined until the presidential battle has been fought and the hazard is passed. With such irreconcilable differences prevailing among the party leaders both in and out of congress, each claiming to preach pure and unadulterated democracy, what sort of discipline should be expected among the rank and file? Who shall decide what is democracy? Does it mean a party afraid of its principles? It would seem so, unless the free-trade issue is pushed to the front. Does it mean that the free-silver fanatics have struck their flag and surrendered to the "gold bugs," and that, so far from treating the coinage question as paramount, they will lay it over till the second session of the present congress to prevent the fatal embarrassement of party division in 1892?

Not if Mr. Cleveland and his mugwumpian phalanx can prevent it. The Boston Reform club, which was the nucleus of the republican bolt that elected Cleveland president, and which has been comatose since 1884, has just been resuscitated and rechristened as the Columbian party. It demands, essentially, that the democratic party shall accept Mr. Cleveland as a presidential candidate on a platform of his construction, which means free trade and honest money. If the democratic party refuses to do this, then, to quote the words of a Columbian orator: "We shall inflict defeat upon it in the next election." This is an ominous declaration. If the democratic congress is wise it will promptly swear allegiance to Grover Cleveland, then march to the rear of the column and fall in behind the Columbian party.—Chicago Graphic.

SPRINGER ON THE TARIFF.

"Grumble About It, and Let It Severely Alone."

Mr. Springer's idea of "How to Attack the Tariff" may be condensed into this—"grumble about it, and let it alone." His labored article in the North American Review amounts to neither more nor less than this.

It is true that Mr. Springer proposes to repeal the duties levied on raw wool. But this is not attacking the tariff. Seven hundred and sixty-one articles are mentioned specifically in the tariff bill of 1890. The amount of duty on each, or its freedom from duty, is defined. To choose one article out of this long list and to argue that by error of judgment it has been made dutiable when it should have been made free is not to "attack the tariff." It rather is to enter confession of the meritorious principle which underlies it, and to plead specially that in one instance this meritorious principle has been misapplied.

We do not believe that the principle of protection has been misapplied to wool. We believe that its application to wool is as wise, as just, as necessary as its application to wheat, or silk, or meats, or iron. But if it were true, as Mr. Springer says, that wool is an exception to the rule of protection, the rule itself remains inviolate. No general rule can be attacked from the side of exceptions to it. Mr. Springer knows this and he soon will know that people are too intelligent to be deceived by the trick that he has devised.

The principle of protection must stand or fall as a whole. It is quite possible that in dealing with seven hundred and sixty-one articles some misapplication of the principle may have been made. Something may have been made free that should have been protected; something may have been protected that should have been made free. The discovery of any such error will be welcomed by protectionists, for their purpose is to have the principle applied fully and truly.