NICOLLET and his friends and Captain Glazier with his friends are having a dispute over the source of the Mississippi river at the International Geographical Congress which is now in session in Switzerland. A committee has been appointed consisting of a representative each from the United States, England, France, Germany and Switzerland to consider the question in all its bearings. This was wise. Previous to 1881, when Captain Glazier started on his expedition, the source of the great father of waters was stated to be Lake Itasca, a beautiful sheet of clear deep water in the center of which there is a small island. Into this lake, which is 1,575 feet above the level of the sea, according to Nicollet and Schoolcraft, who visited it in 1832, flow five minor streams, the principal one of which has its origin in a pond six miles distant from Lake Itasca. The later investigations of Captain Glazier make no mention of these five creeks. According to him the Mississippi's source is a lake fully four square miles in area, lying about ten miles south of Lake Itasca. This new lake (Glazier) its explorer found to be fed with three instead of five streams, and 1,582 feet above sea level, seven feet higher than the level of Lake Itasca.

Those who stand by Nicollet's survey state that there is no such body of water as Captain Glazier pretended to discover, and that instead of being ten miles from Lake Itasca the alleged Lake Glazier has no existence separate from Lake Itasca, but is included therein. This scarcely corresponds with Schoolcraft's theory, which admits the existence of "a pond six miles distant oozing from the bases of the hills known as Hauteurs de Terre." As rainfall is variable in that part of Minnesota there may have collected the body of water which Captain Glazier found in 1881, although he claims the lake existed when Nicollet made his survey.

THE Forum for September, beginning volume XII., will contain five articles on Present Problems in Education—"What an American Boys' School Should Be," by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Coit, Rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; "Ideals of the New American University," by President David S. Jordan, of the Leland Stanford Junior University, California; "The Growth of Technological Education in the United States," by Prof. H. W. Tyler, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "A Review of the Higher Education of Women—The College for Both Sexes, The College for Women, and the 'Annex,'" by Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly President of Wellsley College; and "Physical Hindrances to Teaching Rich Girls," by Miss Charlotte W. Porter.

Other articles in the September Forum will be "The Farmer's Isolation and the Remedy," an explanation of the advantages of farm-villages, by John W. Bookwalter; "Authors' Complaints and Publishers' Profits," by George Haven Putnam; "The Growth and Triumph of Wagnerism," by Henry T. Finck; "The Political Issues of 1892," being a prediction that the free-coinage question will be the uppermost, by Henry Cabot Lodge; "The Benefits of Industrial Capitalization," being a review of the recent incorporation of so many large American industries, by J. Selwin Tait; "The Future of the Electric Railway," by Frank J. Sprague; "A Study of Accidents and Accidental Insurance," by Jas. R. Pitcher; and "The Government's Account With the Tax-Payers," being a treasury statement that anybody can understand, by Edward Atkinson.

The Forum will be considerably enlarged beginning with Vol. XII., the enlargement keeping pace with its increase of patronage.

COMMISSIONER RAUM promptly denies the statement that he is keeping back pension certificates at the request of the secretary of the treasury. On the contrary, he says, the work of adjudicating claims is going on faster than ever before, and there is plenty of money to pay them. This is another democratic falsehood refuted in an official and conclusive way.

ABOUT $44,000,000 of the treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890—the Sherman bullion deposit law—are in circulation. This undoubtedly is destined to be one of the most popular as well as one of the most important elements of the currency.

KANSAS CITY must be the old topers' heaven, for you can buy a whole barrel of beer there for four dollars, caused by the outside brewers trying to compel the home manufacturers to enter a trust.

Jas. G. Blaine sees the tendency of the minds of the people toward free trade and to get ahead of the democratic plan for attaining it takes a near cut across lots and heads off the stampede by furnishing the demand under the guise of a new name:—reciprocity.—Lucas, (Ia) Review.

In writing the above the author demonstrates that he does not wholly comprehend the meaning of the reciprocal trade relations, we have established with foreign countries and that in his conclusion he is not fair in dealing with the past record of Mr. Blaine on this question.

Now the position taken by Mr. Blaine, in the past—and he has stood squarely on the republican platform—has been a tariff for protection not for revenue only as revenue is needed to carry on the affairs of the government economically administered. They say let us place a tariff upon those articles, which, with sufficient protection we can produce at home and, which, in a short time will enable us to give employment to our own labor at higher wages, increase the wealth of our own country and above all, furnish our goods at a less figure than when depending upon the foreign monopoly; but, says Mr. Blaine, there are a great many articles produced in foreign countries, upon which we depend and must continue to depend, let our people have all protection possible, because of our utter inability to produce the articles—such as: sugar from sugar cane, coffee, tea etc. Mr. Blaine says that a tariff on these articles is not protection for America but is a tax to consumers, and instead of operating to reduce the cost of the article, it enhances the cost to the amount of the tariff. Now comes the reciprocity feature, under stand too, without for a moment, sacrificing the principle of protection. By this plan treaties are formed with other countries, by the stipulations of which, provisions are made that mutual exchanges of commodities, shall be made. In ther words reciprocal trade relations are established by which, we receive from other countries goods which we connot produce, and give them in exchange goods they cannot produce.

Now how, in view of the facts in the case, one can assert that Mr. Blaine—standing on the republican platform—has abandoned protection and espoused free trade is more than we can clearly see.

Again our friend intimates that reciprocity is democratic doctrine. Nothing could be farther from the fact of the matter. The democratic party does not favor tariff for protection as does the republican party but a tariff for revenue. Then, since the reciprocity feature, provides for the mutual exchange of the commodaties—namely, those we cannot profitably produce here, which are the very article upon which the democratic party wishes a tariff how our friend can give democracy credit for reciprocity we cannot see. If our friend doubts our word as to the policy of the democratic party, we refer him to the mills bill or the great Mesiah? And stuffed prophet Grover Cleveland.

Our friend is more con ervative than the average democrat in admitting the good bound to come from reciprocity and we believe he could do good service in the republican party.

THE LATE MRS. POLK.

Few women of the present century have lived longer or more happily than the late Mrs. Polk. The century was but three years old when she was born and lacked but nine years of its completion when she died. She was a school girl when Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans, and was in her forty-fifth year when Scott's army entered the City of Mexico. Married at the early age of 19 she contributed largely to her husband's popularity by the grace and dignity with which she presided over his household during the many years of his Congressional life and during the term of his Presidency. A rigidly orthodox Presbyterian, she excluded what she held to be "worldy amusements" from the White House during her occupancy of it, and held very much such a place in popular esteem as long afterward was held by Mrs. Hayes.

President Polk died in little more than three months after he had left the White House; for forty-three years his wife maintained a stately and a saintly widowhood. The cheerful gravity that distinguished her public life was natural to her and sat gracefully upon her in her Southern mansion. During the war the Union general whose armies first occupied Nashville called and paid their respects to the consort of the President under whose administration the Mexican war was fought and Texas and California added to the National domain. After peace was restored the Congress of the United States voted her a pension of $5,000 a year which she enjoyed to the day of her death. It may be long before another President's widow survives for nearly half a century the administration of her husband.—Inter Ocean.

STATISTICS RELATING TO CITIES.

Census bulletin No. 100 treats of the social statistics of cities. The most remarkable of the many interesting generalities which it sets forth is that it is pre-eminently in the so-called granger states of the north that the increase of population in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and upward is noticeable. Thus the increase in population of cities of this class is 483.87 per cent in Nebraska, 265 per cent in Minnesota, 223.82 per cent in Oregon, 204.51 per cent in Colorado, 194.79 per cent in Kansas. Statistics of 1890 are, of course, compared with those of 1880. The only southern state that shows a marked increase in the population of its cities is North Carolina, which has gained 204.51 per cent. Despite of all that we have heard of the wonderful growth of cities in the iron districts of Alabama, that state now has but three with populations exceeding 10,000, and it had two in 1880. The total population of its three chief cities was but 79,137 in 1890, against 45,845 in 1880, being an increase of but 72.62 per cent. There could be no stronger proof of the unwillingness of capital and population to seek homes in states where the ballot is not free.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF NEBRASKA } ss
Cass Caunty.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Lydia B. Campbell, deseased.

Notice is hereby given that the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Lydia B Campbell deceased, late of said county and state will be received, examined and adjusted by the county court at the court house in Plattsmouth, on the 13th day of February A. D. 1892 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, And that six months from and after the 13th day of August A. D 1891 is the time limited for creditors of said deceased to present their claims for examination and allowance

Given under my hand this 10th day of August A. D 1891.

B. S. RAMTEY,
County Judge

3w

Notice of Probate of Will.

STATE OF NEBRASKA } ss
In County Court Cass County

In the matter of the last will and testament of James Bruce, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of September A.D., 1891, at the office of the County Judge in Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Eli J Pittman to admit to probate the last will and testament of James Bruce, deceased, late of Liberty Precinct in said County, and for letters testamentary to Eli J. Pitman

Dated this 10th, day of Aug, A. D., 1891.

By order of the Court.

B S RAMSEY,
County Judge.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a lien for the get of the property hereinafter described said lien being dated on the 29th day of July 1891 and filed in the office of the clerk of Cass county, Nebraska, on the 21st day of July 1891 and executed in favor of Johnsen Knight and against A. J. Abbott to secure the payment of $20.60 and upon which there is now due the sum of $22.50. Default having been made in the payment of said sum and no suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof. therefore I will sell the property therein described, viz: One dark, nearly black, horse colt about three months old, at public auction at the house of Sam Loder, in Salt Creek precinct in Saunders county Nebraska on the 28th day of August 1891 at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day.

JOHNSON KNIGHT
Lien Holder.

Dated August 6th 1891 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by W. C. Showalter clerk of the district court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 31st day of August A. D. 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day at the foot of the stairway leading up to Rockwood Hall in the city of Plattsmouth Cass county Nebraska that being the place where the last term of the district court was held in said County, sell at public auction, the following real estate to-wit:

The southeast quarter (s e¼ of section seven (7) town ten (10) range nine (9) in Cass county Nebraska together with the privileges and appurtenance thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining,

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of E. L. Lewis, first name unknown, and Ida E. Lewis, defendants; to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Mary E. Haller, administratrix of the estate of P. H. Haller, deceased, plaintiff; against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Neb., July 30, A. D. 1891.

WM. TIGHE,
Sheriff Cass County, Neb.

Legal Notice.

Henry Joseph Marcel, defendant will take notice that on the 5th day of August 1891, Thomas Capek and Louis J, Piatti, plaintiffs herein filed their petition and affidavit for attachment in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendant the object and prayer of which are to recover the sum of one hundred dollars and interest from May 23, 1891 for professional services rendered defendant at his request by plaintiffs and to take by proces of attachment the following described real estate belonging to Henry Joseph Marcel situated in the county of Cass and state of Nebraska to wit: Lot No. 6 (six) Block No, 15 (fifteen) in Valery Place, an addition to the City of Plattsmouth as surveyed, platted and recorded.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 14th day of September 1891,

Dated at Plattsmouth, Cass County Nebraska August 5th 1891.

THOMAS CAPAK,
LOUIS J. PIATTI,
Plaintiffs.

Capek & Piatti Attorneys in person.
10 Creighton Block, Omaha, Neb.

Notice

In the District Court, Cass County, Neb.

In the matter of the application of A. C. Adams, administrator *De Bonis Non* of the estate of Josiah S. Keefer, deceased for license to sell real estate.

ORDER OF COURT.

It satisfactorily appearing from the petition of said administrator that the personal property is insufficent to pay the debts outstanding against said estate and the costs of administration and that it is necessary to sell some portion of the real estate for that purpose It is hereby ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Cass County Nebraska at Plattsmouth on the 24th day of August 1891 at the hour of 10 a. m. to show cause if any they have why said administrator should not receive license to sell the real estate belonging to the said estate or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts outstanding against said estate. It is further ordered that this order be published four successive weeks in THE PLATTSMOUTH WEEKLY HERALD prior to said date.

SAMUEL M. CHAPMAN,
Judge.

Windham & Davis. Attorneys.