

The Semi-Weekly News-Herald

GEORGE L. FARLEY, Proprietor.

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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
of any Cass County Paper.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1900.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.
For President
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

For Presidential Electors
J. T. NESBITT of Bart.
R. B. WINDHAM of Cass.
ED ROYCE of Custer.
L. M. HAGUE of Kearney.
S. P. JACOBSON of Johnson.
J. L. JACOBSON of Douglas.
JOHN L. LANGER of Saline.

Congressional.
For Congress First District
E. J. BURKETT of Lancaster.

State.

For Governor
C. H. DIERICH of Adams.
For Lieutenant Governor
F. P. SAVAGE of Custer.

For Secretary of State
G. W. MARSH of Richardson.

For Treasurer
WILLIAM STEUFER of Cuming.

For Auditor
CHARLES WESTON of Sheridan.

For Commissioner
GEORGE D. FULLMER of Nuckolls.

For Attorney General
F. N. FROST of Gage.

For State Superintendent
W. K. FOWLER of Washington.

THE fusionists do have a sorry time trying to get together on candidates.

GENERAL YOUNG thinks he has Agulnaldo located. The young leader keeps people guessing as to his whereabouts.

BRYAN and Towne is the ticket favored by Chairman Butler. Towne is the free silver republican leader of Minnesota.

POPULISTS gathering in Cincinnati say that either Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota or Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania will be nominated for president by the middle-of-the-roads.

THE play last evening was a success in every particular and a credit to those who took part in it. There were no "stinks," and all knew their lines. Everything points to a large house again tonight.

IT DID one's eyes good to see the force of men this morning ready to go to work on the new opera house. The citizens of Plattsmouth and vicinity cannot but appreciate the efforts of the Parmelee in supplying a long-felt want.

THE fusion faction of the populists are at a loss to know what to do about a candidate for vice president. They are considering the idea of placing the matter in the hands of a committee, which would practically mean that Mr. Bryan would select the man. That would be very democratic—more democratic than populism.

C. H. GORDON has been re-elected superintendent of the Lincoln schools for another year. There were two votes against him, however. There was quite a contest over the selection of a secretary. A. J. Morris being elected on the sixteenth ballot. Rev. L. P. Ludden, who is a member of the board and who has been its secretary for several years, could not possibly muster more than four votes, five being necessary for a choice.

SOME of the outcry against the pension department, writes F. A. Harrison, the Washington correspondent, comes from a peculiar source, the following being a sample Nebraska case. A Missourian temporarily residing in Pawnee county arrived here a few days ago. He came to see why his pension claim was not allowed. He had left home with exactly enough money to pay his way to Washington. Arriving here he was escorted to the pension department and there learned that his "claim" had not been allowed because he had no discharge from the army, and was on record as a deserter. He appeared surprised to learn that this was any bar to the allowance of a pension, and admitted that he had found fault with the pension department through successive administrations. He had no excuse to offer for the charge against him on the record. It took him one hour to find out what he had known for thirty-five years, and he spent the next ten days begging for money and transportation to get out of town. It is certain that such misguided individuals do much to stir up local sentiment against pension commissioners, it being difficult for neighbors to judge of the worthiness of the case.

SENATOR ALLEN thinks the Sioux Falls convention should nominate Mr. Bryan and then let a committee select his running mate, or in other words leave the matter to the democratic convention to be held in Kansas City.

JOHN D. LONG, present secretary of the navy, is the likely candidate for vice president on the republican ticket.

SENATOR WOLCOTT presided over the republican state convention of Colorado today.

JUDGE RICHARD YATES has been nominated by the Illinois republicans for governor.

THE Boers continue to make it interesting for the British.

ILINOIS republicans reaffirmed the St. Louis platform, endorsed the currency bill, commended the administration for the conduct of the Spanish-American war and for its position regarding the island possessions and adopted the following anti-trust plank: "We favor such legislation as will destroy all trusts."

INFORMATION AND OPINION.

Ex-Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts said at the recent banquet of manufacturers in Boston that "rum, gunpowder and the bible must not be linked together in unholy alliance; but Christianity, civilization and honest trade may well make their march together across seas and continents."

Less than two years ago Grant Gillette was perhaps the leading cattle dealer and speculator in Kansas. He was worth millions and bade fair to practically own all the herds in that state. Just before Thanksgiving, 1898, he collapsed through over speculation. Cattlemen and banks are now fighting over the remains of his once vast estate and Gillette is now peddling shirt waists to the senorites of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Kansas City has a justice of the peace who sentences juvenile thieves to go into the back room with their respective fathers and be thrashed with a rawhide which the magistrate keeps on hand for the purpose. He usually prescribes twenty lashes and stands by to see that they are served hot.

Governor Poynter has gone to Sioux Falls to attend the populist national convention, but when he returns he will have these figures staring him in the face: Assessment of railroad property in Nebraska for 1893 by a republican board of equalization, \$194,733,124; assessment of railroad property in Nebraska for 1899 by a fusion board of equalization, \$169,165,965. Governor Poynter is head and front of the State Board of Equalization. When he comes to make the 1900 railroad assessment what is he going to do about it?—Omaha Bee.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff of New York, who does not like to be considered young during the pursuit of his present ambition, took occasion to tell some Brooklyn women, to whom he was making a speech the other night, that he was forty-two years of age.

Judge Elbridge Haney, whom the republicans may nominate this week for governor of Illinois, comes of an old southern family, but is himself a native of Illinois. He has always been an ardent law student, and it is said that he was able to pass his examination for the bar when ten years younger than the required age.

Here is a problem to solve, if you can: Tie a string about a yard long to a common door key. Then take the string in the right hand and hold it so the key will clear the floor four or five inches. If you hold the key steady enough it will begin to swing back and forth in a straight line. Let another person take your left hand in his, and the motion of the key will change from a pendulum-like swing to a circular swing. If a third person will place his hand on the shoulder of the second person, the key will stop. Try it and explain if you can.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Chicago News.

A woman who suffers untold agony is an exception to the rule.

When a man dies the world proceeds to forget that he ever lived.

Some women are near-sighted, but they manage to hear all that is going on.

Procrastination is the thief of time because it takes one so long to say it.

Many a man's unpopularity is due to his winning ways—in a quiet little game.

When a woman cuts a man on the street he attributes it to her sharp features.

No one ever saw it rain cats and dogs but hailing street cars is a daily occurrence.

If a man doesn't know when he is beaten the chances are some fool friend will inform him.

There is a yellow streak in every man that lives, but some of them manage to keep it under cover.

A man learns a good many things from his children until they are old enough to know as little as he does.

The man who is as honest as the day is long never gets up at 4 o'clock in the morning to be led into temptation.

To the individual worth 250,000 one little 25-cent piece is a quarter of a million. If you do not see the point immediately, think it over—it's there.

A Woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one way to save your life and that is through an operation," were the startling words heard by Mrs. L. B. Hunt of Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gallstones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite. Try it. Only 50c; guaranteed. For sale by F. G. Fricke & Co., Druggists.

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Review of a Proposition to Consolidate School Districts.

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Hon. C. R. Skinner, state superintendent of public instruction of the state of New York, thus forcibly urges the need of consolidation of schools in that state:

"In 1860 the school population of the outside of the cities was 894,432. At the close of the school year 1895 the school population of the state, outside of its cities and villages containing upwards of 10,000 people, was 609,146, a decrease of 285,286, or upwards of 31 per cent, while the number of school districts in 1860 was 11,358. While the number of school children has decreased during that time nearly one-third, there has been substantially no decrease in the number of school districts. It needs no argument to show that the antiquated school district system, which served the people so well in 1860, has outgrown its usefulness, and that, if the state of New York desires to keep pace with adjoining states in the advancement of her educational interests, some new system must be devised.

"The township system, or some unit larger than the present system, in my judgment, is the only solution of the difficulty, and until the state shall have adopted that system its rural schools will continue to decline in efficiency. There is, in my opinion, no better school in America than the union free school and village school of our state, but the results there obtained cannot possibly be achieved in the weak rural districts, where the average attendance is less than twenty pupils, and as shown above, in nearly three thousand districts less than ten. The ambitious and rivalries of the students—incentives to greater exertion on the part of the pupils—which prevailed thirty-five years ago in those country districts no longer exist. The school is lifeless, cannot be graded, there is little enthusiasm among the students, and that activity and earnestness which come from numbers are entirely lacking."

The arguments for the reform have been luminously stated by Mr. A. W. Edson, one of the Massachusetts agents, as follows:

There is a decided tendency on the part of the intelligent and progressive communities to close the small schools in remote districts and to transport children to the graded schools of the villages, where better classification and better teaching are the rule. This is done not so much from an economic standpoint as because of the conviction that the children receive greater educational advantages there than in the small ungraded schools.

The number of children in the back districts is small, and growing less every year. With few children and small classes there can be but little enthusiasm and progress.

The leading arguments in favor of the movement are:

1. It permits a better grading of the schools and classification of pupils. Consolidation allows pupils to be placed where they can work to the best advantage; the various subjects of study to be wisely selected and correlated, and more time to be given to recitation.

2. It affords an opportunity for thorough work in special branches, such as drawing and music.

3. It opens the doors for more weeks of schooling and to schools of a higher grade.

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5. It makes the work of the specialist and supervisor far more effective; their plans and efforts can all be concentrated into something tangible.

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