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The national administration's scandals record grows day by day, and with it the people's resentment.

JAPAN isn't going to take a summer vacation from the war business, but keeps on taking territory just to remind Russia that it is a serious business.

The yellow fever epidemic begins to wear a more menacing look. Efforts of sanitarians to check it may have had some results in minimizing its ravages; but the failure to stamp it out seems to mean that the fever must run its course until frost.

IOWA is agitating the passage of a law requiring the railroad companies to publish the names of all who apply to them for passes. If such a law were in effect in Nebraska it might account for some political contortions that have been unexplainable.—Fairbury News.

The populist state committee met in Lincoln yesterday and fixed upon the same date as that of the democratic state convention—September 29—for their convention. The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for each 100 votes cast for George W. Berge for governor at the last general election.

TEN per cent is the increase in valuation of Richardson county horses, so placed by the state board. The same board reduced the Burlington & Missouri valuation to a sum satisfactory to that corporation. Pile the burdens upon the common taxpayers. That is the way they voted and evidently they liked it.—Falls City News.

The state board has ordered the following of an assessment on the reserve of the Woodmen of the World, a fraternal organization with headquarters in Omaha, estimated at a million and a half. This was opposed by Secretary of State a Glusha, an officer of the grand lodge of Workmen, but favored by all other members of the board.

The latest turn that sanctimonious John Rockefeller has made was to invest eight millions in a corner on linseed oil, out of which he cleared up a profit of twenty millions. An advance in linseed oil may now be expected, as John prays louder, and contributes more of his ill-gotten wealth to the advancement of the christian religion.

T. S. ALLEN, chairman, has issued a call for the democratic state convention to meet in Lincoln on Wednesday, September 5th, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating one candidate for judge of supreme court and two regents of the state university. Cass county is entitled to 20 delegates. The convention will be composed of 991 delegates.

The suit against the Equitable brought by the State of New York for a complete accounting of the company's affairs could be made more interesting by transferring it to some western state and conducting it under the auspices of the Secretary of State. He would throw it into the hands of a receiver so quick that it would make the Honorable Channey Dewey's head swim.

The opposition to republicanism in Nebraska is too easily disheartened. The idea that the big majority cannot be overcome in the fall elections is all bosh. With a good ticket before the people many republicans who have become tired of the republican manner of doing things in this state will vote with the democrats. Let us put on a bold front, nominate a good candidate for supreme judge, and the honest yeomenry will be with us in accomplishing the balance.

A WOULD-BE SYNDICATE.

It is reported a newspaper syndicate is forming in Nebraska, which it is hoped will number 20 or more country weeklies, the sole object and purpose of which is to fight and oppose W. J. Bryan in anything he may undertake. This is attaching more importance to Mr. Bryan than a great many people ever believed that he possessed. However, the "syndicate" will prove nothing short of a failure, except to the promoters, and Mr. Bryan will prove the beneficiary. Any business enterprise, particularly a newspaper, that has for its sole object the traducing or tearing down of any fellow mortal will have failure stamped on its frontispiece from the start. It is said the "syndicate" designs capturing the David City Press, one of Mr. Bryan's staunchest friends, among the first on the list.

The Herald has no concern in the matter, personally or otherwise, and it has no inclination to put a bar in the way of anybody's prosperity or advancement, but it has no hesitancy in predicting that the new "syndicate" will die a bornin'.—Lincoln Herald.

DISTINCTLY DISAPPOINTING.

The standpatters are infinitely pleased at the attitude of Mr. Roosevelt toward the Chicago convention for the furtherance of reciprocal trade relations between this and other governments. Mr. Roosevelt politely refuses to take any notice of the great trade gathering, and it is given out by the gleeful standpatters that he has even intimated that he doesn't want to be bothered with an invitation which he would be under the necessity of declining.

Mr. Roosevelt is a good deal of a trimmer—but, unhappily, not a tariff trimmer. To have heard the politician talk tariff reform some months ago you might have supposed that by this time he would manifest some activity with the shears on the Dingley schedules; but the scissors have been busy in another direction. Every move and utterance of the President since his election has been thoroughly satisfactory to the political friends of the trusts which profit by "protection."

Can it be that the President pledged himself to the politicians before election to a standpat programme, and that he has been at all times deliberately insincere in his popular attitude of a reformer who was only biding his time to compel the party to revise the iniquitous schedules?

At the present moment he is as steadfast a standpatter himself as could be possibly imagined, and the nation which elected him on the implied promise that he would do what he could is put off by a figurative wave of the hand.

Mr. Roosevelt doesn't even take an interest in the reciprocity—a thing formerly dear to his heart if his words counted for anything. The least he could do, consistently, would be to recognize the representative character of the great business, manufacturing and agricultural assemblage about to convene at Chicago. It will speak for reciprocity with the voice of the nation's commerce collectively—only excluding the dear privileged interests which have bought party favor with campaign contributions in the past. Mr. Roosevelt is distinctly disappointing.

BUT one representative from this city attended this Pollard reception at Nehawka recently. Why were not those who manifested such great enthusiasm on election day in this city there? Echo answers—Why?

REALLY, this mosquito question deserves a great deal more attention than it is getting. It is quite possible, if States would combine, to clean out breeding spots. Even in places where the mosquito is not dangerous, but merely a pest, the war against the insect ought to be carried to the point of extermination. With the disappearance of swamps and foul places the general health would be better and life made pleasanter.

AT LAST.

The proceedings instituted yesterday in the Nebraska supreme court by Attorney General Norris Brown against the Nebraska Grain Dealer's association would have been more convincing if they had come earlier.

It is generally known that the grain trust has already been weakened in consequence of the suit brought against it by Tom Worrall. It is known that several of its strongest and most active members have withdrawn from membership. It is said that the organization has already ceased to do business as a trust.

And now, with the trust already put out of commission, comes Attorney-General Brown with an injunction suit to compel it to stop doing what, according to report, it has already stopped doing.

Why did Attorney General Brown wait until action brought by a private citizen had already driven the trust to cover?

Why did he not begin proceeding to enforce the law against it while it was strong, instead of waiting until it should be weak?

These are some of the questions that will naturally be suggested by the injunction proceedings.

It is, however, better for a public official to do his duty late than never to do it at all. It is better for him to do his duty when driven thereto by public sentiment than to refuse to do it in spite of that sentiment.

Whatever his motives, Attorney General Brown has made a good start. He can easily prove, if he will, that he is seriously in earnest, and that he is not merely making a "grandstand play" after the fight is over by demanding the enforcement of the law regulating railroad rates and against the lumber trust; by proceeding against wrongs that are robust and active as well as against the grain trust that is sickly and decrepit.—Omaha World-Herald.

A CRIME is a crime, whether committed by woman or man, and it is the duty of officials, to prosecute the criminal in either case. Many kind-hearted officials are too easily persuaded to keep down the prosecution on account of the standing of the criminal's family in the community. An offense against the criminal law of the state has been committed in this city, which, if it was the first of the same nature committed by the same person, a sympathetic community might be induced to overlook it, but when it comes to the second it becomes unbearable to the most charitable citizens—many of whom are very outspoken in condemning officials for not doing their duty.

WITH the turning up of the light of publicity graft appears in virtually every subdivision of the Department of Agriculture; yet, with witnesses declining to answer even the slightest questions upon the ground of their constitutional rights, the chances of establishing a working basis of indictment and of later securing convictions are not very bright. Out of these considerations has come a proposal that Congress "investigate" But will it?

IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

President Roosevelt declines to pick up the hot potato. He will not visit the big reciprocity convention which is soon to meet in Chicago with the suspected intention of stirring deeper into questions of Government revenue and tariff taxation. He will not be represented by any member of his official family. He even intimates that he hopes not to be embarrassed by the necessity of declining an invitation to have anything whatever to do with it.

And yet the platform on which Mr. Roosevelt was last fall elected to the Presidency by a popular plurality of 2,500,000, a popular majority of 1,700,000 and an electoral majority of more than two-thirds declares in favor of reciprocity. There is, of course, a protection string tied to the declaration, but, equally of course, everybody knows that there is no necessary quarrel between Dingleyism and reciprocity bargains. This plank of the Republican platform of 1904 is worth a moment's attention at this time. Here it is:

"We have extended widely our foreign markets, and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection, and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or any American industry."

Extension of markets is just the thing that is needed by our manufacturing as well as by our agricultural interests, for our productive possibilities have already become so fruitful as to overflow the home market. Exchange of products is the essence of trade. People as a rule prefer to buy in the markets where they sell. Countries which the Dingley tariff forbids to sell to us cannot to the best advantage buy from us. Why, then, in the face of its party declaration, does the republican administration balk at the Chicago meeting which has behind it strong sentiment and large producing interests.

The practical answer is that the republican party is already seething with an ill-suppressed and ultimately irrepressible conflict between what its votaries believe to be the same principles of moderate and reasonable protection and the wild excesses of the Dingley prohibitive schedules. Whenever and wherever these opposing views are allowed to come into clash the party is split. Republican leaders are wise in trying to steer their boat away from the rock of tariff discussion. Two years ago Iowa republicans declared against the monopoly-fostering features of the Dingley tariff; David B. Henderson rebelled and the pathetic fate of Henderson is not lost upon other leaders.

It is not easy so see how the republicans are to avoid the tariff in the extra session of congress that is meet in November or in the long regular session that will follow. The government's income is running behind. Something must be done to restore the balance. Secretary Shaw, whose sand is running low in the treasury hour-glass, thinks it would be a good plan to pile on a little more internal revenue taxes; but except as a war measure that form of taxation has already been odious to the American people when it has gone beyond spirits, beer and tobacco.

Speaker Cannon wants to put the economy brake down hard, and Mr. Speaker is next to all-powerful over republican action; but he does not yet know the temper of the new house. Let him remember Henderson.

The republican party may expect to encounter rough weather in the fifty-ninth congress and in the elections which will decide the membership of the sixtieth.

THE republicans are justly proud of Nebraska. It is one of the few states where the farmer can be fooled, robbed and skinned year after and still have a little left for himself.—Bancroft News.

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