

A CENSUS OFFICIAL TALKS.

About Mortgages in the Northwest, English Syndicates, Etc.

The St. Louis Monitor publishes the following taken from an interview with A. J. Collins, an employee in the United States Census Bureau:

"I am here," said Mr. Collins, who was busily engaged in the tax receivers office yesterday examining the returns of the county, "for the purpose of ascertaining the number of home places and farms that are free from debt, and also the number that are covered with mortgages. I am going about from State to State and am carefully investigating the records of each county for the purpose of finding out the exact situation of affairs."

"Have you found the home places and farms of the South heavily mortgaged?"

"The returns for the Southern States have not been tabulated, but the general situation is better, I think, in the South than in other parts of the country. The mortgages are held by home capitalists, and the aggregate debt which they represent is not so great as in other localities. The farmers are poor in a great many districts, but they manage to make their profits exceed their expenses and preserve their independence which is better than a fortune encumbered with debt. The situation in

KANSAS

Continued Mr. Collins, may be shown in the following figures.

Debt on real estate, \$200,000,000. Average debt on each farm, \$1,450. Average debt on each home, \$1,000. Average debt per capita, \$165. Average rate of interest 8 per cent.

IOWA.

Debt on real estate, \$1,990,000,000. Average debt on each farm, \$1,200. Average debt on each home, \$950. Average debt per capita, \$150. Average rate of interest, 7½ per cent.

ILLINOIS.

Debt on real estate, \$240,000,000. Average debt on each farm, \$1,288. Average debt on each home, \$950. Average debt per capita, \$150. Average rate of interest, 6½ per cent.

"A large number of mortgages in these states are held by foreign syndicates, and the manner in which the poor, dependent farmers are ground to the earth is revolting. It amounts to a system of slavery as oppressive as the feudal tenure of England. The necessity of having to mortgage a farm is bad enough in itself, but when mortgaged to foreign capital and to men who are utterly devoid of sympathy and feeling, it amounts to a great calamity."

The Grand Party of the People.

Western Watchman, Cal., has an interview with Governor Tillman of South Carolina, which, if true, is indeed remarkable, coming from him. It says:

A Columbus, S. C., correspondent interviewed Governor Tillman on his return from a visit to Washington. In speaking of the action of the Democratic congress, he said: The Democrats are not doing themselves credit as economists. Their extravagance will be apt to give the third party still another boom, because the people are already disgusted by their behavior on the silver bill. Then what can you expect but that the people in their desperation will seek some relief in another channel. Where an abuse in politics creeps in it takes forceps, aquafortis and the surgeon's knife to cut it loose. The Republicans set an example of outrageous extravagance and the Democrats have not got the nerve or the patriotism, I don't know which, to root it out. The present condition of things in Washington demonstrates the fact that neither of the old parties will give the people relief. My opinion is that the extravagance of the present congress, added to its cowardice on the silver question, will give a good reason to the third party.

Educating Politicians.

In a California publication is an article discussing the question "Shall we educate our politicians?" Herbert Spencer is quoted as saying that the members of the English parliament are generally educationally unfit for the business of law making. The declaration of Prof. Eliot of Harvard, that "before municipal government can be set right in the United States, municipal service must be made a life career for intelligent young Americans," is also cited. The discussion, as it applies to American politics, seems to us to be preposterous. Nothing could be more absurd than Prof. Eliot's position. The country is already cursed with an office-holding aristocracy. Men by the hundreds get hold of office and never let go as long as they live. They go from one official position to another, and a ticket without their names upon it would be a curiosity. They make office holding a profession, precisely as Prof. Eliot in another portion of his article, from which the above quotation is taken, declares that young Americans should. If there is anything peculiar in the "science of government" to distinguish it from other matters of business, it would seem reasonable to suppose that these perpetual office holders would learn it. But as a rule they make the most indifferent officials that we have.

There is absolutely no need of special training for either the making or the execution of law. It requires honesty of purpose, good horse sense and business ability. These are all an executive or a legislator needs. The better general practical education a man has, the more apt he will be to possess the qualities we have named. This country is full of men—thousands of them on our farms—who would be efficient officials if they were elected to office. But instead of selecting such men, the rule is to select political bummers, unpractical lawyers and money bags. Then some political visionary, like Prof. Eliot, looks upon the resulting catastrophe and thinks office holders should have a special training. Rather it is the people who need special training to enable them to vote intelligently and independently of political prejudice. —Farmer's Voice.

Flowers.

If the history of all the various flowers were to be told, what an interesting record it would be! Take the dahlia as an instance. Its ancestor was a wild plant which grew plentifully in the sandy plains of Mexico. Cervantes, the curator of the Botanic Gardens of Mexico, was the first cultivator of the flower, and he sent a plant in 1798 to Madrid. There it was seen to bloom by the Abbe Cavanilles, who described it and named it after Professor Dahl of Stockholm. In 1802 the abbe sent roots to the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, and in 1804 the flower was raised in England from seeds sent from Madrid. When Humboldt visited Mexico in the same year, he found the dahlia growing wild, and forwarded seeds to Berlin and Paris, and the flower is now one of the most steady ornaments of our gardens.

Thackeray's Writing.

Thackeray used to say that if novel writing failed, he would try to earn his living at calligraphy. What he could do in this direction was truly remarkable. On one occasion he wrote the Lord's prayer on a piece of note paper inside a circle "the size of a three-penny piece, leaving room for the crown and the figure 3."

Organized labor was never so stirred up as now. In fact, even unorganized labor begins to see that it must do something to be saved. There's a revolution on. On with the "campaign of education" that the people may be enabled to vote intelligently: vote right, that the revolu-

CARL BROWN.

The Great Work Done by Him During State Fair Week.

Carl Brown, the wild west artist and orator, did some great work for the people's cause during state fair week. His panorama consists of fourteen oil paintings prepared by himself. They illustrate the financial conspiracies of the Shylocks and show the effect of our present financial system on labor, transportation, distribution, etc. The pictures speak a'1 languages under the sun and should be seen by everybody.

He came to Lincoln on Friday before the fair opened. That night he spoke to a good crowd on government square. The applause that greeted him shook the chandeliers in the State Journal building across the street.

Saturday night he spoke again, holding his crowd in spite of a drizzling rain.

On Monday, Labor day, he went to Omaha and addressed a large crowd on Jefferson square.

On Tuesday he returned and spoke to a good crowd on postoffice square.

On Wednesday he had the greatest meeting of the series. A crowd of four or five thousand was present. After he had been speaking a short time a band contest opened about 200 feet away. Brown kept right on and held his crowd, making himself heard above the music. Finally the bands retired from the field and the listeners came over to swell Brown's crowd. The republicans in the crowd undertook to interrupt him, by asking questions, but they came off second best in the contest. John Currie, a drunken republican, undertook to make a speech, but only succeeded in making an ass of himself. A republican proposed three cheers for Harrison to which several responded. Then Brown proposed three cheers for Weaver, and several thousand voices made the welkin ring. Brown scored the State Journal, as being supported by railroads and banks, and state printing furnished by republican office holders. Finally, after about three hours, Brown dismissed the crowd with the remark: "Tonight, we have met the enemy and they are ours. Let us hope that we can say the same after November 8th."

Mr. Brown goes from here to the Kansas state fair. He expects to return to this state Sept. 19, and speak at Wymore. On the 20th he will be at Pawnee, 21st, at Humboldt, and at Fairbury the 22nd and 23rd. Parties desiring to arrange meetings for Brown should write to Chairman Blake of the state committee.

LIBERTY has turned its guns in a new direction. In last week's issue Holden says: "No honest man dare deny that J. W. Edgerton is an unprincipled political scoundrel." Mr. Edgerton should feel complimented.

Nebraska republicans are in trouble to their chins. Those little "cuss words," "D—n the Swedes and Danes," and "Let's nominate a Chinaman too," was a direct insult to Scandinavian people of Nebraska and they are not slow to take it as such.—New Era, Wahoo.

The following paragraphs are from the editorial page of the Denver Mining Exchange:

The few republicans in this state, who still adhered to President Harrison before his letter of acceptance, now declare they will vote for Weaver. The greatest campaign document ever published in this state for Weaver was Harrison's letter.

Harrison will get six votes in Gilpin county, and those will be from the office-holding republicans in that section of the state. The democrats will fare even worse, as up to date, not a single democrat has announced himself

The Indolent Gardener.

Mrs. Suburb—No more milk? What's the matter.

Gardener—The cow has stopped givin' milk, mum.

"Goodness me! Why?"

"Because she's dry, mum."

"Then why in the world don't you give her a drink?"—N. Y. Weekly.

Each Other's Mouth.

Mr. Loth—Have you any idea what are the relations between that young Rivers Ide and our Lena?

Mrs. Lotos—I don't know; the young people seem to be very close-mouthed.

Mr. Totos—H'm; so I thought when I discovered them on the parlor sofa this evening.—Puck.

To Marry or Not to Marry.

In Paris male domestic servants are encouraged to marry, as they are observed to be more settled and attentive to their duty than when bachelors. In London such marriages are discouraged, as rendering servants more attentive to their own families than those of their masters.

All Danger Avoided.

Old Gentleman—What do you hope to be when you grow up?

Small boy—I want to be a circus actor.

"Well, I declare! Why do you want to be a circus actor?"

"So I won't have to crawl under the tent."—Good News.

Boiled Rice.

Boiled rice is the basis of Chinese food, and the symbol of it, so to speak; for a waiter, when asking you whether you are going to take a meal will ask whether you will have some rice; and "Have you eaten rice is equivalent of "How do you do?"

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