

Blaine and the President.

The Omaha Republican's Washington letter, 3d inst., contains the following reference to the small matter about which some of the papers are endeavoring to create a great quarrel between Blaine and President Arthur.

The Chili-Peruvian complication, although discussed somewhat here in the late phase which has been given it by the publication of the Washington Post's interview with Blaine, is not creating so much ferment in Washington as it seems to be in the mind of Josef Medill, who is spoiling for a big fight—between two other people, Blaine and Arthur.

It is claimed that Chancellor Fairfield is an extremist in his religious views, and will not tolerate any opposition of liberal tendencies. At the late meeting of the regents, four members only being present, a most extraordinary and unfair act was perpetrated, in the arbitrary and causeless removal of three professors.

They Were All Poor Boys.

An exchange culls the following historical facts, which should encourage every young man struggling under discouragements and poverty:

John Adams, second President, was the son of a farmer of very moderate means. The only start he had was a good education.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in North Carolina, and was raised in the pine woods for which the State is famous.

James K. Polk spent the early years of his life helping to dig a living out of a new farm in North Carolina. He was afterward a clerk in a country store.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his house was a very humble one. He learned the business of clothier.

James Buchanan was born in a small town among the Allegheny Mountains. His father cut the logs and built his own house in what was then a wilderness.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a very poor Kentucky farmer, and lived in a log cabin until he was 21 years of age.

Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor at the age of ten years by his widowed mother. He was never able to attend school, and picked up all the education he ever got.

General Grant lived the life of a common boy in a common house on the banks of the Ohio River until he was 17 years of age.

James A. Garfield was born in a log cabin. He worked on the farm from the time he was strong enough to use carpenter tools, when he learned the trade. He afterward worked on the canal.

The recent State Alliance at Hastings amongst other resolutions passed the following:

Resolved, That the State Alliance unequivocally condemn the bill introduced by Representative Valentine, providing for a contingent congressman from Nebraska, with back pay from March 4th, 1879, as such a measure would be fraud upon the people, reflect discredit upon the state, and confer no corresponding benefit.

We have information that Congressman Valentine has not introduced any bill for back pay. If he has the resolution is all right; if he has not the Alliance has done him a great wrong by going off half cocked. Rosewater, we presume, led the Alliance into the error. The Alliance is composed of agriculturists who are sincere in what they are trying to do, and when that scheming little demagogue shows his face amongst them they would do themselves proud by unceremoniously kicking him out with a No. 10 boot.

The Supreme Court has decided that "the liberty of the press" guaranteed by the constitution was not intended to include the publication of articles injurious to the morals of the public, or advertisements of an improper character. This decision was upon one of the Anthony Comstock cases, and it practically justifies the movement for the suppression of obscene literature.

The Chancellor.

Amid the racket raised over the University matter it is well to look, and see if one can, what is the paramount cause of the trouble. If the opinions of the State press are worthy of consideration, as they unquestionably are, the following few, taken from columns of like matter on the subject, indicate clearly where the fault, and stumbling block really is:

Chancellor Fairfield has schemed with great assiduity for the last four years. He is the head of the State University, which position he has prostituted to carry out his own ends personal. He has schemed in politics, schemed in religion and schemed in journalism to build himself up and destroy others. He has made in a prescribed non-sectarian school a creed; he has brought on sectarian warfare; he has connived with regents to destroy and expel certain professors, and he has succeeded, be it said to the disgrace of the State University.

The summary removal of Professors Church, Woodberry and Emerson is regarded all over the state as a piece of work instigated by Chancellor Fairfield prompted by jealousy and hatred.

It is claimed that Chancellor Fairfield is an extremist in his religious views, and will not tolerate any opposition of liberal tendencies.

At the late meeting of the regents, four members only being present, a most extraordinary and unfair act was perpetrated, in the arbitrary and causeless removal of three professors. Chancellor Fairfield instigated, aided and abetted this action.

The entire proceeding was a star chamber performance, and bears the earmarks of Fairfield.

He is said to be one of those kind of men who, if they can't run a thing, they will endeavor to "bust it." About the proper thing to do would be to place the chancellor on the retired list without pay, and then reorganize the State University.

They were removed arbitrarily, simply because they refused to become puppets in the hands of Chancellor Fairfield, and because their religious opinions do not exactly agree with his.

The University war is not a new thing. It is as old as Chancellor Fairfield's connection with that institution.

Religious people in our state are more interested than anybody else can be in putting their foot down upon the intrigues of such men as Chancellor Fairfield to keep himself afloat by keeping up the row over religious tests of fitness to teach in that institution.

We had painful occasion to criticize Fairfield's ungrammatical inaugural address, the year he took hold; and we are now ready to prove in a six hours examination that he hasn't education enough to teach a graded school properly; but he has bigotry enough to bounce capable men who cannot subscribe to his narrow soured religion, whatever it is.

Chancellor Fairfield has succeeded in kicking up another row in the State University, which may result in his own dismissal, from that institution.

If such men as Fairfield are allowed to control that institution, what little there is left will neither last long nor be worth preserving.

His teaching, such as it is, ignores the discoveries of the last half century. Like the borbions, he neither learns anything nor forgets anything—unless caught in perverting the truth. Having for so long been accustomed to the absolute sway of theological schools, he is by nature and education wholly unfit to be at the head of a great, secular State institution.

There seems to be a feeling quite general among the newspapers that Chancellor Fairfield is not just the man for the place, and that these troubles will injure his influence with a certain class of the institution's patrons, a view toward which the Enterprise is also inclined. Chancellor Fairfield is no doubt a very good man and a scholar, but his days of usefulness in the Nebraska University are limited.

COLIC IN HORSES.—Violent attacks of colic in horses may frequently be relieved by the persistent application of blankets wrung out of boiling water, to the belly and sides of the horse; and an injection of warm water, about blood heat, may be given every quarter or half hour with benefit. A hot bran poultice is even more effectual than the blankets, as it retains heat longer. The rational of the treatment is, the application of heat and moisture to relieve pain, for which purpose it is better than any liniment. Internally may be given every half hour, until relief is apparent, an ounce each of sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, in half a pint of cold water, carefully drenched from a bottle.

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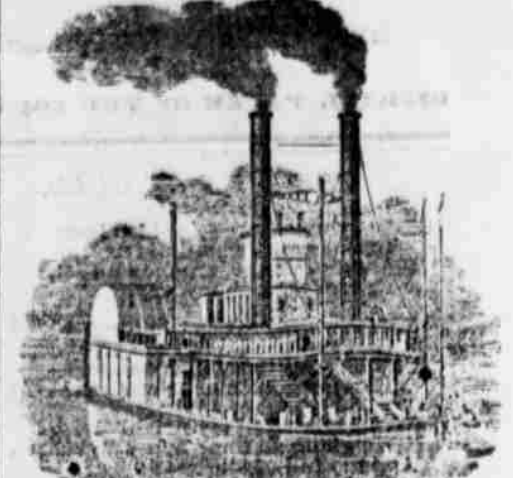
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