

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT: JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: GEORGE W. COLLINS, of Kansas County.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET: For Members of Congress, EDWARD K. VALENTINE.

DISTRICT TICKET: For Attorney-General, C. J. DILLWORTH.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. W. JONES.

For State Auditor, JOHN WALLICH.

For State Treasurer, G. M. BARTLETT.

For State Comptroller, A. G. KENDALL.

For State Registrar, N. J. BURNHAM.

For State Assessor, W. W. JONES.

For State Engineer, W. W. JONES.

For State Surveyor, W. W. JONES.

For State Geologist, W. W. JONES.

For State Librarian, W. W. JONES.

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WAY WAIT!

Everybody admits that Douglas county needs a new court house, within the next five years at the farthest.

Why should the county wait any longer before beginning the work? Her credit is in the best possible condition.

Without increased taxation, \$40,000 of bonds have been taken up by means of the sinking fund and interest on them has ceased.

In the same time, a new county jail has been erected and \$17,000 expended in the purchase of a court house site without additional expense to the city.

In other words, Douglas county is today \$53,000 better off than she was on the first of January, 1879.

The proposed court house bonds would necessitate no increase in taxation. The present levy would amply cover the annual interest charge.

But the new court house would in a very few years pay for itself in the increase of value in taxable property adjoining it.

This increase in the value of taxable property in the city will decrease taxation in the country and proportionately benefit the farmers.

On this subject, however, the most benefit from the carrying of the bonds proposition. With the building of the new court house \$100,000 will be spent during the coming year in our city and distributed among our mechanics and artisans.

The present court house will revert to the city and can be adapted at little expense to their requirements. The pattern block can then be vacated and the rent now paid bestowed to the city until such time as Omaha erects a city hall.

The Bank's advice to every property holder, every taxpayer, every mechanic and laborer is to vote for the new court house bonds because it is to their individual interest, to the interest of the city and county and because by the erection of a new substantial and safe building a calamity to our court and county records may be averted.

All the interest in the campaign centers around the contest in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Both parties claim to be confident of victory.

The leaders of both parties are straining every effort to assure a favorable result. But while confidence is felt by both sides it is freely admitted that the republicans alone give reasons for believing in the success of their ticket.

The democrats acknowledge that the tariff agitation has induced thousands of mechanics to join the republican ranks, while the only hope for any increase in the democratic vote is found in the increase of voters by naturalization or by the coming of age of youths of democratic parents.

Of these states the most important is of course New York. The majority which New York state gave to Mr. Tilden in 1876 was 32,826 votes. In that year the republicans carried thirty-seven counties, and came down to New York City with a clear majority of 18,810 votes which was counterbalanced by a democratic majority of 84,000 votes, cast in the counties of New York, Kings and Queens.

This majority of 32,000 the republicans are confident of overcoming in the present election. From a careful canvass, they assert that the state outside of New York and Brooklyn will be carried by 80,000 majority, in consequence of gains made in every manufacturing town and city in the state.

New York City they concede to the democracy by 54,000 majority and Brooklyn and the rest of Kings county by 14,000. This reduction in the democratic vote will result, it is claimed, from the defection of the workmen and the votes of such merchants as have heretofore stayed away from the polls.

Taking the state together the republican estimate gives the republican majorities of 33,150 and democratic majorities of 79,140, leaving a net republican majority of 14,010 votes.

The democratic estimates claim a net democratic majority of 38,000 majority. They base this claim on an estimated majority in New York and Brooklyn and Queens county of 83,000 and a gain in other democratic counties throughout the state of 14,000 votes, thus giving 97,000 in democratic majorities by counties. Against this the democrats concede 59,315 republican majority in the state, leaving a net democratic majority of 38,440.

Their estimated gains in New York City and 2000 in Brooklyn and they concede an increase of only 1000 votes to the republicans in the state outside the city.

The republican grounds for belief in their success seem to be based on a strong foundation of constant accession to their party, a complete organization throughout the state, and a heavy co-operation of the merchants and manufacturers in pushing the work of the campaign.

The most amazing thing about the republican claim that voting the democratic ticket will result in a single cent to be cut down to 44,000, and that the republican ticket will come down to the Harlem river with a clear 95,000 majority. More conservative politicians place the net republican majority at 15,000, and the lowest possible majority at 7,000.

The last primaries say the republicans were fair and free. With an audacious lie. Fair and free—with a

U. P. clerk at every poll recording the names of their opponents and blacklisting every voter who dared deposit his ballot in the hands of the giant monopoly.

If the Republic can think it can pull the wool over the eyes of the citizens of Omaha by such outrageous lying it will find itself mistaken.

S. K. JACKSON is working on the sympathies of Irishmen employed in the shops and making bids for their vote. Mr. Jackson is one of the very few U. P. bosses that refused to sign the petition for the release of O'Connell, an Irish-American citizen, from unjust imprisonment in a British dungeon.

"MAGDALEN FERRAT," Zola's latest novel, is a love story of pronounced strength and great interest. It is an equally fully worthy of Emile Zola's high reputation; at the same time, it is more of a novel and less a series of pictures than the other works of the French realist.

It has a well-constructed plot, which is developed in masterly fashion. This plot is eminently original, indeed, its thorough freedom from the hackneyed elements of fiction is as much a surprise as the plot itself, which is managed with such skill that the denouement cannot be divined until it is reached.

There is no page of the story that will not be read through, for so continuous is the train of absorbing interest that the reader will not consent to lose even a word of the narrative. "Magdalen Ferrat" is a woman with a past—a past that hangs above her and clouds the happiest days of her life—past that at length rises as if from the tomb and utterly overwhelms her.

The character sketching in the book is excessively vivid. The old fanatic, Genevieve, especially, is a lurid and powerful creation, and Magdalen, William and Jacques are drawn with a masterly touch. In short, "Magdalen Ferrat" has everything to commend it, and should at once attain great favor with the American public. The work is translated into English by Mrs. John Strling, who reproduces Zola's style with notable accuracy and great effect. It is printed in one volume, paper cover, price 75 cents, in uniform style with "Nana," "Le L'Assommoir," "Germinal," "Le Pain," "Le Travail," "Le Golem," "Le Docteur Mystere," and "Le Grand Gouffre," which will be found for sale by all bookstores and newsagents, and on all railroad trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on receiving the price in a letter to the publishers, L. P. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Distributive Co-operation in England. Some Facts. It is a new thirty-four year since twenty-eight mill operatives in Rochdale, England, resolved to make an experiment in commercial co-operation. They had become disgusted with the prices of the groceries and provisions supplied by the local shopkeepers, and took steps to become their own purveyors. They subscribed together \$25,000, and they had a room that they had boarded \$25. With this sum they bought at wholesale some sacks of flour, fifty pounds of oatmeal, a hundred-weight of sugar and a fresh lot of butter. They also secured a room at an annual rent of \$10, and arranged that one of their number should attend as salesman a few hours two or three days in the week. The first night when the queue store opened the co-operators were greeted with a disorderly crowd of their fellow workmen, men, to judge and deride them. For some time the only customers were the twenty-eight who started the project. The speculation turned out well, and was of one repeated. More flour, sugar, oatmeal and butter were ordered, and the time in larger quantities. Others now presented themselves as members, and others besides members began to deal at the store.

In 1845, the second year, the members had increased to seventy-four, the capital to \$181, the business done amounted to \$710, and the profits were \$22. Every succeeding year showed an enormous development. In 1850 the number of members was 600; the capital, \$2227; business done, \$13,379; profits, \$580. In 1855, the figures were respectively \$3,450, \$17,710, \$152,063 and \$15,906, and now the number of members is nearly 10,000 and the profits over \$100,000 per annum. These enormous gains are spread the fame of the Rochdale pioneers all over the world. From the original wheelbarrow load of groceries the business expanded and took in the other branches of trade; first a line and wooden drapery department was added, then a butcher shop and slaughter house, then shoe-making and tailoring, followed by a mill, and finally a flour-milling mill. Now their trained experts buy sugar, tea, coffee, wheat, etc., in the countries where these different commodities are produced and ship them home by the cargo.

The splendid success at Rochdale was quickly imitated, and at the present day co-operative stores exist in every town and village in England. They make all their purchases at wholesale, and paying always ready money, they are allowed a discount on all they buy. Co-operative wholesale stores have also sprung up, from which the retail stores buy, receiving back their quota of profits made at the wholesale stores. Then, again, the co-operators never sell on credit, and therefore they make no bad debts, and they are able to turn over their money many times in the course of a twelve-month. They are under no expense for advertising. If the distribution of profits is far more efficacious. They own their own buildings and are under no expense for rent, except the three-quarters of a cent they invest in real estate, while the expense of management seldom exceeds one or two per cent on the business done. Whenever any one, member or not, makes a purchase he receives a tin ticket denoting the amount of his purchase. At the end of fixed periods, when profits are declared, a deduction is made sufficient to pay members five per cent on their capital invested, and then the rest is divided among the holders of the tin tickets pro rata, non-members receiving slightly less than members. The purchaser buys at the lowest current rates, and there has a portion of the profits returned to him. Another great advantage is that the goods purchased are genuine. It is nobody's interest to adulterate anything, or to palm off inferior articles, or to give short weight or incorrect measure. The whole system of co-operation is honest; there is no distrust or deception, and no second prices, no over-reaching on the one side and no suspicion on the other. In their early career the co-operative stores had learned many bitter lessons, especially the smaller concerns; chiefly from incompetency and fraudulent management. But this was only a ripple on the great wave; the whole system has been reduced to scientific accuracy, and effectual guards have been established against both incompetency and fraud.

England has been called the nation of shopkeepers, and it is already evident that the principle of distributive co-operation has put a new face on a large section of the country. It is

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

And Let Them Ponder Over It. Valentine's Back Pay Steal. Ventilated by the Records.

How He Lobbed a Bogus Claim For \$1875 Through the Legislature Under False Pretenses.

Five years ago this summer E. K. Valentine who had been removed by U. S. Grant from the West Point land office for crookedness, packed the republican convention of the sixth judicial district and secured for himself the nomination of district judge. Valentine was a mere shyster, having no better than a common clerk's regular, but the redoubtable judge Mumey had among the members of the judicial profession. When the returns were canvassed by the state board of canvassers, the board awarded the certificate of election to Thomas L. Griffey, the democratic candidate. Valentine presented a batch of false certificates, and the board, in place of annulling, Secretary of State, then secured the services of John C. Cowin, who agreed and stipulated in advance that he would prosecute his claims before the courts without charge.

The case was brought to trial before the supreme court in November 1878, and the court rendered the somewhat extraordinary decision that E. K. Valentine had been elected judge of the sixth judicial district by a majority of two votes and a half. Valentine soon hereafter took his seat on the bench and received his salary regularly from the state treasury at the rate of \$2563 a year during the entire time he served as judge. In the summer of 1879, Valentine was ousted from the bench by the political managers of Jay Gould for their representative in congress. Within sixty days after his ouster from the bench, Valentine put in an appearance at Lincoln as a lobbyist before the legislature, and by bringing all his pressure to bear upon republican members who had access to the governor, he succeeded in securing the passage of a bill in pulling through the following bill:

AN ACT For the Relief of Thomas L. Griffey and E. K. Valentine. WHEREAS, Thomas L. Griffey was by the state board of canvassers declared to be the elect of the sixth judicial district; and they having issued to him a certificate of election to said office, he entered upon and discharged the duties of said office from the 6th day of January to the 31st day of November, 1878, at which time he was ousted from said office by reason of a decision of the supreme court, declaring that E. K. Valentine duly elected to said office, and

WHEREAS, the said E. K. Valentine, by reason of said decision, is entitled to the emoluments of said office from the 1st day of November, 1878, and the said Griffey having drawn the salary of said office for the first (1st), second (2d) and third (3d) quarters of said year, and E. K. Valentine having drawn the salary for the fourth (4th) quarter of said year, and the said Thomas L. Griffey having performed the duties of said office from October 1st until November 23d, 1878, under said certificate of election, without pay; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, and the same is appropriated out of the treasury of said state for the payment of said claim to the said Thomas L. Griffey.

Sec. 2. That the sum of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars be and the same is appropriated out of the treasury of said state for the payment of said claim to said E. K. Valentine.

Approved February 24th, A. D. 1879. This infamous steel was put through the legislature by Valentine under the pretense that he needed the \$1875 to pay attorney's fees and expenses incurred in securing his title to said office; whereas, as a matter of fact, Valentine did not pay a single dime to his attorney, John C. Cowin, and never even tendered him his expenses for hotel bill and fare to Lincoln.

Now, what do the tax-payers of Nebraska think of this salary grabber. Will they endorse this man Valentine who has drawn \$1875 from the state treasury for services which were rendered by Judge Griffey and for which Griffey had drawn pay. Can any honorable man vote for Valentine after such an exhibit of his dishonesty.

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