

DE LA MAYNE'S congressional days are numbered and he hopes about the capital wondering which are most ungrateful, churches or constituencies.

NEVADA papers estimate that Col. Fair spent over \$150,000 to elect a democratic legislature and secure for himself the senatorship. It was the most expensive state Fair ever held in Nevada.

The motto in the last campaign which did the most service to the republican party was, "Let well enough alone." If the would-be financial tinkers of the east are wise they will heed it during the present season of congress.

The legislature of Nebraska will meet at noon on the third of January, and will be composed of 114 members—30 in the senate and 84 in the house. Balloting for United States senator will begin on the 17th of January, and at least one ballot a day must be cast until the result is declared.

The opinion of the supreme court which reverses Judge Savage's decision in the South Omaha sewer case is a fortunate one for the city at large. It means a proper extension of our sewerage system, the expenses of which will be borne by the wretchedly North Omaha will now have a sewer and South Omaha must bear her proportion of the expense. In the end it will be found that the litigious citizens will gain nothing and the city a great deal.

The New York Tribune thinks Judge Black's crushing letter on the laws governing railroad monopolies a bid for a new issue on which the democratic party may ride into power. The Tribune echoes the monopoly cry so often raised by the Omaha organ of Jay Gould, that all anti-monopoly advocates are poor republicans or assistant democrats.

The friends of Dick Adams, the defaulting postmaster of Deadwood, are making strong exertions to procure his pardon by President Hayes before he puts on a convict's striped suit. What reason has the president for pardoning Adams any more than one of the score of horse thieves and highwaymen sent to the penitentiary from the black hills. His defalcation was brazen and defiant, and for nearly three years was hushed up by officers of the department. If ever anybody ever deserved to have a striped suit and shaved head, Dick Adams is the man.

The English court of appeals has decided that Jim McHenry, one of the leeches who lived for years on the Erie, must pay over to the receiver some \$2,000,000 claimed as commissions for the placing of stock and bonds for the Erie stockholders. Jay Gould robbed the Erie road of \$9,000,000, Jim Fisk of \$2,000,000, and twenty others have made themselves rich off its earnings. Yet to-day the road is earning a heavy surplus on an over capitalization of four times its value, and the stock is steadily advancing. These enormous sums have been drawn out of the pockets of the people, and the railroad magnates alone have reaped the benefits.

The telegraph announces that two resurrectionists of Adrian have been sent to the Michigan penitentiary for a year. What has been done in the case of the Omaha grave robbers? The sentiment of the community demands a prompt and thorough investigation of the outrage. Why has the district attorney been idle in the matter? If property is found in the possession of an individual and there is presumptive evidence that it has been stolen that person is compelled to give an account of himself. Why has not this course been taken with the officers of the medical college in whose rooms the mangled remains of a human being were found festering? The public has a right to know what steps have been taken in the matter and what course the sworn officers of the law intend to pursue.

COERCION OR REFORM. A large class of English conservatives, headed by the landed interest and championed by Mr. Frondos, are urging upon the British ministry the necessity of immediate and violent measures of coercion towards Ireland, and exemplary punishment in the cases of Mr. Parnell and the indicted members of the land league. Laying aside all thought of remedying the grievous wrongs, which even such upholders of the Imperial authority are forced to admit have been the prime cause of the Irish uprising, they mistake violence for strength and urge vengeance before answering to the appeals of Ireland for justice and reform.

The first step toward any genuine solution of the troubles which are now racking the country must

be a full and fair recognition by the British ministry and the English people that Irish agitation and sedition arise from a state of affairs which cannot be met by denunciation nor aided by a display of armed force. A people convinced of the justice of their cause is not likely to be quelled into submission by arguments devoted to showing them that the means by which they are endeavoring to make their wrongs apparent and to awaken public sentiment to a knowledge of their desperate condition, are not strictly within the bounds of the common laws or sanctioned by the decisions of the English courts of judicature. It is idle for the British ministry to prate upon a strict enforcement of justice in an island where justice has long been a mockery and where equity in the case of the peasantry has never had an existence. It will be equally vain to bring into operation the machinery of coercion which was last attempted in 1871, with what permanent results the present popular uprising attests. Supposing the cabinet decides to suspend the habeas corpus act, silence the voice of the press, arrest leaders and followers by the score, and establish a reign of terror throughout the island, what advantage will have been made towards a permanent and practical solution of the Irish troubles. What hope will there be for the future of order and tranquillity submitted to the present universally admitted iniquitous system of land tenure? By repressing one Irish disturbance for a time the cabinet will only insure its recurrence for the future.

Mr. Gladstone's ministry have fallen heir to a tremendous task in the solution of the Irish difficulty. Their course, up to the time when the prosecution of the leaders of the Land League was decided upon, has been for the most part a just and a moderate one. But what can they hope to gain from the conviction of Mr. Parnell and his associates? The causes of the present agitation are beyond the control of any one man or set of men. They are rooted deep on a basis of wrong, shameless oppression and barbarous extortion. They spring from a strong sense of distorted justice, and will continue to bear their fruit of agitation, disaffection and sedition as long as those causes exist. The pacification of Ireland will not depend upon coercion, legal prosecutions and an exhibition of the strength of the home government, but on timely and prudent legislation. Undaunted by the determined opposition of the land interest and the obstinacy of the house of lords, undisturbed by the cries that they are introducing an epoch of confiscation, cutting at the root of all property and sapping the bulwarks of the English nation, the Liberal ministry, if they entertain any desire for permanent peace in Ireland must introduce at the next session a land bill, which will strike deeply at the root of the present system of Irish landlordism, establish a system of tenure by which tenants may reap the benefit of their toil, and support and advance their families and it them to become useful and happy members of society. No half way measures will suffice. Not until such a measure is adopted and put into successful operation can the British ministry expect to see peace and prosperity in Ireland.

AUTOMATONS OR INSTRUCTORS. In a previous article THE BEE expressed its opinion that one of the greatest causes of complaint in our admirable system of common schools arose from the difficulty of procuring competent instructors in the various grades. This defect, as we stated before, is the natural result of the rapid expansion of our educational system, both in the number of its pupils and in the wide extent of territory covered by our public schools. No course of study, however, thorough it may be in theory, can be profitably pursued by the majority of our school population without the intelligent and helpful direction of competent and educated instructors. Such teachers, it is difficult to procure. Great as has been the expenditure of public monies for normal schools for the training of teachers, and numerous as are the graduates of these institutions, they have as yet largely failed to meet the want which they were created to supply. Notwithstanding this fact, the profession is crowded. There are ten applications for every vacant seat on the platforms of our schools, and yet we venture the assertion that none of the so-called learned professions is filled with so many members totally unqualified for the duties devolving upon them, as is that of public instruction. Too many of the teachers in the public schools are mere automatons, machines for the enunciation of rules and facts, listeners rather than imparters of knowledge, remorseless Gradgrinds, with no higher ambition than to dole out to the morrels furnished by the enterprising publishers of patent readers, arithmetics and school histories. The trite old saying that "a poet is

born, not made," might with equal truth be applied to the successful teachers. Such instructors as Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and Horace White, of Boston, men who have left their mark on educational methods by reason of their own independence of all conventional methods of instruction, are rare instances of genius in the art of teaching. Education means "drawing out," not forcing down, and the successful teacher is that one who best draws out the capabilities of the individual pupil, and leads, rather than forces, it into the paths of knowledge. To a large extent the teacher should be independent of the text book. "Hearing lessons" and teaching are two separate and distinct matters. Any one who can read and write is competent to do the one; comparatively few are fitted to perform the duties of an instructor.

If improvement in our educational system has advanced along any one line more than another during the past five years, it has been in the direction of improvement of teachers. The much vaunted Quincy school system depends for its success almost entirely upon the individual excellence of its instructors. The Cleveland and Peoria schools which have been the models for those of twenty other cities, are the result of able superintendence and intelligent enthusiastic instructors. In our own city the grade of teachers is higher than it has been for years. Omaha can point with satisfaction to a number of faithful earnest instructors in her public schools.

The responsibility for the selection of competent teachers rests upon our school board. The disgraceful blunder which they made in the case of Mr. Lyon should never be repeated. No superintendent or teacher should be elected to a position in our schools before a searching examination of his qualifications. Examination should always precede not follow an election. If this plan had been followed in the case of Mr. Lyon, much trouble and embarrassment would have been avoided.

Finally the success or failure of our school system is intimately connected with the question of efficient instruction. The pupils should catch enthusiasm in their work from intelligent, refined and sympathetic teachers who know how to adapt their instruction to the capacity of the children. There is a sufficient number of mere automatons in our public school system. Let us have for the future only competent and efficient instructors.

LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM.

THE NAVAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. L. R. Hamersley & Co., Philadelphia.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY AND ST. NICHOLAS. SCRIBNER & Co., New York.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Littell & Co., Boston.

THE ANARCHIST SOCIALISTIC-REVOLUTIONARY REVIEW. Dr. Nathan Ganz, publisher, 3 Worcester Square, Boston.

The long promised Naval Encyclopedia, for some time past in the hands of the printer and electrotype, will be ready for issue to subscribers in an early date. Its publishers Messrs. L. R. Hamersley & Co., of Philadelphia, have spared neither time nor labor in its preparation, and its expense, which has been not less than \$10,000, makes it the most costly book of its class ever issued in this country. Designed primarily for the service, this encyclopedia will prove invaluable to every literary man as a work of reference. It comprises a complete dictionary of nautical terms and phrases, biographical notices of distinguished naval officers of our own and foreign services; special notices showing the entire range of modern science; a gazetteer of the principal naval stations and seaports of the world and a supplement containing concise records of living officers of the navy, and staff and flag officers of corresponding rank. These articles, which are concise yet exhaustive, have been prepared by the most distinguished authorities in the navy. The price of the work, handsomely bound in morocco is \$12.00, sent prepaid by the publishers.

The publishers of Scribner's Monthly within the last ten years have caused a complete revolution in the taste of the magazine reading public. By the surpassing excellence of their engravings, the freshness of their articles, and the high literary tone of publication, they have not only led magazine literature in this country, but forced all competitors to follow in their footsteps. Not only in this country but also in England is its appearance awaited with expectant anxiety by thousands of readers. This great success is easily accounted for and well deserved. A pure, interesting, ably edited monthly, illustrated by the most distinguished artists of the day and numbering among its contributors the brightest intellects of the time cannot well fail of meeting with the acknowledgment which it so well deserves. For the ensuing year Scribner promises a still richer feast of good things for its readers. The remarkable historical work, Peter the Great, by Eugene Schuyler, now running in its pages, will be continued. The American novelists, Cable and Fanny Hodson Burnett, will continue their contributions, and a variety of new and interesting features in literature and art may be expected. The price of Scribner's Monthly is \$4.00 a year, and new subscribers who begin with the November number may secure, by the payment of \$1.00 additional, nine back numbers, containing all of Part I. of Schuyler's famous serial history of Peter the Great,

of which Rev. Edward Eggleston recently wrote: "It is indeed a wonderful story, needing no aid to the imagination to make it one of the most curious in human history." For \$2.50 extra, the two richly bound volumes of last year may be had in connection with a year's subscription. Book-sellers everywhere, or the publishers, Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, New York, will supply the numbers and volumes.

The Christmas number of St. Nicholas, which will soon be ready for delivery, surpasses, if that were possible, any previous issue of this admirable magazine. St. Nicholas long ago became a household treasure, whose monthly appearance is hailed with delight alike by children and parents. Its articles are instructive, pure and interesting. It has called to its assistance the ablest corps of writers for children in England and America. Such distinguished poets as Alfred Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier and Aldrich have contributed to its pages, while Charles Dudley Warner, Noah Brooks, Mrs. Burnett, Frank R. Stockton, Gail Thayer, Susan Coolidge and Theodore Winthrop have been regular contributors. The beauty of its illustrations has been one of the leading features of the magazine.

Littell's Living Age enters upon its thirty eighth year of continuous publication, and its value increases with its years. Issued weekly, and living over three and a quarter thousand large and well-filled pages of reading matter yearly, it is enabled to present, with a freshness and completeness attempted by no other publication, the ablest essays and reviews, the choicest serial and short stories, the most interesting sketches of travel and discovery, the best poetry, and the most valuable biographical, historical, scientific and political information from the entire body of foreign current literature, and from the pens of the foremost writers of the day.

The subscription price (\$8 a year) is cheap for the amount of reading furnished, while the publishers make a still cheaper offer, viz: To send the Living Age and any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies, a year, both by postpaid for \$10.50; thus furnishing to the subscriber a small cost the cream of both home and foreign literature. The publishers also offer to send to all new subscribers for the year 1881, remitting before January 1st, the weekly numbers of 1880 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions, gratis. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Advance sheets of The Anarchist Socialistic Revolutionary Review lie upon our table. This publication is to be issued from Boston during the coming year by a federation of writers consisting of Dr. Nathan Ganz, Felix Pyatt, of Paris; Johann Most and L. Hartmann, of London; M. Garibaldi, of Rome; Ad. Schwitzgebel, of Switzerland; W. H. G. Smart, of Boston, and others.

The Review proposes to discuss all matters relating to the human welfare in a loyal and honest manner, to fight against all tyrannies and self-appointed authorities, to give an asylum to every honest opinion that has been refused admission by the reigning press monopolies, and to make itself a rallying point of the scattered socialistic army on the American continent. However much opinions may differ on questions of social import there is no doubt that in a full and free discussion of the problems of human society as at present constituted great advantages are to be derived. The tyranny of wealth is becoming more and more arrogant, and is using its power to seize the reins of government and dictate terms to society, trade and commerce. It is poisoning the public mind through the channels of a venal press, and using insults against all opponents. In Europe the condition of the lower and middle classes has become unbearable, and the socialistic revolt which is spreading so rapidly is the natural reaction against centuries of oppression. In such a condition of affairs the world at large is interested in knowing the progress of thought and action in the combat of the individual against the encroachments of the enemy. This need The Review proposes to fill and will doubtless meet with the success which it deserves. It will be sent postpaid for 60 cents a year to all subscribers. Address Dr. Nathan Ganz, No. 3 Worcester Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

The leading newspaper of New England is by all odds the best edited among our eastern exchanges. Sound to the core on the vital issues of the day it is a staunch champion of the producing and industrial classes.

The weekly edition of The Springfield Republican is a comprehensive and intelligent review of American life from week to week, taking due notice as well of all important events and movements elsewhere throughout the world. Its summaries of news are prepared with great care, special attention being given to the presentation of New England news. Its editorial articles discuss broadly and with independence a wide range of topics, political, social, literary, scientific and ethical. Its correspondence is of unusually high character, embracing regular letters from Boston, New York, Washington and other centers of interest in this country and abroad. Frequent stories and choice selections of original or quoted poetry lend variety to the paper and increase its attractiveness. Each number contains a column of religious intelligence. Agricultural matters are fully treated, particularly those that are local to New England, and market reports are published with special reference to the information of farmers. New Englanders, both at home and abroad, find The Weekly Republican a valuable assistant and guide in maintaining their acquaintance with public affairs and their knowledge of the growth and condition of the older states of the Union.

Subscription, \$1.50 a year; in clubs of 10 or more, \$1.25 per copy. A liberal cash commission to postmasters and others acting as local agents. Terms to agents furnished on application. Specimen copies free. Address THE REPUBLICAN, Springfield, Mass.

MEDICAL SCHOOL MYSTERY.

BY F. M. DONAGH. The other eve I read THE BEE, And hung it on the floor, And its name: "Body-snatching case," Commenced to ponder o'er; When presently I heard a tap, A voice my name did call, I recognized Policeman Ford And Marshal Westerdahl.

They asked me to come right along And quick investigate, A case against the city's peace, An outrage on the state, And turned on the lock; I donned my overcoat and hat, My cane swung on my arm, And started off with them to see 'Tis cause of this alarm.

They led me to Farnham and Thirteenth, To the top of Hellen's block, They open a door and thrust me in, A score of students glared on me, With grim cadaverous glances, And 'neath a pale blue jet of gas, Stood I an instructor Ayres.

A charnel odor filled the room, A wind howled the arctic wind, And a centre-table lay, A corpse that had been skinned, Its muscles, arteries and veins, Were gaping to my view, Its flesh so skul on sideboard grined, The light was hellish blue.

I'm not ashamed to say, I quaked, And trembling stood, in dread, For class and teacher silent stood, As if they, too, were dead.

I turned to flee, when from the board I heard the clank of bones, And from that disemboweled corpse Came deep sepulchral tones: "MacDonagh, pause! and list to me, You need not and my looks, Tho' in this state you know me not, My name is Datus Brooks, I've been through many hair-breadth escapes.

"And oft my life imperilled, And never thought to meet my death, By reading Miller's Hens d. "But, so I did, and Hitchcock's tears, Bedewed my early grave, Miner, Yost and Parson Nye, With their abhorring trial to raise A victim of Doc Miller's rant, And hydrophobic foam, But then he struck the fatal blow, By bringing Jim Jerome.

"In silence, I was planted deep, In Prospect graveyard where, I hoped to wait for Gabriel's foot Not hoping to come here; But Doctor Mercer and Livingston, Came in the dead of night, And dragged me thro' the coffin head, Again to public sight.

"I was carried here in a gunny bag, And spread out, a you see, Each anatomic student cuts A pork-steak off of me, My grinning skull on yonder shelf For phenologic view, My noble brain and loving heart, Will soon be in a stew.

"My lusty lungs are fed to hogs, My flesh will sausage make, My cuticle they say they'll tan, To wrap a mild cigar."

His tale of woe was quickly stopped By a crash at the door, and I, I jumped up, I was asleep, And dreaming 'n the floor.

PERS'NAL PARAGRAPHS.

Manager Armstrong, of the A. & P. telegraph office, returned from Chicago yesterday.

J. A. Adams, U. P. agent at Aspen, went west yesterday. He has been with the company since 1866.

Col. Bidger, a large mining operator of San Francisco, went west yesterday.

Capt. N. T. Spoor returned to Denver yesterday.

Lieut. Hayward, formerly of company G, N. S. M., left yesterday to resume his run on the Utah Northern.

Hon. J. H. Millard returned from the east yesterday.

Guy Barton, Esq., of North Platte, was in the city yesterday.

James M. Watson, of the U. P., returned from New York yesterday.

Land Commissioner-Elect Kardall was in the city yesterday.

A. P. Wool, of the U. P. engineer's department, has returned from the west.

General Manager Touzalin and General Freight Agent Lowell left for Chicago Saturday evening in a B. & M. special car.

Commander Maury, commander of the steamer "City of Tokio," arrived with his family from the west yesterday, and went east via the C., B. & Q. special car.

Paymaster Corcoran, U. S. N., of the Pacific squadron, went east last night.

Col. Sumner, U. S. A., passed through the city last night, en route to New York.

Lieut. Ducar, from Ft. Sanders, was an east bound passenger last night.

Luke Voorhes, of the Black Hills stage line, came in from Sidney yesterday.

Gen. Crook left for Washington city last night, in obedience to a summons from Gen. Sherman.

Frank Murray, N. Shelton, Geo. Miller, Ezra Millard and P. W. Hitchcock, were among the east bound passengers last evening.

James Murray returned from the Gunnison country yesterday.

Dr. S. D. Mercer went west Saturday.

Chas. Atkins came in from Chicago Saturday morning.

Geo. E. Stevens, of the U. P., has gone east.

D. O. Clarke went out to Rock Springs Saturday.

Judge Lake came up from Lincoln Saturday noon.

John J. Estty, Jr., of Ogden, is visiting in Omaha.

Thos. Gibson went to Fremont Saturday on business.

D. C. Howard, of Fremont, was in the city Saturday.

Elmer Frank came in on the O. & R. V. train Saturday.

Hon. Geo. E. Fritchett returned from Hastings Friday.

Conductor Geo. Duncan, of the U. P., has gone to St. Louis.

T. S. McMurray, tax agent, U. P., left for Cheyenne Saturday.

Frank Hanlon was among the arrivals from the State Capital Saturday.

H. E. Friese, agent of Ellis' "Oaken Hearts" combination, is in the city.

Miss Mattie Kennedy, of the telephone office, left for the east Saturday afternoon.

Senator Farley, of California, went through, bound for Washington, Friday eve ing.

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