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NO PLACE FOR SCHEMERS.

The city of Omaha is one school district. The board of education is elected from the city at large with regard to ward boundaries. As there are only six wards the nine members must necessarily be apportioned unequally, even if an apportionment were desirable. Any member of the board who is so narrow-minded as to simply look after the interests of the ward in which he may happen to live is utterly unfit to be entrusted with the responsibility of managing our public schools. The patrons of the schools do not care a penny where a man lives so long as he does his duty faithfully and fearlessly.

The outgoing members are acknowledged to be thoroughly competent and faithful. What is more to the patrons of the public schools, they are known to be in favor of continuing the present excellent system of education under the supervision of Superintendent James. For these reasons the citizens of Omaha, regardless of party, desire to see them re-elected. The democrats have generously responded to this popular demand by renominating Messrs. Conroy, Points and Long. When the democrats throw behind them their prejudices and nominate two republicans out of the three candidates, it is certainly an example which republicans can afford to emulate. It seems, however, that the schemers and political shysters who make the Omaha Republican their mouth-piece propose to prostitute the public schools to partisan and personal ends. Their hue and cry about straight party nominations can deceive nobody. The republicans of this city less than six months ago nominated Judge Wakely, a life-long democrat, in order to take the judiciary out of politics. If the judiciary is to be kept out of politics, why should the schools be dragged into the mire of party politics? The pretense that the republican party has more competent men than those whose terms expire, is mere twaddle, and the denial that any member of the present board desires to foist Mr. Lane upon the schools is a blank lie. We do not want to throw a fire-brand into the board of education, but it is an open secret that three of the present board are encouraging the scheme to throw Mr. James overboard. It is no use for the clique that is clamoring for straight party nominations to try to pull the wool over the eyes of the public school patrons by saying that everybody in the board is for James. Let them once succeed in electing two new members of their own stripe and our school system will undergo a change that will set it back five years.

The clamor for a Sixth ward member is a mere blunder. As a matter of fact the Sixth ward last year secured a member, Mr. R. S. Hall, but he has since moved into the Fourth ward. Suppose we now give the Sixth ward two new members, what is to prevent them from moving during the next three years? Isn't it just as likely that some number will move into the Sixth ward during the next three years? Let us hear no more about ward boundaries or the board of education. If the scheming politicians who want to use the public schools for personal ends and advancement will come out squarely like men instead of bush-whacking behind the party rampart, we venture to say that there will not be a greasy spot left of them next Tuesday.

A COMMENDABLE ACT. The refusal of Carl Schurz to accept a testimonial of \$100,000 from his friends ought not to surprise any one. It was no more than should be expected from such a person as Carl Schurz, a man of foreign birth, who has been highly honored in this country. He has rendered valuable public services, it is true, but for everything he has done he has been well rewarded. Had he accepted this money testimonial the people would have lost confidence in him, and would have no further use for him. By his refusal he has asserted his manhood and independence, and has proclaimed to the country that his days of usefulness are not yet over, and that he is yet able to earn his own living. When Daniel Webster announced his intention of retiring from public service, at the expiration of his senatorial term, as he was a poor man and could earn ten times more in the practice of law than he could as a senator, the merchants of Boston strongly protested against his proposed action, and quietly raised \$50,000, which they placed in his credit in the bank. Webster did not really care about accepting it, as he comprehended that the acceptance of such a donation would be humiliating and would reflect upon his career. The donors, however, urged that the state of Massachusetts could not afford to lose his services, and argued that the donation was but a small compensation for his labors. It was under protest that Mr. Webster finally accepted the gift, which relieved him from annoyances arising from debts, which he could have paid in a year or two had his friends allowed him to resume the practice of his profession.

Another illustrious man who accepted a magnificent money testimonial was General Grant, who was presented with \$250,000 by his rich New York friends. It is true that to become president he threw up a life position and a large salary, and it is claimed that when his second term expired he was comparatively a poor man. Many of his friends claim that had he not accepted the large money testimonial, it would have been possible for him to have again elected.

KEELEY has at last a rival in the motor business. His name is Enrique Buschman, of Antioquia, Panama, and he has applied for a patent for a method of obtaining motive power from compressed air or water or both combined. The applicant says that his invention will do away with the use of coal as a producer of motive power, and that by applying it to men-of-war they will no longer be under the necessity of having to run into port to refill their bunkers. If Mr. Buschman is as slow as Keeley in perfecting his motor we are afraid that men-of-war will continue to run into port to refill their bunkers for many years to come.

THE opponents of Governor Murray, of Utah, might as well abandon their attempts to secure his removal. His portrait has appeared in the wood-cut department of the country papers. He is perfectly safe now.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Now that Gladstone's health is again restored some decisive action on the part of his cabinet may be expected within the next few days. While many have predicted a dissolution of parliament owing to very radical differences that have arisen among the ministry on several important measures, it is more than likely that Gladstone will manage to restore harmony by the adoption of a moderate policy upon which a majority of his colleagues can agree. Whatever may be the fate of General Gordon, who at last accounts was still at Khartoum awaiting relief, the war policy in Egypt is sure to be abandoned, so far as the occupation of the Soudan is concerned. British honor has been vindicated by General Graham's victories and the chastisement of Osman Digna, who is no longer in condition to give battle or to retain any formidable following. The skirmish near Tamanieh has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the El Mahdi's lieutenant by losing prestige has lost nearly all the following he ever had. It is now almost certain that the whole British army will be withdrawn from the Soudan and the Red Sea coast within the next ten days.

These commentators on the Egyptian situation who persist in calling the conduct of Mr. Gladstone's administration "nothing but a series of blunders," are encouraged thereto by two influences. One is hostility to the premier on general principles, and the other is an apparent incapacity to understand the standpoint from which he regards things. From their own standpoint, which is that of aggression and the widening of imperial responsibilities, the conduct of the British in Egypt has certainly been "a series of blunders." The problem in Mr. Gladstone's mind is how his government may relieve itself from an important one of a large class of duties which he thinks should be diminished, rather than increased, in the interest of the security and perpetuity of the national welfare.

These Irish nationalists are not unnaturally excited by the returns of population which show that the island is losing steadily in numbers, the emigration for the past year aggregating 108,000 souls, of whom more than half were adult and unmarried men. This is, indeed the final test and condemnation of English rule in Ireland, that its people fly from the land they love so passionately, as though it were plague-smitten, and seek a home and prosperity elsewhere. It used to be said that the country was overpopulated and could not feed its own people. That statement gives way before a very slight analysis of its agricultural returns. If the Irish were twice as numerous as they are, they could not consume the food produced in the country, even in a bad year like 1882. Even in years of famine they have to export more food than could be consumed at home. By the export and sale of food they pay the rents of non-resident landlords, and the purchase of fat stock from foreign countries nearly everything used in the island by both the peasantry and the resident landlords. Ireland has no manufactures to speak of and no opportunity to create any on her soil by imposing any discriminating duties on foreign imports. Her families are not from want of food, but from want of work. Her difficulty is not a land question, as both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell have assumed that it is. It is the want of any employment but farming which has made her people dependent on the land alone, and has obliged them to pay any price that they might be asked for it in rent.

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THE French occupation of Bac-Ninh, twenty-two miles from Hanoi and on territory which the Marquis Tseng declared China would not consent to be occupied by the French, may bring the Chinese government to a decision. Bac-Ninh and the portion of Tonquin on that side of the Red river, has been in the possession of the Chinese for some time. The citadel has had a Chinese garrison and General Qui, in command, has received his orders from the imperial government at Peking. Beyond Bac-Ninh runs the highway into the Chinese province of Yunnan. The French propose to control the country up to the Yunnan border, as they propose to control the Red river navigation and trade so as to reach the rich Chinese provinces through which the river flows. It seems likely that China will declare war against France for infringing on her suzerainty over Tonquin. The fact is China and France have been at war for some months without an open declaration.

Those who are acquainted with the dilapidated condition of Turkey, morally, financially and territorially, have no doubt been amazed at the recent demands of the sublime Porte that the British governor shall defer to it in reference to Egyptian matters. England has of late years, and especially in Egypt, shown that she is not solicitous about Turkish interests, when indifference to them does not involve European antagonism. Turkey is slowly approaching a condition when it will be necessary for the Sultan to retire to Asia and set up his government at Brusa or Aleppo, and be content with Anatolia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, where is a population of

seventeen millions, at least two-thirds of whom are Mohammedan churches. Within fifty years Turkey has lost Algeria and Tunis, appropriated by the French, who, within ten years, will have possession of Tripoli, to which will be added their north African boundary to Egypt; Turkish control of Egypt is only a barren ideal, a few millions of tribute only being paid by the Khedive, when the money can be raised. The wars of Turkey with Russia, from 1738 to the present time, have stripped her of her provinces on the north shore of the Black sea, a large portion of Armenia, Besarabia, and the great Danubian provinces and Montenegro on the Adriatic, and a large slice of Thessaly and Epirus, transferred to Greece, while Austria has annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is now arranging to make Salonika an Austrian seaport, connected by rail with Vienna, and ultimately to rule over the whole Balkan peninsula, to the Greek frontier. As it is demonstrated in 1880, Turkey, indeed, would not be permitted by the European powers to retain Crete if the revolt is successful; nor would England permit her to control Egypt again. Turkish pashalik rule means outrageous robbery and the hopeless blighting of rich provinces. A Turkish pasha generally leaves a desert behind him.

The great difficulty under which German liberals labor is, that there is not the slightest probability that they can carry out their programme of strict constitutionalism, annual budgets, freedom of the press, etc., so long as Prince Bismarck lives. Members of the liberal group may rage, as they have recently done against the relentless absolutism of Bismarck in the reichstag, but they are powerless to obstruct his purposes. The Germans, in fact, have a very queer kind of "constitutional government." There "universal suffrage" is simply a farce so far as political freedom is concerned. The federal council and the reichstag are the two legislatures, the latter being elected on the basis of one member to every 100,000 electors. The federal council is appointed by the states of the empire, Prussia, however, naming eighteen members out of the sixty, and consequently controlling it. The emperor commands the army and navy and appoints the committees on those branches of the budget, all the other committees of that body being appointed by the federal council, which is controlled by Prussia, and that means that the whole legislative machinery is controlled by William and Bismarck. The reichstag only considers such laws as are prepared for it by the federal council, and it is thus very far from being a legislature of the people. There is no responsible ministry; nothing approximating a parliament monarchy. The German people are ruled by a man, who is his own deputy and will not have any independent ministers or law-makers. There will probably be a change after the emperor and Prince Bismarck die. The Germans are oppressed by military and autocracy.

The financial depression in Cuba is not one of those temporary periods of reaction, which constitute "hard times" in reasonably well-governed countries. If reports are to be relied on, it is a case of general and governmental bankruptcy, the inevitable consequence of a prolonged reign of bad rule, one of the features of which was an excessive taxation of the people for the benefit of the Spaniards who occupy the offices. Insurrections of men may be put down, and a number of them have been suppressed in Cuba; but there is no such thing as a permanent and successful subordination of the facts of political economy. These at present are asserting their obduracy in Cuba, and an agreement can not be had. Something like a general effort at liquidation must be entered upon, and the relations of the people to their rulers established upon a somewhat different basis, before there can be any reliable relief.

Cuba is the only extensive and fertile dependent which is denied unreserved political rights, and is taxed at the sweet pleasure of a mother nation, that remains on this side of the Atlantic. It has been the policy of Spain to squeeze from the island an annual revenue which is shipped in cold blood from the country, without anything whatever given in return, except an alleged protection, which the Cubans are forced to pay for besides in the shape of the salaries of the public officers and army expenses. The avenues of profit are, of course, mainly occupied by those whom the government elects to favor.

As there is no revenue to speak of to be squeezed out of China just now, and as the corruptists are evidently at the end of their tether in the present, and as liberal ideas are supposed to be reigning the control of the Spanish government, there is some chance for a better adjustment of things. A fine opportunity is offered for a successful rebellion, but the probability is that the resources of the island have fallen so low that there not enough left for a good, robust insurrection to force on the Spaniards one which began in 1868, was put down with great difficulty. It took over seven years to do it, and there has not been time enough for the formation of another of formidable proportions. It is doubtful if the Cubans would succeed at first in giving themselves a stable government, but their independence is certainly desirable, and the sooner it comes the better. There has been much said at various times about our annexing Cuba, but it is bad policy to adopt children who have none of our family traits, and are likely to be troublesome through an inability to assimilate with us.

The banking system of Sweden, of which but little is known in this country, is explained at length in The Scandinavian by N. O. Frederickson. The writer attributes the success of the Swedish banking system to the freedom of note issues. The money circulation is entirely in notes, gold being found only in banks, and the business is in the hands of private bankers, who pay a low rate of interest on deposits and give farmers and business men a running credit against good security by bondsmen and otherwise, and furnish drafts of ordinary amounts to the people free of charge, the drafts being used in business in Denmark, Norway and at Hamburg and Lubeck in Germany, as well as in Sweden. The circulation is increased or withdrawn according to the demands of business, and these banks do a business of about three times their capital, and their gold reserves are about one-fourth of their circulation. The notes are not legal tender, but no one hesitates to take them. The guaranty of the note issue is a deposit with the government of

between 60 and 75 per cent of the capital, half consisting in interest-bearing bonds and the remainder in mortgages on country property, within one-half the assessed value and on city property within one-half of the assessed or insured value. The emission of notes "must not exceed this fund, together with the surplus of the banks, if deposited in the same kind of securities, and furthermore one-half the obligations to the bank; the last, however, not exceeding one-half the capital stock and only on condition that there is a cash reserve of gold coin of 10 per cent of the capital." Notes may be issued for all exceeding reserve of gold. If larger issues are made the banks have to pay a fine of 1,000 crowns for each day the notes are issued over 10 days. This system, the writer states, has proved stable and popular, and uniformly and unity are obtained without monopoly.

The Swedish ministry, in reply to King Oscar's inquiry as to whether the Norwegian constitutional conflict would have any influence upon the union of Sweden and Norway, assert that by the terms of union no change in the fundamental law of either kingdom is possible without the king's sanction, the Swedish and Norwegian armies being under the king's command.

There seems to be some inconsistency on the part of Pope Leo in turning away the Bavarian prince and princess, who wished to pay their respects to the Vatican, because they had been previously received at the palace of the king of Italy, in view of the different treatment accorded to the son of the German emperor when he was lately making his rounds.

A journalistic venture appeared last month in Paris under the name of Le Matin. Its aim is to furnish the news of the world in as complete and compact a form as possible, upon the American plan; and a peculiar feature of the new daily is the collaboration of representatives of the four political parties of France, namely, Paul de Cassagnac for the imperialists, Emmanuel Arène for the opportunists, Jules Valles for the radicals and M. Cornely for the royalists.

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Weak Nervous Men. Whose debility, exhaustion and premature decay of the system, and who are unable to perform their duties, and who are unable to perform their duties, and who are unable to perform their duties.

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