THE OMAHA BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box, 488 Omaha, Neb.

POOR AGEE is to be left out in the cold. Nobody wants to adopt the off'un.

MR. LAIRD'S friends are very anxious concerning the health of Judge Gaslin.

THE B. & M. gravel trains did excellent work, as usual, in the second district for Laird.

THE railroaders are all out of politics, but just keep your eye on John M. Thurston next Wednesday.

IT is now whispered that Captain Herman wrote Hendricks' letter of acceptance. This explains why it was so short and sweet.

SERGEANT BRAINARD, one of the Greely survivors, has already begun lecturing. It is the early bird that catches the worm.

THERE are now ten little republican candidates for the office of commissioner of public lands and buildings, but after Wednesday next there will be only one.

THE same old ring that wanted Loran Clark in the state treasury, will shout for Charley Lamb next Wednesday. As between Lamb and Clark it is a choice between lamb and sheep.

THE Honorable Peter Schwenk was bound to get in a resolution in the Columbus convention endorsing the brilliant public career of E. K. Valentine. There is some gratitude in Peter. He has not forgotten his master.

POLK county promises to give Mr. Laird a majority of 500, and Adams 1,000. This ought be done easily enough.—*Hastings Gazette-Journal.*

If nobody runs against Laird he can probably get the above votes in Polk and Adams counties.

AMONG the assets of James D. Fish, the bankrupt president of the Marine bank of New York, are forty shares of Keely motor stock. If that is the kind of stock Mr. Fish was speculating in his operations were certainly of a very scaly nature.

IT only costs ten cents to send a ten-word message from St. Louis to Chicago. This is cheaper than writing, and the wires are kept red hot with commercial letters. The rate between Omaha and Council Bluffs, a distance of less than four miles, is twenty-five cents.

It was within the power of the republican party to place in nomination candidates whose election by from 3,000 to 10,000 majority in each of the three congressional districts would be an assured fact. The very narrow margin by which the present delegation escaped defeat two years ago in the state that gave Garfield 28,000 majority, was a popular protest that should have been heeded in the Ffrst and Second districts as it has been in the Third district. That party success is seriously imperilled in the renomination of Weaver and Laird will hardly be denied by any well-informed person—however much he may be attached to either of these candidates. If defeat does come, as it almost surely will, in one or both of these districts—if men of character, ability and integrity are nominated by the opposition—the blame cannot justly be laid at our door.

SOME very important changes must be made in our city charter and in the revenue laws of the state by the next legislature respecting property assessments, taxation, revenue collections, and salaries of marshal, mayor, clerk and other officials. Would it not be timely for the city authorities to take action toward a thorough inquiry into the wants of the city and a discussion of the measures which it is essential to have incorporated into our laws next winter. It has been customary to wait until after the election and often to within a few days of the session and then we usualy get an ill-digested and hastily compounded set of bills, upon which even the members from this county disagree. The result generally is a set of crazy-quilt amendments, which, like the celebrated viaduct bill, have to be killed of by the courts in order to prevent disaster and confusion in municipal affairs. The proper time for stating our wants to the delegation from Douglas county is before they are elected, or for that matter before they are nominated. Let every candidate understand what is expected of him. If he dissents and proposes to represent his own sweet will rather than the wishes of the community let him stay at home.

SEPULCHRAL SILENCE.

THE board of public lands and buildings still preserve a sepulchral silence about those school land frauds. Is the board paralized by the magnitude of the robbery or the gravity of the accusation? Dare they continue to ignore the almost universal demands of the press for an explanation?

To aid them from their prostration, we propose a few simple questions, easily answered, as affecting the question of their guilt or innocence.

First, For what purpose did the general government make the generous donation of the 16th and 36th sections to this state?

Second, Why did the state provide that the lands thus donated should not be sold for less than seven dollars per acre?

Third, Why did the state provide for the leasing of lands when they could not be sold for that price? To make this question easy we further ask was it not to obtain some revenue from the same; to obtain a fair interest or a fair price. How could revenue be obtained from a nominal valuation? If it was desirable to lease the lands to obtain more population why did not the board lease to actual settlers only?

Does the Lincoln ring lease at increased valuation to actual settlers? Have not the board as much business capacity and tact to lease to individuals as the Lincoln ring particularly when the Lincoln ring is composed in part of clerks and subordinates of the state board, and who are presumed not to be of so large statue as the members of the board.

Fourth. How many acres of land have been leased by the present board? In what counties located? At what appraised value?

Fifth, What clerks in the different state offices at Lincoln, have been parties to or interested in said leases?

An immediate answer is desired. The questions are simple, and let the answers be plain and unequivocal. The people demand it, republicans demand it before the assembling of the state convention, so that in case the answers are not satisfactory, they may nominate men who will save what has not already been stolen from the school lands, and, if possible, rescue from the hands of the spoilers those already stolen, and take the necessary steps to bring to justice those who may have been engaged in conspiracy and robbery.

SCHOOL LAND LEASES AND PRE-EMPTION LAWS.

DOWNS, KAS., Aug., 19, 1884.
Editor of THE BEE.

1. Does the ruling of the board of public lands in Nebraska apply to all school lands, or only to the school lands in Keith county; in other words, will those who have leases dated in 1880 have to obtain new ones?

2. Did the new homestead law repealing the pre-emption and timber culture act pass the senate, or is the old law still in force. A. M. HOLLING.

ANSWER.

1. The recent ruling of the state board of public lands compelling the return of the leases of school lands in Keith county, to be substituted by new leases, applies only to Keith county. This was owing to an exposure of the fact that the school lands in that county had been fraudulently disposed of. They were appraised at a nominal sum—their value being put at only a few cents an acre, whereas they are worth from $3 to $7 per acre. They were not advertised and the leases were given in a secret manner to a syndicate of land sharks. The whole thing was a fraud from beginning to end. This is acknowledged by the board by its act of calling in the leases. But Keith county is not the only county in which our school lands have been fraudulently given away to speculators and land-grabbers. It is the opinion of the BEE, however, that leases dated in 1880, will not have to be replaced by new ones, unless procured by fraudulent appraisement.

2. The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws was passed by the house of representatives by a vote of 149 to 40. It had not been acted on by the senate before congress adjourned, and is therefore still pending, hence the pre-emption and timber culture laws remain in full force. That they were not repealed was an outrage, because under those laws gigantic frauds have been perpetrated by land-grabbers, who have been enabled to rob the public domain of millions of acres. The timber culture law especially was gotten up by and for the sole benefit of land sharks, and they are still taking advantage of its provisions.

THE ONE MAN POWER.

A new departure in Nebraska politics has been inaugurated by Governor Dawes. When the Saline county republican convention met two weeks ago he had himself invited and authorized to name the delegates to the state, congressional and judicial conventions.

The example set by Mr. Dawes has been followed by candidates for congress and state offices in other counties wherever these conventions where made up of dummies and henchmen.

A more debasing innovation in politics can hardly be conceived. It will do more than any other agency to destroy what there is left of self-respecting manhood in the republican party of Nebraska.

It is a hundred per cent worse than the machine which packs primary elections and manipulates conventions. When a single man is given the unlimited power of naming delegates to one, two or three conventions, to nominate judges, district-attorneys, congressmen and state officers, a political dictatorship is created which tramples under foot all individuality, and reduces the delegates in convention to mere tools. In the action of Governor Dawes, the one-man power has reached the height of audacity and insolence. If the republican party desires to survive, the one-man power must be frowned down and crushed out. It is bossism in its most offensive form. Even the railroads have never done anything so bold and impudent as this. County committees have arrogated to themselves the power to appoint delegates to conventions instead of allowing them to be elected by the people, but under the Dawes plan we shall presently have no need of either primaries or conventions. The whole power of appointing state officers, congressmen, and all other officers from constable to United States senator, will be delegated to a syndicate of half a dozen small bore bosses. If the republican state convention does not denounce this infamous practice in the most emphatic manner it will be direlict in its duty to the principles of republicanism and the great mass of the individual voters in Nebraska.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

In a recent speech Mr. John Bright, referring casually to the existing depression in trade, said that while the the trouble might be said to be world-wide, it was evident that England was suffering less than any other country on either side of the Atlantic. His estimate of the relatively small shrinkage in England is borne out by the traffic returns of the leading English railways for the first half of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883. The great Northern, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire show small gains; the great Western, the London, Chatham and Dover, the London and Northwestern, and the Northeastern small losses. The only company which is obliged to reduce its dividend as much as 1 per cent. is the London and Northwestern, which drops from 7 to 6 per cent. per annum, its aggregate capital being £89,000,000. There is a large amount of new capital going into existing railways in the way of improvements and extensions, the Lancashire and Porkshire alone calling for £3,300,000 to be expended in the next eighteen months. The Great Northern calls for nearly £2,000,000, the London, Chatham & Dover for £1,752,000, and the Metropolitan District for £1,000,000. Here is $40,000,000 worth of new work cut out on four old English railways in a dull season. The comparative prosperity of the British railways con hardly be ascribed to the free trade policy or any artificial drops which support the traffic in Great Britain.

The British railways are honestly built and honestly managed, under the rigid supervision of the government The stock dividends are issued only on money actually invested. Fictitious capital has no place among the assets of British railroad. In this country nearly every railroad is built by credit mobilier inside rings, at extravagant outlays or wretched equipments. They are usually bonded for all they are worth and then unlimited quantities of stock are issued and kept afloat in the market by stock gamblers. When the lambs have been plucked and the patrons have been squeezed out of all they can possibly contribute, the watered stock naturally shrinks and depreciates, and dividends are passed. These periodic stock panics must continue until the American people have wrung the water out of all the fraudulent stocks and put an end to all stock inflation by rigid national and state laws.

NEUTRAL IN NOTHING.

FREMONT, Aug. 23, 1883.
Editor of THE BEE:

I have been a constant reader of THE BEE and took the paper as neutral or anti-monopolist. I find out you had better hang your flag for Blaine and Logan, and you will find host of others from here. G. A. UHLEIN,
A German Cleveland and Hendricks or bust.

We fail to understand what the writer really means, unless it is that he wants to find favlt with THE BEE for supporting Blaine and Logan. If he is a constant reader of THE BEE he ought to know that this paper is neutral in nothing. It takes its position upon every issue, and maintains it. In this national campaign the issues are simply between the democratic and republican parties. Blaine and Logan are not anti-monopolists, neither are Cleveland and Hendricks. Whenever and wherever the anti-monopoly issues are squarely met THE BEE will be found where it has always stood—against corporate monopoly and for the peeple.

SIOUX county, where the noble red man still roams at large, and where the cowboy is in all his glory, was represented in the third district congressional republican convention by one of the noblest red (headed) men that ever gathered political scalps for a pastime. His first name is Vic Bierbower. As a member of the congressional campaign committee he will see that Sioux county casts its full quota of thirteen votes for Hon. Gearge W. E. Dorse.

IS Douglas county to have no candidates before the republican state convention, excepting those for state superintendent of public instruction?

Piles

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, sym toms of indigestion are present, as flatuency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moistere like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching particularly at night after getting warm in bed, its very common attendant. Internal, External and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure where other remedies have failed. Do not delay until the drain on the system produces permanent disability, but try it and be cured. Schroter & Becht.

"Trade supplied by C. F. Goodman."

LITERARY NOTES.

McPherson's Hand-book of Politics for 1884 is on our table, filled, from first page to last, with the political facts which enter into political discussion. The important legislation effected during the last two years includes the Civil Service Act, the Tariff of 1883, the American Merchant-Marine Act, and the Supplemental Act touching Chinese Immigration. Of these, the first two were enacted by the Forty-Seventh Congress and the last by the Forty-Eighth. The entire record of proceedings of each is contained in this volume; also the action upon the unsettled and pending questions of the Electoral Count, the Presidential Succession, the National Bank Circulation, the Trade Dollar, Inter-State Commerce, National Aid to Common Schools, Supplemental Anti-Polygamy Legislation, Unearned Land Grants, Enlargement of the Navy, and the principles on which our pension system to soldiers and sailors is to be reconstructed. Of the decisions of the supreme court, printed in full, three are of commanding interest—those relating to the Civil Rights Act, the "Legal Tender," question, the "Anti-KuKlux" laws. The chapters devoted to the detail of constitutional movements in the various states, and of constitutional propositions in the two houses of congress, show with clearness the tendency of political thought and the direction which political activity will take. The questions of the future are enwrapped in these suggestions, and they deserve more than hasty perusal.

The hand-book is as impartial statement of the important political facts of the period, and will be invaluable to campaigners, debaters, students, editors and all intelligent citizens. It is published by James J. Chapman, Washington.

The September Centruy aims to rival the August "Minsummer Holiday number" in entertaining summer reading, as well as in articles of unusual importance. Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote has given a romantic story of Monterey. The other short story of the number is a humorous dialect story of southern life, called "The Brief Embarrassment of Mr. Iverson Blount," by Richard Malcolm Johnston, Charles G. Leland's "Legends of the Passamaquoddy" Indians (with illustrations drawn on birch bark by a Quadi Indian), has the interest of fiction as well as a value to students of folk lore. Henry James's two-part story, "A New England Winter," is concluded, and Boyesen's longer novelette, "A Problematic Character," is continued. Mr. Cable's novel, "Dr. Sevier," appraaches the conclusion, which will be printed in the October number. "From Coventry to Chester on Wheels," the opening illustrated paper, recounts the experience of Mr. Joseph Pennell, the artist, during a trip on a tricycle in England. W. J. Stillman's second paper, descriptive of his yacht journey, "On the Track of Ulysses," is even more attractive pictorially than his first paper. A stirring incident of life in foreign lands is also given in Horace D. Warner's description of "A Tropical Hurricane" in Costa Rica. Prof. S. P. Langley, the well known astronomer of the Allegheney Observatory, begins in this number a series of illustrated papers on the "New Astronomy." An essay of extraordinary importance to physical science in this country is Joseph Edgar Chamberlin's analysis of "The Foreign Element in our Population." Besides this, there is an unusual quantity of excellent poetry and miscellaneous matter in the editorial and other departments of this magazine.

The Manhattan for September is one of unusual interest. Among the contents are "The Chalice Bearers," a poem, by Elizabeth Studdiedford McChesney, with illustrations by Jessie Curtis Shepherd, "The Misericordia of Florence," by Ada Bakounine, with illustrations by McIlhenney,; "A Glance at the Hungarian Capitals," by J. W. Davis; "Balzac and Literary Circles of his time,," by James Lane Allen; "Nanee," a story, by Hope Ledward; sketches entitled: "On a Siamese Pagoda," by David Kerr; "The Grave-Digger's Scene in Hamlet, "by Henry F. Randolph; "Californian Acadia," by Ernest Ingersoll, and several others. "Trojan," the serial, is continued; Kate Fields keeps up her lively chat in "My Diary in London," and John Bernard adds to his "Retrospections of the American Stage." The "Recent Literature," "Town Talk," and "Salmagundi" departments are attractive and diversified. The Manhattan is growing rapidly in popularity, and promises to come to the front rank in American magazines.

The September number of Harper's Magazine is in itself quite a tour of Europe. Mr. Rideing describes "A Run Ashore at Queenstown," including Blarney Castle and Killarney, with many illustrations; passing on to London, there is more of Rev. Treadwell Walden's account of "The Great Hall of William Rufus," with its portraits of the early kings and queens; crossing to France, Miss Humprey's pen and Mr. Reinhart's pencil describes the life at the French sea-side resort, Trouville; and, finally, the artist Boughton strolls farther in Holland. At home, Mr. Ernest Ingersoll describes the "Wheat-fields of the Columbia," with illustrations by Redwood and a paper by J. G. Pyle, with illustrative diagrams, explains "The Reservoir System" now under construction to equalize the supply of water in the Mississippi. There are sketches, with fine portraits, of George Fuller by Frank D. Millet, and of Charles Reade by Robert Buchanan, the frontispiece of the number being a reproducion of one of Fuller's paintings. Further instalments of Roe's "Nature's Serial Story," with Gibson's and Dielman's illustrations; of Black's "Judith Shakespeare;" of William Sharp's "Transcripts from Nature." with Alfred Parson's illustrations; short stories by "A Working Girl" and Rose Terry Cooke; a one-act comedy, "A Cloud on the Honeymoon," by Julian Magnus; and a number of poems, by Will Carleton and others, fill out, with the editorial departments, a brilliant numer.

The frontispice of the September "Popular Science Monthly" is a fine portrait of Prof. J. P. Lesley, chief geologist for Pennsylvania, and president of the American association for the advancement of science, of whom a biographical sketch is given. The leading article of the number is by Prof. J. P. Cooke, of Harvard University, on "Scientific Culture; its Spirit, its Aim and its Methods." "The Upper Missouri River System," by Lester F. Ward, is an illustrated article describing the action of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers in continually cutting away on side of their valleys and building up the other In "Where and how we Remember," also illustrated, M. Allen Starr, M. D. presents the evidence supporting the view that the various functions of the brain have each their definate location. "The Astronomy of Primitive Peoples" and "Chinese Coroner's Inquests" are interesting as showing the vagaries of minds untutored in science. In "National Health and Work," Sir James Paget strikingly presents an additional reason for sanitary activity in the loss which results to the nation from the sickness and early death of its workers. The "Chemistry of Cookery" and "Morality of Happiness" series are continued, and the other articles are: "Aims of the Study of Anthropology," by W. H. Flowers, F. R. S; "Sorgum as a Source of Sugar," by Henry B. Parsons; "Hygiene for Smokers," by Dr. Felix Bremont; "How the Dodder became a Parasite," by Joseph F. James; "Sun-Kinks," by T. O'Connor Sloane; "The Problem of Population," by Chas. Morris; and "Protection against Lightning."

Cassell's Family Magazine for September presents an interesting table of contents, together with its usual number of finely executed engravings. This is one of the most entertaining magazines published. One of its special features is articles of practical information, under the head of "The Gatherer" This department alone is well worth the subscription price of the magazine. In fiction Cassell's magazine always contains charming short stories by the very best authors, and its descriptive articles, which are elegantly written, are handsomely illustrated.

POLITICAL POP-CORN.

"What are the wild waves saying,
Sister, the whole day long?
Why, probably they're praying
For relief from the campaign song.

St. John is aware that all prohibition signs fail in dry times.

The Illinois prohibitionists have Hobbs for a candidate and hobbies for a platform.

The close of the campaign will show the independents in a truly pitiful plight.—Elgin News.

The quadriennial befuddlesomeness of the partisan newspaper is now approaching its worst stage.

The real issue of the campaign is apparently fast narrowing down to "Have we a Joseph among us?"

The Germans throughout New York City are organizing to work for the election of Blaine and Logan.

The republicans of Indiana were never more thoroughly organized than now. They are not only organized but enthusiastic.

Notwithstanding that thousands of partisan organs are shouting, "The campaign has begun—fall in," the people do not seem to fall.

How ephemeral is fame! Since the June convention not one diagram of President Arthur's pantaloons has appeared in the fashion papers.

In presidential years it is well to harvest the candidates' crop of wild oats early in the summer. There's more serious business on hand for the fall.

The attempt to make a Know-Nothing campaign against Mr. Blaine will result in nothing but harm to the cause of his opponents.—[Schenectady Union (Rep.)

Cleveland has gone fishing, but there's money says he won't catch a fish with the head on the wrong end. Nature doesn't indulge in freaks of that sort.

The Washington clerks are to be accorded half fare by the railroads, for themselves and families, good for thirty days, when it comes time for them to go home and vote.

What Mr. Blaine did some thirty two years ago as a school teacher in Kentuck is of small concern to the people, and the democratic party refuses to fight the campaign on such issues.

We appeal from Puck to-day to Puck of March 14, 1883, when that very patriotic and consciencious journal referred to Governor Cleveland as "the creature of monopolists."

One hundred and forty-five members of the Stebblefield family held a reunion at Bloomington, Ill. Among them are forty-eight voters, all of whom will vote for Blaine and Logan.

To say that Butler will not hurt Cleveland in New York, is sheer folly. He is running to defeat him, not to secure his own election, and he frequently succeeds in doing what he starts out to do.—[Taylorville Journal.

The oldest voters, who remember how Jackson was abused, do not call this a campaign of scandal. One of the mildest stories told about Jackson was that he was a cannibal and frequently had a young nigger cooked for his table.

The independents, instead of adopting Cleveland, should have nominated some member of the Adams family as their candidate. There is no safety for the independents except in sticking by the Adams family.

The Illinois democratic committee announces that Carter Harrison will "swing around the circle" on a special railroad train making speeches at all the stopping places. Andy Johnson was the father of this experiment, and we all know what became of him.

The campaign can be said to have opened. Scandal stories were started about Cleveland and Blaine, and Mr Blaine has sued the Indianapolis Sentinel for $50,000 damages. Our highly esteemed republican brethren got full quicker than we expected.—[Kansas City Times.

The Fulton Democrat published at Lewistown, the leading democratic paper of Fulton county, has deserted the Cleveland ranks and run up the standard of St. John. This is one democratic prohibition paper if the world should never see another.—(Bloomington Pantagraph.

The prison reformers count both of the presidential candidates as their friends. Governor Cleveland is first vice president of the prison association of New York and Mr. Blaine was one of the original incorporators of the national prison association of the United States.

The Age, of Houston, Tex., offers this singular prize: "A reward of $50 will be given for the best written or printed description of a political 'independent' The description to be embraced in not more than 100 lines of not more than ten words each, and to be forwarded to the Age office by the 1st of September, proximo."

The democracy only use Mr. Cleveland in order to secure assistance from the independents, and the people know it, and they also know that the democracy, if it gains the office, will rule. No individual man or weak ally like the independents will rule them, or even help rule. We know to our sorrow how it has ruled in the past.

She: "What are you so absorbed in reading, my dear?" He: "Schurz on Blaine." She: "Goodness gracious! What will the papers print next, I wonder? The minute a man runs for office they cannot even let the poor fellow's shirts alone. It's a downright outrage, I think."—[Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Advices from various parts of this state note the fact that the republican meetings, almost without exception, are being very largely attended, the people exhibiting a degree of interest thus early in the canvass that has been quiet unusual heretofore in great political campaigns. This is cheering augery.—[Chicago Journal.

The flutter which has been caused among Cleveland's supporters by the announcement that Butler will run against him, is, in a measure allayed by an accession which has recently been made in his benefit. Some of his Southern supporters have sent him "the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit shot on the grave of the late Jesse James." With this charm on his person the New York governor will be invincible against ill luck and can encounter all the hazards of the campaign without fear. That is at least the deduction from the prevalent supposition in the south

ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

Ammonia is obtained in large quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime, Potash, Bone Phosphates, (prove it by the above test). It is prepared by a Physician and Chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness. m-e-w-2m

POLITICS IN THE 2D DISTRICT.

The Railroads and Bummers Secure Laird's Nomination.

Laird's Speech—No Favorite With the "Bee"—His 20 Days of Agony—Defense of His Record.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

HASTINGS, August 21.—On last evening the second convention ever held in this congressional district renominated Mr. James Laird, on the first ballot. The preliminary canvass has been short but sharp and pointed. A large number of staunch republican papers have boldly arraigned the incumbent on his official record—and to some extent on his personal record, which is honey-combed with that looseness of conduct said to be a characteristic of Grover Cleveland, the democratic candidate for president.

Up to within a few days it was confidentially believed that the opposition would have a decided majority over Laird, but the result proved disappointing. This result was largely brought about bp the active work of the B. & M. railroad. At Red Cloud, McCook, and other points in the Republican valley the railroad strikers carried everything before them, In one day, it is reported that seven men started out on the line of the road, on passes telegraphed for by Mr. Laird. Cap. Phillips and Roadmaster Campbell were the managers of this.

RAILROAD POLITICAL BULLDOZING.

Some delegates were offered passes to the convention and return if they would agree to vote for Laird, otherwise they would have to pay their fare. Some sworn affidavits on these subjects will be published before the close of the campaign. Polk and Butler counties every one said, would be against Laird, and if they had been he would have been defeated. All reports agree that the people of those counties are bitterly opposed to him, and yet he had the delegates solid. Cap. Phillip is credited with inventing the scheme which captured Butler. It is safe to say that Laird cannot carry either of these counties at the election. Nor can he carry York, Seward, Clay, Saline Jefferson, Kearney, Phelps, Franklin or Harlan at the polls. At least such is the claim of persons thoroughly posted in the politics of those counties.

Judge Gaslin declined to allow his name to go before the convention, rightly believing that no republican is bound by the action of representatives so elected. Hon. Geo. B. France received the handsome compliment of 57 votes on the first ballot. Next to the railroad influence, the most active forces in behalf of Mr. Laird were the

SALOON KEEPERS AND BUMMERS.

all over the district. The reputable people of Hastings confessed with shame, that the fellows who ran his campaign belonged to these classes. Supporting Laird through local pride, and the expectation of favors from congress through his efforts, they yet had to take a back seat in the management of affairs—the bums are always nearest his person and affections.

Senator Manderson's certificate of good character and spotless habits may do for dress parade, but to those who know and have known for years of his mode of life, it will only excite a smile of derision.

After the business of the convention was over Mr. Laird made a lengthy speech in justification of his record in general and of his Fitz John Porter vote in particular. Although attractively delivered it was like most of Mr. Laird's speeches—more windy than solid; a regiment of words to a corporal's squad of ideas.

He began by referring to the calumnies of the press, mentioning by name THE BEE. He considered himself a very much abused man. His triumph at the convention was evidently a surprise to him on his own confession. Believing that he had earned the compliment of a second term, the fear that he would not be accorded a renomination caused him to "experience an agony for the last twenty days" such as his hearers "could not know and such, as he trusted, they might never know."

The convention, by a numerous and very decided "no" refused to make his nomination unanimous, and there were a large number of delegates who openly declared their intention not to support him. The forcing of Laird's nomination has seriously jeopardised the election of a republican congressman from the second district.

Resolutions Passed by the Lancaster County Teachers.

We, the committee on resolutions report for the consideration of the Lancaster county institute the following:

WHEREAS, the educational interests of this county demand that teachers should cherish more of a professional spirit, and that such spirit can best be fostered and cultivated by means of stated social and educational gatherings, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Lancaster county teachers do meet twice during the ensuing year at the high school building in the city of Lincoln, for the purpose of social reunion, and literary entertainment. One of these meetings shall be in December, and the other in February.

Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to secure lecturers for these occasions, of which committee the county superintendent shall be chairman.

Whereas, the motto of the teacher should be "Onward and Upward" in his profession, and

WHEREAS, Carefully selected reading is most conducive to advancement, therefore be it

Resolved, That immediate steps be taken towards the organization of a county teachers' library. To accomplish this we would suggest that every teacher place in the hands of the county superintendent, who shall act as librarian, one or more books pertaining to education. The said books shall constitute a circulating library for the benefit of those who shall assist in the formation of it. If at any time any teacher remove from the county or leave the profession he or she may be entitled to the work contributed. In addition to the use of this circulating library, we would recommend the course of reading as prepared by J. M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Missouri, or the Chautauqua reading course which already has been adopted by sixty thousand students. In view of the fact Professors Grant and Draper, Mrs. Tiffany, Miss Byam and Miss Ball have labored arduously during the session of the institute, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to them a vote of thanks for their efforts in our behalf. We would acknowledge the same obligation to the gentlemen who so kindly favored us with lectures during the past session.

Resolved, That we consider the past session of the Normal institute a very profitable one, and we hereby express our gratification that so many of our number have availed themselves of the excellent opportunities offered. We recommend, furthermore, that every teacher of Lancaster county read at least one book on Kindergarten Methods during the ensuing year.

We, the teachers of Lancaster county, cheerfully commend our worthy and efficient superintendent, for his untiring zeal in behalf of our schools, for his co-operation with the teachers in their work and for his efforts to elevate our avocation to the dignity of a profession, and we hereby pledge him our hearty support.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the State Journal, the School Work, and the Omaha BEE.

[Signed.]

Committee. LAWRENCE FOSSLER, WILL T. CLINE, EMILY PULIFSON, LEONORA, REEVE, MRS. N. G. FRANKLIN.

The above resolutions were adopted by the unanimous and hearty voice of the Lancaster county teachers and it appears to us that both the teachers and the institute instructors as well as their superintendent must be made of the true stuff to call forth such an expression of their sentiments.

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FINANCIAL.

A MISSOURI SUSPENSION.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—The bank at Marshfield Mo., suspended yesterday, and C. F. Brooks has been appointed receiver. The liabilities are reported to be $30,000. Assets unknown.

LANCASTER BOLT CO'S. FAILURE.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 23.—The Lancaster Bolt company assigned to-day. Liabilities $67,000.

WARNER'S BANK.

ALBION, N. Y., August 23.—The situation at the suspended bank remains the same. Nothing will be known until the chest in the safe is opened. It is thought that it will be opened today. The bank officials and persons in charge will say nothing. Those who had confidence in Warner and the bank are fast losing it. Depositors are offering claims for 70 and 75 per cent, and there are no takers. E. K. Hart, of the Orleans County bank, says his bank is prepared to pay all it owes, but there has been no run and none is expected. The sheriff, in the suit by W. A. Parmley, has taken possession. Everything was found belonging to Warner, which was not much. No provision was made by Warner for the support of his family.

A ST. LOUIS DISTILLER FAILS.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Reports were circulated yesterday that the Jacob Ambs Distilling company were in trouble, and that more than one of their checks had been thrown out of the bank, but on statement of the firm that the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted, nothing was said about it in the news dispatches. It transpired to-day, however, that the company divided their assets among their creditors in proportion to the amounts due them, and announced their intention to retire from business. It is stated that several of the creditors accepted the allotment of assets, but the Continental bank objected, and late this afternoon filed an attachment suit against the company for $21,000. The liabilities of the firm are said to be $110,000, and their assets figured out at the same amount. The firm owns the Woodcock distillery, and are said to have done an extensive business in the south. Among the assets are said to be $40,000 in whiskey in bond.

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