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State of Nebraska, | Sa County of Douglas | Sa

County of Douglas | 88

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, that the netural average duly circulation of Tise Barry Ber for August, 1881, 1843 copies, for August, 1881, 1843 copies, for September 1880, 18710 copies, for tetober, 1886, 18437 copies, for November, 1880, 18430 copies; for Derember, 1880, 20,08 copies; for January, 1880, 19,555 copies; for February 1880, 18,761 copies; for March, 1880, 20,081 copies; for April, 1890, 20,561 copies; for April, 1890, 20,56

THE coming of Prince George of the house of Wales promises to deluge the land with Anglo-maniacs.

THE Colorado republicans are talking of running Mr. Charles B. Kountze for governor. Mr. Kountze has a bar'l.

Two straight weeks have passed without an assurance of early work on the new postofice. But the rookeries are still with us.

UNLESS Mr. Adams promptly explains his "mission" the mental strain on his subordinates is liable to wreck considerable grey matter.

The editor of the double-decked What-Is-It will make adving struggle to insert a plank in the democratic platform demanding that his cherished scow-line be put in operation at once.

THE sheep raisors in Arizona are clamoring for protection-from the Apaches. This is not the first time. however, that sheep owners have sought protection from the wool raisers.

"GENERAL" COLBY'S anti-Blaine speech and "Colonel" Majors' nomination lieutenant governor are chiefly responsible for the failure of the omission from the republican ticket of three contingent congressmen.

SENATOR QUAY has announced it as his intention not to have very much campaign. The people of the Keystone state should vote a monument to their level-hended senator.

THE painful scarcity of available democratic timber for a state ticket suggests the advisability of fusing with the independents on Dave Butler. The Pawnee statesman hungers for a vindication regardless of the source.

THE Omaha and Douglas county democracy do not always dwell together in unity. The slaughter house and packing house factions are still slashing away at each other in a way that would make one of the Tammany Twenty-eighters grow envioue.

THE president of the Missourifarmers' alliance is a candidate for railroad commissioner. The president of the Nebraska farmers' alliance is a candidate for any office that is in sight. The presidents of alliances generally seem to be self-sacrificing.

THE Illinois legistature has convened in special session to vote an appropriation for the world's fair. There is nothing in it for the members except their per diem, and accordingly the session will be tame. It takes a lottery bill or a claim of Bill Stout to work up the patriotism of the statesmen.

NEARLY half a million more acres of land have been deeded by the government to the Union Pacific. The delay in issuing the patent was a profitable arrangement for the company, relieving it of twenty years taxes and securing the benefit of enhanced values from the development of the surrounding country.

MR. ALLEN ROOT was on hand at the people's convention and he may be de pended on to reappear at Lincoln next Tuesday with his time worn flat money plank and the resolution denouncing the iniquity of specie resumption in the interest of the money power. Those resolutions have been preserved in brine and offered in every convention since George Francis Train ran for president on a greenback platform.

ONE of the greatest feats of engineering skill undertaken in this country has been completed in New York. The new aqueduct connecting the city with Croton lake was begun eight years ago and completed at a cost of twenty-four million dollars. It is twenty-nine miles long and has a capacity of two hundred and fifty million gallons per day. The crown of the aqueduct ranges from fifty to one hundred feet below the level of the surrounding country. It spans gulches, tunnels, hills and is constructed of blocks of stone for the entire length. Several storage reservoirs remain to be built, which will run the total cost to thirty million dollars. The work has been a fruitful source for political scandals, and the public is likely to learn the details in the campaign of 1892.

CAMPAIGN OF MENDACITY AND SLANDER.

The prohibition campaign in Nebraska vill become memorable in political history as a campaign of mendacity and slander. From the very outset the prohibition advocates and prohibition press have resorted to the most reckless and shameless misrepresentation of facts and vile slander of their opponents.

While proclaiming themselves devout Christians they are reviling everybody that dares to differ with them and imposing upon credulous followers the most brazen lalsehoods. Every issue of the prohibition press has been teeming with libelous assaults on men and statistics fabricated by unprincipled imposters who have shown thomselves adopts in forging names and falsifying official records. The most audacious of the mercenary champleas of prohibition is the New York Voice. Its principal stock in trade in he present campaign has been forged etters and fraudulent statistics.

In one of its latest numbers it atempts to contradict the assertion made by the eliter of THE BEE at the Beatrice Chautauqua that the proportion of criminals in Kansas and Iowa is much greater than in Nebraska. To bolster up its contradiction the Voice makes the following comparison between the juvenile criminals of Kassas and Nebraska:

Kansas and Nebraska have reform schools or boys. Both were started about the same ime and are rin noon essentially the same Nebraska's reform school has 245 rates, while in Kansas we have only 174. If Kaasas had asmany as Nebraska in proper-tion to her population there would be 392 boys instead of 174. Taking Nebraska as an example, we lack 218 boys of having our

where are these missing boys? On the farm, in the store and shop and in the school, growing up to manhood without personal knowledge of what a saloon is."

Now what are the facts? The board of trustees of the state charitable institutions of Kansas for 1888 gives the total number of boys remaining in the school on June 30, 1888, as two hundred and nineteen, and the board calls attention to the fact that owing to the want of room all incorrigible boys are excluded.

The present condition of the Kansas reform school is briefly reported in the following letter:

NORTH TOPEKA, Kan., July 16, 1890 .- Dear Sir: We have 100 boys in the reform school. There is a separate school for girls, and there are probably about thirty-six or thirty-eight girls in it.
Our last logislature gave us a small appropriation for maintenance and those who had been committed for incorrigibility were discharged. Respectfully yours.

The following letters, Superintendent.

The following letter exhibits the condition of the Nebraska reform school:

Total. 438 Number of boys discharged and pardoned, 236 Number of girls discharged and pardoned. 42 Total 978 Number of boys in attendance at present 170 Number of girls in attendance at present 80

.. 250 We have accommodations for about forty-

five more boys. Very respectfully, JOHNP. MALLHIEL Superintendent. Mark the ingenious imposture of the Voice. While the girls in the Kansas reformatory are entirely emitted from the count, the eighty girls in the Nebraskareform school are represented as boys. Kansas has discharged all her incorrigible boys, who constitute a very great percentage of the class usually adspeech-making in the Pennsylvania mitted into reform schools, and allows them to run at large. Nebraska this particular, and that quite genertakes in all the incorrigibles, both male and female, while Kansas only admits those convicted of crime, And yet Kansas has one hundred and ninety boys in her reform school as against one hundred and seventy in Nebraska. The large cities usually furnish most of the wayward and criminal classes of juveniles. The largest city in Kansas has not as much population as Lincoln, and but a little more than one-third of the population of Omaha. Nebraska takes care of and educates all her bad boys and girls, while Kansas leaves them to roam about and drift into the cesspools of vice until they have committed some felony that would place them behind prison bars if they were of age. Where are those Kansas boys? Not on the farm or in the workshop, but around the dives and joints of Atchison, Leavenworth and Topeka.

Another striking example of shameless mendacity is produced in the same number of the Voice, under the head of "Canards About Des Moines," "Figures Showing That Prohibition Has Not Increased County Expenses,"

Stories are being industriously circulated through the liquor press about the great in-crease of court expenses in Polk county this year owing to probibition. I have inter-viewed the county auditor and am able to lay before the readers of the Voice some figures which give the lie to this latest canard of the anti-prohibitionists. The following are the figures of expenses covering the first five nonths of the years 1889 and 1890:

Jail Expenses. 1889. January \$ 545 85 \$ 818 30 February 493 50 March 60 50 April May.... 5:20.50

\$ 2,452 26 \$ 1,864 85 Grand jury expenses.... \$ 1,809 60 \$ 2,194 10 Court expenses including sheriff's fees, etc. 17,346 10 16,150 17

Other expenses run in about the same pro-

portion, showing that they do not vary much from last year, and that there has been no great increase in expenses. Now what are the facts? The official report of Hos. Frank D. Jackson, secretary of state, for 1888, makes the following exhibit as regards the costs of criminal prosecutions in Polk county for the year 1888: Total expense of the county on account of criminal prosecution, including attorneys' fees, forty-three thou-

forty-five cents. Compare these figures with the following exhibit furnished by the sheriff of Polk county for 1889 and the present

sand, six hundred and fifty dollars and

OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF POLK COUNTY, DES Morres, Ia., July 25, 1890.—The Omahi Ber: I sent you a telegram July 5 (in answer to your request) of which the enclosed is a

In answer to your letter of July 18 would In answer to your letter of July 18 would say: The court costs are taken from report of county auditor and are authentic. Since writing the telegram developments indicate a probable cost of criminal procedures for 1890 from \$150,000 to \$100,000, or about \$2 per capita. Total court costs of Pelk county, Iowa, for 1889, \$23,646, of which \$37,755 is justice and police court costs. Above does not includes alary of three judges of district court. Criminal costs alone about \$90,000. Penn. Criminal costs alone about \$90,000. Population of county about \$0,000. Number of

commitments for June, 1890, 135, larceny 8, commitments for June, 1800, 135, larceny 8, rape 2, burgiary 3, false pretenses 4, robbery from person 4, valuation of liquor law 9, vagrancy 6, assult and battery 6, malicious mischief 1, getting at and off train in hotiou 1, resisting officer 1, carrying concealed weapons 3, gambling 2, seduction 1, intoxination 85. About half of those arrested for intoxication pay fines and are not committed. C. C. Loovis.

Sheriff Polk County. These facts have been within the reach of the prohibition press and are doubtless known to the imported colonels and hired swashbucklers who are nfesting Nebraska, but herenster, as heretofore, they will persistently keep up their systematic and habitual lying and misrepresentation.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

Among the papers read at the recent innual meeting of the American Instiute of Instruction was one presenting some comparisons between the schools of Germany and those of the United States, which are interesting and instructive. The author of the paper, who was the superintendent of schools at Weymouth, Mass., said that in that state here are ninety female to ten male eachers, whereas in Germany there eachers, the figures being precisely reversed. The high character of the German schools is not due to the fact which German teachers receive and must receive, like ministers, lawyers and doctors, and the professional spirit that is man teacher, said the author of the paper, why he does so and so, why he mans do. We are weak on the psychoogical side.

But we have our strong points, and in ome respects are ahead of Germany. We have better school books than the Germans, at least the elementary text books of this country are in point of adaptability, literary style and typographical finish vastly superior the German. We have more attractive school rooms and better school furniture. There is more heart feeling in the management of our pupils. We are more tactful and trustful, and are doing more to teach manners and morals. These points of excellence. in the opinion of the author of the paper from which we quote, are due largely to under the several forms of co-operative sixty-two thousand four hundred. In the presence of women in our schools. He says they are more conscientious than the men and have, as a rule, greater welcoming profit-sharing as the next forty thousand. Intenyears the namgoverning and teaching power. "Women have a wonderful power in arousing the heroic element, especially in boys, and bringing out latent nobility of character." He suggests that the female teachers of the country should be united. There are nearly two hundred thousand of them in the northern states. and in the whole country not far short of is a possibility, but it is pathetically ina quarter of a million. They would wield a powerful influence if they worked together for common aims.

It is unquestionable that one of the reforms most essential to the improvement | these difficulties. It combines the adof the public school system of this country vantages of co-operative production try is greater attention to the preparation and training of teachers. Undoubtedly there has been progress made in ally, at least in the older states. The qualifications demanded of a teacher are much higher than were required a quarter of a century ago, but every one at all familiar with the subject will admit that there is still large room for improvement. There is perhaps not a city in the country whose list of educators would not be very greatly reduced if they were put to the test applied to successful teachers in Germany, and while it may be said that such thorough professional training as the German teachers must receive is not necessary here, it is certainly desirable to approximate it more closely than we do at present. And there is no reason why this may not be done without the loss of any of these features in which we are confessedly superior to the Germans. The improvement and elevation of the professional spirit among our teachers is certainly not incompatible with the maintenance of all those conditions noted as excellences distinguishing the schools of America above those of Germany. There would not necessarily be less of "heart feeling" in the management of our pupils because of the better and higher training of teachers; there should rather be more of that feeling, and we should naturally expect as to morals and manners the best results from the most highlytrained educators. When it is remembered that in this country the profession of teaching commands a better reward than in any other country, and that there is almost unlimited opportunity for the thoroughly trained educator, there is no excuse for tolerating a low standard of qualifications in our schools and no good reason why we should long continue behind any other country i the character of the professional training of our teachers.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION. According to a writer in the last number of the Journal of Economies, co-operstive production is of three varieties, namely: The immediate co-operation resulting from the association of workmen acting upon their own initiative, and furnishing at once the labor, the capital, and the management-the ordinary form of associated enterprise, which may for convenience be designated as associated production; the production established by distributive societies or stores united for purchase and manufacture on a large scale, such as exist in England and Scotland; and the deferred co-operation resulting from the gradual transformation of a profit-sharing regime, in which workmen are permitted or compelled to purchase shares and proportionately to increase their influence in the management of affairs.

The last of these phases of co-operative production has been developed in France, the others, and particularly the more

in England. The outbreak of assointo the thick of the revolution of 1848, and the history of the movement is in the highest degree interesting. For many years it played a most important partin French industrial affairs, but while co-operative production is still carried on the writer in the Journal of far from hopeful. He remarks that a large part of the so-called co-operation does not cooperate, and the part that does is apt to fail. Among the reasons for this are the ignorance of the associates, insufficient capital and lack of confidence in managers-causes of failure of under-France. The writer whom we quote says that unfortunately the experience of cooperation in other countries is ample proof that, while the particular results

in France are modified by peculiar con-

ditions, the general history of the insti-

tution is much the same. In whatever

phase the co-operative problem presents

itself, the same difficulties

cur. In England, as in United States and in France, are ninety male to ten female the tendency of associated production to gravitate toward a joint stock firm of small capitalists, or to swing still further towards extreme centralimthat the majority of the teachers are tion, manifests itself with the constancy male, but to the professional training of a natural law. He admits, however, that splendid results have been obtained from the English movement. He says there is everywhere imposing testimony, born of that training. You ask a Ger- in stone and mortar, to the wealth and solidity of a working man's association, seen in the great co-operative wholeoursuos such and such a course, and sale and retail establish cents his answer is ready. He has a of England and Scotland, and reason for everything. But you put also testimony to financial power the same question to teachers in the and business cameity represented this country and you are very likely to by the millions of business transacted in get a reply, "because Superintendent the name of these same men. Yet he Jenkins or Chairman Jones says so; it is says the participation is a failure. down in the course of study." We do Twenty years of experience showthat a not get at first principles as the Ger- simple cash dividend paid in addition to current wages is no guarantee against labor difficulties with trades unions, and produces no appreciable attachment of workmen to the welfare of the business and no appreciable influence upon the efficiency of labor,

A solution of the industrial problem which is steadily pushing to to the front is that of ticipation with the possibilities of deferred co-operation. Regarded strictly from the point of view of co-operative production, says this writer, there is nothing to compare in magnifiproduction, the writer in the Journal of phase of industry, readjusted to meet the conditions of the century's progress. In theory, it represents the condition of stable equilibrium between the two extremes already mentioned. Itreinstates labor without enfeebling the all-important functions of the manager. Associated co-operation adequate to the task of social and industrial readjustment. Profit sharing, on the contrary, brings all the necessary elements of success to the solution of

without the risks.

NOT A PROHIBITIONIST. The assertion made by the Omaha Republican that the nomination of Mr. L.D. Richards assures the adoption of the prohibition amendment is an unwarranted conclusion and tends to place Mr. Richards in a false light before the people of this state. It creates the impression that he is a prohibitionist and will use all his influence to promote the adoption of the prohibition amendment. Mr. Richards is a temperate man, but he is not a prehibitionist and has never committed himself to the support of prohibition. In view of the division in the republicanranks on the prohibition issue Mr. Richards has refrained from pressing his views as to the propriety of amending our constitution and repealing our high license and local option laws. But that does not make him a prohibi-

The prohibitionists and prohibition papers will presently discover that they will get very little aid and comfort out of Mr. Richards.

tionist.

DENVER AND KANSAS CITY. After seven weeks of rustling for residents, the census recounts of Denver and Kansas City have been completed and the result semi-officially made public. The figures are interesting by way of comparison.

When the first summary of the popu

lation of Kansas City was made known a wave of indignation swept the town The work of the enumerators was denounced as a bare-faced fraud-an outrage on the people, who had all along claimed for the town a population ranging from one hundred and seventy-five thousand to a quarter of a million. It was not possible for the population to fall away to one hundred and thirty odd thousand, and a vigorous demand was made for a recount. The demand was granted, but the result was a failure Even with the assistance of the Commercial club the enumerators were unable to confirm the original lists by two thousand sames. The falling off was satisfactorily explained to Superintendent Porter, who, in a letter to Secretary Noble, recommends the first count, excepting nine hundred bogus names, be allowed to stand. Kansas City's population will in round numbers foot up on the official returns one hundred and thirtythree thousand, or seventeen hundred ess than Omaha.

The first count in Denver netted one hundred and seventeen thousand, but, ike Kansas City, a recount was had and the city and suburbs thoroughly scoured for residents or transients. Denver, however, was more successful. Out of the thousands of names secured by the men hired by the city, nine thousand were added to the original list, making the population of the Coloradocapital, as announced by the census supervisor, one hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-eight.

Both cities have persistently claimed a

result of the federal consus places Omaha | tifled by the results already accomplished. thousand and of Den ver by eight thousand fivehundred and fifty-four and confirms herright to the title of metropolis of the trans-Missouri region.

The growth of Kansas City and Denver has been remarkable indeed, and Omaha, from herndvanced position, teu-Economics regards the prospect for itas ders congratulations on their splendid

A FASTIDIOUS FAULTFINDER.

It is the proper thing to do in a state convention to adept aplatform before nominating a ticket. But in order to doit properly, there should not be so much economy of time. . .

The convention ought to have adjourned takings of this kind not confined to overnight and given the committee time to carefully prepare the platform. It ought not to be a slovenly, slip-shod, half baked decument. It should be concise, clear, consistentand grammatical. Everything that ought to be in it should be there and nothing superfluous should be admitted. * * * The platfor: presented by the convention was evidently hastily thrown together and was accepted without examination by the tired convention that had kickedits heels in a hotroomforseveral hours impatiently waiting for its presentation. It ought to have come to it in printed slips so that every man had a chance to know what he was subscribing to. Lincoln Journal.

Whoever heard of a platform being distributed on printed slips to delegates of a convention? How was it when Mr. Gere was chairman of the platform committee in the state convention of 1882? In that memorable convention a readymade platform was brought to Omahaby Mr. Gere and kept in his pocket until within two minutes before the convention adjourned. The committee on resolutions never saw the platform until Mr. Gere handed it up to the secretary. It was rushed through with a hurrah and all debate choked off by the brass-collared mob that had dominated the handed proceeding, coupled with the deliberate counting out of two candidates, created such universal resentmentall overthe state that part of the ticket was snowed under and the rest barely pulled through by pluralities where there had been handsome maiorities.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things for Mr. Gere to complain about the undue baste of "a tired convention" in adopting a "half baked document." The trouble with Mr. Gere is that hehas a treacherous memory.

THE operations of the postoffice department for the past fiscal year furnish cence with the results which it has thus an instructive lesson on the growth of far obtained. As the conclusion of a the country. The whole number of thorough review of what has taken place postoffices in operation on July 1 was 1889 the total was fifty-eight thousand Economics says he has no hesitation in nine hundred and ninety, and in 1880 ber of posteffices increased fifty-five per cent, while the increase in population during the same period was about thirty per cent. Last year's increase was three thousand four hundred and ten, the largest in the history of the country. The figures are a reliable index to the intellectual growth of the American people. The business of the postoffice is a reliable barometer of the industrial and commercial activity and educational advancement of the country.

> THE division of the world's fair into two sections, five miles apart, will enable the railroads to secure substantial returns on their subscriptions.

WHY IT EXCELS.

The Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica, which we introduce to our citizens, is a genuine triumph of American ingenuity and energy. Though founded on the celebrate "Encyclopædia Britannica" itis byno means amereverbatim reprint of that celebrated work. Nor is it such a reprint with a few articles on special American subjects added Its title describes it accurately; it is the Encyclopædia Britannica Americanized, remodeled, taken apart and put together again in such a way as to transform it from a work compiled under English supervision, for English use, into one compiled under American supervision, with a special view to the entertainment and instruction of amillion Ameri can homes.

Nota single article in the original "Britan nica" has been dropped. The stately sentences of Macaslas, the outspoken thought of Mill, the lucid explanations of Huxley and of Tyndall, can all be found in its pages. Such articles have been abridged as treat of subjects exclusively English, and are crowded with amass of details interesting only to local English readers; and to balance this abridgement the articles on American subjects have largely been rewritten, and, in most cases, with fargreater elaboration.

A lengthy series of biographies has been aided. It is a curious fact that neither Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Harrison nor Cleveland is mentioned in the original "Brittanica," the design of that compilation excluding biographies of living characters; nearly 100 new maps have been inserted, and anumber of well executed engravings are introduced to illustrate the text. The result is a work which, for American use, is to the original "Brittanica" what the original "Brittanica" is to all other encyclopædias; a work of which we can truly say, after a careful exarmination, that it leaves nothing to be desired.

Of the making of books there is no end. Nearly 20,000 volumes issue from European and American presses every year. To keep abreast of the advancing line of thought and knowledge by the study of separate works is a physical impossibility. In offering our readers the Americanized Encyclopædia Brittanics we offer them the services of a thousander mere trained minds and skillful pens which have entomized, in the tenvolumes of the encyclopædia, the latest fruition of thought, achievement and discovery in the whole great and ever-widening circle of human knowledge.

> Studiously Said Notbing. Karasa City Times.

Of course the prohibition resolution intro du ced yesterday in the Nebuska republican state convention was promptly tabled. The probibition issue is one which the republican politicians work, not for principle, but for what there is in it. In Nebraska highlicense has proven so successful a temperance measure that the people as a mass scoff at the prohibitory idea, its accompanying losses of revenue, its joints, its bootleggers and its sneaks. There being then no political advantage in its adoption the resolution was quietly suppressed and the platform studiously said nothing regarding the question.

High License in Baltimore. New York Tribune.

High license would seem to give satisfaction in Baltimore. It is reported that the increase from \$50 to \$50 for a licease has worked so great an improvement that ite next legislature will be asked to mise the greater population than Omaha. The figures to \$500. Such astenevidently is jus-

clated production in France dates back in advance of Kansas Chy by nearly two Onethird of the salous, 900 in number, which were is full blast under the low license system have been closed, with a marked gain

for the cause of good norals. Chicago's Glorious Cops.

Heverybody get his dues thre-quarters of the police force of Chicago would be kept reasonably busy locking up the other mefourth.

> Another Cyclonic Danger. Chicago News

When all the wind shall have been extracted from the Minneapolis consusreturns there a relikely to be renewed disturbances throughout the northwestern ternado beit, No Matter Row Many Summers. Inclianazzolis Journe

General Grant once said that "it is the

it out now on General Grant's line. Kawville Going to Weeds.

Chicago Tribane In Kansas City, it appears, the jimson and dog-fensel cop is in danger of being crowded out by horse weed, smart weed, and cottonleaf. These interlopers are thought to be of St. Louis origin, and will be exterminated at teny cost.

Their Statements Do Not "Consist."

Washington Post (Inc.). The sble editors who are engaged in writing down Messrs. Blaine and Butterworth assert that the sugar tariff is a tax and the proposed duty on tin plates protection. This amalgamation of logic and consistency ought to convince the doubting B's.

The Farmer Bears the Burden.

New York World. A protection organ has the hardihood to say that "the McKinley bill is drawn with special reference to the agricultural interests." It is Mr. Blaine who says that "there is not a line in the entire bill that will make a market for another bushel of wheat or another barconvention throughout. This high- relof park," But it does raise the taxes on everything save sugar which the farmer

The Jigadier Brindle. Franch Tribune.

Jaradier Frindle Colbyflowin the face of Providence when he undertook to criticis Blaine in the state convention. He was booted down and for thirty minutes by the watch the convention yelled its 3,000 pairs of lungs out for "Jim Blaine of Maine," No such some ever occurred in any convention in

> The Highest Bidder. Garfield Quacer.

About three weeks ago the Voice of Nev York announced that the Omaha Republican had offered to sell its editorial columns on the prohibition issue. Last week the Republican came out infavor of probibition, in opposition to its own arguments of not a week before, and it begins to look as if the Voice knew whatit was talking about.

Our Quarrelsome Southern States.

Ckrelend Lander. Instead of federation there is war in Cen tral America, and the dream of a single Cen tral American republic, worthy of the respecof the world, is as far as ever, apparently from realization. The character of the popu lation must be improved before beneficen theories can be worked out into solid facts and nations change their character only by painfully slow degrees.

Nothing But Practical Common Sense.

San Francisco Buildin. Certainly Mr. Blaine has the best of the ar gument when he says that if we are going to make the Spanish West Indies a present o most of the vast sums now collected in sugar duties we ought to get some advantages from them in return. All our products entering these islands, especially wheat and pork, are heavily taxed. There is nothing but practical common sense in Mr. Blaine's suggestion.

> Without a Following. Stuart Ledger.

The democracy of Nebuskals without an organ and the World-Herald is without a following. When that paper deserted the romb-Heans instead of entering the democratic camp it became hopelessly lost in the woods. Recently, is hope of going in with the rush, Hitchwork tried to head the independent movement straight for the democracy. But the independents expect the democrats to foilow, not lead.

A Dull, Dull Thad.

It is said that something will fall with a dull thad today or tomorrow in the office of the Omaha Republican. If the paper is not sold, it is whispered, it will be obliged to suspend or issue itself without the help of editors or printers. The prohibitionists are watching the dying agonies of the old paper with blanched faces. Some of them have invested as much as \$7.50 in advance subscriptions, and the loss of the money will keep them awake for weeks.

> The Welfare of All of Us. Holdinge Nagget,

From the best authority attainable, Mr. Powers, president of the state alliance, will be a condidate for congress in the Second congressional district. This is no surprise, for past history proclaims the fact that when men suddenly become eathusiastic over any uestion of a reform nature they are next found to be full-fledged candidates for some of themost prominent offices in their district It is wonderful how some mes can become so interested in the welfare of their fellow-men as to be willing to sacrifice their present high place in the world and accept the humble position of congressman. But some men are built just that way, and as before stated, we fud that the men who see so much oppression among their fellow-men, are always possessed of this same noble, self-sacrificing spirit and would even go so far as to accept the arduous duties of president, if need be, to save the people. Carry us out. Fan us with a feather.

> A Story of the Tim s. Walt Mason.

In this world so dull and dreary there are folks who make me weary, and they're scattered in their legious every where that man is found; to escape them 1 would gladly; to elude then I would mally, climb the tallest pine of Norway, or Pd barrow in the ground.

"who is neither brute nor human," who cavets remdthe country, ranling on her sex'srights; who is equally abusive as she would be unobtrusive, who in words that would be unobtrusive, who in words the smell of sulphur in a freezied way delights. III.

There's the bass, broad-shouldered woman

There's the cranky, long-haired preacher, who would be a maral teacher, guiding way-ward steps to heaven, as it is his business to do; but who uses his position to orate of prohibition with a wild, absurd vehemence which he angels weep to view.

There's the alckel-plate reformer who grows warm and waxes warmer, shouting out about the serrows of the weary man who tolls, who will see all rights respected should be only be lected (he would see his own respected when they come to share the spoils.)

Life is far toe short and fleeting for the list to bear repeating of the load, long-winded people who abruptly should be fred, to some island in the seem where the noise of their commotion wouldn't reach the cars of people, though it made the fishes tired.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Lincoln Journal in shalf column edit orial insists that resolutions agreed upon by a committee of fifteen, at midnight, with instructions to report in a single bonr, should be grammatical. So deeply impressed is the Liscoln Journal, that, regardless of all the rules laid down by old Murray, it screams:

"It ought to have come to it is pristed slips so that every manhads chance to know what he was subscribing to.

The above masterly arraignment of the platform is sufficient evidence that the Journal of Lincoln is a stickler when it scomes to grammar. But, in the language of Tom Majors, "D -- n the grammar so the sentiment's all right."

Churley Casey of Pawnee, who has been taking lessons of Captain G. M. Humphrey and N. K. Griggs in the matter of poesy and song, wrote a poem of a few down verses and ntsralright of every citien to vote once at tried tesell it to L. D. Richards. Mr. Richevery election, and to have that vote aris refused it with sorn. The first verse of counted." The republican party is fighting the lurid effort is as follows:

'Twas in the state convention Voting had just began— Ross than mond villed to J. MacColl, "Oh! Johnsy, get your gan!"

And the peem goes on to say that if Mac-Cell had been visite tire in the least he would have takenhis scalping knife and gone for Richards in the Dawson county style. Style is made to rhyme with oil, written He which is considered vulgar and remote. The last two verses in this wonderful poem abound not only in grobs of parties, but sparkle in brilliants of originality, as is witnessed

in their lines, as follows: But Jack saw the hundwriting Which showed he was a dupe.

If he continued fighting
'Twould land him in the soup.

And then it was that Dil worth brave,
With fire brave,

With fire burning inhis face, Said Richards was the man who'd save The g.o. p. from dire disgrace. And sponthis proposition Mr. Casey ends his wretched rhyme much to the credit of all who claim to love him for the enemies he has

rnade. The Good Templar ladge, which talks about Faith, Hope and Charity, has boy cotted Tirk BEE. There is lots of hope in this, but the faith todo it any harm is limited.

Yesterday was a great day in Omaha for the democrats and independents. They both held conventions, but it was noticeable that neither party expressed much hope of winming the fight this fall. Sam Welbach of GrandIsland and Judge Savage of Omalia are most talked of for governor on the democratic ticket. Dave Butler wants Dr. Coleman of Polknominated for governor on the independent ticket, while Mr. Burrows wants

President Powers to enter the race. E. B. Wilbur, ex-county judge of Dakota county, a democrat of the Jackson school, was as Omaha visitor yesterday. As he always does, the judge was dreaming of big democratic majorities over the state this fall.

John H. Ames of Lincoln will doubtless be the democratic nominee for attorney general.

There is some consolation in the fact that the congressional convention of the Big Third will not be called until late in September, The convention in the Third district has not been calledyet, and the numerous candidates are getting anxious for the fray.

John Shervin, Fremont's mayor, rode from the depot with Mr. Richards on his return from Lincoln. He wished him success in his canvas, notwithstanding the fact that Mayor Shervin will present his name to the democratic convention for nomination for governor. As to the matter of contingent congressman from the First district, Howe and Colby both want to be elected. The convention hissed Colby and sat upon Howe. It would seem that a brack horse might stand some show.

The legislative tickets are not all in the field yet and will got be for a prouth. The early state convention rather changed the order of things.

The prohibitionists who expected a fight for a high license resolution in the state convention are still wondering how it happened that a platform was adopted with so little friction and without giving them a chance to make an appeal for "the homes" and "their boys,"

Judge Barnes of Madison county received a few votes for attorney general. This is about as far as the judge has ever got mall of his bald-headed desolation.

It is estimated that the different candidates at Lincoln gave away 500 boxes of cigars. This was something in the neighborhood of 125,000 eigars which wentup in smoke. The booms that went up in smoke were not so many and not so painful as some of the cigars. The cigar habit among candidate grows worse each year, and some of the imported horrible examples who are nervous about the welfare of "our boys" should organizea crusade against this awful habit.

Ike Lansing was not mentioned for attorney general, but his effort to extricate Corby should endear him to all good people. It is talked in Lincoln that Charley Hall

will attempt to scare the nomination for legislator from the alliance. Mr. Hall seems determined to get that maximum rate bill of his before the people. The time for torchilghi processions is arriving. It is to be sincerely hoped that the

fellow who wants to know what is the matter

with this or that candidate will be squelched

before the battle is fairly on. Explanations

may be novel to make, and if the fellow is

really "all right" there is nouse to state the fact. John B. Rapier of Pawnee City, who allowed his name to go before the state convention for secretary of state, was county clerk of Pawnee for several years and made an

excellent officer. Mr. E. D. Einsel, the Heldrege banker who ran against Captain Hill two years ago for state treasurer, has stated that he expected to be in the fight two years hence, and that the story recently floated to the eff et that he was at the head of a banker's combine to defeat Hill was without authority.

The quiet fight that Is going on among the "Merton democrats" against Bryan of oln for congress grows warmer as weather mows cooler Lancaster commutation are paring to give Bryan a vigorous boost. Inarley Brown insists that one of the old-time democrats should be chosen, and refuses

to have it any other way, Had Judge Croume been at Jone, Instead of being absent in Europe, there is no telling what would have bappened, but old sages say that he might have been honored with the nomination for a high office.

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