THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily and Sunday, One Year	$10 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES:

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,

The Bee Bld'g, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Sept 13, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, Sept. 7	23,090
Monday, Sept. 8	20,500
Tuesday, Sept. 9	20,515
Wednesday, Sept. 10	20,472
Thursday, Sept. 11	20,660
Friday, Sept. 12	20,478
Saturday, Sept. 13	20,768
Average	20,839

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of September, A. D., 1890.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuk, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of September, 1889, 18,310 copies; for October, 1889, 18,997 copies; for November, 1889, 19,316 copies; for December, 1889, 20,068 copies; for January, 1890, 19,955 copies; for February, 1890, 19,721 copies; for March, 1890, 20,305 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,662 copies; for August, 1890, 20,750 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 10th day of September, A. D., 1890. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

AS MAINE went so went Wyoming.

BY THE WAY, have you heard from Wyoming?

THE fact that the republican campaign is to open the 20th of September should be warning enough for the democrats to take to the woods.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND of Boston's youngsters were flogged in the public schools during the year. Beantown cult is not limited to the mental apparatus.

THE temporary chairman of the Kentucky constitutional convention was no less a personage than George Washington. But as he only swung the title of colonel to his name he failed to raise popular enthusiasm.

WYOMING is the first state in the union in which women exercised the right to vote on equal terms with men. The returns, however, fail to show a marked increase in the vote cast. The privilege was only sparingly exercised, owing to an offensive clause in the law requiring women to "tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" concerning their age.

THE democracy of Wyoming might as well confess defeat and retire from business. To ascribe the result to an error in the law, which affected democrats only, is childish. The truth is that a majority of the people determined to cast their fortunes with the progressive party of the nation. Republicanism made Wyoming what it is, and the people of Wyoming merely expressed their gratitude at the ballot box.

THE latest official bulletin shows a marked falling off in the estimated population of Denver. The recount of the city, according to published statements, placed the population at one hundred and twenty-six thousand, whereas the official figures place the number at one hundred and six thousand six hundred and seventy. An increase of seventy-one thousand in ten years is, however, splendid proof of the enterprise and public spirit of the people of Denver.

THE announcement made a few weeks ago that Mr. Rockefeller, the Standard oil king, had decided to found a grand Baptist university and donate twenty millions to placing it at the head of denominational schools, turns out to be a fuel canard. Mr. Rockefeller is not built on the philanthropic plan. Although he has a few millions laid away for a rainy day, he is too much occupied in the holy work of freezing out Standard oil competitors to seriously think of immortalizing himself through theological memorials.

THE Boston Advertiser makes a very sensible remark when it says that the style of finding fault with the tenth census is all moonshine. It says that the ninth census was only comparative, and the tenth census, which gives the country 64,500,000 in round numbers, is all that could be expected. With perhaps a half dozen exceptions the census was accurately taken. Of course there were people absent, and some returns may be fraudulent. But compared with 1880 our figures were all-sufficient, and, as the Advertiser says, it is foolishness to raise a great hue and cry about inaccuracy.

EFFORTS are being made in congress to establish a great national park in the famous Yosemite region of California. This wonderful region was granted to the state of California years ago for a park, but the butchery of nature's grandeur by the state commission has given an impetus to the movement to revoke the grant and place it under national supervision. In attempting to improve on the natural beauties of the region the state commission destroyed acres of timber, plowed acres of delightful valleys and despoiled the wild grandeur of mountain sides with impassable roads. The ruin wrought is sufficient justification for repealing the grant and placing the park under stringent federal laws. Next to the Yellowstone park, the Yosemite region affords the greatest variety of scenic beauty on the continent, and the government should preserve it for the edification of the people for all time.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

Less than ten years ago there was not a yard of paving on the streets of Omaha. There was not a foot of sewerage constructed. Very little grading had been done and but a few thousand dollars had been expended in public works. Omaha was without water works and in fact lacked all the essentials of a metropolitan city. Her population was barely thirty thousand.

Then came the era of public improvements. People inside the city who clung to the old fogy ideas and persons outside the city shook their heads in grave doubt. A reaction was predicted and it was talked in '81 and '82 that Omaha would surely bankrupt herself. But events have shown the fallacy of the croakers' prophesies. Up to September 1, 1890, there have been expended in public improvements in the city of Omaha, six million, four hundred and forty-seven thousand, nine hundred and one dollars. This of course does not include hundreds of thousands of dollars which have been expended by property-owners in grading and drainage. It simply represents the money that has actually been paid by the city by tax levees and from the proceeds of bonds. The greater part of this vast total is represented by paving, sewerage, grading, viaducts, etc. Independent of this municipal outlay fully five millions have been expended in Omaha by franchised corporations for water works, gas plants and street railways. Omaha's marvelous strides toward metropolitan proportions are chiefly due to the unstinted support of public improvements by tax-paying property owners. From thirty thousand she has within ten years expanded to a city of one hundred and forty thousand population. The burden of taxation has been very heavy and sometimes almost unbearable, but we may soon look for a material decrease of taxes. The bulk of our grading, paving and sewer building is already done and is rapidly being paid for. Within a few years Omaha will be able to compare favorably with any city in the country in the matter of taxation. Unlike nearly all other cities Omaha is not subdivided by rivers and deep ravines that require heavy outlay for bridges, tunnels and viaducts, with a continuous drain on the taxpayers for maintenance. The great cities bordering on the sea or lake are taxed enormously for maintaining water fronts, while St. Paul and Minneapolis have expended millions on bridges; Cleveland has issued three millions of bonds for her great viaduct, Milwaukee has a half dozen draw bridges, Chicago has her bridges and tunnels, and Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburg and Cincinnati have been similarly taxed. While Omaha has spent one hundred and thirty-six thousand on viaducts, the railroads will be compelled to build all viaducts that are to be built in the future, and very properly since the chief object must be to prevent railroad accidents.

The North and South Omaha creeks which formerly traversed the city and had to be bridged at great expense have been transformed into main sewers and now answer the double service of carrying off the surface water that formerly went into creeks, and also carry off the body of all sewage that flows into them through the lateral pipe system.

The only drawback is the wooden block pavement which eventually must be replaced by less perishable paving materials. We have spent almost a million dollars in grading. In that portion of the city which was comprised in the old boundaries only three or four streets remain to be graded and filled. Ten years hence every street and alley within the present boundaries will be graded, and all the lots and land adjacent will be brought to the established level. Thenceforward the enormous grading expenses which draw so heavily on our general fund will cease and consequently the cost of running the city government will be very materially reduced.

By that time Omaha will be one of the most attractive cities in America. It has been an outlay of millions, but after all the very fact that an army of laboring men have been employed for many years on the public works has been one of the principal factors in the growth and prosperity of Omaha. The money has been mostly spent at home and circulated among our people, and has contributed largely toward making Omaha what she is today. Had Omaha been laid out on a dead level she could not possibly have had such growth. While Omaha has been infested with boodlers and dishonest contractors, there has been a smaller percentage of jobbery and swindling on our public works than in any city on the continent. While taxes have been high we have more to show for our money than any western city. We have over one hundred miles of graded streets, a system of sewerage that extends over seventy-five miles and over fifty miles of street pavement, most of which is laid with permanent material. These facts afford convincing proof that Omaha real estate has a substantial basis with the assurance that while property values will advance as the city grows taxation is bound to decrease.

OVERTAXED PUPILS.

Our public schools opened the past week and pupils fortunate enough to have passed their examinations have been assigned to higher classes for the present term. A very large proportion of the total number have been advanced a peg higher, and there is no disposition on the part of THE BEE to seek to undo what has been done. But there is a feeling among many educators and parents of pupils that the classes last year were pushed too rapidly in their studies and that many pupils were taxed far beyond their capacities and powers of endurance in the mad rush for a final and successful examination at the close of the term. Indeed, it has been held that many of the pupils were literally dragged through commencement day that the teachers of the different grades might make the best possible showing of results. It has also been said that a large proportion of pupils who managed to pass examination could not possibly have undergone successfully the same ordeal thirty days after school closed.

This is not a startling state of things viewed by the history of public schools in most large cities of the country. Many readers of THE BEE remember the agitation in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and other eastern cities a few years ago upon this subject. A wail went up from the people that their children were being overtaxed; that fragile young minds were being crammed beyond the limit of power to retain, and that the annual examinations had degenerated into a race of teachers for preferment—a roaring farce. Reform was demanded and in part accomplished.

THE BEE has not been slow to commend the work accomplished by the teachers of our public schools. Their efficiency is known to be on a par with that of the best teachers of eastern cities. But the honest desire for a still better showing leads this paper to appeal for more thorough and patient teaching. In the end it will be best for the pupil to learn less during a given term if by that means he may be permitted to learn well.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Judged by the best old world standards, the training of teachers in the United States is capable of being very greatly improved. Our inferiority in this respect is in a large measure due, as stated by President Hall of Clark university in an article on this subject in the *Forum*, to the fact that we are in America too self-satisfied and too indifferent to what is done elsewhere. Every respectable man of science learns promptly of every important new discovery or treatise in his line throughout the world, but our professional school for teachers, says Prof. Hall, our city and state supervisors, and even our highest educational institutions are conducted without utilizing, or even studying, the experiences of other lands.

In the normal school the Prussian minister of education is quoted by Professor Hall as asserting, is found the key to the merits and demerits of any school system. Upon the quantity and quality of the professional training of teachers depends the value of any system of instruction. Not only is this true, Professor Hall believes, but it is also indisputable that there is no part of the educational system so prone to deteriorate and "because not only sterile but injurious." The first need of teachers, even in the lower grades, is a better knowledge of the subjects taught. Professor Hall urges that teachers should be far beyond their pupils, even of the brightest ones, and should be able to command the choicest resources of their subject. Breadth of mind and the ability to impart instruction in any branch are best obtained by careful labor in some chosen mental field. To this end he believes that the broad curriculum of the normal schools should be reconstructed with a view to greater attention to special topics. Teaching, says this eminent educator, is in no good sense professional till teachers are far beyond the need of keys and translations. Even reading, school mathematics, history, geography, languages and writing are far more effectually taught by teachers who have been tempered for their work, by the glow that comes from growing insight into some chosen mental field, and who know what devotion to truth for its own sake means; who have developed some interest in their subject and enthusiasm for it.

Prof. Hall would have one school lay slightly more stress upon letters, history and literature; others, perhaps, upon lines of scientific research. General training only does not fit a person to enter into the world as a teacher in these days, when all its intellectual spheres are ruled by experts. Next after proficiency in the subjects, Professor Hall places the history of education and the institutions, methods and laws of today in this and other countries. Every European government, he says, keeps expensive agencies to learn promptly the latest changes and improvements in all political and military matters in other countries, and strives to be the first to adjust itself to every new condition and to avail itself of it. Manufacturers, business men and scientists follow the course of modern thought and discovery in the branches which engage their attention. The same thing should be done in the interest of education. New departures have been made in educational methods in a number of European countries, but in the United States leaders are too much absorbed in serving the interests of single institutions to study and profit by these foreign experiences.

Prof. Hall suggests three things which he believes will advance the cause of education by securing better training for the teachers. These are: First, more thorough knowledge of the subject taught. Second, a knowledge of the history of education, educational institutions, and the methods and laws of our own country and of other countries. Third, more careful attention to psychology.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES IN POLITICS.

The number of men employed on the railroads of the country by 1,750 companies is now reported by the interstate commission at 704,753. It is a pretty big army of transportation. It is an average of 459 men to every 100 miles of railroad. In Nebraska there are 5,046 miles of railroad and this ratio would give, as the total number of men employed in operating the railroads in this state, 23,171. These represent a population of over a hundred thousand that depend on rail transportation for subsistence. Next to the farmers of Nebraska the largest class of men engaged in the same general work are the railroad men. The proposition, therefore, that "railroad men have no business in politics" is not a very tenable one. They have all the rights of American citizens and their interests are probably as dear to them as those of other working people.—*Lincoln Journal.*

The talk about American citizens and their interests, in this instance, is all moonshine. Of the twenty-three thousand, one hundred and seventy-one men employed, from section hand and striker up, how many of them make politics their business? Twenty thousand of them vote the ticket of their choice unless they are bulldozed by their superiors or are run in on gravel trains and voted at a half dozen different polling places in one day.

The proposition is that "railroads have no business in politics," and had they kept their hands off in former years the popular uprising against railroad domination in this state would not now be felt. It is not the section hand or trainman to whom people object. It is the pernicious habit of officials who sustain corrupting lobbies at legislatures; who send passes to their strikers and use all undue means to capture conventions and run things generally. The vast army of railroad toilers have nothing to do with this part of the programme, as the legislation secured by the monopoly managers is generally against rather than for them.

There is no doubt that the men employed by the railroads have rights as American citizens, and their interests are as dear to them as those of other working people, but the trouble is that their interest in politics is not the same as the interest of the corporations that purchase their labor. If they were allowed to exercise their rights as American citizens without let or hindrance, without promise of promotion or threat of discharge, no anti-monopolist would object to their taking an active interest in politics.

LABOR PROBLEMS ABROAD.

The congress of trades unions recently held in Liverpool was the most important of all the gatherings which this body has ever held. The attendance was larger than ever before, and never before was so much attention given to the proceedings by the press. This attests not only the growth of interest in organized labor among those immediately concerned, but also the greater concern which the general public feels in the labor movements. It is evident that the working people of England are in better position than ever before to press their demands, and also that there is a vastly greater popular interest regarding them than at any previous time.

The most important incident of the congress at Liverpool was the consideration of the question of a statutory eight-hour labor day, and the eight-hour advocates gained a kind of victory. A resolution was passed by the congress in favor of reducing the labor day to eight hours, but it is not expected that any practical action will follow for a long time to come. As a matter of fact there was a large number of absentees when the vote on the resolution was taken, most of whom were opposed more or less directly to parliamentary interference with hours of labor, while of the remainder many were disinclined to commit themselves by voting one way or the other. It appears that the champions of an eight-hour day were careful to secure the fullest possible representation in the congress, and that the unions opposed to the compulsory curtailment of working hours in all trades were caught napping, expecting to retain without much effort the great preponderance which they exhibited a year ago at Dundee. In that congress the proposition that the hours of labor in each trade should be regulated by mutual agreement on the part of employers and the employed commanded a large majority. The narrow majority by which the eight-hour resolution carried in the Liverpool congress cannot be regarded as an authentic expression of the wishes of the great mass of workmen. The fact is to be remembered that at the Dundee congress a year ago out of twelve hundred unions invited to say whether they desired an eight-hour day only thirty-seven were sufficiently interested in the question to make any returns at all, and a majority of the members of these unions were against the proposal. It is to be observed, also, that the diversity of opinion expressed in the Liverpool congress on this question was quite disproportionate to the result of the ballot. On the whole, therefore, while it is undoubtedly true that the eight-hour movement has made progress in England, a long time is likely to elapse before there is such a general acquiescence in it by the trades unions as will enable them to give force to a demand for a statutory eight-hour labor day.

The situation of labor on the continent of Europe is commanding more of the attention of statesmen than even political affairs. There is widespread discontent, due chiefly to the prevalent low wages resulting from the overcrowded condition of the labor markets. This is especially the case in Belgium, in Austro-Hungary and in Italy, but there are also portions of Germany where, notwithstanding the efforts of the emperor to ameliorate the condition of labor, there is still a great deal of dissatisfaction. Among European countries France appears to be less troubled at present with labor disturbances than any other, though in that country there is not universal peace in the ranks of labor. In short, everywhere the old problems still await solution, and where there is not active agitation or actual conflict the conditions of discord and warfare are nevertheless present and liable to manifest themselves at any time. The oppression of labor in continental Europe has not been more severe than it is now at any previous time in the last fifty years, and there appears to be no promise of an early improvement. Indeed, there is reason to apprehend that the situation will become more serious before there is a change for the better.

SCIENCE GONE DAFT.

The recent meeting of the American Social Science association which was held at Saratoga, devoted a day to the department of health. Dr. W. F. Russell of Massachusetts read what was decided to be by the assembled multitude, the most important paper entitled "Mental Health and the Newspaper." The learned doctor went a good ways around a barn to give the Sunday newspaper a gentle rap. He said the expansion of the newspapers from the little sheet of our fathers to the huge Sunday newspapers of today, wherein is depicted the varied interests of the whole world, has been accompanied by other changes. He maintained that the average reader skims lightly over the thousand facts massed in the seried columns, and insisted that to win his attention he must be aroused, excited, terrified; that it was impossible to give any subject thoughtful consideration because the mind staggered under the load of mere facts and ceased to grow and strengthen. What should be given special emphasis, the doctor claimed, was that department of the paper which deals with the darker side of life. Many read this with eager avidity, and their thoughts in time turn only to "vulgar and uncanny news," finally making sympathy for criminals and soon criminals of the readers themselves.

The doctor's audience, which of course was spectacled and thoughtful, coincided with him, and at the close of his reading the applause is said so have been deafening. That his views have no rational foundation goes without saying. It is a generally accepted fact that the great newspapers of today are one of the best and cheapest methods of education which are offered to the public. All subjects are discussed from a secular standpoint, and the opinions of the editors may be accepted or rejected. If at school the teacher tells the child that something is true the child believes it. If at church the parson says so and so is true, for the most part the believers of the creed insist that it must be true. But the editor's opinion is an unbiased one, given from a knowledge of all sides of the question under discussion, and if it is not believed it can at least do no harm whether it is read hastily or whether it is accorded careful perusal. A newspaper, if enterprising, in these days caters to all tastes. It may be likened, in that regard, to a bill of fare at a first-class hotel. Yet because it gives all the news there is no more reason to read so much of it as to cause headache than there would be in ordering so much dinner because the viands were enumerated on the bill of fare as to cause stomach-ache.

If a man wants to read the foreign news or the domestic news in a Sunday newspaper he glances over the headlines, which indicate the nature of the article, and reads those things in which he may have an interest. So when he sits down to dinner in his hotel, because the bill of fare happens to start off with soup of a half dozen varieties, it is neither compulsory nor expected that the guest will order them all, though it would appear that this is the way the eminent doctor would go about his dinner. One may be interested in the congressional proceedings found in a newspaper, while another would read the sporting column and another something else, but no one would read the details of a sensation unless he had an interest in them. The heading would convey to him an idea of what the article contained, and with the many columns of other matters in which he would be interested, he would only be a glutton if he felt that he must read the entire paper whether he wanted to or not, in order to get his money's worth.

Statistics everywhere prove the truth of the proposition that if it were not for illiteracy, there would be a large decrease in the number of criminals, and it has remained for Mr. Russell to read what was called a learned paper before the Social Science Association of America to prove that any kind of general knowledge begets crime. Even if his ideas were correct his hypothesis is wrong, for the reason that great newspapers do not print "vulgar and uncanny news." They may recite the history of some delicate episode or scandal in high or low life, yet such occurrences always point a moral as well as adorn a tale. The doctor's scientific view would lead us to believe that if one were to read an account in a wicked Sunday newspaper of an attempted robbery, it would follow that he would immediately become a highwayman.

The Sunday newspaper of today, with its well-filled and many columns of information gathered from all sources and contributed by the brightest minds, apart from its news service, which in itself is a marvel, has proven a boon not only to the well-to-do, but more especially to the poor, who could not afford to purchase such information in any other way and who only find time for general reading on Sunday. It unquestionably stands as one of the greatest educators of the nineteenth century. It would appear in order for Dr. Russell, at the next annual meeting of the American Social Science association to give advanced ideas on the proposition that the moon is made of green cheese and what has been generally supposed to be a man in it, is nothing but a wiggly maggot.

THE Boynton bicycle railroad in operation on Coney Island is another evidence of the possibilities of electrical development. As its name implies the cars are run on a single rail, with overhead sideguards to steady the train and carry the electric current. Tests of speed recently made surpass anything on wheels. A mile of road was traversed in thirty-three seconds, or at the rate of one hundred and nine miles an hour. The inventor claims that on long distances a speed of three hundred miles an hour can be safely made. This may be considered a reckless gait, but we are living in a fast age, and the means of transportation must keep pace with the public desires. When Horatio Allen pulled the throttle of the Stourbridge Lion in 1829 and attained the speed of six miles an hour, the incredulous spectators cheered what was considered a "marvelous achievement." The progress made in the succeeding half century, particularly in the last quarter, has been so great that people cease to wonder at new developments, accepting them as a matter of course. Sixty miles an hour for short distances is common nowadays, and a speed of ninety miles an hour is not uncommon, but a speed of three hundred miles an hour takes one's breath away. To be whirled from New York to San Francisco in thirteen hours must be experienced to be appreciated. Such velocity has its advantages, however. In case of a collision, broken rail or misplaced switch, there would not be enough of the fragments found to give a wrecking crew a job.

THE stronghold of General Ezeta upon the confidence of the people of Salvador was strikingly shown in his election to the presidency by the congress with but one dissenting vote. That he is a man of more than ordinary force and a soldier of ability, his conduct of affairs after the death of his predecessor in the presidency fully attested, and it is not to be doubted that his aims are entirely patriotic. He has now a great opportunity to place Salvador far in the lead among the states of Central America and to make for himself immortal fame as a statesman. There appears to be no good reason why Salvador should not at once be recognized by the government of the United States, the election of Ezeta having been, so far as appears, entirely regular, and the lawful administration of affairs in Salvador having been fully resumed.

CONSISTENCY is a jewel unknown to a majority of the so-called reform associations. One of this class sheds crocodile tears over the "woes" of the working men, and in the next breath proposes a national protest against the opening of the world's fair on Sunday. How can the vast army of workers visit the show if not on Sunday? Must they take one or more holidays and sacrifice several days' wages merely to satisfy an absurd sabbatarian sentiment? The enjoyment to be derived from an inspection of the exhibit of works of art and products of skilled industry cannot in the remotest degree be tortured into desecration of the Sabbath, and the attempt to deprive hundreds of thousands of poor people of the privilege of smacks of puritanic blue laws.

TOM EDISON is credited with a consuming desire to establish telephone connection with the moon. Surely this is carrying modern progress too far. The country calmly viewed the destruction of the Washington apple tree story, the marksmanship of William Tell and the collapse of Mother Shipton's phophecy, but when an inventive Paul Pry proposes to ring up pale Luna to ascertain whether she is an animated case of limberger it is time to call a halt. The cheese factories of the country must be protected.

POLITICAL CHOW-CHOW.

A local poet wants to "smite the consecrated lyre," but he will doubtless be obliged to wait until the campaign is farther under way.

A Pontiac, Ill., paper skins Mr. McKeighan. In fact all the papers are skinning Mr. McKeighan these days.

Major John C. Watson refuses to decline for float representative, but the fellows are carrying news that he will be the coming man. A few more days and Mr. Watson will dispel all the views.

Now that General Van Wyck has withdrawn from the race in the First congressional district, Mr. Bryan continues to think that he is the coming man. But Mr. Bryan must first define, in a manly way, his prohibition proclivities and aristocratic tendencies.

The republicans propose to open up the campaign about September 20. There will not be many torchlights, but there will be a great deal of solid, common sense talked from the speakers' stand.

Mr. McKeighan is yet running for office. He has not yet found a friend good enough to pull him off.

The rumor set afloat by Ole Oleson to the effect that Paul Vandervoort was to be appointed postmaster, has been given serious consideration in some quarters.

The painful news comes from Schuyler that Colonel Russell was done up by the republicans of that city, and the sportive gentleman will not be nominated for the legislature. It would appear that after all, prophets are not appreciated in their own country.

Because some of the democratic papers were printing Cushing's name W. R., instead of W. H., there was great consternation in the democratic central committee's room. They thought if he was to be elected his name must be spelled properly. The only trouble is, the initials of the next state treasurer are J. E., and the last name is Hill.

Fifty-four members of congress, and both branches of a Nebraska boodle legislature; a United States senator from Dakota, the delegate from Arizona; Ben Hur, the state auditor of Vermont; the late Senator Mahone and Flanagan of Texas, endorsed Paul Van Der Voort after much importuning and bulldozing for the general superintendency of the railway mail service.

Several Grand Army commanders, governors and other functionaries wrote special letters recommending Van Der Voort as one of the wards of the nation to whom the country owes a living. But Wanamaker pigeonholed the precious documents. He knew all about Van Der Voort's record. He knew that he had never seen a battle and had never smelled gunpowder. The nearest that he ever got to a fight was when he went out foraging and threw up his hands to a squad of Johnny rebs, who marched him off without a scratch to Richmond, and finally in due time sent the burly warrior to his mother in very robust health. Wannamaker had seen Van Der Voort's name mentioned in the Pacific railroad reports as a person employed by the Union Pacific in the legislative oil rooms. It was an open secret at the department, too, that the doughty veteran who did all his fighting with his alligator jaw had been dismissed by Postmaster General Gresham for neglect of duty and general worthlessness. So in spite of the forty-six congressmen, the three senators, Ben Hur and the Dodlin Granite auditor from Vermont, Honest John Wannamaker positively declined to locate Van Der Voort on a cushioned chair in the general postoffice. He appointed Bell, whose principal recommendation was that he didn't dabble in politics and did not own forty-six congressmen to his name. Then there was wailing and gnashing of teeth and the whangdoodle mourned for his first-born. A tearful appeal was made by the supreme court to let Van Der Voort down easy by giving him a mail superintendency at Fort Worth, Tex., but that little scheme also failed to connect. Finally a sinecure was created in the Omaha postoffice for the bombastic Hoodoo. He was made supervisor of mail sacks and boss of Jim Stephenson's spread-eagle artillery chests which are doing service as Uncle Sam's mail wagons. Such a descent from big things to small ones has seldom been seen in these parts. And now the musty autographs of the dim and distant past have been served up with a dish of council combine dead duck on the Tammany Twenty-eight platter as Van Der Voort's credentials for the Omaha postoffice. But Wannamaker has very peculiar notions about men and things. He doesn't care a straw about the forty-six congressmen and the Dodlin granite man from Vermont or the delegate from Arizona, but insists that the next postmaster shall have the backing of the responsible patrons of the office. The petition of Chaffee and Davis will be courteously acknowledged in due time, by the p. m. g., and placed on file with other impertinent matter.

SEPTEMBER.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Century.

My life's long radiant summer halts at last;
And lo! beside my pathway I behold
Pursuing autumn glide; nor frost nor cold
Has heralded her presence, but a vast
Sweet calm that comes not till the year has past
Its feeble solstice, and tinge of gold
Subdues the vivid colorings of the bold
And passion-hued emotions. I will cast
My August days behind me with my May,
Nor strive to drag them into autumn's place,
Nor swear I hope, when I do but remember,
Now violet and rose have had their day,
I'll pluck the soberer asters with good grace,
And call September nothing but September.

LOBSTER SALAD.

A university prize in England has just been awarded to a plumber. He perhaps got more feet into it than any of his competitors, thinking that he was writing a bill.

Keeley, the motor man has just completed his fifty-third year. This is about all that he has completed, however.

It is claimed that a fungus parasite is killing off the coffee plant in all parts of the world, and that tea must be the drink of the future. This should give Purchasing Agent Hartley new hope, and a few more chests of Alliance tea should be ordered, and the commission divided with Mr. Burrows.

Two Irishmen were walking down Farnam street yesterday, and one of them said to the other:

"Tim, I see that the d——d McKinley bill places an embargo on our countrymen, and but few of them will be apt to come over if it passes."

"And how is that?" asked Tim.

"There is a thirty-five per cent duty on Mike," said Pat as he walked away.

It is quite evident from the odor of camphor in the opera house these evenings, that the cool season has arrived. A few society gentlemen have taken their coats out of camphor, while the remainder of them are yet in soak.

Jamaica is not satisfied with the duty America levies on her sugar and threatens retaliation. If what purports to be Jamaica rum is the pure article, the retaliation is already complete.

A Toronto umbrella company has assigned. Persons who have borrowed their goods should return them in this, their hour of misfortune.

It is announced that George Pullman started in life without a penny. But by the first time the train reached its destination a division with one of his porters made him a rich man.

The twenty or thirty thousand whites in Mississippi who have been disfranchised because of the adoption of the educational clause in the new constitution should forego the pleasure of night riding and attend night school.

Edison has made another startling discovery. He has carried out a successful series of experiments by which lithium salts can be carried into the system by external application and through the use of electricity. This settles a long felt desire. The discovery does not stop at one drug. The man who heretofore has stood alone at 12 o'clock at night in a cold room administering paregoric to his darling can sleep on undisturbed, and a battery can be adjusted and a light current of the soothing syrup be administered during the night. A man can attach himself to a distillery by a single wire and thus get wholesale rates on a town-painting programme. Wall-eyed science is mowing down the superstitions of the dark ages.

Now that William Tell has been abolished from history as a mosty myth, some long-haired student should attempt to prove that freedom didn't carry on when Kosciusko fell.

For idiocy in the superlative, the young man who has charge of the "growing question" takes the bakery.

The man who has been winking at the soda fountain all summer will now have a vacation.

The report that one of the city councilman who was exercising one of the giasticutuses on the city hall was overpowered by Count Pulaski and the giasticutus run in, lacks confirmation.

The highly gratifying information comes, and direct from headquarters, too, that the bustle is not to be resumed. As paradoxical as it may seem, it is relegated to the rear, and will be frowned out of existence. Mrs. Whitney, wife of the ex-secretary, says that she has information from Worth that the bustle is never more to adorn fair woman's form. This will be a sad blow to newspapers which expected to increase their circulation, but the fact that the few additional yards of cloth which would be consumed in constructing a dress are saved, horrid men will hail this statement with delight.

George Lemon, the big pension man was placed on the stand to testify in the Raum investigation. The committee however failed to squeeze him.

Congress having passed the river and harbor appropriation bill and left out all reference to the scow line, it is not out of place to ask: Where is the Scow Man? He dropped down on us a few months ago like a wad of dew from heaven. He claimed to be from New York and his scheme was very simple. All he wanted was the trifling sum of five million dollars and he would put in a line of mud scows, each one of which would be more bewildering than the burnished scow in which Cleopatra steamed down the Nile a few years ago. But the Scow Man did not tarry long. He perhaps would have compromised on five dollars instead of five millions. His card and his circular simply stated that he hailed from New York. It did not indicate to the curious whether he lived on the Bowery or on Broadway. He left his affairs of navigation in the hands of the double-ender, and the double-ender has had visions of countless thousands of mud scows panting and screaming, heavily laden with freight between here and Pittsburg, by the way of New York and the Dead Sea Battle. Scow Man remains in the shadows. Is he in pawn? The able advocate of the visionary scheme should wire the president not to sign the appropriation bill until the scows were included. It should denounce the congress and bring the Scow Man from his hiding place and let him explain. There is a dismal and yawning vacuum in the history of this affair and it should be speedily and promptly filled with information.

Prohibition's Battle Axe.

Des Moines Register, Sept. 9.

The deceptive New York Voice continues its misrepresentation of everything republican. * * * * The people of Iowa can plainly see that the Voice is published entirely in the interest of the democratic party. It advocates temperance as a shield under which it may carry daggers to stab true temperance wherever it appears. It is the most dishonorable paper published in the United States and it is doing more to aid and encourage the saloons than all other papers published in the nation.

Worse than the Gavel.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Reed's majority hurts the democrats worse than his gavel.

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