THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1892-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE BEE DAILY

4

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TFRMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily nee (without Sunday) One Year. Daily and Sunday. One Year. Six Months. Three Months. Funday Bee, One Year. Enturday Ree, One Year. Weekly Ree, One Year. OFFICES.

Conshs, The Fee Building. Fouth Conshs, corner N and Sith Streets, Connel Riuds, 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commarce, New York, Hoomes 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building Weshington, 512 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and Horis matter should be addressed to the Lu Horial Department BUSINESS LETTERS.

o All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts shecks and postomes orders to be made psystele theorier of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Etate of Nebraska.

George R. Tzechuck, secretary of THE HEE Pub-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY HEE for the week ending December 3, 1992, was as follows: rotory, of Turn Bun Pob Sunday, November 27, Monday, November 28, Thesday, November 29, Wednesday, November 30,

Thursday, December 1., Friday, December 2.,... Baturday, December 3.,... 21 555 24.303 Average. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this and day of December, 1892. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for October, 24,421.

THE grand monarch said, "I am the State." The stuffed prophet says, am the democracy."

THE French legislators are stirring up more mud in that Panama case than the workmen on the canal.

MCKEIGHAN is credited with being the ugliest man in congress. That is the total extent of his fame.

THE beautiful lesson of Garfield's life. derived from his early career as a canal boy, has been completely spoiled and must be laid aside forever. Lewelling, the populist governor-elect of Kansas, was once a canal boy too.

SINCE Cleveland was elected the burglars have captured Chicago, the Panama scandal has erupted Paris. mobs have taken possession of Madrid and the grand jury has indicted Lizzie Borden. Who knows what's coming next?

ELSEWHERE in this issue THE BEE presents an exhibit of the prosperity of is number of Nebraska towns. Public and private improvements of greater or Less magnitude have been the rule, syidence of gradual and substantial grewth.

FOR months past readers of THE BEE have heard a great deal about political farmors. In this issue a few figures are given of the profits of actual intelligent farming. They show that the industrious Nebraska farmer is the most independent being on earth.

IT is gratifying to learn from Nebraska's commissioner general that the World's fair work for this state is getting on nicely within the limitations

THE NEY PARLOR DEPOT. The death of Jay Gould need neces sarily have no bearing on the negotiations for a union depot. Omaha is a city of 140,000 population. By the year 1900 she will have fully 200,000 population. Her extensive commerce and her location at the gateway of the great overland railroad system makes the enlargement of railroad transfer facilities a matter of absolute necessity to the railroads.

It is of no use to dicker for a second rate railway station. We want and must have a union depot in fact as well as in name. Whoever steps into Mr. Gould's shoes will soon realize that Omaha will make no bargain that does not give her a guaranty of such a passenger depot as is to be found in Detroit, Milwaukee, Denver, Portland and almost any rallway center of any pre

tentions. The bug bear of General Dodge becoming president of the road can have no further terrors for Omana. General Dodge did all that lay in his power to make Omaha a way station and a suburb of Council Bruffs, but he failed lamentably in his efforts and schemes. He can do no worse now than to leave us with a sky-parlor for a depot, with the inevitable prospect that Omaha will soon

wake up and muster backbone enough to assert her rights as a railroad terminal city, not only in the courts but in the legislature. In any event we can afford better to

firmly insist upon our legal and commercial rights than to barter away these rights for fear that a change of managers of the Union Pacific will club us into obedience and submission to whatever demands they may make.

FRENCH LABOR LEGISLATION.

The action of the French government in regard to labor legislation is interesting to all who are concerned in labor questions in this country. The chief question at issue is that of establishing ten hours as a day's work. But the senate increased the limit for women to eleven hours, and as passed the law prohibits the employment of children under twelve years of age, or under thirteen without certificates of primary instruction, and restricts night employment and prohibits underground labor for women. The lawmaking power has refused to decree in favor of Sunday observance and therefore the new law does not designate that day as a day of rest, though it provides that there shall be one day of rest in seven and there is to be the observance of all national holi-

days. In few European countries are laboring people better off than in France, yet their condition is far from being as favorable in any respect as that of the workingmen of America. Their lot is hard enough as it is, but it is luxury in comparison with that of their brothers in Europe. This, however, is po reason why the condition of our own working people should not be improved and their burdens made as light as possible by legislation designed to promote every interest that concerns them.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF AGRICULTURE. In his annual report the secretary of agriculture refers to the efforts he has made to bring about freer and larger intercourse between the department

from the farmers of the country. Manifestly, both these matters are of sufficient concern to the agricultural producers to merit their serious attention, and if they do not care to consider them they may be sure nobody else will. The question of having the Department of Agriculture represented at agricultural gatherings at home, and by special agents in foreign countries, offers an interesting topic for discussion by

farmers' organizations and is commended to their attention. THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

Many of the leading educators throughout the country some time ago united in a protest against the totally inadequate provision that had been made for the accommodation of the educational exhibit at the World's fair. A little later it was understood that the matter had been considered by the directory and that a separate building

would be erected for that exhibit insteading of tucking it away in a corner of the manufacturers' hall as had been planned. This was encouraging to the friends

of education. Some of the members think it unnecessary to build the proposed structure, while others are indifferent. After much urging they have proceeded so far as to direct that inquiry be made as to the cost.

It is to be earnestly hoped that nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of carrying out this project. The cause of education would be greatly promoted by a creditable exhibit of the kind contemplated and visitors from abroad could not fail to be deeply impressed by it. The utmost pride should be taken in this department of the fair by every patriotic citizen, and the preparations for it all over the country ought not now to be checked by a feeling of uncertainty as to whether room is to be provided for it. Let the committee push the work and give the country to under-

stand that the educational exhibit is to

be amply provided for.

NO BENEFIT TO THE FARMER. Secretary Rusk said in his recent annual report that while the rainmaking experiments were being conducted faithfully as directed by congress, the facts in his possession did not justify the anticipations formed by the believers in this method of artificial rainmaking. The recent failures of General Dryenforth in Texas support the view of the secretary of agriculture upon this subject. On Wednesday night last he kept up a continuous bombard. ment of the skies until morning. The explosions were terrific and were heard for a distance of thirty miles around, There were 175 shells, twenty-five balloons, each containing 900 cubic feet of hydrogen-oxygen, and 1,200 charges of roselite exploded. A few clouds drifted across the sky, but no rain fell, and it is by no means certain that the clouds were produced by the bombardment. On the following night the experiment was repeated without effect. Whatever theoretic foundation there nay be for the belief that rain can be produced by explosions it seems to be demonstrated by experience that practical results of real value are not to be

united and persistent demand for it also teach alaborately in schools, says President Ellot, those subjects which give practice in classification and induction. For the older pupils the time devoted to historical studies ought to be much increased. At is a disgrace to organized education." says the president of Harvard, "that any nation should refuse, as our own people are so apt to do, to learn from the experience of other nations; the schools must have failed to teach history as they should have done." There is other testimony hardly loss

valuable to the deficiencies of the publischools. Dr. J. M. Rice, a trained and experienced educator, has published a series of articles in The Forum on the public schools of a number of cities in which he shows a most astonishing lack of sound methods of instruction in the schools of nearly all of these cities.

This condition is to no small extent due to the fact that politics plays too large a part in the election of school boards and the selection of teachers, but there is found to widely prevail false principles of teaching. An exception noted

by Dr. Rice is that of the schools of Indianapolis, which are entirely free from political influence, and of which he says that they exist for the benefit of the child and not for the benefit of the board of education, superintendents and teachers. The sole nim in teaching is not to secure results that will tell in favor of the teacher, by loading the memory of the pupil with facts, but the comfort and well-being of the child is considered and the lessons made attractive. It is unquestionably too generally the fact that pupils are converted into automatons. They are given long lessons to learn at home in order that the teacher may show results. The child is relentlessly pushed and sympathy is lacking. The child does not learn to reason, but to recite. The views of these eminent educators should be carefully considered by teachers everywhere. Perhaps they may be studied to advantage by the teachers of Omaha.

THE cotton planters of the south learned a lesson last year and they have profited by it. They planted a larger area to cotton than ever before and gathered a greater crop, the result being that the supply was very much in excess of the demand and prices declined to an unprofitable point. This year the area was greatly reduced and the yield will not be much more than one-half that of last season, the conse quence being, of course, that the price of cotton has advanced and the planters will make money. It was simply a business question, and it suggests that there is no good reason why farming generally may not be conducted on business principles-that is, for instance, when a crop of any grain is excessive one year to such an extent as to reduce the price below the profitable point, contract the area of such grain the next year, as Secretary Rusk recommends should be done with wheat in order to maintain it at a profitable price to the producer. It has been well said that if farmers would conduct their business with as much alertness and ability and enterprise as merchants do they would be much better off, but they expected. It is hardly worth while for are slow in adapting themselves to circumstances. Very generally they get

said that if immigration is suspended for a year the company would simply land its immigrant passengers in Canada. Of course the Canadians would profit by such logistation, for their railroads would get the business that now goes to American roads. The agent of the White Star line pronounced the scheme of cutting off immigration for a year simply absurd. There are many who take this view, believing that the disease may be kept out by the exercise of proper care without excluding all immigrants. The experience of last summer will eaable the authorities to establish an offective quarantine system and the total exclusion of immigrants will probably be found unnecessary. It is not yetknown whether the senate immigration committee will prepare an exelusion bill or not.

THE ostensible reason given by the German government for bringing forward a bill to restrain emigration is a desire to protect creditors, but this is so obviously a pretext that no one will be deceived by it. The real reason is a military one, the army bill having had the effect to quicken emigration to such an extent that the government recognizes the necessity of taking some effect ive step to prevent a great loss of material for its standing army. The emigration bill is a very stringent measure, providing among other things that per sons proposing to emigrate must give notice to the police, who will advertise the matter, so that all those having obligations to the state or to private individuals may be compelled to discharge their obligations before leaving. The enactment and enforcement of this measurement ure would amount practically to a decree against the expatriation of by far the larger portion of the German people, but it is questionable whether it could be enforced. The youth of Germany, there is reason to believe, would not patiently bow to such a tyrannical expedient for compelling them to remain at home and do military duty, and it is altogether possible that if the bill should become a law Emperor William will find in it a cause of more serious trouble than any he has yet had to deal with. The German people are patriotic to a degree, but they will not tamely submit to such a despotic policy as the bill to restrict emigration proposes.

WITH each successive election_ there rises a dispute as to how much compensation judges and clerks of election shall receive for their services. In Kansas City, under the general election laws of Missouri, judges and clerks are paid "not to exceed \$1.50 per day." This is considerably below the Omaha standard.

THE Iowa traveling men had a splenlid reunion and banquet at Des Moines Friday night with speeches by ex-Governor liwin of Keokuk and to-be-Governor Cummins of Des Moines. There is no class of men for whom the public has better wishes than the commercial travelers.

HOLDING UP LIGHTNING RODS.

Race is Not Always to the Swift Nor the Battle to the Strong.

Nance County Journal: Senator Paddock has the first right to be retarned to the sen-ate from Nebraska on account of the valuable services he has rendered during the past

WREIGHAN IN THE BARTH.

While at the Paxton yesterday afternoon Congressman McKeighan was waited upon by a number of the grain men of the city and asked to give his assistance to the defeat of the anti-option bill. He was rather noncom mittal as to his views on the subject, but devoted most of his time to telling what other members of the house and senate said and thought about it. Regarding his sonatorial aspirations, he said that he had not yet made up his mind as to whether or not he wanted a seat in the senate, as he had one in the house and he was inclined to think that that gave a man more prestige than the other would. The floor of the house is the great arena of debate, and that is where all the big fights come on, while the senate is composed of

a lot of gray-headed millionaires who have to keep still to keep from showing what foois they are. I can have the entire support of the independents in the legislature for the senate if I want it, for I have got the whole thing right in my fist. I can have the nomination in a minute if I only say the word. The thing will be done in caucus, for our folks are going into caucus whether the republicans do or not. You see my district elected an independent to the legislature from each of the eighteen counties but two, and they were igst simply by a damphool deal on the part of the democrats, and those are all my fellows. Most of the fity-four independents in the legislature come from Kem's district, and they are my meat. I can have the nomination myself or it will go right where I say. I pulled those fellows through, and I did it in my county by trading votes for myself for the candidate for the legislature. My plurility in my county wasn't much ove while Harmon had over 400. I knew t I snew that had votes to spare, so I traded them where they would do the most good, and the fellows that I elected appreciate it. I can carry my district any day on a straight light by over 5,000. Our vote fell off some this year be-cause things was sort of mixed up. Boya's letter writing hurt us. He's noted for his d-d blundering anyhow. Then the republicans had a lot of ready eash, and they hired whole pile of our feilows to stay at home and it was impossible to get them to the poils. What cut my vote down more than anything else was the way they printed the In the independent counties they tickets. would print the ballots with me set down as a people's party independent and democrat and in the democratic couplies as a democrat and people's party independent. Then when our fellows come to run down the right hand side of the ticket to mark their votes they didn't notice anything about the names of the candidates but just marked mechanically opposite every thing that was branded independent. They only saw what was right along the margin and, seeing where my name was marked as a democrat, they just passed it by without marking it, and that thiny alone cost over 2,000 votes. It was the same with democrats where they expected to vote for me as an independent, for I didn't seem That ain't anything new, e there. for else, but it don't make any difference to me. guess I get there just about as often as any

they've been charging all along that I ain't a democrat, nor an independent, nor anything "When I was a ragged, dirty, barofooted kid

in Illinois I ran across old 'Long John' Wentworth, and he said to me, 'Bill, when you want anything just go after it," and I always followed that advice. When I see anything I want I just go after it, and I have most always got it. If I conclude I wanta seat in the senate I'll go after it, and lon't you fret about me not getting there. Paidock ain't in it. He can't even hold his Padd own folks together. There alo't much show for any republican, though they may buy some of our votes. There won't any democrat get there either, and Bryan don't stand a ghost of a show. Van Wyck isn't in it, though he may be a candidate; but what can a man living in Nebraska expect in this fight? It's going to the South Platte country, where the independents are thick, and Van Wycs don't live there. How many inlependents are there down where When asked about the propable completion of the senate, the congressman said that he hadn't been paying any attention to it, but he thought that the independents and democrats would control it, and his manner of speaking would lead one to think that there would be forty independents and less than half a dezen democrats in that body. He

come on for a month yet that one office is still good for another half dozen promises. There were some of his callers, however, who received no encouragement, but they were few and far between, and included only the enes who very evidently had no influence whatever with any of the members-elect of the legislature. To these, McKeighan said, "This ain't an independent administration. Don't you know that Grover Cleveland is the man what got elected?" But if there was any doubt in any case. McKelenan deemed it safer to promise an office or two than to take any chances.

Sheriff W. J. Mawhinney of Nance county is an aspirant for the wardenship of the penitentiary.

THE BELIGIOUS WAR.

OMANA, Dec. 3.- To the Editor of The Bent I propose for one as a Protestant, the son of a Protestant minister, married to the daughter of a Protestant minister, and a member of a Protestant denomination, to enter publicly my protest against the reckless, releatless and unreasonable warfare which is now being waged in Omaha against my Catholio feilow citizens. No Catholic has appealed to me for sympathy or suggested that I should say a word in his behalf; in fact outside of my own family no one has had a hint of my purpose to antagonize the sentiment which I regret to see so provalent in this community. I am simply moved by my American sense of fair play to revolt against what appears to me to be unwarranted persecution of a respectable, law-abiding and numerous body four citizens. Nothing is quite so unreasonable, so big-

oted, so virulent and so dangerous as relig-lous hatred. No cruelties have ever exceeded those perpetrated in the name of religion Nothing is more un-American than pointical partisanship based upon religious cifferences. No aptagonism in a community can so com pletely estrange neighbors, and overturn good order, as that which arises from contentions over church relations. It is there fore always a source of regret to fair minded Americans who do not mix their denomina tional predilections with their political preferences, to find a religious or semi-religious issue at stake in elections.

In Omaha the anti-Catholic society has so grown in numbers that it is in control of the Among its members are many persons city. entitled to confidence and respect, although they have joined an un-American secret political organization. But there are mem-bers and loaders in that order and kinored societies who are there for one or both of two reasons. Either they are fanatical anti-Catholics, or they hope for political advantiges from their membership. It is unfortunately this class which makes the most noise and gives trend to the public utterances and private persecutions of the organization. They and their sympathizers, among whom

I am sorry to see some clergymen of the Protestant churches, have created a sent-ment against Catholics in Omaha which not only causes worthy people in that denominaion personal pain, but affects their business, injures their reputation in the community and shuts off avenues of employment and ad vancement from their children to which, as Am erican citizens, they are entitled,

T his is unfair. Omaha has never suffered any ovil from Catholics. Her best citizens are members of that church. Her largest tax payers are adherents of that faith. There has never been any attempt, or suggestion of an attempt on the part of that church, or any of its members, to control the schools, the city government or the county affairs. Whatever may be true in other localities, as far as Omaha is concerned, Catbohcism has never been a force in polities which attempted to antagonize any pubfic improvement, the public schools, or any well-defined public policy. There is in my mind no more reason in Otnaha for an anti-Catholic society, than for an auti-Methodist, or anti-infidel society. There can never in America be any excuse for a secret political religious organization, and in this city there is loss excuse if possible than anywhere

lse. I am in favor of an amendment to the national constitution, which shall be strong enough to make it impossible for religious issues to have political consequence or im-portance. I am also in favor of taxing such property belonging to religious bodies as is used by them for religious, charitable or educational purposes, but I do protest most solemniv against this un-American idea of asking whether a man believes in consubstantiation or transubstantiation, before determining to vote for or against him as a candidate for public office. Not the religious belief, or the nativity of the candidate's parents, but the merits of himself should be

the test of his fitness or unfitness for public

this antagonism has already gone too far.

and that the time has come to frown upon those fanatics who would fan smoldering

embers of religious batred into flames of dis-

cord. It is high time that the tide were turned. If the ill will which has been stirred

up between two classes of our citizenship is

permitted to grow in intensity, it will be

Evils Few Fear to Risk.

Brooklyn Times.

death it is filled with serious difii-

the common-

T. W. BLACKBURN.

I hope the people of Omaha will see that

trust.

made necessary by the small size of the appropriation, but it would be more gratifying to be assured that the legislature at the coming session would not hesitate to provide a sufficient sum of money for the work to make the Nebraska exhibit entirely worthy of the state.

IowA is to have a legal execution, the third in the history of the state. Jack Cumberland is to be the victim and his crime was the butchery of an old man and his wife in Shelby county. The fellow was sentenced to be hanged for a similar offense in Kansas a number of years ago, but escaped. The execution will take place in February unless, as has often occurred, the sentence is commuted to a life penitentiary sentence.

THE record of mortgage indebtedness In the various counties of Nebraska continues to show that the farmers are getting out of debt. Reports from Gage and Otoe counties make an excellent showing, the farm mortgages released last month being considerably in excess of those filed. It is generally acknowledged, except by a few croakers, that the farmers of this state never have been so comfortably situated financially as they are today.

THE two last general elections in Nebraska were conducted under the Australian ballot system. Everybody knows the vexatious delays that attended the count. In some precincts it was forty-eight hours before the result could be learned. The committee on charter amendments will do this community a service by incorporating in the amouded charter a provision for a rapid count, the result to be publicly declared at the central police station immediately after the official count is comulete in each precinct in the city. The election laws of Illinois and Missouri contain such provisions. This is a matter in which the general public is concerned. Everybody wants to know the result of an election at the first possible moment after the polls dlose.

WITH rich deposits of soft coal within 150 miles of Omaha, costing on the cars not to exceed \$1.65 per ton at the mines, it looks as though the lowa railroads and the retail merchants are conspiring to make the cost excessive. This coal in grades suitable for domestic use sells for from \$4 to \$5 per ton in this city. Give the railroads as much hauling the coal as it is for worth at the mines and still the retailer has a very fair margin. The Wyoming coal mines are owned by the Union Pacific railway. The coal retails in Omaha at \$7 per ton. The company's agents claim that it costs \$6 a ton to mine and houl this coal to Omaha. The price is exorbitant and could be reduced to the great benefit of consumers and little detriment to the roads. The item of soft coal is an important one in the household economy of most people, who demand that the price shall be made , reasonable.

and the farmers by means of adequate representation of the department at all agricultural gatherings. These efforts have been only moderately successful owing to the limited facilities at the command of the secretary, but what has been done in this direction has brought about gratifying results and shown at the same time what might be accomplished were congress to provide the Department of Agriculture with the necessary means to carry out this object. The plan of the secretary of agriculture is to equip the department with an adequate force of intelligent, en-ergetic special agents, well acquainted

with the agricultural interests in their own section of country, and qualified to represent the department creditably on all public occasions. To reach its fuil measure of usefulness, says Secretary Rusk, it is essential that the department be brought home to the farmers in such a manner that they will be made to realize that it is their department, and that they are acquainted with it, and it with them. This is cortainly a reasonable view of the relation that ought to subsist between the agricultural community and the department of the government, which spocially represents the interests of that community, and if the plan proposed by Secretary Rusk can effect the pur-

pose of bringing them into more intimate association without involving too great an outlay it ought to be adopted. It is easy to see that there are possible benefits of very considerable importance in the plan.

At any rate here is a practical matter which the farmers of the country would do well to consider in the meetings of their organizations, and it possesses an interest for all classes of agricultural producers. If the farmers believe the plan would be a good thing and want it they should take measures to give expression to their views and wishes, for otherwise congress will not be likely to give any attention to the matter. In any event none is likely to be given it by the present congress and the next one will have to be pressed hard for any

legislation in the interest of agriculture. Another suggestion made by Secretary Rusk is that the Department of Agriculture should be represented abroad by special agents, charged not only with the duty of spreading information in regard to our own agricultural resources and the availability of our agricultural products for foreign use, but also to keep the department thoroughly informed in regard to all matters relating to agriculture and to the markets for agricultural products in foreign countries, by which our own producers could be enabled to compete with the foreign producers. What has been accomplished by the special agent of the department in introducing Indian corn to Europeans is cited as showing the importance of the Agricultural department being represented in foreign countries. There can be little doubt as to the expediency of such a policy, but there is very small probability of its . ever being adopted unless there is a tive composition in writing. We must

the government to spend money in such experiments when there are so many ways in which it could be used for the advantage of the farmer without any experiment whatever. If a vote of the farmers could be taken on this subject they would probably be found to be practically unanimous in favor of using

the money spent on rainmaking in some other way. It is important that appropriations made to carry on work designated to benefit the agricultural class should be wisely used, for there is a strong opposition to every measure looking to government paternalism, a name that is given to every undertaking of the government in behalf of the farming class. The great importance of the agricultural interest entitles it to all the consideration it has ever received from congress, but care should be taken to avoid overything that will tend to bring ridicu'e upon the government and those to whom it seeks to extend special assistance. The rainmaking experiment was well enough within easonable limitations, but there is no demand for its continuance. The farmers have no confidence in the bombardment idea and are content to take their rain in the old fashioned way.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DEFICIENCIES.

The pride of the American people in heir public school system has much to justify it, but it would be a grave mistake to assume that the system is not still capable of great improvement or to pretend that it has accomplished or is accomplishing all that could reasonably be expected of it. It will doubtless astonish the great majority of educators

and of intelligent people generally who take an interest in cause of popular education, to be told by so high an authority as President Eliot of Harvard that its results are disappointing, so far as relates to the wise conduct of life. He finds that there has been an inadequacy and a misdirection in popular education which are responsible for its failure to effect what it was reasonable to expect. Public education, says this distinguished educator, should mean the systematic training of all children for the duties of life, and this it does not generally and thoroughly do. The system of popular aducation as practiced is defactive, in the view of President Eliot, in not giving sufficient attention to the reasoning faculties and observational powers. The changes suggested are, in the first place, to make practice in thinking, or in other words the strengthening of reasoning power, the constant object of all teaching, from infancy to adult age, no matter what may be the subject of instruction. After the most necessary manual and mental arts have been acquired, those subjects should be taught most which each individual teacher is best fitted to utilize for making his pupils think, or which develop

best in the individual pupil his own power to reason. There should be a wise extension to the true observation studies already introduced into the earlier years of the school system, and more time can be given to the practice of accurate description and argumenta-

into a rut and stay there, giving little or no heed to the demonstrated folly of such a course. Most of them seem not to understand that farming is a business, and that to be successful must be conducted on business principles.

THE remarkable crusade against obscene publications now in progress in Chicago is producing results that could hardly have been hoped for even by the most sanguine members of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, under whose auspices it is being conducted. The state's attorney and the district attorney are taking hold of the work with extraordinary zeal and, the publishers and sellers of obscene literature are in a panie. A number of convictions have already resulted from their labors and many more will doubtless follow. Such campligns as this seem to be necessarvonce in a while in such cities as Chicago, . Vicious literature is not to be suppressed by the ordinary operation of the law, or at least it seldom is. Probably Chicago has more of it than any other city in the United States and the fact that she is becoming ashamed of it is an encouraging sign of the times. The makers and venders of vile literature will have a slim harvest during the World's fair if the prosecutors are in the fight to stay, as they say they are. The whole country has an interest in the crusade and all decent neople will hope that it will not be per-

mitted to languish.

CHICAGO seems to be suffering from an epidemic of crime. On Thursday night seven safes were robbed in one building within a square of police headquarters. For some weeks past highway robbers have terrorized the city, in one instance going so far as to hold up a policeman on his beat and rob him of his revolver. The police force is said to be paralyzed on account of insufficient appropriations and the criminal class is taking advantage of its opportunities. The prevalence of crimes of violence is attributed to an influx of hard characters who have come from all over the country to establish themselves in Chicago for business during the exposition year. If their record for the past few weeks is only a beginning, what will be the extent of their operations after the exposition has been opened and the city is thronged with visitors. It looks as if there would have to be about ten policemen to every block to insure adequate protection.

THE steamship companies which bring mmigrants to this country have been watching with keen interest the deliberations of the United States senate immigration committee which has been in session in New York. The testimony of several prominent physicians was to the effect that there was great danger of the introduction of cholera into this country next year from Europe, and these witnesses were of the opinion that suspension of immigration for a year would be a proper measure to prevent such a visitation. The manager of the Hamburg-American Packet company

upon him what is the matter with Meigleohnf He could unite all factions.

Auburn Granger: Among those favorably entioned for United States senator is J. Harris, state senator-elect from Nemaha and Johnson counties. Mr. Harris is a man whose ability and integrity cannot be called in question; yet these are qualifications looked for in selecting a United States senator.

Wayne Herald: T. J. Majors and Senato Paddock seem to be in the lead for United States senator, the latter having much the better show. A number of independents will most certainly vote for him because he has given strict attention to Nebraska's terests and did not favor the Mckinley bill n many respects.

Blair Pilot: Senator Paddock will hardly be re-elected, even should republicans con-trol on joint ballot. And he should not be, If republicans in the legislature cannot secure the election of a stalwart of their own party, they should and probably will give their support to a square-toed democrat rather than a haif-and-haif man.

Fremont Tribune: Thore is a wonderful amilarity in the tenor of the press notices these days which favor Paddock's re-elec-tion. The schator is evidently running a interary bureau. There are also a large number of these papers which are running their own bureaus and there is a singular animity in their opposition to Faddock

Lincoln News: We trust that Senator Paddock has securely locked and scaled up his door while he coes off to Washington to help keep the country in the straight and narrow path. There is no telling what scheme that wily young man, Hon. Tom Major-, may evolve by the 20th to securo a large portion of Hon, Algernon's baggage, Nebraska City Press: Without discredit-ing Senator Paddock in the least, it is pocoming evident to those who gaze at the bending senatorial contest from this corner of the state that the senator will hardly succed in being his own successor. There are too many aspirants for his shoes among the men who would have to support him if he vero elected.

York Democrat: Let the fellows who are booming Will Hastings for United States senator keep pounding on the big drum. There is no better or purer man in the state f Nebraska, and would do the state credit in the senate. Judge Hastings has prover himself a statesman upon every occasion and now if he can be elected senator, it will Help the e in the eternal fitness of things. Hastings boom boys. He can be elected. Broken Bow Leader : The name of Gov-smor-elect Crounse is mentioned in connec-ion with the United States senatorship from this state, and also George D. Merklejohn, Lincoln has two or three aspirants who would like to enter the contest, and more han likely will. With the independent and democratic caudidates mentioned the chance With the independent and bid fair for the big portion of the time of the coming legislative session to be frittered away over the senatorial contest, Neligh Leader: Hon. George F. Kelper of

Pierce, has been suggested as a candidate for United States senator upon whom both dependents and democrats could unite without either party sacrificing its princi-ples. He has a large number of friends friends ong the older members of the legislature who recognize his true worth and consistent and continuous work in behalf of the people and good government. In such a position his attainments as a scholar would find ample scope and recognition. Unfortunately for his prospects of election he is not a resident of the South Platte country, which has always shown a disposition to ignore the

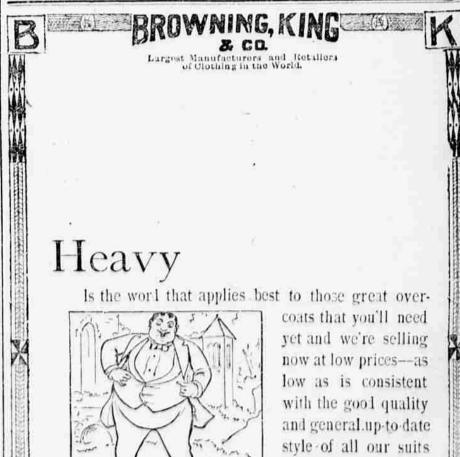
aims of the north portion of the state. Neligh Advocate: There should be no facional fight among republicans as to who shall receive the caucus nomination for United States senutor. The field should be United States senator. The held should be carefully looked over and the straight re-publican, with ability to creditably fill the position, who can command the largest sup-part from the opposition, should receive the nomination. If it is Mr. Paddock, well and good. If he cunnot do so let him step back and give his carnet support to the strongest and give his carnest support to the strongest candidate. There should be no trade or dicker, no sacrifice of republican principles in the effort to secure the requisite strength to elect. The principles of the republican party are right, and if we cannot stand by them and elect a senator let us go down hon-orably and maintain our self-respect and approving conscience.

again drifted around to the consideration of the ability of the members of the senate and reasted Senators Jones and Stowart of Ne-

declaring that it always made him vada. laugh to see there get up on the floor and read for two days on speeches that they had paid E. D. Start of Ohio to write for them. cause they were not able to write them the selves. And that, he assorted, was the kind of material they had in the senate, and he lidn't know as he was anxious to go there.

There will undoubtedly be a noticeable years before the good feeling of former times t an be restored. We should be manly enough. falling off in the Red Cloud boom as soon as every one of us, to accord to all our neighbor Congressman McKeighan starts for Washington. For some days past there has been iberty of conscience, honesty of purpose and ersonal patriotism, and treat with them as a string of nungry office-seekers something friends and not as enomies of ess than a mile long, reaching nearly from the depot to the congressman's house and veaith. back again, and every man in the line la-bored under the delusion that McKeighan would have the distribution of the federal did the congressman endeavor to disabuse The role of the rich man is a hard one in culties. The rich man's ante-mortem spendthe minds of his cillers, but on the contrary ings are viewed with critical distrust, min-gled with an uncertainty arising from the ried to intensify that belief. It is stated of very good authority that he has promised difficulty of knowing just, what they are, nearly everything under the sun, and in sev-

eral instances has promised the same plum to a number of different individuals. A His posthumous disposals are stamped with unreserved criticism. Those o a number of different individuals. A Bioomington democrat is authority for the him for having any money at all find it ex-ceedingly difficult to agree upon the extent of the eccentricity, not to say the insanity, superior that the postofice at that place has already been promised to three men, and as the senatorial fight does not which led him to dispose of it as he did.



and overcoats. We are having quite a

run on those \$5.00 3-piece boy's suits and the \$2.50 and \$3.50 boy's overcoats. We get more for them usually, probably that causes the run, but they are elegant goods and a bargain at a dollar or two more.

Browning,King&Co

oses at 6.3) p. m., excent Satur- [S.W.Cor 15th & Douglas SIS