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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Subscribed and sworn before me this 2nd day of October, A. D. 1899.

M. F. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

The effort to form a chair trust has proven a failure. The product was already carrying all the load it would stand.

Because it has nothing it can say against the republican school board candidates the popocratic organ howls about bossism.

The popocratic fakery is at work incubating a new set of campaign roorbacks. Watch for them as the election approaches nearer.

Omaha has given away many keys to the city during the last two years, but Hastings people can be assured that there are a few left in stock for them.

Numerous cities are starting a crusade against the noisy factory whistle. There is one sure way to abate the nuisance—vote the democratic ticket and close up the factory.

A paper will be read before the Unitarian conference in this city entitled "Why Men Go to Church." It will doubtless prove no less interesting than would a paper entitled "Why Men Do Not Go to Church."

The popocratic hue and cry about an alleged republican machine is simply to divert attention from the Dahlmann-Herdman ring that dictates democratic tickets and rules the democratic organization with an iron grasp.

What new trouble has broken out between the democratic county attorney and the South Omaha gamblers, who thought everything was fixed by the nomination of Shields for district judge? What new demand is the popocratic machine trying to enforce?

A Kansas City court has decided that a man cannot be compelled to cut the weeds in front of his premises unless he wants to. With this decree in force Kansas City people can have all the delights of rural summer residence without the trouble of mowing.

Chicago has been blessed with some large crowds during the visit of the president, but it was impossible to lose the small boy. He got in to shake the hand of the president where many a man who imagines he is of considerable importance in the world failed to score.

Reports from western Iowa towns indicate that there will be unanimous action in regard to the reception to the Fifty-first regiment, now being planned by the city of Council Bluffs. The opinion prevails that our sister city will tender a magnificent reception to the returning volunteers.

Senator Jones is quoted as saying that he believes the free silver idea has a larger following now than in 1896. Mr. Jones had just landed from the steamer returning from his European trip when he made the remark. By the time he has been ashore long enough to get a breath of public sentiment he may change his mind.

By reference to the statement of the condition of Nebraska state banks it will be seen that money is a drug on the market and that "bankers are hopeful that the demand for money will soon increase." An ideal state of course is when money is plentiful and is put in use. That all surplus Nebraska money will soon be profitably employed can be confidently predicted.

The midwest is threatened with a partial curtailment of the production of its great industrial enterprises, owing to short supply of coal. Unlike the shut-downs of a few years ago, this is a case of too much prosperity. With the coal mines unable to meet the demands upon them, owing to the scarcity of miners, and the railroads having difficulty in furnishing rolling stock to transport all that is mined, if a coal miner is out of employment at the present time it is because he does not wish to work.

SYMPATHY WITH THE BOERS.

No reasonable objection can be made to public expressions of American sympathy with the Boers. Any of the people of this country who believe that in the issue with England the Transvaal republic is right may properly proclaim that belief in public meetings or in whatever way they please. This is the unquestionable privilege of American citizens.

But expression of action by the government in such a matter is a very different affair and those who are petitioning President McKinley to mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal, many of them eminent citizens, are asking him to do what under the circumstances would be of doubtful wisdom.

The president is asked to mediate in accordance with the arbitration program adopted at The Hague, but if he were to place mediation on this ground Great Britain would doubtless reply that that plan applies only to differences between sovereign states and that the Transvaal republic is not such a state. There is no doubt that Great Britain would claim that the Transvaal question is purely domestic and British, just as we regarded the Cuban question as purely American, and this view we should be bound to accept. We could not question or discuss it without giving offense to Great Britain and certainly no reasonable American citizen would wish this.

This consideration alone seems to us to be quite sufficient to show the unwisdom of any attempt at mediation on the part of this government. But there is another and for ourselves a not less important consideration and that is the duty of adhering to our traditional policy of not meddling in old world quarrels. It is not to be doubted that American sympathy is overwhelmingly with the Boers, but it would be a grave mistake for the United States to become in any way involved in the South African controversy.

TO SECURE ORIENTAL TRADE.

The people of the Pacific coast appear to be fully alive to the possibilities of Oriental trade and are preparing for the harvest which they believe awaits American enterprise in the far east. There has been formed an organization of Pacific coast manufacturers and jobbers for the purpose of securing a cable between the coast and Honolulu and Manila. According to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer all the cities of the coast will be in diverting traffic that way and then it will depend upon the enterprise of several of the respective cities to secure a fair proportion. That paper observes that the enormous trade which can be created within a short time is sufficient to give each of the large cities enough to make an appreciable difference in the volume of its imports and exports.

It is to be expected that a united effort will be made by the representatives of the Pacific coast in congress to secure legislation for the laying of a cable to Honolulu and Manila and it is probably a safe prediction that the effort will succeed, because undoubtedly the coast will receive strong support from the commercial interests in the east that would be benefited by such a cable. The development of our trade interests in the Orient would unquestionably be promoted by direct telegraphic communication and doubtless there is private capital that would invest in such enterprise with some encouragement on the part of the government. As a public undertaking, however, it would encounter strong opposition. It may be that the Pacific coast people are too optimistic regarding the future of trade with the Orient, but they are manifesting commendable energy in getting ready to make the most of it.

LAURIER TALKS CONCILIATION.

In his speech at the reception given him by the Canadians in Chicago, Premier Laurier said that his gospel is "conciliation." He referred to the Alaskan boundary question as not a quarrel, but one of the "difficulties" between the United States and Canada.

It is very gratifying to learn from Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself that he is disposed to be conciliatory and if he shall be confirmed in this by the cordial consideration shown him and the other Dominion officials in Chicago his visit to that city will be an event upon which the people of both countries can congratulate themselves. To judge, however, of the value and merit of Premier Laurier's idea of conciliation one must consider the course he has pursued in respect to the questions in controversy between Canada and this country, the boundary question particularly, and also some of his recent public utterances. We think that a fair and candid study of these must lead to the conclusion that the sort of conciliation wanted by the premier is that which would give Canada about all she asks, including American territory in Alaska and a free American market for Canadian natural products. An excellent opportunity has been given for exhibiting a conciliatory spirit in the negotiations respecting the Alaskan boundary between Washington and London, but the Canadian authorities persistently obstructed the negotiations by objections to the American proposals which showed anything but a conciliatory disposition. Moreover, as we understand the matter, Premier Laurier has made the settlement of all the other issues contingent upon the adjustment of the boundary question, which can hardly be regarded as a conciliatory proceeding.

We noted a short time ago some utterances of the Canadian premier which, while not unfriendly to this country, were not calculated to smooth the way to a settlement of existing difficulties. There was an uncompromising and defiant tone in what Sir Wilfrid Laurier said to his constituents that indicated a feeling favorable to conflict rather than to conciliation. Perhaps the premier was then merely playing the part of the politician and that at heart he really desires to conciliate and to reach an amicable and honorable adjustment

of the difficulties between Canada and the United States.

At all events, the American people will be found ready to accept any fair, just and equitable proposals the Canadians may make for the settlement of controversies and for bringing the countries into closer commercial relations and strengthening friendship between them. Whenever the government at Ottawa shall show a desire for conciliation there can be no doubt that it will find a like spirit at Washington. But Canada must ask no more than she is willing to concede and above all she must give up the idea of obtaining American territory in Alaska the right to our possession of which cannot be fairly or reasonably questioned.

AT THE OLD CUTTLEFISH GAME.

True to its old cuttlefish tactics the World-Herald is engaged in another desperate attempt to divert attention from the bossism and machine methods throttling the democratic party in this city and state by endeavoring to create the impression that the republican party organization is suffering from rancor. In this, as in similar previous instances, the World-Herald may fool some of the people, but it cannot fool many of them and it cannot fool any of them long.

More high-handed machine domination overriding the will of the rank and file was never foisted on any political party than by the democratic Tammany which has secured control of democratic state, county and city committees. Whenever a republican ticket is to be put in nomination every republican voter is consulted by invitation to attend the primaries and register his vote for one or the other of contesting delegations. The democratic voter, on the contrary, is seldom given an opportunity to express himself as desiring aspirant candidates or to reorganize the party machinery so long prostituted to the patronage mongers and spoils seekers. Time and time again the democratic manipulators, fearful of trusting the people, have arrogated to themselves the appointment of delegates to state and judicial conventions and packed the delegation with favorites pledged to the perpetuation of their power.

The most recent example of this arbitrary action is found in the late democratic city convention, which put up a school board ticket without the aid or consent either of the voters or the nominees. To make sure that the bosses would not be dethroned they refused to call a primary election, but appointed as delegates the same dummies they had set up in their compromise tickets for the previous county convention. The ticket, instead of being made by the convention, was made in advance by the bosses and not even a suggestion was tolerated whether it might be advisable to change the democratic city committee by which such an outrage on the voters was perpetrated.

Just as it is admitted the democratic state platform was written and forced on the convention by one man, so the democratic state ticket, the democratic judicial and county tickets are the product of the relentless machinery which subordinates everything to the so-called interests of Bryan, in the hope of securing a mortgage on presidential appointments should the silverite colored ever reach the executive chair.

In the light of this situation it is not the height of impudence for the organ of Bryan to intimate that republican conventions, made up of delegates selected by the free choice of republican voters, do not represent the republican party?

Frederic White, the democratic candidate for governor in Iowa, is floundering around in dangerous ground in his campaign. Democratic enthusiasm has never been at quite so low ebb in the state as at present and the chilly reception he has met with at various places have impressed him with the necessity of doing something out of the ordinary. No matter what an Iowa man believes regarding expansion, he is proud of the record of the regiment which state sent to the Philippines. When the democratic candidate assailed the volunteers for doing their duty he made a serious mistake.

Popocratic papers could easily print the truth about the turning down of Judge Reese ten years ago at the behest of the railroads if they so desired. The men who had the most to do at that time in executing the will of their railroad masters are now, as then, in the sham reform business. They have found their true home, however, in the popocratic port. There is no probability of their telling the truth, as that would give the public too true a line on their real character.

The State Board of Health is a necessary department of government, and if its members hew strictly to the line marked out by the law creating the board the people of the state will derive ample benefits. The board was not created, however, to enable one school of doctors to put up the bars against another school, nor to persecute one set of quacks while ignoring the presence of another set.

Democratic orators are a trifle slow getting into the campaign in Nebraska this year as compared with the populists, but they are making a noble effort to digest Holcomb and look pleasant enough to appear with credit. It is not that they love Holcomb any better than of yore, but that the appetite for office is too strong to permit them to overlook the only chance in sight.

Texas people are evidently not enchanted with the Bryan way of raising campaign funds for the democratic party. The receipts of the State fair were to have been divided on condition of holding the great democratic jubilee in connection therewith. The receipts were divided sure

enough, but when the fair managers figured up they discovered that \$30,000 had been appropriated by democracy and only \$20,000 was left for the fair managers.

Recollections of Crucial Days Called Up by the Death of James Harlan.

The death of James Harlan of Iowa severs the last link that connected the administration of Abraham Lincoln with the living of today. Mr. Harlan was the last survivor of the Lincoln cabinet and he has just joined his fellow constitutional advisers of the president in the City of the Silent, after having rounded out his four-seventy years.

The original Lincoln cabinet consisted of William H. Seward as secretary of state, Salmon P. Chase as secretary of the treasury, Caleb B. Smith as secretary of the interior, Gideon Welles as secretary of the navy, Montgomery Blair as postmaster general and Edward Bates as attorney general. Of these Seward and Welles only remained in the cabinet until the death of Lincoln. Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates were prominent candidates against Mr. Lincoln for the republican nomination for president in 1860.

Lincoln had three secretaries of the treasury—Salmon P. Chase, William P. Fessenden and Hugh McCulloch; two secretaries of war—Simon Cameron and Edwin M. Stanton; three secretaries of the interior—Caleb B. Smith, John P. Usher and James Harlan; two postmasters general—Montgomery Blair and William Dennison, and two attorney generals—Edward Bates and James Speed, with Trian J. Coffey acting briefly as interim.

The Lincoln cabinet never was notable for its harmony. Each of the several presidential candidates who were in the original cabinet hoped to succeed Lincoln in 1864, and Chase was most aggressive in seeking to supplant Lincoln during the entire period of his stay in the treasury. Strained relations between him and the president manifested themselves on several occasions, but Lincoln, who was a broad-gauge and big-hearted man, refused his consent to Chase's retirement until early in 1864, when both agreed that Chase's usefulness in the cabinet had ended. Cameron, Blair and Smith all had serious difficulties in their cabinet services, and Cameron and Smith dropped out, but Blair remained until the Baltimore convention that renominated Lincoln demanded his retirement.

Of all the presidents we have had since Jackson, Lincoln depended the least upon his cabinet to aid him in shaping the policy of his administration. They were never harmonious during the war, and equally discordant as to methods of reconstruction, but Lincoln allowed each to go his way and always waited until time for action came, when he was reasonably certain to know just about the right thing to be done.

For that matter, even in the cabinet was brief, as he did not enter it near the close of Lincoln's career. He was one of the few public men in whose judgment and fidelity Lincoln had great confidence. Harlan served a long period in the senate and had been one of the pioneers of republicanism in the west. He was a man of education, unblemished character and sturdy in his convictions and actions. He was just the man to win the confidence of Lincoln. Both were straightforward, honest and earnest patriots, both hated sham and honored merit wherever found, and it was this confidence and sympathy between Lincoln and Harlan that doubtless led to the marriage of their children, as Harlan's daughter has long been the wife of Robert T. Lincoln.

Extreme age, with the infirmities it usually brings, has made Mr. Harlan unwell and comparatively unknown in the political struggles of the last decade or more, but the west has produced no statesman whose memory will be more gratefully cherished by western people than that of James Harlan.

Another Base Betrayal.

Washington Post. The Hon. Blosdy Bridges Watie has seceded from Bryanism and gone to work for his living.

Deeds Better Than Words.

Indianapolis Journal. Admiral Dewey says frankly that he cannot make a speech, and proves his words by not trying. Alas, if certain other public men were only as honest!

Alas and Alack.

Chicago Record. The government has lost nearly 400 miles in a storm off Manila. What a Lincoln who lamented the loss of some generals could be made by a stroke of the pen?

Life Is Too Short.

Washington Star. Admiral Dewey might, if he were so inclined, put in the remainder of his years accepting invitations which represent sincere hospitality and regard. But the admiral, as Harlan's daughter has long been the wife of Robert T. Lincoln.

No Platform Needed.

The best thing that could happen to the country would be for the democrats to nominate Dewey and the republicans Roosevelt. Each would be his own platform, and no one need be alarmed for the result. But neither will try for the nomination. The presidency is to those who make for it.

Ignorant of Home Talent.

San Francisco Call. An English newspaper, the Speaker, referring to the impetuous war in South Africa says: "We fed fat to be plunged into a war for which the historian will be unable to find adequate justification, or even plausible excuse." The editor of the Speaker is a man of high rank and high position in English history, and he would know any number of them can be found at any time to justify any old thing.

Chance for Canadian Patriots.

Chicago Chronicle. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the war in South Africa will be a godsend to our valorous and warlike friends across the impetuous border. For years they have been yearning for an opportunity to lick somebody, but as Uncle Sam evidently feared to encounter them in battle array they have been forced to content themselves with a mere spasm of like trimming up the late Mr. Rice and his cabinet associates. Here, however, is a chance for glory in unlimited quantities. Mr. Chamberlain will welcome their aid to any extent they may offer it and Mr. Kruger will undertake to see that they get the plenty of fighting. The time is propitious, the militant youth of Canada set forth for the Transvaal and show a gaping world what war really is.

Bearing Down on the Surplus.

Boston Transcript. The remaining three months of 1899 must be exceptionally free from fire loss or else the year's record will be one for which insurance companies will contemplate with sadness. September did not help much. The loss was less than in 1898 by nearly a million and a half, but in excess of that of 1897 by over three millions and a quarter, and the grand total for three-quarters of a year is \$99,608,600, against \$89,154,000 in 1898 and \$80,413,700 in 1897. If this average is kept up the year's fire loss will rise beyond \$130,000,000, a very formidable showing considering the fact that there have not been any unusual conflagrations. There is not likely to be any great reduction at this time. The beginning of furnace fires, the starting of steam boilers and other operations due to cool weather are fruitful causes of fire.

TRUST OF THE POWERS.

Big Nations Gradually Absorbing the Little Ones. Buffalo Express. "Liberia must necessarily soon cease to exist," says a German paper. Why? "France and England are both indulging in machinations to annex the country. Liberia is of the greatest value to Germany, especially the Cameroons. Two-thirds of the Liberia firms are Germans and Germany must, therefore, see that she gets a share of the territory or the whole."

But what about the Liberians? Of course, their wishes as to the disposition of their own country cannot be consulted. They are a "little people" and their cry cannot be heeded. We talk about the absorption of civilization, but the law of might is never more rigorously enforced than at the present time. Liberia must go. The Transvaal must go.

There is no longer room in the world for individuals. Men are now simply units in some aggregation of capital, of labor, of politics, of government—forced to take sides, whether they will or no. No man is allowed to fight for his own hand, to live the life that fits him best. There is no room on the globe for little nations, for peculiar peoples, for races that wish to preserve their individuality and develop and perpetuate their historic institutions. The business of the world belongs to the industrial trusts; all the rest thereof to the military trusts, called empires. The military trusts respect no rights save those of the profession. However, the experience to a man of Howard's talent is worth a page or two of Seward's to recoup him for his losses.

The New York Sun is painfully grieved about the manner in which New York and Washington crowds distributed cheers and bouquets among naval heroes. The obtrusiveness of the Central Passenger railroad in Louisville, Ky. He was one of the first men in the country to see the value of street railways.

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LAST OF A LINCOLN CABINET.

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NEW INDUSTRIAL ERA.

Taking the Measure of Our Swelling Foreign Trade. Philadelphia Inquirer. Only very sanguine people ventured to expect that in the face of advancing prices, the natural tendency of which is to decrease exports, our exports of manufactured articles during the present year would equal those of last year, when all records in that line were far and away broken; yet what was generally believed unlikely is, according to all appearances, about to happen.

It is impossible to foresee the course of trade during the remaining three months of the year, but so far the statistics of our imports and exports have been reported so well that not only equal last year's record, but we shall actually surpass it. This is shown by the figures for the eight months ended with last August. There was, indeed, a falling off in our exports of agricultural products, which aggregated \$172,828,935, as against \$181,200,000 last year; but, on the other hand, our exports of manufactured articles actually increased from \$201,444,669 to \$246,228,216. A considerably greater quantity of coal, timber and ores was also exported, so that in the grand aggregate our exports of all kinds during the eight months of August last are greater by about \$12,000,000 than during the corresponding period of 1898.

Evidently the nation has entered upon a new industrial era, and one of whose vast possibilities it is impossible at this time to form any intelligent estimate. There are simply no imaginable limits to the development to which we are entitled by the natural resources of this country and the unequalled capacity of the American people for the conduct of commerce and of manufacture, our foreign trade at no distant date may reasonably be expected to attain. It is immeasurable.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

United States transports are still sailing from Frisco manned by Chinese crews. Tom L. Johnson, the millionaire single tax enthusiast, made his first trip in life as an office boy on the Central Passenger railroad of Louisville, Ky. He was one of the first men in the country to see the value of street railways.

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FOUNTER MEETS A FROST.

Nebraska's Governor Coldly Received at Town's Capital. Des Moines Register. Governor Fountner of Nebraska did not deliver his speech at the Auditorium on Wednesday afternoon to "the monster mass meeting" advertised by the democratic committee. Instead he returned to Nebraska on the 4:30 train with his democratic friends untold. It was said, in fact, as Judge Tom Burke, chairman of the meeting, remarked, "it was discouraging," but the bald truth, humiliating and painful though it was, could not be concealed. There were but thirty-one people in the audience room when it was time to begin and even the governor of Nebraska amiable man though he be, rebelled and went home.

Had the situation been less embarrassing it would have been more amusing, though as it was there were some rather entertaining remarks made by some of the prominent democratic leaders present. The half dozen light lights of the democracy, who accompanied Governor Fountner from the Savery over to the Auditorium, made six separate apologies to the Nebraska explaining what it happened. The Sen. Om Sel. Carlisle, who was in the audience, took the advertising failure of the meeting to work and, in fact, any old excuse was dragged forth to assuage the feelings of his ex-colleague, when it became evident that no one was to attend.

Desperate efforts were made to get a crowd together before the attempt was abandoned. At 20 minutes past 2 o'clock a democratic procession by the hall and found the ushers standing idly inside the main entrance. He walked briskly through the doorway and passing into the big audience room started with surprise. There was only one man in a box, two small boys eating peanut candy down in the front row and a couple of strangers in the left aisle gazing at the architecture of the new building. After gasping a few times and hurriedly referring to his watch he inquired if it was correct that the meeting was slated for 2 o'clock. He took a bee line for the Savery. About ten minutes later a banner announcing the meeting was started for a tour of the downtown streets preceded by a band and a happier young colored drum major, with a full complement of brass instruments, which seemed quiet under the major marched past. The band circulated for about twenty minutes and marched back to the Auditorium. The crowd that followed consisted of two boys and a donkey cart, advertising a downtown music score.

By this time it was clear that the jig was up. But Chairman Huffman, Governor Fountner, C. A. Windell of Ottawa, Ill., the chief speaker of the afternoon, Jerry Hartman, Ira P. Irwin and two or three other democratic leaders started bravely to work and, in fact, any old excuse was dragged forth to assuage the feelings of his ex-colleague, when it became evident that no one was to attend.

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