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GERMAN LUTHERANS OF WISCONSIN
The German Lutherans of Wisconsin have determined to bring about the repeal of the compulsory education law, which interferes with the teaching of German in their parochial schools, and to this end they are working to make the next Legislature anti-Republican. The Germans of Chicago, also, are agitating the question of a repeal of the Illinois compulsory law. The Wisconsin law is not yet a year old—the Illinois statute has been on the books about fifteen years, but is already a dead letter.

COLORED FARMERS' ALLIANCES
The National Economist, the official organ of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, published at this city, informs us that at the last meeting of the Colored National Alliance, in session at St. Louis, a plan was formulated for the formation of land-investment companies composed exclusively of colored co-operators. Under this plan quite a number of such companies have been organized, and are now in successful operation. The first was organized in Texas. "The trust is," says the National Economist, "the colored alliance recognize that the colored farmers must help themselves, and it is wonderful how self-reliant they are getting about doing it. The politician is discarded and practical co-operation called in, with exchanges in several of the most central Southern markets, to attest its success."

THE TRUE REASON
Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, is once more hard at work trying to explain, on some hypothesis consistent with the heart and beneficence of a high protective tariff, how it is that American manufacturers can afford to sell certain of their products cheaper in Europe than at home. There is only one truthful explanation of this phenomenon, however the Tribune may write and wriggle to find another, and that is that the tariff enables the manufacturers to charge more than a fair and reasonable profit in the home market, and that the people thus pay directly into their pockets a bonus outside the proper commercial percentage. The plea set up by the Tribune, that they make these concessions through patriotic motives in order to invite trade, is, of course, absurdly false. If they were selling at a loss they would not want any more trade. In such a case it would be the larger the trade the greater the loss. The simple fact is that the people are paying outrageous and extravagant prices to the manufacturers who are protected by the tariff, and this is the penalty they suffer for their devotion to the Republican party.

FIFTY CENTS, EACH.
The "friends of the farmers" are divided into factions—into two at least; and one of these factions, represented by the National Economist, the "official" organ of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, is warning the public against the other faction, represented by the New Household and the Farm and Home, published at Springfield, Mass. "The country," says the Economist, "is being flooded with circulars, headed, 'The Farmers' League, devoted to the political welfare of the farmers; independent and non-partisan.'" These circulars are designed to organize the farmers into a political league, and they give a constitution and description of the plan. They are signed by Herbert Mayrick, as secretary of the National Farmers' League.

MERILINDA SISINS' PLATFORM.
Merilinda Sisins—Phoebus! What a name!—makes a few remarks in the current National Economist on "The Tuff Par," and declares that "Wall Street, Congress & Co. are attempting again to make the tariff racket a leading issue in order to keep the wealth-producers about equally divided in the two old parties, one half hawling for protection and the other half for free trade." Then Merilinda bursts into an agony of sarcastic and eloquent denunciation, calling attention to that bundle of bad things, the money power, to class legislation and its gigantic wickedness, to plenary riotous in purple and blue tins and industry clothed in rage; to the party shakles that encumber the limbs of the people, and to other dreadful things. "When the Democrats are in the majority," Merilinda runs on, "Wall street brings out the Morrison of the Mills bill. When the Republicans are in power, the same boss brings out the McKinley bill." This condition of affairs is simply terrible in a proposition upon which Merilinda dwells almost in despair, but at last Sisins finds consolation in Lincoln's saying: "You can fool all the people a part of the time, a part of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

me fooled no longer, after awhile, but will consolidate upon their own platform—that is to say upon the Economic or Alliance' platform: (1) More money given directly to the people; (2) free and unlimited coinage of silver; (3) abolition of gambling in options; (4) no alien ownership of land; (5) recovery of all class legislation; (6) transportation lines to be owned by the Government; (7) abolition of trusts, and (8) adoption of the Australian ballot system.

OUR NEW POSTOFFICE.
In passing the House bill to erect a postoffice in this city the Senate has, we trust, settled the matter. The bill was amended so as to provide for the purchase of the entire block on which the Globe Theatre now stands. The amount, \$800,000, for the building was adopted, but no sum was fixed as to the purchase price of the ground. If, as is contemplated, the building is to contain room for other purposes than those of the postoffice alone, the appropriation of \$800,000 should be materially increased. Why not make the proposed building one of the largest, as well as the finest, in the city? The location is central and prominent, worthy the importance of its functions, especially as it will doubtless mark the beginning of a movement which will end only when the Government occupies, with its own buildings, the entire south side of the Avenue from the Capitol grounds to Fifteenth street and from the Avenue to the Mall—something it should have done from the beginning.

THE "BLADE" HACKS AND HIS WIVES
The Toledo Blade, that most virtuous of all the Republican papers of the West, is reveling in indignation—is enjoying a fit of intense anger—is delightfully furious because, forsooth, Congress will make no service pension law. "We feel sure," the Blade declares, "that even the service pension addition to the Dependent Bill will not go through."

THE VIOLATED LAW.
During the Cleveland administration the Republicans became indignant because Democratic officials, following, as they did too often, in the footsteps of their Republican predecessors, neglected or refused to enforce the Eight-hour law. One of the results of this indignation was the enactment of a law directing the enforcement of that law in the Government Printing Office. In obedience to this Congressional order the Eight-hour law was enforced in that office until the Harrison administration set it aside. And now, in the Government Printing Office, and in other parts of the civil service, the Eight-hour law is being utterly disregarded—flagrantly violated.

THE YTURBIDE CASE.
Judging from the tone of the administration papers in Mexico, we fancy there is a disposition to deal rather severely with young Augustus de Yturbide on account of his ill-considered publication in El Tiempo newspaper. We find this strangely at variance with the general tendency of Mexican policy, and feel a curiosity as to the cause of so unusual and seemingly unnecessary a departure.

A WORD WITH INGALLS.
Senator Ingalls said, in the course of his Gettysburg speech: "I believe that these Confederates have only one regret, and that is that they did not succeed."

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A PITIFUL PLEA.
It is within two months of five years since the city of New York, by a characteristic game of bluff and assurance, perpetrated the most stupendous piece of body-snatching on record, in snatching to its own uses and anticipated enjoyment the mortal remains of General Grant. Before the wasted body of the great leader was fairly cold in the cottage on Mount McGregor such mortal remains had been solemnly "fulfilled" and been placed in the hands of the placid metropolis on the Harlem that the juster claims of the Capital in the Potomac were quite overlooked and set aside. Now, after the lapse of a futile and fruitless lustrum, eight millioned New York, by her post-humous Mr. Roosevelt P. Flower, comes whining into court with a plea for assistance as urgent as it is contemptible.

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