THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year $6.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year 8.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year 2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year 2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year 1.50
Weekly Bee, One Year .65

OFFICES:

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N Streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago: 1640 Unity Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.
Sioux City: 611 Park Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or Eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of July, 1900, was as follows:

1	27,835	17	27,670
2	27,510	18	27,530
3	27,320	19	27,780
4	26,010	20	27,540
5	27,390	21	27,660
6	27,560	22	27,195
7	27,480	23	27,370
8	26,700	24	27,700
9	27,360	25	27,550
10	27,520	26	27,370
11	27,690	27	27,590
12	27,810	28	27,680
13	27,550	29	27,010
14	27,520	30	27,310
15	26,735	31	27,590
16	27,320		

Total 850,055
Less unsold and returned copies 12,278

Net total sales 837,777
Net daily average 27,025

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1900.

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business office, in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

The flotilla at Shanghai can hold an international naval parade all by itself.

Nebraska's King Corn now has a chip on his shoulder which not even old Sol can knock off.

If Omaha keeps its ear to the ground it may get a message soon from the census department at Washington.

The railroads might as well begin calling in their rolling stock to take care of the big crops assured for the farmers of the west.

The Chinese authorities can make the work of Li Hung Chang in negotiating peace a comparatively easy one, if they so desire, by following the suggestions of the United States.

The recent rains have put the finishing touches to the calamity hopes in Nebraska. Nature is evidently a party with Mark Hanna to a great conspiracy intended to deprive fusionists of office.

For a republican to win praise from a democratic paper or orator he must have been dead a long time. Like some people's appreciation of a joke, it takes democracy a long time to absorb wisdom.

President McKinley aptly refers to the responsibility resting upon the powers in China as "a common duty to humanity." In the discharge of this duty the United States will neither shirk nor waver.

If the United States is to stand sponsor for the acts of the Filipinos without any control over them, as Bryan would have this country do, would it not require several times 100,000 men to settle the quarrels likely to arise?

And now we are told that Mr. Towne's letter is no common letter of declination. That, however, is apparent on its face. Mr. Towne would not have gotten out of the road unless he had been promised something equally as good.

Chairman Butler of the populist national committee will have to put a censor on his newspaper to cut out those predictions of McKinley's success if he wants to be retained in good standing with his Bryanite associates.

Hawaii has privileges which are denied Porto Rico. Why?—World-Herald.

The illiterate whites in North Carolina have the right to vote which is denied to the blacks, who have been disfranchised by democratic red shirts. Why?

The hitch in fusion in Idaho is said to have been fixed up at a session of the contending parties held at Chicago in which the terms were dictated by officers of the democratic national committee. Here is another case of Bryanite dictation and imperialism.

If the school board intends to ask the endorsement of another bond issue for new school buildings at the coming election it should figure out just how much it needs instead of proceeding on the installment plan, as it seems to have done the last time.

The popocrats are all beating the tomtom for a grand nonpartisan reception to Bryan on his return to his home, in which republicans and fusionists alike are invited to participate. If it fails to come up to the mark, however, the excuse will be that the affair was not sufficiently advertised.

Porto Rico was acquired by the United States under the same treaty as the Philippines and without the consent of the inhabitants. Mr. Bryan, however, has not yet said anything about turning over Porto Rico to the natives and giving it the same treatment accorded to Cuba. Why not?

CHINA'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

It seems evident that the Chinese government earnestly desires peace. There were good reasons for the belief which generally obtained that China was intent upon war. The sympathy manifested by the imperial authorities with the anti-foreign element, the participation of imperial troops in the revolutionary uprising, the threat regarding the foreign ministers in Pekin—these and other circumstances gave warrant for the belief that China really intended to go to war with the civilized world. But the edict appointing Li Hung Chang envoy plenipotentiary to negotiate with the powers for a cessation of hostilities, pending a solution of the questions that have grown out of the anti-foreign uprising, shows that the government is now anxious for peace, whatever its intention and purpose may formerly have been.

There is still manifested, however, an indisposition to comply with the demands submitted by the powers and which they insist must be complied with. The Chinese government wants the ministers to leave Pekin, but it offers no guaranty for their safety if they should do so. Now if the government is able to carry out its proposed agreement for a cessation of hostilities it must be able to secure the safe removal of the ministers and other foreigners from Pekin. Were it to do that very little if any difficulty would be found in securing peace, for it would attest the ability of the Chinese government to fulfill whatever agreement it should make with the powers. As it is, there is a reasonable doubt as to whether it could carry out any arrangement that might be made with the powers. The French minister of foreign affairs puts the matter pointedly in saying that if the Chinese government has great difficulty in defending the ministers and in defending itself against rebels, it should order its troops to stand aside before the allied forces, thereby opening the road to the capital. M. Delcasse also said: "The Chinese government should understand that the only means of proving the sincerity of its designs and of limiting its responsibilities is a cessation in the placing of obstacles in the way of such an arrangement." This expresses the feeling of all the powers.

The United States government will insist upon the demands it has made, which are entirely fair and reasonable. The Chinese government must certainly understand that there is no unfriendly feeling toward it here, that our government desires to do nothing that will injure China, but on the contrary is most anxious to avert war and to aid the Chinese government, so far as practicable, in restoring order. The United States has given every assurance of this and had it taken a different position at the outset of the trouble it is highly probable that there would now be actual war with China, instead of military operations simply with a view to rescuing the legations in Pekin. But the United States government could not have done less than it has without a disregard of its duty and a sacrifice of its rights which would have made it contemptible in the eyes of the world. This country has treaties with China touching the treatment to be accorded to subjects of each nation in the country of the other. These bind China by the strongest obligations and failure to perform these obligations justifies the course which the powers are pursuing. A government that did not make every possible effort to protect its diplomatic representatives would be unworthy of respect. If China sincerely desires peace, as seems to be the case, she can have it by complying with the fair demands which the powers have already made.

THE GERMAN-AMERICANS.

One of the representative German newspapers of the country is the Cincinnati Volksblatt. In a recent issue it discusses so-called imperialism, remarking that "party exigencies have necessitated some watchword to influence the masses and imperialism was chosen to offset free coinage; the facts, however, utterly contradicted the impeachment contained in the slogan which is so unreflectingly repeated and believed." Mr. McKinley, declares the Volksblatt, "is no more of an imperialist than Mr. Bryan. The fact of the matter is," it goes on to say, "that the difference between Mr. Bryan's and Mr. McKinley's policy is merely a difference in words. Mr. McKinley wishes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. Mr. Bryan wishes to uphold a protectorate. This is a distinction without a difference. Both necessitate the protection of the islands against any aggressor by the whole military and naval force of the United States. But, whereas, under the sovereignty of the United States we have the assurance of a civilized and disciplined government, certain to avoid collision with foreign countries, we should under a government of untutored and undisciplined Filipinos be compelled to keep our arms in constant readiness to protect the Filipinos against the effects of their follies. We should find ourselves involved in wars with foreign countries before we were aware of it. The Filipinos would be the arbiters of the destiny of the United States." This is sound and logical. The protectorate which Mr. Bryan proposes would make the United States responsible for the conduct of the Filipino government in its relations with other governments and there cannot be a reasonable doubt that this would involve us in trouble.

The Volksblatt regards it a delusion to expect a change in the Philippine policy from Mr. Bryan. It says: "Mr. Bryan cannot undo the work of Mr. McKinley in the Philippines. He can only cast doubt on the maintenance of the gold standard and thereby bring on commercial and financial disaster. We have Mr. Bryan's promise that he will do it and this is a promise he can keep." This German editor has the true conception of what the success of the Bryanite party would mean for this country. Mr. Bryan has said that if elected he will call an extra session of congress at once and propose to give up the Philippines to their own people. If he could induce congress to do this why might he not also prevail upon it to repeal the gold standard law? And if congress refused to approve his Philippine policy, which undoubtedly it would, Mr. Bryan would be compelled to do precisely what is now being done.

The Bryanites profess to be confident that most of the German-American vote will be with them this year, but the utterances of such representative German papers as the Cincinnati Volksblatt show that some of this element of our population are not deluded by the cry of imperialism and still think that the maintenance of a sound currency, the preservation of the public credit and the continuance of conditions that have given the American people unprecedented prosperity are matters of some interest and importance.

OMAHA'S SUBSTANTIAL EXPANSION.

On all sides Omaha presents signs of its substantial expansion. Anyone who will make a cursory survey of the city will find new buildings coming up in every section.

In the business center these buildings are designed for use as warehouses and stores, several of the warehouses being of a pretentious character. Further out will be found scores of dwellings in course of erection to be occupied by families in moderate circumstances.

While with the possible exception of the new school building and the addition to the federal building Omaha is not erecting any great structures such as fireproof hotels, railroad stations or large office buildings, it is spreading out in its facilities to house the growing population and handle the increasing business arising in their commercial transactions. From the broader viewpoint this kind of growth is more substantial than that displayed in the erection of palatial residences for the households of the wealthiest citizens, because the backbone of a community consists of the people who live in comfortable dwellings owned by themselves in which are reared families that promise future usefulness to the city.

It is gratifying to know that Omaha has a constantly enlarging number of inhabitants who belong to this desirable class and in this respect it need fear no comparison with other cities of the west which are competing with it for supremacy.

It is true the farmers are prosperous.—World-Herald.

How can that be? Did not all the silver apostles from Bryan and Coin Harvey down give assurance four years ago that no prosperity could come to the farmers so long as the grinding gold standard was continued? Did not Bryan say that under the gold standard prices must continue to fall and the demands of the market be reduced? But the farmers are prosperous, Mr. Bryan's prediction to the contrary notwithstanding—so prosperous, indeed, that even the Bryanite organs that have continued to deny the existence of prosperity as long as possible are now forced to make the admission.

The convention of the International Typographical union in session at Milwaukee has brought out the figures to show what is generally known that this organization is probably the strongest of all the trades unions, having a membership of 32,105, the greatest in its history. But 3 per cent of the whole membership is reported idle from all causes, including sickness. This means that every competent union printer in the United States willing to work is steadily employed and at better wages than ever before paid. What is more, the typographical men rank in intelligence with the topnotchers in the field of labor.

The beet sugar venture undertaken under the auspices of the Commercial club gives promise of decided success, affording ample proof that commercial sugar beets can be produced in great quantities on the lands surrounding Omaha. That long expected beet sugar factory should materialize within another year with this assurance that it will have the necessary raw material to work with.

Another example of democratic imperialism and the exercise of one-man power is given in the proposed compromise agreement between the two local democratic county committees. Under this agreement the referee is the whole thing, all the powers and authority of the party organization being delegated to that personage. Nothing more undemocratic could possibly have been devised.

The populist notification demonstration for Bryan will be held at Topeka, which is evidence that the Bryanites concede that state to be doubtful. Four years ago Kansas was counted as sure in the Bryan column, hands down, but four years of prosperity have opened the eyes of the Kansas people to the mistake they made at the last presidential election.

Another Omaha church has lifted its mortgage and burned the notes that were given representing the entire indebtedness of the congregation. How many church debts were being sunk four years ago and how many would be extinguished now were it not for the prosperous conditions enjoyed since the election of McKinley?

Iowa democrats are worried because the republicans have not announced the opening of their campaign. If the democrats will only wait until the republicans get ready they are assured of as lively a tilt as could be desired. The only time an Iowa democrat is allowed to get lonesome is when the ballots are counted.

No wonder the democrats were desirous of having Towne withdraw. There are so many sideshows developing around the main democratic circus that if each demanded the right to attach a tail to the kite it would soon resemble an octopus and Nebraska's attorney general might insist on smashing it.

Where is the Warrant?
Minneapolis Journal.

And even admitting that Mr. Bryan's scheme of a Filipino republic with an American protectorate would work—which nobody believes—what warrant does he find for it in the constitution?

Prophecy that Failed.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Omaha woman paid $10 to a spirit medium for a guaranty that her next child should be a boy. When the child arrived it was twins and both girls and the mother had the medium arrested and put in jail. What happened to the babies is not reported.

Dogberry's Philosophy.
New York Tribune.

It was the immortal Dogberry who first exploited the agreeable theory that "reading and writing come by nature." Colonel Bryan seems to be poaching on Dogberry's special field of philosophy when he tells his democratic followers that capacity for self-government comes the same way.

Despairing and Heroic.
Philadelphia Record.

Ragged, barefooted and hungry, the little remnant of Boers are still making a despairing and heroic struggle for independence against the mighty hosts of Great Britain. The American people would deny their origin if they should fail to sympathize with the weak when struggling in such a cause.

Does Bryan Mean It?
Kansas City Journal.

Said Mr. Bryan, in his Indianapolis acceptance speech. "To him who would, either through class legislation, or in the absence of necessary legislation, trespass upon the rights of another the democratic party says: 'Thou shalt not!'" Indeed! How about the legislation against class and the trespass upon rights in North Carolina?

What Towne Discovered.
Philadelphia Press.

Towne, who has just declined the straight-out populist nomination for vice president because he was not "indorsed" by the democrats, does not lack in appreciation of his own greatness. In his letter of declination, to prove what a great mistake the democrats made, he "points with pride" to the great enthusiasm the mention of his name created among the spectators at the Kansas City convention. This fact is all the more important to Towne because he seems to be the only one who discovered it.

Drawing Ahead of England.
Detroit Journal.

We are selling England and former customers of hers our industrial products; we feed her; we can land electrical equipment in London that is not even made abroad; we can compete successfully all over the world with her manufacturers for contracts that call for structural iron or steel in its many forms; we may yet ship coal to Newcastle; and out of this set of circumstances it is not strange that we make profits that enable us to loan the old country money when she is hard up for the kind that is the standard of value the world over, from Mexico to China.

POLITICAL DISHONESTY.

Vigorous Address of the German-Americans of New York.
Buffalo Express.

The German-American McKinley and Roosevelt league of New York has issued an address to citizens of German descent which applies quite as well to the voters of that nationality living elsewhere as to residents of the metropolis. It is a concise, forceful presentation of the true bearings of this campaign and must appeal with effect to the thoughtful among those who read it. In one of its paragraphs it says: "German honesty is one of the qualities which we have brought into our adopted country; men of German descent will never permit dishonest principles to prevail in the conduct of their government. It is easy to see that the principles for which William Jennings Bryan mainly stands are not honest, and that it would discredit the United States if, through Bryan's election, they would prevail."

The reference here made is particularly to the unsound financial policy of free silver which the Kansas City platform offers. But is not the democracy's political shiftiness exhibited in still clearer light in the effort of Mr. Bryan to mask his free silver views with the pretense that imperialism is the only issue of importance in this campaign? Four years ago there was a frankness about his advocacy of a dishonest financial program that commanded a certain kind of respect. This year he admits that he is just as ardent a free silverite as ever, that he would do all in his power to tear up the foundations of the business prosperity of the country; but, seeing that the verdict of the people on that issue would be even more overwhelmingly against him than in 1896, he seeks to withdraw attention from the silver question until he shall have been elected. Is this a course which will commend him to the confidence of German voters?

RIPE FOR A FUNERAL.

Brief Record of the Rise and Fall of the Populist Party.
Atlanta Journal.

Eight years ago the populist party was a very strong political organization. It had carried a number of states, elected a considerable representation in both houses of congress and seemed to be gaining in strength at a rapid rate both in the west and the south. It numbered millions of members and its leaders predicted with confidence that the populist hosts would soon capture the federal government.

But the populist party fell as rapidly as it rose. It has lost its hold in the south almost entirely and has very few remaining strongholds in the west. Populist members of congress were pretty thick a few years ago. Now they are so rare that they are regarded somewhat as curiosities. There will probably be a still smaller number of them in the next congress.

In 1892 the populists were so strong in Alabama that the democrats had to put forth their utmost endeavors to carry the state and the populists then claimed that they had been counted out. Last Monday Alabama was carried by the democrats by the greatest majority ever given to any party in that state.

The populists have had as many as fifty members of the Georgia legislature. The populists in the present Georgia legislature may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Every branch of North Carolina's government was captured a few years ago by a combination of populists and republicans and the combination elected both the United States senators for that state. A week ago the state went democratic by the biggest majority it ever gave to any party.

It is the same story everywhere. The great bulk of the populists in the south were men who seceded from the democratic party. They have returned to that party. In the west the populists were drawn in probably about equal proportions from both the democratic and republican parties and most of them have gone back to where they came from.

The populist party will soon be a memory. It is true that a faction of the party known as the middle-of-the-roaders has preserved a separate organization and opposes all fusion or surrender, but its numbers are few and will dwindle fast. The career of the populist party is ended.

ECHOES OF OUR WAR.

Etchings of Life and Events at the Metropolis of the Philippines.

Belated bundles of Manila newspapers covering affairs during the first half of July gleefully announce that the food combine has received a solar plexus blow and that prices of the necessaries of life will soon be normal. "The robber meat trust" has decided to retire from business, being forced to that conclusion by public temper and an effective boycott. "An effort is also on foot," reports Freedom, "to have some regulation of the markets as regards other necessaries of life. Now that meat has reached the obtainable point the ring of robbers and rascals that have plundered one-half of the population and starved the other half for many months may reach their equilibrium on a government stonepile."

Correspondent McCutcheon in a late letter describes a seance he held with the censor at Manila. A dispatch submitted for approval stated that the preceding week was the bloodiest since the war began. The censor mildly objected to the use of the word "war."

"There's no war out here," he said.

"Well, what do you call it when 300 natives have been killed in three engagements, which is what happened this last week?" asked the correspondent.

"That's not war."

"Well, what is it, then?" persisted the correspondent.

"That's only murder."

Fourth of July celebration was a warm event in Manila, without taking into account the normal temperature of 98 degrees. "It was a crackerjack," exclaims Freedom. "It went as smooth as a church festival. There was no feature left out that would add to its success. It was a glorious Fourth.

"The co-operation of the foreign population in the festivities was a most pleasant feature of the day and the greatest cordiality existed.

"Our Filipino friends did their share nobly. Even the Filipino small boy did the best he could to 'whoop her up.' The Filipino people are realizing that they are a part of the great American nation and yesterday they felt like Americans and showed it in their demonstration.

"We are shaking hands with ourselves."

A significant feature of Manila's celebration of America's national anniversary was a stirring patriotic address delivered by a noted Filipino, Jerez Burgos, to the public school children of the city assembled in Zorrilla theater. Burgos is noted for his unwavering support of American authority and his opposition to the friars. A few extracts from his address, reproduced from Freedom, stamp him as a clear headed leader of an emancipated people. "This nation of America," he said, "made up of every race in the world, is today one nation with one common interest, one language, one government, one grand religion—liberty—and a pure government. To rise to this high standard, to realize this perfect civilization what have the Americans had to do?—work! study!—have faith in God and love their country.

"Through work they have grown strong, vigorous and rich. Through education they have perfected their industries, attained pre-eminence in the sciences, have reformed and created thousands of useful agricultural articles, invented wonders without limit and have attained to such a high degree of perfection that to wish is to obtain.

"Believing in God, loving justice and idolizing their home life they have become a nation of heroes.

"We Filipinos who love our country with patriotism pure and true must follow the same path to accomplish this result. Not with a patriotism that ruins homes, destroys agriculture, stirs up treachery and makes personal enemies. But with all the finest qualities of both our humble brothers and our greatest sages will we become great, free and independent. Therefore we must work with all our heart to strengthen ourselves and become robust, vigorous and educated. Imitate Americans; through no other way can we become as they are.

"The United States of America, this nation that today celebrates its independence, will never put an obstacle in the way of Filipinos when it is evident that the Filipinos have a real desire to grow great. We must not, however, seek to create a liberty by anarchy or communism—slavery is better than such. Let us all strive to gain a pure democracy.

"When we have obtained these individual liberties which are sure to come, we must sacrifice the proud spirit of the feudal period and learn to think of all our neighbors as brothers and equals. When we have learned to do this, we will be free."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Those motor pacing machines may contribute to fast time, but they are not pleasant things to get mixed up with in a bicycle race.

President Gilman of Johns Hopkins university practices what he preaches in regard to the benefit of athletics by playing a game of golf nearly every day the weather permits.

London gossip has not only fixed on a dukedom as the reward of Lord Roberts when the war is over, but has settled the grant of money that is to accompany and support the title at $500,000.

Thomas Nelson Page is the latest author to testify to the virtues of tobacco as a brain stimulant. He is himself a smoker and always smokes just before taking up his pen and more or less while writing.

The hat worn by President Van Buren during his inauguration ceremonies has just been presented to the museum of Illinois college. It is a great beaver of the style since associated with President Harrison.

General Nelson A. Miles' famous collection of weapons has been recently augmented by the gift from a South American politician of a sword worn in several campaigns by Simon Bolivar, "The Liberator."

The nineteenth century has an abundance of fireworks in action to mark its close. Wars in China, South Africa, the Philippines, Ashanti and great possibilities of additional scraps in the coming months, insure a particularly hot finish.

Count Leo Tolstoi is still a rich man. Though he insists on living as a peasant the law will not permit him to give away his large estates without his family's consent; and, though several of his nine children agree with his views, this has never been granted.

David D. Porter, who has just been promoted to a captaincy in the marine corps, to which service he was appointed at the breaking out of the war with Spain, is a grandson of Admiral Powers and in many ways recalls his distinguished progenitor. He is taller than his grandfather, but has the same fine figure, the same expressive eyes, the same soldierly bearing and he bids fair to add another brilliant chapter to the history of the Powers family, which has played an important role in military affairs since the revolution—before, even.

The announcement is made, with evident authority, that a successful test of a serum for the cure of snake bites has been made by a well known New York physician. Evidently this doctor has no head for business or he would not have announced the success of his experiment at this particular time. To be sure this is the season of snake bites, but any attempt to introduce a cure that will supplant the old original and universally popular remedy for snake bites that every self-respecting fisherman or camper-out carries with him in a round black bottle will be a dismal and lamentable failure.

TOWNE KICKS THE DASHBOARD.

Detroit Journal: Mr. Towne's declination is very like the society leader's "not-at-home" to an unwelcome caller—and will be greeted very generally as puerile and inconsequential.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: In waiting so long to do the proper thing, which the public, including all his populist friends, expected him to do a month ago, he has made the performance ridiculous by the exaggerated importance he attaches to it and to himself as the performer.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Towne withdraws because Bryan secured all that he wanted by the use of the Sioux Falls club. Towne gives other reasons, but his conventional phrases and platitudes cannot conceal the fact that he has acted throughout under Bryan's orders and as one of his most intimate inner circle.

Philadelphia Press: Mr. Towne was nominated to help fight the states west of the Mississippi. In them the democratic-populist vote is lower than for ten years. Mr. Towne's resignation, like Mr. Bryan's appearance in Indianapolis, is a change of base. Mr. Bryan has no chances left in the greater west, beyond the Mississippi. He has none in the middle states. Mr. Stevenson's nomination and Mr. Towne's withdrawal is an attempt to contest the central states. By September this hope will prove as futile as the earlier rainbow which arched from Tammany to the populist vote of the far west.

Chicago Tribune: It is not likely that the substitution of Stevenson for Towne will cost Bryan a solitary vote. The most interesting passage in Mr. Towne's letter is where he says he was uncertain whether the democratic party, when it adopted the Chicago platform and nominated Bryan, "was actuated by an impulse or a purpose—that is, whether it had gone in for rotten money in a moment of excitement or had deliberately made currency debasement a permanent article of party faith. The re-enactment of "the principles of 1896" has satisfied Mr. Towne that the latter was the case, and he is happy. The democracy is wedded to cheap money and hence there is a party he can work with when the phantom silver republican party has disappeared utterly.

PASSING OF A FAMOUS JURIST.

Chicago Chronicle: Baron Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, was a great lawyer in the largest sense of the term and he was a man of great attainments outside of his profession.

Kansas City Star: It is an interesting fact that he was the first Roman Catholic to be chief justice of England for 300 years. During his visit to the United States four years ago he made many friends and his death will be regarded as a serious loss by the bar, not only of England, but also of the United States.

Chicago Record: With the death of Baron Russell, lord chief justice of England, that nation loses one of its most brilliant men and a barrister of exceptional ability and attainments. Baron Russell was peculiarly well qualified to make headway in his profession among Englishmen. An acute lawyer, an orator of fine powers, a close and logical debater, he was at home in court, in parliament or on the platform of the campaign speaker.

Baltimore American: His decisions rank among the ablest ever delivered from any bench and in his public addresses upon subjects of a legal nature he established a reputation for comprehensive knowledge second to that enjoyed by none. In America Baron Russell has many personal friends, who will deeply mourn his death, and the profession in this country, where constant reference is made to English decisions, will feel his loss almost as much as will that of his own land.

Philadelphia Press: In 1889 he was chief counsel in the Parnell case. He entered the court room known to the London bar. He left it known to the world of English-speaking men. Pigott had deceived all men. He had led to his ruin Macdonald, the hard-headed Scotchman who managed the London Times and who published his forgery on Parnell. He had bamboozled Sir Richard Webster, the leader of the English bar. Press, peers, ministry, bar and people, Pigott had deceived them all. The case against Parnell looked so strong and was so strong that no friend but feared for him and no enemy but hoped his downfall. It was so tried by Sir Charles Russell, so completely did he reverse its conditions that at the end he could triumphantly say to the commission: "Your lordships are trying the history of ten years of revolution in Ireland, a revolution partly social, partly political, and you are trying the history of that revolution at a moment when, by legal process of the queen's courts, the Irish people are gathering the fruits of it." "In opening this case," he said in closing, "I said that we represented the accused. My Lords, the positions are reversed. We are the accusers. The accused are there." And as he pointed to the Times' counsel the case was won. Pigott was a suicide. His forgery was self-confessed. The Times has never recovered from the blow. Nothing but Parnell's fatuous folly deprived Ireland of home rule as a result of that great oration, fit to rank with any, worthy the study of any man who desires to learn how men may be moved by eloquent speech.

OUR FINANCIAL SOLIDITY.

Remarkable Change Brought About in Half a Dozen Years.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

Time was when Americans in search of capital for great enterprises, and even the United States government, floated their bonds in London. Less than six years ago the United States treasury had to appeal to the patriotism of our great bankers to keep down the rate of exchange and thus prevent further exports of gold. But times have changed. Now foreign railways are built and many foreign enterprises floated with American capital and credit. Now, when the British government needs $50,000,000 for military expenses in South Africa and China, it offers its treasury bills for sale in the United States.

When the United States a few years ago had to sell its bonds for gold to sustain its whole currency at par those bonds had to be sold at a discount from their real worth. Now the United States is able to refund its outstanding obligations with new bonds bearing only 2 per cent—the lowest interest rate ever known under the conditions—and those bonds bring 3½ per cent premium in the open market. On the other hand, the British government is compelled to offer its 3 per cent bonds at 2 per cent discount and pay the purchaser a bonus of a month's unearned interest. The effect of these concessions is to make the British government pay 3⅝ per cent interest, while the United States pays but 2 per cent. The reasons for these changed conditions are not far to seek.

The defeat of Bryan and free silver in 1896, with the people's ratification of the republican policies of protection and sound money, was notice to all the world that we would honestly pay our debts. It restored confidence at home and abroad in American integrity. Business revived and our foreign trade went up by leaps and bounds till the world was our debtor.

The passage of the gold standard law was assurance that every American dollar was as good as gold. The war with Spain gave no check to industry, added to the national domain and resources and greatly enhanced our prestige. The American people are now so prosperous that they have surplus capital to spare for the development of other lands and to supply the needs of foreign governments. Republican policies and administration have made the United States prosperous at home and respected abroad and have converted this from a debtor into a creditor nation.

Times have changed indeed when the United States no longer seeks favors in the world's money markets, but grants them. Within the memory of millions of living men British gold was lent to feed and clothe American armies. Now American gold is lent to feed and clothe British soldiers. British manufacturers once dominated the world. Now American manufacturers are steadily increasing while British exports are declining.

In arms, arts and finance the United States is ever moving forward to a higher and more powerful position. And every move forward, not only at present, but for the last forty years, has been made on the impulse of the republican party, with the democracy fighting bitterly in the opposition.

PROSPERITY IN NEBRASKA.

Republican Claims Fortified by Populist Statistics.
Chicago Tribune.

James E. Boyd of Nebraska, the only democrat who served as governor of that state, says the greatest mistake Bryan ever made was to force the Kansas City convention to reiterate the "16 to 1" plank. That mistake, according to Mr. Boyd, will defeat Mr. Bryan by heavier majorities than those of four years ago. He says:

"Money was never so plentiful and the interest rate never so low. Prices of farm products were never better and the producers are getting gold money for their products. Prosperity, everywhere in evidence, cannot be talked down. It may not be due to McKinley, but it is possible under the policy for which McKinley stands."

Money certainly is plentiful in Nebraska. The last quarterly report of the state banking department shows that in the last three months there has been an increase of $3,000,000 in deposits, although only a small fraction of this year's fine grain crop has been disposed of. The total deposits in the 405 state banks aggregate $25,250,000, while those in the national banks of the state amount to $32,000,000. The demand for money is not urgent and every bank has a surplus which it is unable to loan. The Nebraska farmers are laying up money.

LIGHTLY PUT.

Indianapolis Journal: "The Chinese pursue agriculture more than any other occupation."

"Well, it does train a man for war to have to fight potato bugs."

Chicago Record: "What a lovely fan, Clara!"

"Isn't it sweet? I bought it for Julia on her birthday and liked it so well that I kept it myself."

Pittsburg Dispatch: "Er—I want some sort of a present for a young lady."

"Sweetheart or sister?"

"Er—why—she hasn't said which she will be yet."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "There are 6,000 known languages and dialects," said Van Brasm.

"Including the English slanguage?" asked Dinwiddie.

Detroit Journal: It was the third time the man in the second row from the orchestra had observed to his wife that he guessed he would go into the lobby and stretch his legs.

"How long, O Lord, how long?" murmured the poor woman, while blinding tears filled her eyes.

Chicago Tribune: The bibulous head waiter of the big hotel went anxiously to consult his physician.

"Doctor," he said, "I've got 'em sure this time!"

"See snakes, do you?" asked the doctor.

"Snakes? No! I see men in shirt waists—hundreds of them!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Some editor who has been giving advice to people on how to live to be old, says that one of the main rules to follow is to go away from the table at each meal feeling as if you could eat more."

"Well, say, if that's right every fellow at our boarding house ought to live to be a hundred!"

THE SHIRT-WAIST MAN.

Kate Masterson in New York Sun.

Oh, You Horrid Thing!
You Shirt Waist Man
Get hence!
Don't you know
That you're not planned
For neglige effects?
Can't you realize
That if we allowed you
To leave off your coat
There's no knowing where you'd stop?
For you're just the sort
That needs an iron hand
To keep you in your place
And that is in your coat!
No velvet paw,
Ne angel's touch will ever lead you,
But a few swift lines
Like these
May make you see
The error of your ways.
It may be true that you have your trousers made
With high hips—
Whatever that may mean;
And that you sport a belt
In which you seem to have perfect confidence.
But, oh!
Lal—lal-la-la-la!
Poor thing,
Don't you know
That if you wear a shirt waist
You must have dress shields.
And a pulley belt,
And one of the new straight front ones,
And safety pins,
And latticework effects
Through which there is
A dim shadowy view,
Low-necked
Cut "V,"
And finished with a fence,
Through which runs baby ribbon.
So-called,
Though not for infant's wear
Exclusively,
And dinky little bows?
It takes all this
To make a shirt waist possible;
But there are lots of things,
Shirt Waist Man,
That you've yet to learn.
Take heed.
Cling to your coat,
And shoes,
And socks,
And other queer things that you wear.
For truly, Shirt Waist Man,
You are a sight
To make the angels
Flap their wings and coo with merriment.
Now, be nice,
Put on your coat
And try to forget you ever took it off
And wore high hips.
Shirt Waist Man,
You won't do!

Magnifying Glasses

There is nothing so injurious to the eyes as glasses which greatly magnify. They are invariably too strong. It is not natural for the eyes to see objects too large or too small. The object of glasses is to make everything clear and distinct, but not enlarged. To place the eyes under perfectly natural conditions and to relieve all overwork and strain. It is to this kind of work that the optician is especially trained. He must take a careful measurement of every curve and muscle of the eye. He must be able to select glasses that will neutralize and correct every defect. They must be of the right focus and the right strength and must be in correct position before the eyes. If you ought to have glasses, or believe you ought, we will be glad tomake an examination and tell you just what you need. We make no charge for consultation.

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