THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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1	27,630	17	27,230
2	27,580	18	27,130
3	27,590	19	26,855
4	27,500	20	27,090
5	27,330	21	27,120
6	27,200	22	26,990
7	27,510	23	27,040
8	27,420	24	27,110
9	27,320	25	27,220
10	27,550	26	26,680
11	27,370	27	26,900
12	27,255	28	27,270
13	27,120	29	27,400
14	27,600	30	27,420
15	27,240	31	27,460
16	27,030		

Total 845,220
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, A. D. 1900.
M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

Carl Schurz is now confident that it was loaded.

Spain to China—profit by my experience and make the best terms you can.

Wyoming reports all of its season's crop except that of the train robbers has been gathered. It is hoped that this job may be finished soon.

From the numerous awards given in Paris to the manufacturers of whisky the judges must have gone on the Kentucky theory that all whisky is good.

At all events Timothy Woodruff did not lose anything by allowing himself to be advertised as an aspirant for the vice presidential nomination at Philadelphia.

The large sales of both farm and grazing land in Nebraska the past year show that people are beginning to appreciate what a good thing has been overlooked.

Up to the present there are no indications that ex-President Cleveland intends to bring his democracy out of retirement and loan it to the campaign committee.

There are thorns on every rose bush. The employment agents have plenty of jobs for men, but cannot get men for the jobs. Four years ago conditions were reversed.

Ex-Secretary of State Olney will now be taken off the black list by the Bryanite organs since he has expressed a willingness to swallow the Kansas City platform dose in spite of the nauseating taste.

Republican primaries today hold open from 12 noon until 7 p. m. Every republican in Omaha and South Omaha should see to it that his vote is recorded in this most important party contest in years.

According to Bryan's own statement, he has been more successful in farming the farmers than in raising oats. Eastern people should not take Mr. Bryan's farm figures as a criterion of the money to be made on Nebraska land.

It may be an important problem, technically, whether the school district or the city should be charged with the fees for school building permits, but to the taxpayers it is simply a question out of which pocket the money should be taken.

The Omaha postoffice beat all previous records for stamp sales during August. Postal business is but the reflection of the general business of the community and this large increase indicates that Omaha is doing quite well, thank you.

As usual the democrats express decided dissatisfaction with the choice of New York republicans for candidates on the republican state ticket. The only way to please the Tammany gang is to let it dictate the opposing as well as its own tickets.

Remember that the great object of the local popocratic organ is to create dissension among republicans in order to improve the prospects of the doomed democratic candidates in this county. No loyal republican will co-operate with the democrats to this end.

Bryan says he wonders how any farmer can be a republican. If he will go through the farmer's bank accounts for the last seven years and see the difference between the balance the last three and the first four of those years the answer will be easy.

Democratic committees and papers are busy at present carrying republican states on paper. It is a harmless pastime and if they can get any pleasure out of the campaign before the final count in November no one should begrudge it to them.

REMEMBER THE ISSUE.

Republicans who vote at the primary today should remember that there is but one overshadowing issue and that issue is, Who shall have the support of the members of the legislature from Douglas county for United States senator?

The rank and file of the party have a right to be heard on this question, but under the system prevailing by which nominations are made in conventions the only way they can make their will effective is to vote for delegates favorable to the candidate for United States senator of their choice.

While many republicans deplore the necessity for sharp factional contests, it is far better under existing circumstances that these differences should be fought out and settled at the primaries, so that a solid phalanx may be presented to the enemy after the ticket is placed in nomination.

In deciding which candidate for the United States senate is entitled to support each republican voter should weigh all the qualifications and claims of the various aspirants.

The position of United States senator is the highest within the gift of the people of the state and affords an opportunity to promote their interests offered by no other office.

The republicans of this state and county should ask the legislature to send to Washington the man who in their judgment is best equipped for the work by experience and service, not only to his party, but to the community and commonwealth in which he resides.

ONE OF THE POSSIBILITIES.

Seven years ago the country was in a condition of relative prosperity. In 1892 every industry was active and all the commercial enterprises of the nation were fully occupied. There was not at that time a single industry idle from one end of the country to the other. There was a demand for labor. In all the industrial history of the nation there is no period of such wonderful success as that which culminated in the year 1892. What was the secret of that triumph? It was mainly due to the policy of the republican party in the protection of American industry and American labor. Whatever the opponents of that policy may say, the fact remains indisputable that the results of that policy are such as to vindicate it beyond a question. Look at the record! The last democratic tariff—the Wilson bill, in the preparation and advocacy of which Mr. W. J. Bryan had a large share—was intended to strike down the policy of protection to American industries.

Can anybody doubt that Mr. Bryan occupies that position today? Will anybody question that he is now, as he was then, opposed to the policy of protection? Whoever has read Mr. Bryan's speeches for the last four years must conclude that in respect to the fiscal policy of this government he holds the same opinions now that he did when he was a member of congress and when his only claim to recognition was due to his warfare upon the republican policy of protection.

Mr. Bryan's whole claim to recognition is due to the fact that he has been at war with those principles and policies which are at the very foundation of the public welfare. All that has been for the public honor, the national credit and the general good the party of Bryanism has been and is antagonizing. It holds out no promise of improvement or progress to the nation, but on the contrary its policy is that of retrogression. It appeals not to the patriotism of the American people, but to public puerility. Instead of inciting these great principles of affection for the nation and the flag that have ever animated and thrilled our people, the labor of the Bryanite party is directed toward awakening in the public mind those sentiments and feelings which antagonize all that is patriotic in our public life and all that is great and glorious in our foreign policy.

WHERE THE FARMER COMES IN.

The Bryanites will have some difficulty convincing the farmer who stops to think, as most of them do, that he has no share in the present prosperity of the country. When prices go up he is told by the apostles of distress that the speculator reaps all the benefit, or that crops are poor and he has produced nothing to sell.

There never has been a more complete refutation of these arguments than is afforded by present market conditions. Reports from the South Omaha stock yards show that the receipts of both cattle and hogs for the past month were largely in excess of even the heavy receipts of the same month last year and the coming months promise to show a still greater increase in the number marketed. If prices were the same this would leave in the pockets of the farmer and stockman an amount largely in excess of that received last year.

Comparison of the prices paid is even more convincing. In cattle the increase in price has not been so great as in hogs, being from 15 to 25 cents per hundred. Hogs, however, are selling at from 75 to 80 cents per hundred more than they were in the first week of September, 1899. On receipts for the year to date of over 1,500,000 head this is an item to be reckoned with in accounting for the present condition of Nebraska farmers.

If the comparison is made with four years ago, when the pall of democratic times hung over the country, the results are really startling. In the fall of 1896 steers sold on the Omaha market for $2.75 to $3.70. The quotation now is from $3.30 to $5.65. In the fall of 1896 hogs sold on the South Omaha market for $2.77. Yesterday the quotation was from $3.50 to $5.07½.

This is only one item of the products of the farm. Grain and nearly everything else the farmer has to sell have been touched by the same magic spell and advanced in price in the face of increased production.

This increase in the price of livestock has been progressive ever since the advent of a republican administration and the putting in effect of republican policies. More men able to purchase what the farmer has to sell created a demand and the increased demand has enhanced the price. If nothing better than the maintenance of present prices could be accomplished by retaining the present administration and upholding its policy, millions would be added to the income of the farmer and stockman.

If less than four years of republican rule has been productive of such good results, what can reasonably be expected from the growth of the country's industries under the stimulus of four years more of the same conditions? Is there anything in these figures which would suggest to the farmer that he would profit or even be so well off by voting for a change?

The dispatches and proclamations captured by General Funston in the Philippines are rapidly dispelling any doubts that might have been entertained as to which party was the aggressor in the troubles in the islands. It was a Nebraska soldier who fired the first shot from the lines of the United States and it was fired in self-defense. That shot and those which followed it prevented the carrying out of the murderous program of Aguinaldo as outlined in the instructions to his followers.

The usual scramble of lawyers to get on legislative tickets is in progress, but the people should remember that the lawyers have no patent on law-making. On the contrary, lawyers are as much, and more, responsible for the vicious legislation as for the good legislation which we enjoy. Good business men with sound experience and wage-workers who know the wants of the common people are more needed in the legislature than lawyers. Let the lawyers take a back seat for a little while.

Omaha wants to be as liberal as possible in extending to neighboring country residents the privileges of its schools and other public institutions, but of course cannot be expected to crowd out its own citizens to make room for outsiders. The country neighbors have had their wants satisfactorily arranged for in the past and we feel sure they will have no cause for complaint in the future.

Senator Wellington of Maryland encountered a storm of hisses when he appeared on the platform of Colonel Bryan to repudiate the party which had honored him with a seat in the United States senate. These acrobatic politicians may amuse the spectators, but they carry little weight with those who think it over after they get home from the show.

Another presidential party has sprung its candidate upon an unsuspecting public under the name of the national party, with Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana as its candidate for president. The new national party is national in name only.

The government is endeavoring to secure teachers for service in the Philippines. This must be another evidence of the design of the administration to oppress these people and deprive them of the natural right to remain in ignorance.

Hard Lines for the Cooing Bird.
Baltimore American.

Any person attempting to salt the tail of the dove of peace in China will discover that the tail feathers have been pulled out.

Guarding Against Stray Bricks.
Philadelphia North American.

Mr. Cleveland knows how dangerous it is to play the innocent bystander to somebody else's fight. So he proposes to keep to the safe side of the street.

But Gorman is Silent.
Washington Post.

Mr. Gorman ought to be able to put up a stiff talk on anti-imperialism and militarism. It will be recalled that Mr. Gorman was fighting on this line when Mr. Bryan turned in and helped the opposition to ratify the Paris treaty.

Experience as a Teacher.
Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Christian Endeavor members who were abandoned in Europe by a tourists' agency to which they had paid their money will be likely to exert a wholesome influence in the work of teaching Americans that there is lots of good traveling at home.

Roosevelt's Labor Day Speech.
Kansas City Star.

The wise counsel, the sound philosophy, the candor and sincerity displayed by Governor Roosevelt in his treatment of the labor question at Chicago is widely and strictly at variance with the reputation given to him by his enemies of being a grandstand politician.

Question Easily Answered.
Indianapolis Journal.

One of Mr. Bryan's questions which he would have his Laporte hearers ask republicans was: "Why did republicans permit hundreds of trusts to be formed in the last few years?" Because most of them were incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, enacted years ago by a democratic legislature.

Democrats Abandon Iowa.
Kansas City Journal.

Secretary Walsh of the democratic national committee says frankly that the democrats have no hope of carrying Iowa this year. And yet Iowa is one of the strongest German-American states in the union. What becomes of that theory about the Germans all going to support Bryan on the "imperialism" and "militarism" issues?

Crowding the Republican Tent.
New York Tribune.

Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado turn over to McKinley's support a large number of men prominent in various situations who voted for Bryan four years ago. The list of these recruits of men of light and leading all over the country expands as the days go on, to Bryan a sign as dread as the shape so wan and ominous that drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night.

Great Increase in Factories.
Philadelphia Record.

One of the minor surprises of the twelfth census is the marked increase indicated in the number of manufacturing establishments in the United States. In 1890, according to the Porter census, there were 322,638 manufacturers actively engaged in productive industry. This year returns have already been received from more than 528,000 establishments, and this notwithstanding the interposition of the greatest movement of industrial consolidation recorded in American history!

AS TO UNION VETERANS.

A set of resolutions purporting to come in the name of the Union Veterans' Republican club of Omaha has been given publicity in the World-Herald as representing and expressing the sentiments of ex-union soldiers of Nebraska.

These resolutions were instigated by and in the interest of my political competitors in the senatorial race, whom I have treated in this campaign with generous indulgence. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of ten to five in an organization numbering several hundred members.

I am stigmatized in these resolutions as an enemy of the veterans of the union army, when, as a matter of fact, I have an honorable discharge from service in the union army signed by the secretary of war and have been for years on the executive committee of the National Society of United States Army Telegraph Corps. I also have in my possession resolutions adopted by the union veterans of Omaha thanking me for services rendered members of their organization.

My career, both before and after I entered politics, gives the lie to the assertions made in these resolutions. It is true that I have drawn the line between honest old soldiers and dishonest old soldiers, and that line should always have been drawn by the party. The mere fact that a man has served in the union army does not constitute a patent for holding office unless he is capable, honest and trustworthy. In every case where I have opposed an old soldier for position there were good and sufficient reasons therefor, and the fact that my objections were, in most instances, sustained by republicans at the polls shows that they were well founded.

I feel proud of the fact that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of old soldiers in this community whose good will and confidence I enjoy and that there are but few union veterans and disgruntled politicians who seek to use the army organizations for personal and political ends. E. ROSEWATER.

ARMY AND CANTEEN.

"Pestilent Nonsense Should Be Snubbed and Put Down."
New York Times.

The statement of the effect of the canteen, as part of the post exchange in the army, made public by the adjutant general is of the highest interest. It is also of the highest importance. The curse of intemperance is even more formidable in military than civil life. Nothing could be more desirable than the discovery and application of the most efficient means for reducing it to a minimum.

Such a means, it is now made clear, has been discovered and applied in the institution of the canteen. There is no gainsaying the force of the statistics collected and published by General Corbin. They are exactly in line with all that we know from other sources. Nothing can be clearer than that the opinion of the officers of the army should, upon such a question, be of the highest authority, and there has long been no question whatever what that opinion is. The overwhelming testimony of the officers in favor of the canteen can be overset only by pretending that the officers of the army prefer to command and to be commanded by drunkards, or else that they declare what they do not believe and are influenced by fear or favor in their official reports upon the subject. Mr. Dam, who is the most conspicuous advocate of drunkenness in the army under the pretense of prohibition, is not afraid or ashamed to make this false and slanderous charge against a class of men whose sense of personal honor is at least as high as that of any other class of American citizens. His venturing to make it is another instance of the extent to which sense and modesty and truth may be overwhelmed by fanaticism.

For he and those who are co-operating with him pride themselves in being made insensible to the teachings of reason and experience by what they call a "principle." The principle is that it is a "sin," albeit a sin of their own invention, for the government to "legalize," by recognizing, the sale of intoxicating liquors. Their remedy is absolute prohibition, regardless of the conclusive evidence that prohibition in the army does not prohibit. Nevertheless, they say, let us proclaim prohibition, and if we cannot enforce it, let us pretend that we can. This policy of hypocrisy and false pretenses they maintain to be an illustration of the righteousness which exalteth a nation, and they are fanatically prepared to stand by it though the effect of it would surely be to promote in the army the drunkenness to which they pretend to be the only Americans who are sincerely opposed. They are even now blasphemously organizing "an endless chain of prayer" to prevent the re-election of the president because he has the sense to desire to deal with the liquor question in the army in the manner certified to him to be the most efficient and the courage to act upon the evidence.

If this behavior of the prohibitionists be not insensate and besotted fanaticism, it would be hard to say what it is. Luckily the people of this country are becoming awake to the danger and the evils of such Podsnappery. They are coming to see that it will not do to intrust the legislation of this country, upon any question, to persons of no judgment, who are even proud of their inaccessibility to reason simply upon their own statement that they are not only actuated by good motives, but that they have a monopoly of good motives. It is time that this pestilent nonsense should be snubbed and put down, once for all.

LETTING GO IN CHINA.

Baltimore American: After all, the czar might have meant what he said before The Hague conference.

New York World: Obviously any government in China set up by the powers upon the bayonet must be maintained by the foreign bayonets that set it up. That is why Russia's resolve to withdraw and give the Chinese a chance is as sensible as it is just.

Portland Oregonian: There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of Russia's announcement that it wants no Chinese territory and is opposed to the further mutilation of the Chinese empire. Russia has its hands full today to complete its Transsiberian railway and to maintain itself in its present position in Asia, confronted as it is with the near prospect of a war with Japan over the occupation of Corea and the Liao Tung peninsula.

Philadelphia North American: It was our insistence upon the necessity of immediately relieving Pekin that put an end to tea parties at Tien Tsin and set the allied forces moving. General Chaffee made the other generals understand that he was not in China to perform social duties. His individual action, taken under instructions from Washington, promises to set the lead again for the commanders who seek to linger in the imperial city. It is this ability to define a policy and carry it out, while other nations watch and wait, that is winning for us a new place in our international dealings.

CULLED from the Field of POLITICS

Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas is not a candidate for office on any ticket this year, and would not be a legitimate subject for discussion if he confined himself to his duties as senator. But as chairman of the democratic national committee and chief bugleman of the fusion campaign, he frequently shoots off his mouth at republican targets and sheds gobs of tears for the downtrodden, who are, in his opinion, being ground to dust by republican plutocrats and republican trusts. It is, therefore, pertinent to inquire just what relations Jim Jones sustains toward plutocrats and trusts. His public lamentations are no criterion of his private opinion on the octopi. As a matter of fact, Jones is on good terms with the octopi himself, and delights to play with them and extract the sugar when the multitude cannot look on.

The "Financial Red Book of America," recently published, classes this enemy of plutocracy and trusts as a fulfledged millionaire, one of a score of millionaires residing in Arkansas. Walter B. Staley, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who has investigated Jones and his wealth, says he has accumulated the bulk of his pile within four years, and by means of the round cotton ball combine. "The genesis of the American Round Bale Cotton company," Staley writes, "is better understood at Little Rock than among outsiders elsewhere. But even at the place of birth there are many important questions which cannot be satisfactorily answered. An inventor experimented with the old principle of rolling ginned cotton into the tightly compressed form of a round bale, until he had devised something that seemed practical. Jones and a few others who appreciated the field for advancement in cotton baling and compressing took up the inventor and formed a company on a modest scale. They began the manufacture of the round bale compresses. But they didn't sell them. They leased the machines on royalties. They also adopted the feature of giving a good premium on round bales above the market price for the old-style bale, until they had established their compresses and had run out competition wherever their machinery was set up.

"The monopoly called for more capital than Jones and his associates had to venture. In some manner Searles, the sugar magnate, was induced to enter the company as the heavy moneyed man. This occurred about the time when the tariff legislation at Washington was drawing the country's attention to the sugar refining truse. Jones was prominent in that legislation. On one occasion he made a speech about the sugar schedule. What he said concerning polariscope tests and other technical things pertaining to the sugar business amazed his Arkansas friends who had known 'Jim' Jones as a country lawyer of average capacity. There may have been no more than contemporary connection between sugar legislation and the appearance of Searles as the chief backer of the round bale.

"Since Searles became interested with Jones the American company has been pushing things until now it is on the eve of a policy of expansion which promises to dwarf past efforts to extend the use of the compress. The new idea is well understood by promoters. It continues the control of the patents and the machines, but it proposes to take into stock partnership those who are interested in cotton baling and compressing. In brief, the American company will, unless plans fail, greatly extend its operations during the next twelve months. It will do so by methods which will make James K. Jones a multi-millionaire and probably the richest man in Arkansas.

"For a time the person who perfected the patents and considered himself the father of the process did not think he was well treated by the company. Quite recently he has been restorted to favor. He has been put in the way of acquiring a share of the anticipated profits. Searles has bought in Tennessee a large farm, and has given the inventor the use of it for a home. The new plans for promoting the process also provide an opportunity for the inventor. They contemplate the organization of branch or local companies in the cotton sections of the south. The inventor is to help this work. His experience and his ability to present the advantages are his special qualifications. The branch companies are to be organized to meet several conditions. They will evade the anti-trust legislation. They will enlist the interest and support of local capital. At the same time they will extend greatly, it is expected, the monopoly and profits of the American company.

"Men of means in Little Rock have within a few weeks been approached by promoters representing the American company, and asked to participate in the placing of stock of branch companies. The inducement of large commissions has been held out. Meantime Jones, who next to Searles, is the central character in this movement, is busy at Chicago with the campaign for Bryan on a platform which declares:

"'We pledge the democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form.'"

Judge John J. Hunt, leader of the silver democrats of Georgia in 1896, has written a letter strongly opposing Bryan and his "paramount issue" of imperialism. "For my part," he says, "I do not intend to agree, in the face of all evidence to the contrary, that the American people, or even any respectable political party in America, is capable of making vassals and slaves of the Filipinos, or that the American people or any respectable political party in my country is an aider and abettor in any scheme of conquest." He adds: "Any democrat has a right to protest against this senseless issue being thrust on a great historic party as a paramount issue, merely because Mr. Bryan, at the expense of the greatest and most glaring personal inconsistency, wishes it done."

From two sources the democratic national committee is realizing financial aid which was not available in 1896. The first of these is a thorough and effective system of canvassing. Republicans have nothing that corresponds to it. A double stimulus is applied, and so far the results have been very gratifying to Chairman Jones. The old way of raising the political wind was to pass the hat or the subscription paper. This was done by men of influence in the party as a matter of political duty or ambition. The democrats have improved on this old way. They are gathering money through paid collectors. For more than a year the system has been developing. There are boss collectors and there are subcollectors. States are divided among the boss collectors. The system began with the allowance of a commission. At first collectors were permitted to retain as much as 12½ per cent of what they realized. This rakeoff was found to be too rich for the collectors and the percentage was cut down.

"Buck" Hinrichsen, Bryan's schoolmate at Illinois college, formerly a member of congress, secretary of state under Altgeld, was one of the democrats who early exploited the field for enterprise in collecting money for the democratic national committee. "Buck" secured several states and organized a force of fifty subcollectors. He made more money for a while than he ever did before. Iowa was a part of "Buck's" field. He went in there with his subcollectors and in a few weeks pulled $25,000 out of the pockets of the democrats. In each community democrats with aspirations for the postoffice and other federal positions were approached. They were given to understand that their contributions would be carefully listed at headquarters and that this information would be available after Bryan's election, when the grand distribution of patronage took place. The efficacy of this kind of "touching" was beyond all expectation. Of course, it could not be called selling options on offices several months in advance of election. But the method has worked to perfection. The only drawback has been the indignant protests from local organizers when they discovered that their sources of revenue were being cut off.

The other new source of revenue which the democrats did not have in 1896 is financial evidence of their sincerity which is being given by a small number of well-to-do anti-imperialists. These people have voluntarily sent checks, as they would give money to any cause in which they might be intensely interested.

BRYAN as a PROPHET

New York Tribune.

Eight years ago William Jennings Bryan, then just earning his proud sobriquet of "Boy Orator of the Platte," rose in the house of representatives and declared:

"Protection has been our cannibal tree, and as one after another of our farmers has been driven by the force of circumstances upon that tree, and has been crushed within its folds, his companions have stood around and shouted, 'Great is Protection!' But the dream has passed, the night has gone, and in the east we see more than the light of coming day. A marvelous change has taken place, and, rising from the political mourners' benches throughout the northwest, their faces radiant with a new-found joy, multitudes are ready to declare their allegiance to the cause of tariff reform."

In part the prophecy came true. Turning their backs on assured prosperity, the multitudes did face the mirage of the coming day, but the new found joy was short, the morning never dawned. Four years of depression, panic, business chaos and failure followed. Tariff tinkering, aided by the growing agitation for free silver, shut down the mills, cut off employment, lowered wages and deprived the farmer of his markets.

Did the orator and prophet stick to his guns? No. The Chicago convention declared that free silver was the "paramount" issue, and the leader of the new demopopracy obediently discovered that after all it was the wicked gold standard which was enslaving the human race. The tariff could wait. "Until this money question is fully and finally settled," he wrote in his letter of acceptance, "the people will not 'consent to the consideration of any other important question.'"

Then the line of prophecy changed also and is epitomized in the following from one of the candidate's numerous speeches:

"If you throw a stone in the air you know that it will come down. The law upon which we base our fight is as sure as the law of gravitation. If we have the gold standard prices are as certain to fall as the stone thrown in the air."

This prophecy was uttered after its falsity had been proved by sixty years of experience with the gold standard in the United States and the people went ahead and voted for the gold standard and congress subsequently reaffirmed the gold standard. Did prices fall? No. They went up. Farm produce went up. Manufactured products went up. Wages went up. Business revived. Employment increased. Activity succeeded depression and in the four years that have since passed the United States has enjoyed the most marvelous prosperity in its history.

And now, in 1900, the situation has changed again. Both the protection bogie and the gold bogie have outlived their usefulness and a new bogie must be found. The Kansas City convention said it was imperialism, and, naturally enough, the oracle is therefore prophesying the destruction of the republic because of the consistent application of a policy in the Philippines which he himself made effective by influencing the ratification of the Paris treaty.

It is just possible that a man who was so grossly mistaken on the tariff and on the money question may be mistaken on what it pleases him to call imperialism.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

"The first time I ever saw Collis P. Huntington," says Booker T. Washington, "he gave me $2 for our school at Tuskegee; the last time I saw him he gave me $50,000 toward the endowment of our school."

The New Hampshire Federation of Woman's Clubs has adopted the following apt motto: "In principles like our granite, in aspirations like our mountains, in sympathy swift and far-reaching like our rivers."

The inscription on a wreath of Ardennes heather on the coffin of King Humbert revealed the fact that he had a French foster brother, one Leon Gorinflot. This person is mayor of Maubert Fontaine in the Ardennes.

Joaquin Miller, the California poet, announced in a recent interview that in the complete edition of his works which he is preparing for publication only after his death his real name, Cincinnatus Heine Miller, will be used.

General Cronje, now in exile in St. Helena, has steadfastly refused the offer of one London publisher after another to publish his reminiscences of the war. Extraordinary efforts have been made to make him change this determination, but he has stood firm.

The recent famous "dollar dinners" in New York will be quite eclipsed by the feast which President Loubet of France is to give the mayors and other officials of that country in honor of the exposition. It is to cost $100,000 and entertain 15,000 guests.

Senator John C. Spooner denies he will make his home in the east at the expiration of his term of office. The senator says he has never entertained a thought of leaving Wisconsin. He has had many offers to go to New York during the last fifteen years, but he has refused all of them and he will continue to do so.

Joseph Dryfuss, a commercial drummer, who loaned a hard-up stranger $25 not long ago while he was selling goods in Dawson City and left the country without every expecting to see the money again, has just received in payment of the loan a check on a San Francisco bank for $25,000. When the stranger reached home he struck it rich and did not forget the man who had befriended him.

If Lord Coleridge, who celebrated his 49th birthday recently and who is a barrister at law, ever becomes a judge he will only be following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, both of whom rose to the bench, the first named as lord chief justice. Lord Coleridge was in the House of Commons when his father died and his disgust at having perforce to go to the House of Lords was great in the extreme.

SCOURGE OF CIVILIZATION.

Chicago Tribune: The story told by the Associated Press of the scenes enacted by some of the foreign troops on the road between Tien Tsin and Pekin is not only shocking in its details, but a disgrace to western civilization.

Baltimore American: Russia's humane and peaceable sentiments sound very pretty, but they are apt to be regarded with suspicion so long as the Russian Cossacks continue their crusade of carnage and rapine with the consent of their superior officers.

New York Tribune: It is said that looting at Pekin continues, the officers of all armies but ours ignoring the repressive order and ridiculing the Americans for not joining in the work of spoliation. That is a kind of ridicule Americans can stand a good deal of.

Chicago Times-Herald: Slaughtering women and children, impaling feeble old men on bayonets, murdering non-combatants of all ages in fun, the devastation of the country by robberies—what have these to do with the legitimate objects of the relief expedition or with the question of reparation by the Chinese either?

Washington Post: The civilized world has paid due tribute to the courage and fortitude displayed by the allied troops in China. To that must now be added the blush of shame and the flush of indignation. The more than brutal excesses that have attended the discharge of imperative duty must cause profound humiliation throughout the entire area of Christian civilization.

Philadelphia Times: The American troops are not engaged in this, of course. All accounts agree that within the limits of Chaffee's command life and property are secure. It is possible, too, that English prejudice has exaggerated the cruelty and rapacity of the Russians, though it is a familiar fact that the Cossacks' method of warfare is Asiatic rather than European. The Chinese are getting no worse than they gave. But what a disgraceful turmoil this is for American soldiers to be associated with.

Boston Globe: Looting seems to be the order of things in Pekin. The soldiery, in the belief that thousands of missionaries have been put to death, thus sate their revenge. The British general, after withdrawing his restrictions against looting, like the other generals, only insisted that the looting shall be orderly and that the proceeds be pooled for the common benefit. It was in this spirit that General Gaselee, on the suggestion of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, raided the carriage park and seized the state vehicles and chairs and also a quantity of silver that was buried there. It is no offense to commit any conceivable outrage upon Chinese men and women.

Philadelphia Ledger: Cumulative reports of barbarities practiced by the foreign troops in China, especially by the Russians, seem to establish the fact that the conduct of these men, presumably civilized, is no better than would be expected from the lowest form of savage life. As the Chinese look upon all foreigners as alike, they will gain a very poor opinion of civilization from this conduct, and will be only strengthened by it in their opposition to civilizing influences.

Brooklyn Eagle: And this is a war of civilization! This is a war carried on in the name of a merciful God! This is a rebuke for the protest of a faction against white men's interference! It is to this end that white missionaries have been preparing the yellow people for the coming of the forces of law, morality and enlightenment! Is there one man with a human heart in his breast who would not be a Boxer, if he were a Chinese, and fight to the last gasp against the entrance of this devil's horde into his empire? If there is, let him hide himself in knowledge of the shame in which his fellow men would hold him.

SMILING LINES.

Chicago Post: "Why does he advocate a 50-cent dollar so strenuously?"
"Because of the 100-cent dollar he makes by doing so."

Philadelphia Press: Mr. Goodley—Alas! Our friend Spouter has gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns.
Mr. Hardart—Yes, thank goodness. He can't come back and lecture about it.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "I bow to the inevitable," remarked the philosophical victim of circumstances.
"Ah," replied his friend; "a nodding acquaintance, merely."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Maud—Some impudent fellow kissed me by mistake.
Mabel—When?
Maud—After dark last night.
Mabel—I thought so.

Detroit Journal: It is a question in the mind of the more thoughtful among us whether an eight-year term for the president would eliminate the straw vote fiend or merely make him twice as virulent.

Philadelphia Press: "Ah! Rev. Mr. Fourthley," exclaimed the good old soul, "he is a truly godly man."
"Well, certainly," replied the unregenerate man who had heard him preach, "he giveth his beloved sleep."

Indianapolis Journal: Brown—Seems to me you are mighty chummy with that democrat.
Jones—Well, what of it? He's an old-time democrat and an old-time democrat nowadays is pretty near sensible enough to pass for a republican.

New York Weekly: Mrs. De Plaine—I'm so delighted with my photograph that I have brought you a little present.
Photographer (modestly)—I really don't deserve such a testimonial. Give it to that gentleman over there.
"Does he assist you?"
"Yes. He does the retouching."

COST OF A SONG.

New England Magazine.

Over and over and over, the songs of our life are sung,
The same today as in ages gray when first the lute was strung.
The same today as in ages gray, the singer's highest art
Is to sing of a man and the soul of a man from the depths of the human heart.

To sing the song that lingers in his heart from that far day,
When men were brave and women fair and life was in its May.
Is the singer's part of gladness when he gives his soul to man,
In a song that lives because sweet pain has changed his earlier plan.

The hush, the harvest and the bin and all Life's spreading plain
To the singer must be singing if he man's soul would gain.
Man in his soul unsatisfied strives for what cannot be;
He grasps at a star, and holds in his hand a drop from the sounding sea.

Over and over and over, since the towers of Time were old,
Over and over and over, since the cloud gave the sun its gold,
Over and over and over, since the lines of our lives began,
Has man gone out from the marching host to sing of the soul of man.

The singer who sang of the pyramids' prime has gone the ways of men;
But the sun and moon and human heart are just the same as then.
The heart of a man is a restless sea of varied star and clime,
And only when its depths are stirred comes Song on the shores of Time.

Over and over and over, since Wrong had realm and state,
Over and over and over, since the Shades on the Living wait,
Over and over and over, singing of sun in the rain,
The chosen of God are bringing the voice of song from pain.