

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1900. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

King Ak-Sar-Bon VI. has had his day.

The weather got in harmony with the crowd on Traveling Men's day.

Mark Twain is about to sail from Europe for home. The sessions of the Austrian Reichstag must have become mighty tame.

Yale university has just entered upon its 200th year. Just until the university of Nebraska has a history behind it half that long.

Not only has the Chinese front door been forced open, but the powers seem to have blocked the threshold so that the door cannot be shut.

The straw vote man is again abroad in the land, but fortunately his period of usefulness cannot extend over more than another five weeks.

"Save the republic" is the motto on the banner hoisted by the Bryanites at Bryan's home. It should read: "Save the republic from Bryanism."

The "Situations Wanted" classification in the advertising columns has been nearly eliminated by McKinley prosperity. Look and see for yourself.

The United States received the highest number of awards at the Paris exposition of any other country, with the single exception of France itself. This is an old world tribute to new world genius and skill.

Twenty-six farmers out of one precinct were able to make a trip to Europe during the past season, which seems to indicate that farming under existing conditions pays in Nebraska. This record was made in Cumming county.

Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee is trying to make excuses for the onslaught of hoodlums upon Governor Roosevelt at Victor. The less the democrats say about this outbreak the better it will be for them.

Nebraska has had more county fairs this year of prosperity 1900 than for a decade. There is no incentive to hold county fairs when depression and business stagnation overshadow the farmer, as they did before McKinley's election in 1896.

And now the sultan's special envoy to Spain is reported to have quit work because his salary was not paid. The sultan is rapidly accumulating an assortment of creditors that would do credit to the most accomplished royal debt-bait.

Democratic politicians admit they are going to tap the national committee for \$25,000 to help out the campaign in Nebraska. If the leaders admit that much, some idea can be formed of the actual amount which they will demand. These moves are also convincing that the party managers are becoming alarmed over the situation in this state.

Apologists for Governor Poynter say that he has had to contend with trying circumstances and it is no wonder he has made some mistakes. The trouble with Poynter is that the trying circumstances are the creatures of his own blundering and lack of judgment. No one but himself is responsible for the trouble he has had at the various state institutions.

Mr. Bryan and his organs keep on intimating that the United States has not a good title to the Philippines, although acquired by treaty purchase ratified only with Mr. Bryan's influence upon popocratic senators. If any other nation had as good a title, how long would it be before it perfected it by occupation and possession? If the United States has not a good title, within whom does the title rest?

UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE STARCH WORKS

When Candidate Bryan heard of the action of Attorney General Smyth to compel the Argo Starch works at Nebraska City to go out of business because its owners had entered into a compact with the National Starch trust, he decided to shorten his days of rest long enough to discuss the trusts "under the shadow of the starch works."

In his attempt to justify Smyth in his exhibition of petty spite against J. Sterling Morton, Candidate Bryan stigmatized the business men of Nebraska City, who had joined together in their remonstrances regardless of party, as outlaws who were doing the bidding of republican politicians trained in the school that teaches men to shield a big thief and prosecute a small one. Such frivolous excuses may be pleasing to Mr. Smyth, but they will not satisfy the people who live "under the shadow of the starch works."

First and foremost, Mr. Bryan knows enough to know that Attorney General Smyth is a monumental fraud when he poses as a trust smasher. He knows that the anti-trust law under which Smyth sought to break up the starch factory at Nebraska City was in the statute books and in full force when he came into office as attorney general. Why did Smyth wait three years and a half before beginning war on the trusts? Why did he not pick out the trusts and combine that he knew were in operation under the shadow of his own law office in the city of Omaha?

In his Nebraska City speech Mr. Bryan asserted that it was done to save the starch factory for the people of Nebraska City and to prevent it being closed at the behest of the trust magnates of New York. That will do to tell the horse nabbers up in South Dakota, but it will not do "under the shadow of the starch works." When Mr. Bryan declared that the upheaval at Nebraska City was purely political and caused by republican outlaws he simply adds insult to injury.

The men who participated in the mass meeting that denounced Smyth were representatives of all parties and factions. There were as many democrats as republicans. If we are correctly informed, and their resentment was not because they favored lawlessness or are opposed to an honest, rational enforcement of the anti-trust law, but because they believed that the action taken by Smyth was a premeditated attempt to punish J. Sterling Morton through his sons for handling Mr. Bryan's political fallacies without gloves "under the shadow of the starch works."

As far as the final outcome is concerned Mr. Smyth does not care a rap. He wanted to strike a telling blow at "democratic rogues," as Mr. Bryan fondly terms the gold democrats with a McKinley leaning. It was hardly necessary for Mr. Bryan to deliver his philippic "under the shadow of the starch works," for he could have done that as well under the shadow of his farm house in the vicinity of Lincoln.

PLEA FOR CUBAN ANNEXTION.

A writer in the October Forum who signs his article "A Cuban" makes a very strong plea in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. Evidently he belongs in the professional class of Cubans, who are generally annexationists. This writer believes that independence in the social order threatens chaos, in the political order anarchy or dictatorship, and in the economic order it would bring for Cuba "the sterility of an African desert." Anticipating what American energy will accomplish in Porto Rico and the Philippines in stimulating production, he says: "This production, even before its development, will require from its government a protective duty, which has never been refused to the industries of the country. What shall we do, then, with our sugar and a large part of our tobacco? Will it be possible to adjust treaties which will leave a margin wide enough for competition? Will the practical legislators at Washington be so foolish as to prejudice the industries of their new possessions for the benefit of a foreign country?" He argues that they will not and therefore Cuba as an independent state will be at a ruinous disadvantage in competition with our new possessions.

In regard to the proposal that the United States assume a protectorate over the island, "A Cuban" argues that the perils of an independent Cuba are not those from without, but internal dangers—those daily revolts and those monthly pronouncements that have characterized the early history of all the Latin-American republics—which a protectorate would not remedy. "The only help," he declares, "lies in annexation to the United States—a solution which, if accepted by a majority of the Cubans, will be more dignified than a feigning and nominal independence. If independence is to be, let it be in the only form rationally possible. Let us ask a place in the American home." This reflects the view of the better class of Cubans, but it has been shown that a majority of the people of the island are not in favor of annexation and do not desire even a United States protectorate, except so far as that is provided under the Monroe doctrine. It is safe to predict that when the Cuban constitutional convention assembles a month hence it will be disclosed that the delegates are practically unanimous for a government absolutely free from external influence. Some have so declared themselves and the few delegates who are not of this mind will exert no influence upon the convention.

Were a majority of the people of Cuba, however, in favor of annexation, it is by no means certain that a majority of the American people would approve of annexing the island. We do not doubt that if now a request for annexation from the Cubans were submitted to our people it would be overwhelmingly refused. It would receive the support of one or two interests, but the masses of

the people would oppose it, on the ground that annexation would bring the United States no advantages not to be secured without it, while it might cause this country a great deal of trouble. It is not to be doubted that as American territory Cuba would develop more rapidly industrially and commercially than she will as an independent state, but there are American interests to be considered and these will demand that they be not sacrificed for the benefit of Cuba. Having freed the island from Spanish domination, its people must be given the fullest opportunity to show whether or not they are capable of self-government. No plea for annexation, however plausible, should at this time have any weight with the American people.

UP AND DOWN TOGETHER.

One idea projected by Governor Roosevelt in one of his Kansas speeches deserves more emphasis than is usually accorded. He said:

Our safety in this country lies in keeping ever before us the fundamental unity and fundamental brotherhood of the American people. For we are of one knit together and we must go up or down together.

Too often people allow themselves to be persuaded that the welfare of certain classes can be assailed without reacting to the detriment of the whole social structure. All history teaches, however, that the advancement of civilization is marked at every stage by greater solidarity of interest among all elements that go to make up the state or nation. In barbaric times one tribe might possibly have built itself up on the ruins of another, but in this Twentieth century era no one section of the country has anything to gain by holding back its neighbors.

When financial depression and industrial distress were upon us, no element escaped sharing the general calamity. Capital and labor, the artist, the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional man and the wage worker, city and country, all were brought under the pall of hard times. So with the restoration of prosperity by the re-establishment of business confidence, the reopening of the mills and factories, the revival of commerce, the renewed demand for the products of the field and farm, the benefits are distributed to every nook and corner of the land and enjoyed almost equally by every class and community.

When the country encounters disaster and calamity we go down together when the balance turns with the rising tide, we go up together. Conditions that make for progress and prosperity mean progress and prosperity for one and all and what strikes at the welfare of any considerable section or class strikes at the welfare of the whole.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE OMINOUS. The attitude of Germany towards China is said to be regarded at Washington as ominous. It is looked upon in administration circles as indicating that Germany would not accept a money indemnity, but using the murder of her minister as a pretext will seek to so shape events as to bring about a war with China, as a result of which a slice of territory would be her only adequate compensation. Emperor William feels that his grievance against China is much more strenuous than that of any of the other powers and apparently does not care to settle it by diplomacy. It is thought that Germany will have only two supporters of this policy among the powers, the others preferring a more pacific program.

The latest advices from Washington state that Great Britain, Russia and France stand with the United States in regarding the German proposal as inexpedient, while Austria and Italy are with Germany and Japan occupies a middle attitude. The latter will undoubtedly range herself with the majority of the powers. A foreign dispatch states that an agreement on the Chinese program has been arranged between France, Germany and Russia and that it modifies the German proposal for the surrender of those responsible for the outrages at Peking. As our government has heard nothing of such an agreement the report must be regarded as improbable. Indeed, it is most unlikely that those governments would enter into an agreement without having first communicated with the other powers.

There is no doubt that Emperor William would like to do some fighting in China and it must be admitted that the German grievance is of the gravest character, but it is hardly possible that Germany will undertake a war which the other great powers are opposed to and are manifestly anxious to avert. It would be very serious business for Germany under the circumstances and it is questionable whether the people of that country would approve of it.

Governor Poynter should go to night school and brush up on his mathematics. In an interview on the political situation he says that for every vote the fusion forces have lost in this campaign they have gained six recruits. He winds up by announcing that the fusion forces will carry Nebraska by 15,000. As the fusion plurality last year was slightly in excess of 15,000, the governor must have been in a trance when he made his calculation. The truth of the matter is the fusionists do not know just "where they are at" this year.

When populists begin to accuse each other of an intention of trading off emption of the ticket for another it is evidence that they realize that part or all of it is going to be defeated and each element is attempting to save itself. The candidates for the senate are being scored for sacrificing the state ticket and vice versa. The brigade which has sacrificed principle and everything else for office for itself has brought the popocratic parties to the verge of dissolution.

Advices from European capitals indicate that Germany has or is about to retire from the position it assumed regarding the Chinese and that it is generally conceded now that its original

position was untenable. The United States was the first to take such a position and the result has again demonstrated that the United States State department is the only one which appears to have a thorough grasp of the situation in the Orient. The last few years have not only served to demonstrate to the world that this country is one of the world's forces to be reckoned with, but that its diplomatic affairs are handled with a skill which foreigners had not given us credit for heretofore.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Washington Post: The gentlemen who are engaged in trying to introduce that new brand of religion in Ohio are kept busy scraping the tar from their persons. Chicago Post: The Methodists of central Illinois who desire to eliminate fireworks from the celebration of the Fourth of July would better keep well out of the way of the small boy when that day comes. Boston Transcript: It must strike a great many persons as rather odd when a Baptist clergyman advances the theory that wealth has too much influence in the church. But possibly this minister meant to convey the idea that while the church is willing to receive the contributions of the wealthy it must draw the line at influence. But can it, so long as it depends upon the rich man's money? And if it did not take the money, what would become of the church?

Brooklyn Eagle: This is going to be a bad fall and winter for sensational preachers. Those who are intent on doing up Paul and surpassing Peter are being rebored or disgust men. Flippanting to show off is going to be stamped with failure. Folk have become so tired of demagogues that they are desirous of plain truth that has a relation to life. The beginning of the end of reticulated nonsense and of overwrought embroidery in sermonic form is at hand. Ministers who have got religion are going to be at a premium.

An Apology Called For.

Philadelphia Ledger: If the Emperor Nero could read the reports from China he would demand an apology from M. Sienkiewicz.

Changes in Popular Favor.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The musician who planted the flag on the wall of Peking will now give way in the affections of the hero worshippers to the shaggy-haired youth who makes a touchdown.

Giving the Britishers a Jolt.

Philadelphia Press: The announcement that Charles T. Yerkes is to build the new underground railway line in London, which is to cost \$25,000,000, with American capital exclusively, has given the British capitalists quite a jolt. It is a kind of expansion heretofore undreamed of to them and a giving our English citizens a view of the financial possibilities of this country that is a revelation.

Comparing Two Bargains.

Chicago Tribune: Bryan talks of the purchase by the United States of ten millions of people at \$2 per head. But if Uncle Sam bought them it at least had the dignity of a wholesale transaction, with the lifting of gifts and bestowals to a higher plane as its object. How does this compare with Bryan's bargain with Croker, whereby, in consideration of being given unlimited opportunities for plunder through control of all federal offices in New York state, and likewise of the Navy department, Croker agrees to deliver the electoral vote of New York to Bryan?

More Than Twenty Millions.

Chicago Tribune: The universities of the country, both little and big, have had a favorable year thus far from the donation standpoint. They have received up to date by gifts and bequests the large sum of \$2,478,790, as compared with \$2,518,543 at the same date of 1899. That there has not been an increase over the same period of last year is not remarkable, for 1899 was a record-breaking year in the way of gifts and bequests to the large number of educational institutions, the total for the year reaching the immense sum of \$5,851,817. After such an outpour of beneficence as that it is remarkable that the record of 1900 for the first eight and a half months should show so large a total. It is hardly likely that of 1899, but there yet remain three and a half months.

WOMEN AND DRINKING.

Indianapolis News: Father Shanley of Hartford, presiding over the convention of the Connecticut Catholic Total Abstinence union at New Haven on Tuesday, reiterated the charge that intemperance is growing among fashionable women—a charge that has lately caused strong feeling and brought out vehement denials.

"According to competent authority," said Father Shanley, "drinking is decreasing among men, but increasing among women and among women of the wealthier classes. It is to be regretted that women who are leaders in society initiate the drinking customs of English society and that the old American ideas of respectability in this matter are fast disappearing."

Is this true? Bold assertion one way or the other does not go for much. It is a matter of fact, to be established or disproved by the presentation of evidence. There is, of course, nothing inherently improbable in the statement that fashionable women—meaning by that phrase the idle rich, who live for pleasure and display—in their contempt for bourgeois virtues are prone to add the exhilaration of wine to their other excitements. But it is highly improbable that the well-bred women of the wealthier classes should yield to a habit of which every refined woman has a horror. Women of this kind will not tolerate socially a man who drinks to excess. That fact goes far to account for the diminution of drunkenness among men which Father Shanley notes. It is not a contradiction to be suspected when it is asserted that the same women who place drinking men under the ban are themselves acquiring the vice?

There is still plenty of hard drinking done by men. The number of saloons and the statistics of liquor consumption testify to that. But gentlemen no longer drink, or if they do they are ashamed of it and seek to hide their indulgence. Is it probable that along with this change in manners among men of society there has been a reverse change among women of society—good society, that is, not the "flash society" of the fast and corrupting plutocracy? We shall not believe that the bottle has left the male hand only to be picked up by the female hand until more proof has been supplied than Father Shanley and other accusers have deigned to furnish.

BLASTS FROM HAN'S HORN.

Men are not saved by sentiment. Business sometimes passes for depth. A vice is always more dangerous than a crime.

It is not the flowerpot that makes the blossoms. Ground that is barren to feed is often rich in gold. To substitute the good is the best way to eradicate the bad.

It is vain boasting of your sap unless you produce the fruit. Wings of prayer can carry you where serpents of sin cannot crawl. Public wrongs will not be righted till men are saved from personal sin.

Noah, who could face the world, was overthrown alone in his own vineyard. A man's life never rises above its perpetual vices, hence the need of being born from above.

It is better to have a dog come in and stir up an excitement amongst the peas than to have no interest in the meeting at all.

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DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Detroit Journal: "Why," asked the young wife happily, "do you always whistle when you get my milinery bills?" "To rattle the wind," replied the man.

Chicago Post: "Poor papa!" she sighed. "What's the matter with your father?" he asked anxiously. "Oh, he feels so poor and the gas bills are so high," she answered.

San Francisco Journal: Ethel—I was so frightened that my heart came right up into my mouth. Maude—I always knew you had a large mouth.

Detroit Free Press: "Edith, haven't you known that young man long enough to find out what his intentions are?" "No, mamma. But long enough to find out that he hasn't any."

Indianapolis Journal: "Dabney, Dree can't make any headway with his courtship." "Why not?" "His rival is a railway man who is always giving the girl a pass to go somewhere."

Washington Star: "No, sir," said Mr. Meekton warmly, "no man would dare say 'I love her' to me more than she gives me credit for." "Mistaken. She gives you full credit for the amount of your love for her love."

Philadelphia Record: "Paw, what is stage fright?" asked the boy, opening his bag of popcorn. "Stage fright," repeated his father, pointing to a veteran of the chorus, "why, there is one."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It is a dark night. It is also a dark kitchen. The kind-hearted man in his stocking foot is after a cat. He has been looking for it in the dark. He thinks he can find his way in the inky darkness. He is mistaken. He turns to the left instead of to the right and falls down cellar.

Another good man gone wrong!

Chicago Tribune: "And this is the man," exclaimed Mrs. Hambo, "whom, fourteen years ago, I promised to love and cherish." "No, m'dear," interrupted Mr. Hambo, "this is the man who has been married, grand old one of the chairs as it swam around him and dropping into it. 'Mama' it made over every seven years. I'm not removed from the man you married, m'dear."

IN LATE SEPTEMBER.

Benjamin Copeland in Zion's Herald: Crimson and gold, September's boughs proclaim the approaching Passion of the waning year.

By sacramental signs, for aye the same, Pathetic portents show the end is near. The landscape lessens in the shimmering haze: The songless silence chants the season's grief. Too soon shall follow with the darkening days, The falling field flower and the falling leaf.

No more allures the lovely glade or glen; A nameless sorrow haunts the lonely shore. The frosts have fallen on the hearts of men, The little children seek the woods no more.

For Nature holds us surely as her own; In sleep and snow, or under skies of blue; From birth to death we share her mirth or moan— Forever to our faithful mother true.

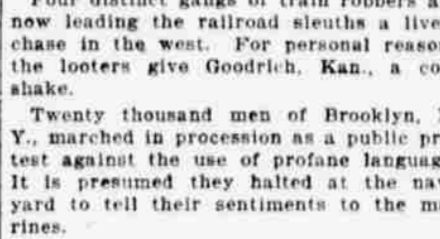
A kindred impulse stirs our common dust; To look beyond the Whittier death and dole. And find in God, our Life, our Strength, our Trust, The everlasting Summer of the soul.

School Headaches

Come from strained eyes. Don't ignore the child's complaint. Glasses cure. But the lenses must be made just right to suit the individual case.

Our glasses are all made in our own factory; the only way to get perfect ones. And we make a specialty of fitting school children with mild corrective glasses, that give ease, comfort and satisfaction at a snug saving in price.

J. CHUTEFSON & CO. 1520 DRUGS ST. OMAHA, NEB. CONSULTING AND MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS



A Trifle Chilly



These mornings and evenings. Better prepare yourself at once, when the choosing is made easy, with a light or medium weight top coat. We have them for \$10, or any price you want to pay, up to \$35.

And No Top Coats Fit Like Ours.

And the new fall and winter suits are ready. "Military cut"—practically speaking, custom made—for we warrant the fit, and like our top coats—no suits fit like ours. The same fit for \$10 as for \$25, and plenty of intermediate fits at \$12.50, \$15, \$18, and \$20.

Browning, King & Co., R. S. Wilcox, Manager. Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.