

# DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES!



A survey of the results of the recent elections gives reason for great encouragement upon the whole, to the Democrats. It may be considered a splendid triumph for Democracy, a magnificent refutation of the Republican slander that the "silver sentiment is dying out." In New York State and city there has been a tremendous reaction from the vote of last year. New York City has elected the Democratic candidate (Van Wyck) by a plurality of over 80,000; the State of New York has changed a plurality for McKinley of 268,439 to a majority of 84,000 for A. B. Parker as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Fully as interesting and significant as the returns from New York are those from Ohio. Even though Bushnell has won by a small plurality and the Republicans have gained the Legislature by a small majority, the Democratic tendency is unmistakable. Last year the Republicans had 118 on joint ballot in the Legislature, against 31 for the Democrats. McKinley's plurality was 48,494, not very large, all things considered, but enough larger than Bushnell's this year to make Tuesday's voting unpleasant to contemplate from the Republican standpoint. Even though not actually defeated in his Senatorial aspirations, the very narrow escape of Mark Hanna, the chief magistrate's personal representative and the greatest of the Republican bosses, is all but a complete victory to the reunited Democracy. This near approach to a triumph over the hoodle and bludgeons of the most impudent political bully of the age will be received with genuine rejoicings by Democrats in every State in the Union. It is an emphatic, though a tardy, rebuke to methods and pretensions that the great mass of the people abhor, and it carries with it an impressive warning that should not be lost upon Republicans who have been quick to imitate the practices of the man who came so near suffering a well-merited defeat.

Kentucky has swung once more into the Democratic column, and as the fight in the Blue Grass State was made on the silver issue the victory is especially significant. Nebraska has set the seal of approval on Democratic doctrine, and the forces of bimetalism are firmly in control. Colorado, although the vote was badly split up by local issues, scored a victory for the silver cause. Virginia, faithful to the traditions of that great State, has rolled up a majority of 50,000 for J. Hoge Tyler, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Iowa shows great Democratic gains, and, although the Republican candidate for Governor has been elected, by a greatly reduced majority, the real victory rests with the advocates of bimetalism. Mr. Shaw's victory at the same time reflects great credit upon the Democracy by reason of its splendid fight. Mr. Shaw employed in his campaign the methods pursued in his private business, and is bound hand and foot to the interests of the great railway corporations. He, too, has stirred up internecine strife in his own party, and may count upon the hostility of the Gear faction from this time forward. Both parties have claimed Maryland, but there is now no doubt that the Legislature will be Democratic and Gorman's success assured. New Jersey has recanted her belief in Republican theories and marches once more in Democratic ranks.

In spite of Mark Hanna's money and all the assurances of prosperity which the national administration has so industriously circulated, the victory is to the Democrats. The party of the people has great reason to rejoice.

**What the Victory Means.**  
When Seth Low, defeated candidate for Mayor of New York, in commenting on the result of the elections, said: "The year has been a heavy Democrat-

ic year everywhere," he spoke a truth and implied a prophecy. Following the election of a Republican President, the passage of a Republican tariff bill, the tremendous efforts of the subsidized press to impress the people that prosperity had dawned, have come a series of Democratic successes culminating in the present tidal wave. The fact is in evidence that "this has been a heavy Democratic year everywhere." The prophecy is that Democracy will continue its triumphant march and in 1900 a Democratic President will take the reins of government at Washington.

The people have spoken. They have expressed their faith in the Chicago platform, their belief in bimetalism, their disgust and disapproval as to Republican doctrines and their hatred of the tyrannous gold standard. They will submit no longer to the robbery of trusts, the domination of bosses and the oppression of the money power. The condemnation of the hypocrisy and falsehood of the Republican party is crushing. The men who deluded the people with false promises have been sharply rebuked. William J. Bryan has been vindicated as the advocate of the people's rights and the true prophet



of prosperity. Plutocracy has massed all its forces against the plain people and has lost. Victory for the cause of right and the advocates of silver is assured in 1900.

**That "Silver Craze."**  
The decision of the English Cabinet not to join in an international monetary council has been greeted by the Republican press as "a crushing blow to the silver craze" in the United States.

Were the "silver craze" based on the theories held by the speculators and money changers of Lombard street, instead of upon the sad and evil experiences of twenty-four years of demonetization, there might be some ground for the expression of an opinion that the cause of bimetalism had received a "crushing blow." But the people of this country have been plunged too deeply in disaster and have lost too much in the value of their property and are suffering too greatly from depressed business to forget that the cause of all this distress and loss and suffering is the gold standard, which England wishes to be maintained.

This stupid talk on the part of Republican editors is discounted almost daily by their own news columns, and yet they persist in babbling about the "dying out of the silver craze." The Manufacturer of Philadelphia admits that the "revival of industries is hampered by the small amount of money available," and says that this fact

"gives the free silver demagogue a powerful text on the inadequate supply of money and puts his readers or his hearers into a receptive mood for false doctrines."

Thus this gold advocate admits a fact and denies the inevitable conclusion in the same paragraph. The Democrats maintain that there can never be a sufficient supply of money with which to do the business of the country on a gold basis, and the facts confirm this contention. Taking simply this one phase of the question, is it not clear that, no matter what England may say or do, the "silver craze" cannot die out in the United States?

**Mexico for Silver.**  
Mexico's great journal, the Two Republics, gives the following reasons why that country will not accommodate the money power by adopting the single gold standard:

"We consider the silver standard a blessing for this country, and do not prefer the gold standard for Mexico. We do, however, prefer it for the United States, for the reason that our interests and our welfare are now bound up in this republic, and it is to the interest of Mexico that the United States continue on its present basis. The advantage which otherwise might accrue to that country now is commencing to come to this. While the one is standing still, or retrogressing, the other is forging ahead at a tremendous pace; and that progress, though it might not be altogether stopped, would receive a serious check were the United States to make a change in the monetary system.

"We found our faith upon what appear to us to be substantial reasons. We consider the silver standard a blessing for Mexico, because:

"It is furnishing a currency which is not constantly appreciating in value, to the detriment of all other forms of wealth.

"It is furnishing a currency which cannot be cornered, manipulated and controlled by the few to the injury of the many.

"It is enabling the producing classes of the republic to realize from their products more than the cost of production.

"It is setting in motion the wheels of progress and attracting to this country, by reason of the immense advantage afforded by the difference in exchange, the idle capital of the gold standard countries.

"It is the main and paramount cause in the awakening of the nation; in enabling her to take on new life and activity; in overcoming the effects of ages of oppression, strife and turmoil; in taking her stand on an equality with the nations of the modern world; in short, it is the main spring which is setting in motion the other workings. And there are other reasons."

**Big Promise, Small Performance.**  
President McKinley may consider the results of the election in New York and Ohio a rebuke to his administration and reflect upon the fatal contrast between

## NOTES ON EDUCATION.

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PUPIL AND TEACHER.

#### One Educator Advises the Use of Newspapers as Text-Books—Teachers' Salaries and Their Expenses—Total School Enrollment of United States

##### A Wise Schoolmaster.

J. M. Greenwood, at the Kansas City meeting of teachers in the public schools, proposed that newspapers be used in the public schools, and gave some excellent reasons for their use.

"The alert mind craves the freshest and most reliable information in every field of activity," said Mr. Greenwood. "To keep in touch with all lines of thought and action, the gathering, transforming and publishing of news as soon as the events happen is the function of the daily newspaper, the great reflector of public opinion, giving odor and tone to the daily history of all nations.

"I submit the following suggestions of the utility of newspapers in the school: In the upper grades two pupils may be chosen for one or two weeks as editors. They can clip from the papers such items as are suitable for the school to hear read. Let a few minutes be set aside daily for the reading of the selections. The feasibility of such a scheme requires no experimental stage.

"Such reading would give pupils a better view of foreign and domestic affairs in general than could be obtained in any other way. All selections should be carefully made. The art of making suitable selections is no mean acquisition. Properly directed it will cultivate taste in various directions.

"The responsibility involved is a better preparation for actual appreciation of the best in literature than reading in a perfunctory manner classical extracts, however well chosen.

"Cities have always been centers of public opinion, radiant spots, so to speak. The newspaper invests the great cities and their commercial relations with a human interest.

"There is all the difference imaginable between a dot and a place where people live and think and work. In this way the newspapers enhance the study of geography and history."

##### Teachers' Expenses.

At no time in the past ten years has there been so general a reduction in teachers' salaries in the country as during the present year. In some cases, doubtless this action was justifiable. In a great number, however, salaries already low have been reduced to an extent that cannot result in good to the community. Before making any sweeping cut in the salaries, it might be well for many boards to do what one board in Iowa did—attempt to examine into teachers' necessary expenses, and see to what extent reduction in salaries is desirable or practicable. This board collected data from the teachers as to their expenditures for attending institutes, associations, and various meetings bearing upon the teachers' work; also the amount paid for magazines, school appliances, and necessary apparatus. They found that the best paid teachers were spending far more towards self-improvement than the poorly paid ones; and it did not require any great skill in figures to determine that the teacher getting forty or fifty dollars per month for nine months, and keeping anywhere near abreast of the times by attending meetings and buying necessary books and papers, had to figure closely to come out even at the end of the year.

There are some lines in which the teacher cannot afford to "economize." In the first place, teachers cannot go to cheap lodging houses, but must pay the current price for good board, which, by the way, has not fallen in price as a result of hard times. Then the teacher must dress reasonably well. She can not wear her clothes as long as other working women, and ought not. It is a duty she owes the school and the public to dress neatly and tastily. There may be those who will contend that it is not a board's business to inquire into the expenditures of a teacher. It seems to me that the spirit of a teacher is very often reflected in the character of her expenditures. The teacher who is slouchy, or stingy, or both, no difference how good her methods, can not progress very far. It is money well spent that goes out in the form of salary and comes back in a better presence, a fuller mind, and a broader spirit.

In the schools referred to above, expenditures for attending associations, institutes, etc., ranged all the way from nothing to sixty dollars; and for magazines, school aids, etc., from three dollars to twenty dollars. A general cut of wages would have fallen the hardest on those least liable to stand it—on the most progressive members of the corps. The teacher who gets fifty dollars per month for nine months, can not save as much as the kitchen girl who gets twelve dollars a month. Indeed, most grade teachers would rather have twelve dollars a month, with board and washing, and the district pay for all necessary school aids, than the average salary paid to intermediate grade teachers. There are not many schools that can afford to cut the present salaries.—Western Teacher.

##### Women on the Committee.

The School Committee of Boston, Mass., consists of twenty-four members, three of whom are women, Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, Dr. Elizabeth C. Keller, and Mrs. Emily A. Fifield. Of the six supervisors but one is a woman, Miss Sarah L. Arnold, whose salary, \$3,850, is one of the largest paid to any woman in any occupation in the country.

## HIS EMPTY SLEEVE.

### How Col. Bradford Lost His Arm—An Unusual Occurrence.

If Sir Edward Bradford had given no other service to his country than those which during the past few years he has so brilliantly performed as head of the metropolitan police force, he would have well earned the honor that his sovereign has just bestowed upon him, and which may be regarded as her personal testimony to the extraordinary sagacity with which the arrangements for the safety of the public during the Queen's day were conceived, and the literally perfect manner in which they were carried out.

Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford is 61 years of age, and had a very distinguished career in the army before he was appointed to the office he now fills so worthily. So far back as 1853, when "John Company" still swayed the destinies of the Indian peninsula, he joined the Madras army. He became lieutenant two years later. In 1857 he served with the Fourteenth Light Dragoons during the Persian campaigns, receiving the medal. Later on, in 1858 and 1859, he took part, as an officer of Mayne's Horse, in the operations conducted by General Michel against the celebrated Chief Tantia Poope, and shared the perils and glories of many a hard-fought battle. He became a major in 1873, lieutenant colonel in 1879 and colonel in 1888. At the time of the last jubilee he was secretary in the political and secret department of the Indian office.

When, in 1890, the post of commissioner of metropolitan police fell vacant, and was offered to Sir Edward Bradford, who in 1885 had been promoted from C. S. I. to K. C. S. I., there were many who expressed dissent from the policy of again placing the civil guardians of law and order under a military man. But that no better choice could have been made is evidenced by Sir Edward's career in his present post.

Many of those who saw him on Queen's day doubtless wondered how his left sleeve came to be empty. Years ago, while still an officer in India, Sir Edward Bradford was a very keen sportsman, with a strong liking for that most dangerous of all pastimes—tiger shooting. One day, while engaged in this hazardous diversion, he fired at a tiger, which, only wounded, charged upon him, and bore him to the ground.

Never losing his presence of mind for a moment, the intrepid hunter, with a view to preventing the infuriated animal from attacking his head, thrust within his jaws his left arm. The tiger simply gnawed it off, but the life of the cool nimrod was saved by his comrades, who arrived in time to shoot the creature before it had time to inflict any more serious injury upon Sir Edward. When the late Duke of Clarence visited India Sir Edward Bradford was among those specially selected to accompany him. From 1889 to 1893 he was an aide-de-camp to the Queen.—London Telegraph.

##### A Diffident Prince.

In the October Century there is an article on "Marie-Antoinette as Dauphine," by Miss Anna L. Bicknell. In describing the relations between Marie-Antoinette and her husband, Miss Bicknell says:

On one of these occasions she ran to her husband and embraced him, saying earnestly: "I feel that I love you every day more and more. Your honesty and frankness charm me, and the more I compare you with others, the more I know how much greater your worth is than theirs."

This effusive speech, although so evidently sincere, did not suffice to give confidence to the too diffident prince. Some time after this incident he suddenly asked his wife, "Do you really love me?" She earnestly replied, "Indeed, I do; and every day I esteem you more highly."

He seemed happy on receiving this assurance; but his uncouth manners and awkward ways often irritated the Dauphine, who lost patience and reproved him sharply. He showed no anger at these remonstrances, but his eyes would fill with tears. When she saw this she would embrace him and her own tears would flow; but notwithstanding her efforts and his good intentions, the attempt to civilize the Dauphin seemed hopeless.

As a boy he had been neglected, and, with his very sensitive heart, the absence of all tenderness and affection about him had made him shrink within himself and become incapable of expressing what he well knew how to feel. After the death of his mother, he said mournfully: "Whom can I love now? No one loves me here!" He now loved his wife, but could hardly believe that she returned his affection.

##### A Won't-Slip Tire.

A tire has been placed upon the market for which it is claimed that it will not slip under any condition of surface, such as wet car rails, asphalt, concrete, plank or macadam road. The makers even guarantee that it will not slip when ridden on ice. In addition comes the claim that it can be ridden with much ease on rough roads, and that the teeth, or projections, which appear on the thread of the tire, form a cushion for the tire. It is also claimed that the tire is very fast over smooth surfaces, it gives an air space between the surface and the tire and obviates suction; that it is 90 per cent. puncture proof, on account of having rubber teeth; that it throws but little mud, as the teeth have a tendency to release the mud when the tire leaves the surface over which it passes.

**Stealings from New York Banks.**  
During the past ten years the New York banks have lost more than \$5,000,000 by thefts committed by their employees.

If a busy and bothered man laughs at a joke, it is the supreme test that it is a good one.



## How to Handle the Family Wash.

"The laundry work, one of the most important of our domestic tasks, is, as a rule, left entirely to the management of untrained household servants," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to do the family washing. "And being untrained, they naturally select the most difficult way of doing what, under proper conditions, should be easy work. The person responsible for the family wash should really understand a certain amount of chemistry, in order to preserve the coloring in different fabrics, and to understand how to remove stains and various spots. To prevent the flannels from shrinkage she should know the condition and character of the fiber of wool, and the difference between that and the fiber of cotton. If the coloring matter in a colored garment is acid an alkaline soap will dissolve or neutralize it, and the garment will come from the wash entirely faded. The average housewife returns to the laundry all articles improperly laundered, but she fails to pin to each article a little suggestion of how they may be made better, with the result that the articles are returned again the next week in exactly the same unsatisfactory condition."

##### Flavoring Flour.

Very few housekeepers know how easily flour absorbs the odor of lime, oil or many other things placed near it. It should be stored in a dry, but cool place. Flour barrels should be placed on a rack that lifts them a few inches above the floor. This prevents their drawing dampness to the bottom of the barrel, as they do when set on the floor. Flour barrels should be kept closely covered. It is not sufficient to merely cover them loosely with an ordinary wooden cover, though this is better than nothing. The wooden cover keeps out the dust, but an airtight cover, such as are manufactured for this purpose, keeps out atmospheric odors as well.—New York Tribune.

##### Panned Tomatoes.

Cut the tomatoes into halves, place them in a baking pan skin side down, sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper and put in the center of each a tiny bit of butter. Bake slowly until soft. Dish, and add to the liquor in the pan one pint of milk. Moisten two level tablespoons of flour with a little cold milk; add it to the pan and stir constantly until boiling. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, and pour it over the tomatoes. Garnish with squares of toast, and serve.

##### Fruit Muffins.

Sift together two cups of sifted flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and two rounding tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat one egg until light, add to it a scant cupful of milk, and pour them over the dry ingredients; add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Stir just long enough to mix. Add one cupful of dried currants, or any kind of fresh berries, drop in greased gem pan and bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven.

##### Cream Candy.

Place over the fire a vessel containing two large cupfuls of granulated sugar and half a dozen tablespoonfuls of water. Set it to boil until, when a little is dipped into cold water, it will harden. The moment it will do this add two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Then turn it into a buttered dish, and when cool enough to handle pull it until it is white, cut into short lengths and set away to get cold.

##### One Way to Cook Onions.

Remove the tops, tails and thin outer skin of the onions, but no more, lest the onions cook to pieces. Spread them over the bottom on a pan large enough to hold them without placing one onion upon another. Barely cover them with salted water and let them simmer gently until they are well cooked, without breaking to pieces. Then serve with melted butter.

##### For Cleaning Marble.

Try common table salt. It requires no preparation, and may be rubbed directly on the discolored surface with a piece of house flannel. Salt will also clean washbasins and any other discolored crockery.

##### Kitchen Economy.

Pastry brushes should be washed as soon as used and put in a warm place to dry.

A little water in the tubs or buckets will prevent them from falling to pieces.

A quart of fine sand at 2 cents will do the work of three pounds of scouring soap costing 5 cents each.

Pieces of brown paper should be folded and put into a little wall pocket on the back of the pantry door.

New irons, such as sad-irons, frying pans or waffle irons, should be heated slowly or they will be likely to crack.

Brooms should be rested on the handle or hung, in order that the bristles may remain perfectly straight; they should never be used for scrubbing. Brushes are made for this purpose.

White of eggs, saved one or two at a time, kept in a cool place, may be used for angels' food, cornstarch cake, white layer cake, apple snow, or added to the various fruit sponges.

Old tablecloths may be cut into squares and hemmed, to use over the screen on which you turn your cakes and buns to cool. They will also serve as silver cloths.