THE "POPULAR" FAD.

The "popular" idea in the question of the choice of public officials seems to be attending among the people. A few years ago it began to be prominently suggested in the matter of the choice of United States senators, and now it is beginning to assert itself in the question of the election of presidents. When it really extends itself to these office-holders, if it ever does and they are chosen by the direct and members of the house of representatives are now, we shall hear of it perhaps in connection with Francisco Bulletin. members of the cabinet. Of course, an amendment to the constitution would have to be brought about before the latter change could be lowa the republicans made very that instrument. But the difficulty republican by nearly 300 majority. would not be much greater in this case than in the others, for an alteration in the constitution would the Behring sea question and be necessary before senators and wants to make a new treaty which presidents could be chosen on the proposed plan. However, difficulties encourage rather than deter this class of reformers. The advocates of a change ia the methods of choosing senators will keep right on in their endeavors, and they will Just now the "popular" notion is

showing considerable vitality in desire to bring the senate and the other the change would secure an buying sitver?" abler or better class of officials and the people would have greater freedom of choice. Wealth, under the proposed conditions, would count for less than it does now and merit would have a greater chance of being recognized. The fact would would be restricted to two candidates, the regular republican and the regular democratic, as now. Wealth has never had the slightest influence in a presidential nominating convention. Wasnington was the only really rich man who money did not get him that office. Moreover, the popular-vote plan would expose the choice of president to drawbacks and frauds unknown under the present system. there would be a powerful temptation on the part of the machine in ach state to swell the vote of itparty by unjust means and to hold back the figures until the result in other states was revealed. Nor, so much chance of real improvement in the proposed change. It would be fully as easy to bribe a nominating convention as a legislature. Moreover, governors, who are nominated in conventions, are, on the whole, below rather than above the senators in ability, efficiency and worth.-Globe-Democrat.

A TAX IS A TAX.

Democrat-"The tariff is a tax." Republican-"Of course it is." Democrat (surprised)-"I thought you fellows say it isn't."

Republican-"Oh, no; we don't." Democrat-"But I say you do. You are always arguing that it is

Republican-"That's where you are off. It is a tax, but a tax on the efforts of every man in your party to show wherein it is not the salvation of American incustries, and you have never been able to pay the tax yet. See?"

CALIFORNIA VIEW OF BLAND. No matter what may be the future or the metal, the owner of silver, if Mr. Bland is to have his way, is to keep on prospering. If it should go down to 30d the ounce. or to 50 cents on the dollar, the ky speculator is to get 100 cents worth of anything he wants for it. The farmer is to give him 100 cents' worth of wheat for his 50 cents. he clothier is to sell him cloth eth 100 cents a yard for his 50

its. The mechanic and laborer re to be content with half their ability that this bill will be passed. It is not certain that a majority can be found for it in the democratic house. There is no reason to suppose that, if it is passed in the house, it will be accepted by the senate or meet with any favor at the hands of the president.

Mr. Bland, in what he now proposes to do, is simply going through the motions of financier-He is merely holding up to pilic view a silverine paradise, rich he no doubt considers must very taking. But he probably derrates the general intelligence which he is appealing. Perhaps a his own Missouri very fauciful

notions may be found on the sub- white metal among the masses of government to protect the cotton ject about which he proposes to western republicans. If this growers of South Carolina. He legislate. But the chances are that scheme were submitted to the pop- will never have a better time to he will find it very difficult to make ular vote of the republicans resid- press the campaign of education the people of this country believe ing west of the Allegahenies, or than the present. that their happiness and prosper- even west of the Mississippi, it ity can be promoted by endowing would be overwhelmingly defeated. the silver speculators with a large Sherman, Allison, Cultom, Davis, share of their substance. Bland Washburn and nearly all the rest shows the very sublimity of his of the well-known republican senfaith or of something else, by ators from the west, except Wolcott launching his unique experiment and Teller, of Colorado, and Stewonce more, at the very time when art and Jones, of Nevada, are strong vote of the people, as governors silver has fallen to a point lower ly opposed to free coinage, and in than it has ever reached since it the house the preponderance began to be used as money.-San- against this policy among the re-

In the city elections just held in affected, as the cabinet officers, as large gains. Even the democratic such, are not directly recognized in stronghold of Council Bluffs went

> ENGLAND wants to back down on will allow her to control the seal stand up for American rights.

MR. WILLIAMS' QUERY.

Mr. Williams, of Illinois, appears to have had a gleam of sense during probably succeed some time, but the examination of Mr. Leech [by that time will not be this year, and Mr. Bland's committee], but whether is not likely to come within half a it will do him any good or not is doubtful. He put this fetching question to the witness:

"If the value of the treasury notes many localities. There is a strong depends on the confidence of the people that they will be redeemed cents a day and that mechanics re president "nearer the people." The by the nation in gold, why not ceive fifteen cents a day. In view of impression is felt that somehow or issue more greenbacks, instead of the fact that Egyptian labor is

Mr. Leech must have known that this interrogatory carried the whole philosophy of the silver question. He must have known, too, that Mr. Williams put it to him as an economical, and not as a legal, question. Yet he chose to remain, however, that presidents answer it as though it were put to doctrine of free trade should apply would have to be nominated in the him in the latter aspect only. So At any rate the cotton planters of usual way, and the scope of choice he said, merely, "We buy silver the south do not. The most radical under a law of congress." But Mr. free traders among them are be Williams was not entirely satisfied with this. So he asked: "Why would not paper money be just as good?" And again Mr. Leech avoided the point of the inquiry by replying that "the absorption of ever went to the presidency, and his this large amount of silver by the government has a tendency to steady the price of silver." As this was not responsive to the inquiry country last year, and millions of of the member from Illinois, we bushels of cheap Chinese rice. will supplement Mr. Leech's And if you Yankee farmers have a The result would not be definitely answer by saying: O wise Mr. known until the popular vote in Williams, paper money would be nearly all the states was fully just as good, in fact better, since counted, and this would be a week the national resources would not, or two after the election, while in that case, be squandered in buysomething which the nation

sincer is to be redeemed in gold. product they are having entirely then is the silver itself useless, for far as regards senators, is there if it were not bought by government, it would enter into our commerce and balance of trade, like wheat and corn and cotton."

THE WEST AND FREE SILVER. Now that some of the timid re-

publicans of the east are talking about the necessity, or imagined necessity, of making some "concessions to the silver element of the west," a little plain talk on this subject from representative western republican papers is in order. In the first place, the extent and potency of the silver sentiment of the west are ludicrously overestimated by some of the eastern papers, and in the second place, those journals, and presumably their readers, are also widely astrayed as to the feeling even in the silver producing states regarding the urgency of silver legislation at this time. The republicans of the west, as a whole, are opposed to free coin age. A few congressmen from this section are in favor of it, and in silver conferences other republicans of some local influence advocate the claims of the white metal. Out of Colorado, Montana and Nevada, however, this doctrine even in those states the leading papers are advising their representatives in congress to display no undue haste in pressing this matter. There is a disposition on the part of many of the conspicuous silver men to do nothing at present which would hamper the party in the national convass. The crusade hope of success in the senate unless a bill with that object in view is sent up from the house, and the chances are that even then the sen-

ate would vote it down. The east's misapprehension in this matter is due to the fact that only western republicans who are doing any talking on free silver are the friends of that scheme. These are few, but their clamor and persistency serve to conceal their lack in numbers. They represent only a small element of the community. There is no pronounced or urgent demand for further favors to the

publicans of this section is fully as great. The western republicans are not asking for any "concessions" from the eastern end of the party on the silver question. Strong and decided ground against the opening of the mints to silver must be taken by the national convention. There must be truckling or cringing to the miners and speculators. The tion: clumsy, tricky and dishonest utterances of the platform of 1888 on silver can not be repeated safely fishery, but the administration will this year. Western republicans will stand no such shuffling, hypocrisy and falsification in 1892.-Globe Democrat.

FREE TRADERS TAKING THEIR OWN MEDICINE.

The Journal of Logansport, Ind. prints a statement on the authority of Judge Baldwin of that state, who is now traveling abroad, that farm labor in Egypt commands ten largely engaged in the production of cotton and that the product is being shipped to the United States in rapidly increasing quantities it would be interesting to know whether Judge Baldwin, who is something of a "revenue reformer," believes this to be a case where the ginning to ask whether a tariff on cotton would not be a good thing. That they are getting thoroughly sick of their own medicine is pretty well shown by the following statement of the Charleston News and

"Forty thousand bales of Egyptian cotton were imported to this tariff on Canadian wheat and himself a traitor. against Cuban tobacco, why may not our farmers have a tariff against pauper rice and cotton?"

was inaugurated the cotton planters of the south have struggled started the major promise that for free trade, but they find now paper outstanding based on that in respect to their chief too much of it. But as they vote against and oppose protection they can hardly expect the people of the north to force it on them. The

The republican party, always national and not sectional in its sims and policies, has been willing to extend protection to southern productions, as is evidenced by the duties so long maintained for the benefit of the rice growers of Louisiana and South Carolina, the sugar planters of Louisiana and the fruit growers of Florida. In the face of all this there comes from the south a persistent, relentless assault on the protective systeman unceasing war on the labor and industries of the north. It would seem that the republican party ought to be released by this time from any obligation to defend the industries of the south from the free trade agitation so persistently

fomented in that section. If the free traders of the cotton states can not be reached by reason or argument on behalf of protection, they can be left to learn what they can from the practical application of the free trade doctrine to their own products. Experience keeps a good school, although a dear one. That the southern tree finds no favor in the party, and traders are getting some pretty effective schooling is further shown by the following from the Charleston News and Conrier:

"Forty-nine hundred bales of Egyptian cotton were received at New York on Thursday It is said American cotton and will mix with it.' We know nothing as to the in congress in favor of free coinage | quality of the imported staple, but is altogether democratic. It has no it is safe to say that it is in no respect 'superior' to American cotton. It is also true that the importation of 4,900 bales of pauper cotton from the banks of the Nile means that the producers of the south are deprived by the discrimination of our tariff laws of a home market for 4,900 bales of home receipts of foreign cotton, and will make the point when congress reassembles that if it is the policy of the government to protect the tobacco growers of Connecticut, it dress and room, the spiritual feet, is like a message of hope tobacco growers of Connecticut, it dwarfed and plached. They go through heart. It comes at a time when we have a should likewise be the policy of the

JOHNNY's father is a democrat but Johnny is beginning to have an occasional doubt. On the twenty second the lad became inquisitive. "Pop." he asked, "was George Washington a democrat?"

"He was, my son," replied the

father, without a blush, The boy reflected for a full min-

"Well," he said at last, "I don't see just how that can be, Pop. He never told a lie, did he?"

THAT eminent democratic states man, ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has this to say about President Harrison's administra-

"Since Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, has so positively declined the preferred honor, I see no way for your party but to renominate President Harrison. And why not? Hasn't he given you a most eminently clean administration? Hasn't he had less political and administrative scandals than any administration for years? He is a thoroughly clean man; a descendent of the purest of pure ancestry, and one in whom no one can find the least taint, whether personal, political, or official."

WATSON, of Georgia, waxed cloquent in the house and warmed the hearts of the ex-Confederates when he spoke of "the one armed and one legged veterans who upheld the honor of our flag," alluding, of course, to the democratic banner of stars and bars. Watson and his sympathizers ought to know that there is only one flag which is to be upheld and have its honor sustained in this country. It is an fullook in her clear brown eyes. abuse of language to talk about any citizen of the United States upholding the honor of any flag except that of the nation. American or giving offence. Shall it be so with us, citizens who are not for the flag of United States are against it. The doctrine established in this country, and which will endure while the nation survives, is the first allegiance of every man born or naturalized in this country is to the stars and stripes, and he can fight for the honor of another flag in this country only by making

WAVERLAND.

From the time the tariff policy A TALE OF OUR COMING LANDLORDS. BY SARAR MARIE BRIGHAM.

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"Think of what a pleasure it was to wait on him, or to scold him if he did not mind me," she answered gaily. One evening Stella came to me and

perching herself on my knee, said: I want you to promise eternal secrecy! What order of secret society are you go ing to introduce now?" I asked, taking her hand in mine. "What is your grip and password?"

"Oh, now, do be sober if you can," she said, a shade of vexation crossing her fair

"There, smooth out those wrinkles, pet and I will promise anything you wish. Even to the half of my kingdom," I said. "Annie came to my room to-day, and nestling in my arms she told me that she once thought she loved you! When you left her to go to America and never told her of your love, she thought she was broken-hearted. She said that your mother and she had often talked about the future and that she had always thought she was to be your wife. She told how she lost her appetite, and would not read anything but love sick stories until she fan cied that she was dying. She even went so far as to write you a letter telling you the cause of her death.

"But when you came home and told her that you were soon to be married, she was ashamed of herself, stopped reading love stories and took her usual exercise on horse-back and soon was her own self again, glad that you were going to marry me, and commenced planning what happy times we would have together again. Now she says she knows that she never loved you: that she would have been your slave ready to do your slightest bidding with never a thought of her own fear of offend Ing you.

She says that now she knows what it is to love and yet feel that she has an indi-Not like Hannah Jane, to be obliterated through her love, but to be strengthened and made more self-reliant.

Then she looked up in my face and asked if that was the way I felt toward you. I told her that it was and that it was always the feeling where true hearts were united in close companionship. I told her I believed true love made each feel equal to the other. No servile fear of being reproved of having thoughts and wishes of your own, or tear of expressing them. proper reading

"I do not doubt it," I said. "I think a great many of the evils of life come from improper reading. It gives bad impulses. How careful parents and teachers should

be in the books placed before the young." 'My father used to say: 'let me choose the books for a child to read or study, nutil he is fifteen, then you may do what you will with the child after that and he will not change," said Stella.

Yes, we need food for the mind as well grown cotton. Congressman Elliot & for the body. There is a life within will not lose sight of Saturday's that is of more value than the outer frame we call the body. The living, thinking part is eternal and the culture that we give to it is never lost!" I said.

"I have seen so many families where there seemed no thought of anything but

AT COST

BOOTS and SHOES

Ladies Glove grain butt \$1.25 shoe reduces to 84 cents. Ladiys plain rubbers formerly 35c

Ladies Dongola butt \$1.50 shoe \$1.20 Sadies good Dongola butt \$200 shoe Mens good calf bals and cong. \$2.50 for \$1.65.

Ladies best Dongola butt \$2.60 shoe for \$2.10. Ladies fine Dongola butt \$3,00 shoe Mens dress gondola congress \$3.50

\$4.00 shoe, now \$3.25. Mens buff bals and congress \$1.50

shoe, reduced to \$1.00. Meus B calf bals and cong \$2.00 now \$1.00.

Mens best calf bals and cong. \$3.00 shoe \$2.50

shoe \$3,00. Ladies extra fine Dongola hand Mens best solid \$3.00 boot, \$2.0

We also have a great many other bargains that we have not space to mention in Boys, Misses, and Childrens shoes. We intend going to Fexas and will sell them at a great sacrifice.

BECK

LOST TIME.

Newton, Ill. From 1863 to 1885-about

22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. JACOBS OIL. T. C. DODD.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."



nie without minual love or sympathy. Just a bare existence together with a great gulf of hopes and fears hid deep within their hearts," said Stella with a thought-

"Our deepest, holiest, purest thoughts are often had beneath an indifferent manner. We dare not utter the longings of our hearts for fear of being misunderstood, my darling? Shall we drift apart or shall we keep near together and know the sweet content and happiness that comes with mutual love? I would know your every hope and share it, and your every trial to help you bear it. We remember the past wish pleasure only because we were together. Will the companionship of years bring added pleasures as they pass, and find us still happy in each other's love?"

'I hope they may come laden with joyous recollection of well spent time," said

THAPTER XXVIL-THE UNTOWARD EVENT. After weeks of close confinement the Colonel was with us again. I believe he was sorry when the surgeon declared him convalescent. He had enjoyed the society of his new found friend in those days of tic friends. (Cheers for America.) Seldom, close companionship, more than he had realized until they were past. Or as Shakspeare says:

"For it so falls out, that what we have we prize not to the worth, while we enjoy

One day after he had so far recovered that he could ride about, there was a grand jubilee. The nationalists, under the leadership of Parnell, had won a great victory throughout Ireland. The time had come now for rejoicing. The committee on programme had decided that as our county had given such a handsome majority for Lord Waverland, that we would have a grand jubilee with Mr. Parnell as speaker. Our county had been the stronghold of clannish insubordination. The great leader himself had at first been hissed and insulted. Now it would tend to cement the union of hearts and voices by having a day of general rejoicing.

At an early hour delegations began pouring in from all directions, to the great open space in the park that had been prepared with seats and a stand for the speakers near the beautiful lake Killarney. From every town and village for miles around the people came on horseback, in carriages and on foot.

It seemed as though nearly the whole of the province of Connaught had turned out. Men, women and children, had gathered to hear and see the greatest hero of his age, Charles Stuart Parnell. The man who had taught them to "hold the harv vest," in times of famine; and to "stand together" for their rights when casting their ballots. He represented to them liberty and plenty. It was a concourse of thinking, throbbing humanity, with badges and banners, uniting to celebrate the most wonderful victory of the nineteenth century. A victory of the ignorant populace over their prejudices. The one man had made them lose sight of their personal wrongs for the good of Ireland. Emblems of every device and of every trade and occupation were to be seen in the vast procession, while through and over all floated the golden harp of Ireland united with the stars and stripes of America.

The procession marched up in order before the sound. The band with its sould stirring powers swayed all hearts by play tog "God Save Ireland" Then came group of little girls dre-ed in white, to an appropriate badge to indicate the ditrict she represented. When Mr. Parts I came upon the stand this group of lift. girls marched in a double circle around the stage, each throwing a bouquet of flowers and evergreens at his feet as they passed him. It was a most beautiful sight; child ish trust and love was written on each face. Parnell seemed overcome, and for a moment remained silent after the children | land. had passed. Then deafening cheers for a time made the air echo and re-echo with the earnest voices of an enthusiastic peo-

When the chairman of the committee introduced Mr. Parnell he made a slight bow of acknowledgement, and said:

My friends, I thank you for the emblems of renewed hope your little ones have given me. This little token, he said, picking up one of the bouquets at his feet, "is like a message of hope to my

gleam of a brighter future. We have hown England that we are united and that we know what we want. My main purpose is unchanged. Nothing that has curred during or since the campaign, which your little ones have shown us was a glorious victory, has caused a single change of my plans or purposes. We shall demand and be satisfied with nothing less than the creation of an Irish parliament. It must be equipped and empowered to legislate for all of Ireland's affairs and interests. (Applause.)

"You have helped to show any English government whether Whig or Tory, that may in future attempt to rob Ireland of her freedom, that the first thing which an Irishman in Ireland, England or America wants is Liberty!

"Whatever party attempts to forge chains for Ireland will at the first opportunity find that the vengeance of the Gaei, though slow is sure! They will never leave the trail of the coercionist until they have run him down. They will throttle him as they just throttled the liberal party in parliament! (Applause.)

'In our time of rejoicing we must not forget the generous aid of our trans-Atlanindeed, have benefactors been more aptly termed twice blessed. Blessed in giving hope and cheer to the recipients, and glad satisfaction to the donors' hearts and consciences. We feel assured that nothing will be left undone by our American friends, to enable us to speedily and surely win the legislative right for Ireland. We have now forged a mighty weapon for ourselves by returning a body of eighty-six representatives of the people, whose power the future can only determine. We now hold the position it has always seemed necessary for us to obtain, in order to commence a successful movement for the restoration of "Home Rule" in Ireland. I cannot doubt that we shall see a speedy and happy issue to this struggle." (Great applause)

As we were going home from the meeting, Col. Haynes remarked.

"I thought that America could beat the world for big demonstrations, but the Irish have won the laurels this time. I never saw such a sea of humanity before; and so full of enthusiasm.

"They are in earnest. This to them means liberty. How beautiful and appropriate it was to see those children. I heard that Lady Waverland arranged that part of the programme," I said, looking at Stella, who had enjoyed the exercises exceedingly

"Yes, Loyd, I did that for your sake," The said with a smile of satisfaction.

"I can see now," said the Colonel, "that England may rob, enslave, imprison and even kill the Irish, but the true, the living sentiment is beyond her reach. This feeling came to the front to-day, rejoicing in this victory and demanding fuller liberty." Sir Wren and Annie joined us as we entered the hall door

Well, Fred," said Sir Wren, "how do you like an Irish Jubilee?

"I was just saying that I thought they could beat the Americans in enthusiasm, answered the Colonel.

"I see England is beginning to complain of America, for sending aid to the Irish, I said, looking over the evening papers.

"It would be strange ladeed if she did not find fault." said the Colonel. "But Americans will have no trouble of conscience on that score. They remember but too well how England assisted the South during the years of our rebellion. There is no doubt in the average American mind, but that England, as a nation, would have rejoiced in the destruction of our republi can government. It has been a thorn in her side ever since she drank of the bitter waters of defeat at Yorktown and New Orleans. England never makes any complaints about the forty million dollars a year that is coming from the Irish Americans to help to support landfordism in Ire-

Forty millions" exclaimed Stella. "How is that?"

I have the statement given for the truth," said the Colonel, "It is established on reports taken from the different banking houses in America. It is stated that the New York banks alone forward twenty-five million dollars a year of individual contributions from Irish Americans. We grumble at our taxes for paying the interest on our public debt, but that is only forty-eight millions, while these people

Continued on Seventh Page