

BRYAN AS A DICTATOR

He Was the Whole Push in the Three-Ringed Political Circus.

BOTH PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES

But Can He Carry the State—Nebraska's Big Corn Crop and the Increasing Good Times are All Against Him—Outlook in the Big Sixth—State Political Matters in General.

Essence Bryan's Keynotes.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The chief significance which attaches to the action of the Nebraska convention lies in the fact that Bryan dictated it. Local pride coerced the populists and the silver ex-republicans into line for Bryan's candidate for head of the ticket this year—ex-Governor Holcomb, who runs in 1896 for supreme judge. The platform was dictated by Bryan himself, and is interesting as showing what he wants to be made the issues for 1900. The platform repeats the silver folly of 1896. It makes a frothy and demagogic attack on trusts, which his party, when in control of the government, never made any attempt to curb. It makes an assault on national expansion, and endeavors to give aid and comfort to Aguinaldo and his fellow conspirators by assailing the administration for endeavoring to carry out the provisions of the peace treaty with Spain in the maintenance of the national sovereignty in the Philippines. All this is exceedingly gratifying to the republicans. They now have a fair assurance that Bryan will be baited into demanding a reinforcement of the 45-cent dollar in 1900. They can see pretty clearly that he will tempt fate on an anti-expansion declaration. There was a fear among some republicans that he would be overruled by the shrewd leaders of the party, and forced into making a straddle on silver and expansion. No danger of this sort now seems imminent. The democratic platform of 1900 will have the same medley of follies and absurdities as were in the deliverance of 1896, with a few added crankeries and imbecilities. Adversity teaches Bryan nothing. The silliness and reactionism which brought disaster to him and his aggregation three years ago will be repeated next year, and will be supplemented by a few more follies which will add a little to the majority which will be rolled up against him and his cause. The western end of his party is as insane on the burning issues of the time as it was in 1896, and Bryan voices its madness as automatically as he did then.

Can Bryan's ticket carry Nebraska this year? The chances are decidedly against it. Nebraska's corn crop, according to the estimates, will be in the neighborhood of 275,000,000 bushels this year. The number of farm mortgages which have been paid off in that state in the past six or eight months beats all records in the same length of time. Nebraska is having greater prosperity at this moment than it ever had before in all its history. Its prosperity will be heightened by the marketing of its present unexampled corn crop. This is a bad outlook for Bryan. He needs calamity in his business, and there is none of it this year anywhere in the country. A killing drouth or frost throughout Nebraska in the next month or two would make thousands of votes for him. An epidemic of yellow fever or Asiatic cholera would also help him. He is doubtless praying for some scourge of the kind, but he will hardly be gratified this year. The prospects for Holcomb are black. The chances are that the republicans will carry Nebraska this year and next year.

The Triplecote Platform. Omaha Bee: The triplecote platform upon which Silas A. Holcomb stands as a candidate for justice of the supreme court is an adroit piece of carpentering more significant for the planks so studiously omitted than for the planks that have been projected to the front. Inasmuch as Colonel Bryan himself was his chief constructor or it was to have been expected that he would reaffirm the Chicago platform and give special emphasis to the free silver plank which constituted the paramount issue in the last national campaign. It is noteworthy, however, that while the platform declares for the unlimited free coinage of silver without the aid or consent of any other nation at a ratio double the relative value of the metal, and while the platform seeks to free the traffic of the country from the transportation monopoly by demanding government ownership by railroads, there is no hint even of government ownership of the gold and silver mines that would make free silver coinage profitable to the people instead of the silver mine owners and speculators in mining stocks.

It is passing strange also that while the platform so carefully drafted by Mr. Bryan demands government ownership of railroads which he knows to be way off in the distance, it is as still as a mouse about railroad regulation in Nebraska. The great platform builder must surely have known that the triple alliance stood solemnly pledged to railroad regulation in every former campaign—the acts of Governor Holcomb and the railroad commissioners appointed with the consent of the railroad managers who transferred the mortgages formerly held by them from the bogus republican commission to the sham reform commission.

The triple platform is very expansive on national issues, but steers clear of the issues in which the people of Nebraska are most concerned, notably the revision of our revenue laws, the more equitable distribution of tax burden and the more economic conduct of state and county affairs.

Holcomb's Financial Theories. Nebraska City Conservative: The Holcomb application of the financial theories of Bryanarchy to the collection of house rent from the treasury of the state of Nebraska for the liquidation of leases for a gubernatorial mansion in Lincoln is patriotic from a populist standpoint, ingenious from that of a swindler and a superb success from the standpoint of a professional pickpocket. Never in any other state disbursement has 16 to 1 been better illustrated. Out of every hundred dollars drawn by Governor Holcomb, for rent of executive residence, about 115 were silently and sweetly lowered into his own pocket while only one went to pay rent as by law intended to go. This misappropriation of public funds is, however, in fusion politics as at present dominated and managed, accepted as the best evidence of vigorous ability and statesmanship. To get something, anything, out of the commonwealth is wisdom, and to retain or put anything into the commonwealth is folly and disloyalty.

York Republican: A pop paper says the boys in the army of the Philippines had to work for \$15 a month and spend that for food that they were suffering for. Jack Miller says the food was good, the meat of the best and served fresh eight days out of ten. You can believe Jack Miller or you can believe the paper.

Washington Post: The Nebraska platform, dictated by Mr. Bryan, differs in words, but not in substance, from its Iowa contemporary. In addition to the general, it has a specific endorsement of free coinage. Why this change? Free because the conditions were different. There were three conventions assembled at Omaha to combine or coalesce for the campaign, the number of delegates to each being as follows: Populist, 1,289; democratic, 800; silver republicans, less than a hundred. How could democrats dictate to populists under such conditions, looking at the two platforms and the circumstances under which they were constructed, says: "Mr. Bryan is thus accommodating himself to the exigencies as they exist in the several states."

Thirty-Second Iowa Reunion. MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 2.—The tenth biennial reunion of the Thirty-second Iowa is in session at Clear Lake. The regiment was raised in this vicinity in 1862. It now has 500 survivors, about 100 being present. It gained its chief distinction at the battle of Pleasant Hill, in the Red River campaign. A monument to the dead of the regiment stands in the public park at Mason City. Colonel William Shaw of Anamosa, who commanded the regiment, and the brigade of which it was a part, is present. Ex-Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska, who was a private, delivered a rousing speech at a campfire. The president of the association, Colonel John Scott of Des Moines, presides.

Good Show in the Big Sixth. Lincoln dispatch: The chances for a big republican victory in the Sixth congressional district are now admitted by many prominent fusionists to be better than they have been for a number of years. Republicans from that district concede the nomination of Moses P. Kinkaid of Holt county with very little opposition and no alarm is felt concerning the success of the ticket at election. There is but little prospect that the popocratic forces will be united, even if the democratic committee asks for and secures Harrington's withdrawal. The dissatisfaction all over the district is so general that the populist campaign managers will find it difficult to heal the wounds made at the conventions.

Records of Harlan Soldiers. HARLAN, Ia., Sept. 2.—Only one of the twelve or fifteen men sent from Harlan with the Fifty-first will remain. That man is James Beebe, who left Harlan as a private and who has been given a commission in one of the new volunteer regiments as second lieutenant. Another man who left Harlan as a private is now a lieutenant serving on the staff of General Lawton, George S. Gibbs, Jr., of the signal corps, Louis Wyland is a corporal, and James Tallman, bugler. Beebe and Gibbs are graduates of the Harlan high school and ex-students, respectively, of the State University of Iowa and Simpson colleges.

Has Lost His Grip. Fremont Tribune: Mr. Holcomb, it is fair to state, does not stand as high in public esteem today as he once did. Long public service has developed his weakness. He is not a lawyer of distinguished ability. He is mediocrity. There are democratic lawyers who would have been glad to stand for election who possess greater talent. The democrats of Dodge county are not likely to take over kindly to the Holcomb candidacy. The populists have claimed everything, and here where they are of no considerable number, the democrats do not see the utility of surrendering everything to them.

Holcomb and the House Rent. The populist editors are beginning to shriek in chorus that "Holcomb never stole any house rent." The record shows that he drew from the treasury several hundred dollars more for house rent than the owners of the houses in which he lived received as rent. Call it what you please. The state paid the money to Holcomb and his landlord didn't receive it.

Who is the King. York Republican: A pop paper says the boys in the army of the Philippines had to work for \$15 a month and spend that for food that they were suffering for. Jack Miller says the food was good, the meat of the best and served fresh eight days out of ten. You can believe Jack Miller or you can believe the paper.

ALL ARE AT WORK.

A TYPICAL CENTER OF PROTECTED INDUSTRY.

Extraordinary Showing by a Free-Trade Journal on the Condition of Things That Has Followed the Restoration of the American Policy.

The New York World has discovered the existence of a Greater Klondike. It is located in Pittsburg, that hive of protected industries, and the World's correspondent is telling some tall stories of the wonderful products of the region. The stories are well told, and they have the additional merit of being true—which is more than can be said of all the World's stories. Reduced to a brief form of statement, the situation in western Pennsylvania's industrial Eldorado is thus described:

- "Area of Pittsburg's industrial Klondike, 180 square miles.
- "Number of industries being operated on full time, 118.
- "Number of men employed in these, embracing all classes, 270,000.
- "Average wages per day, \$2.15.
- "Range of wages, \$1.75 to \$7 per day.
- "Number of idle men, none, except from sickness.
- "Number of mills and factories unable to run full time by reason of scarcity of labor, 60.
- "Railroads unable to move freight promptly because the traffic is 30 per cent larger than all the freight cars in service.
- "Gross industrial value of trade in industrial Klondike, \$6,000,000."

Further along we find the World, a free-trade journal, testifying to the wonderful results of the revival of industry that has occurred since the re-advant of protection and prosperity. It prints the following table, showing "the extent to which labor has shared

One came from Alabama, the other from Ohio. The Alabama man wanted 200. He was told that the manufacturers in the Pittsburg district wanted men as badly as he did. He went further east tonight, seeking them. "Common laborers are almost as scarce as skilled hands. Mr. Williams, secretary of the Amalgamated association, told the World staff correspondent today that unskilled laborers could find employment throughout the district. Contractors employing laborers on public improvements are constantly seeking men.

"John C. Sheehan, the former boss of Tammany Hall, who has a contract for constructing Pittsburg's new \$5,000,000 boulevard, is inconvenienced by the limited supply of laborers.

"E. B. Taylor, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, said today that his road could not secure as many men as he desired.

"The same story is heard in every line of trade, but principally, as is natural, from mill owners—not men enough, cars enough, facilities enough to meet the new conditions that are making the 180 square miles of mines, forges, mills and factories around Pittsburg a veritable Golconda of wealth.

"Next to the shortage of labor comes the transportation famine as a factor in retarding the fullest operation of the industries in the Pittsburg district. Mine, mill and factory owners all complain of their inability to secure enough cars to carry their product to the markets.

"Railway officials have pressed into service all the cars they can secure from any quarter, yet there are not enough.

"It may be that the shippers themselves are to blame, as the railway officials declare. Their complaint is that the mill owners and mine operators are compelled to utilize the cars for storage purposes because of the lack of room in their establishments.

TARIFF REFORM.

Will the Democratic Party Make This an Issue in the Campaign of 1900?

The Philadelphia Record is another newspaper which takes the ground that the Democratic party's best chance of success in the presidential election of 1900 lies in its making the tariff the issue. It says:

"With tariff reform as the issue, the Democratic party would not only be united, but to its banner would be attracted tens of thousands of voters who can no longer be duped with the false pretense that protective duties, while enhancing the cost of the necessities of living, give labor and high wages to workmen."

The fatuity of those who believe that any party or any candidate could win in 1900 on a platform pledged to the repeal of the Dingley law and the destruction of the protective tariff system is beyond comprehension. If the proofs were not at hand it would be impossible to believe that there were any one left in this country who still believed in free trade. As a matter of fact, we believe that the fellows who are now crying tariff in the Democratic party are low down cowards who want to dodge the financial issue. That a belief in free trade can still exist in any one after our experiment with that destructive and pauper-producing policy during the Cleveland administration almost makes one doubt the truth of the old adage that experience is the best teacher. But that any one can dream that free trade would be a winning card, can think that the people of this country can be led into making another disastrous experiment with it, is almost beyond the power of imagination.

It will be a rather difficult task to make any tens of thousands of voters, or any tens without the thousands, believe that they are being duped by protection. They have the cold, hard cash, brought home regularly as a result of steady employment and high wages, since the restoration of the protective tariff, with which to refute any charges of being duped by protection. The prosperity which has come as a result of the enactment of the Dingley law is too concrete a thing and too universal a thing for the wild and baseless assertions of the free-trade papers and free-trade orators to have any effect.

The change from prosperity to hard times at the repeal of the McKinley law and the change from hard times to prosperity immediately upon the restoration of protection by the passage of the Dingley law is too great and emphatic an object lesson to be soon forgotten by the voters of the country. By all means let the Democratic party make free trade, or its alias, "tariff reform," its battle cry for 1900. It will serve to show once for all that the people of the United States by an overwhelming majority believe in the American system of a protective tariff.

American Spring Waters.

An excellent move in the right direction is that of bringing prominently into view the virtue of American spring waters by means of a public exhibit and sale under exceptionally attractive conditions. It is with American spring waters as with American wines: Familiarity breeds respect; they need only to be known in order to be appreciated. To promote a wider knowledge on this subject the plan has been adopted of establishing stands in many of the large commercial buildings of New York, where native spring waters in many varieties are dispensed by the glass at a moderate price. The water is displayed in a handsome glass receptacle, so constructed as to contain the ice in a central cylinder, while the crystal water, kept from contact with the ice, and cooled to a natural spring temperature, is shown through the outer circumference of the glass jacket. A considerable number of concerns handling spring waters have adopted this method of securing the favorable introduction of their waters, and with excellent results. Any plan is to be commended that tends to impress upon Americans the fact that in their own country are found spring waters equal to any in the world alike for hygienic and for potable purposes.

Make the Issue Plain.

It is unfortunate that the trust matter has been brought into politics, if it is to lead to a revamping of the tariff discussion, however, let the issue be made plain. In such matters even the Democracy of the country cannot afford to be otherwise than honest. The interests at stake are too great to be trifled with. The present tariff has brought order out of chaos, prosperity out of disaster, and strength out of weakness. It is to be hoped that there will be no more bootless discussion of this question which has already been settled, but if it must come let the issue be drawn squarely and let the Democracy of the country endure the consequences.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

The Parent of Confidence.

The Democratic papers are gleefully taking up Mr. Havemeyer's suggestion that the tariff is the long lost parent of the trust. Reversing the application of Col. Bryan's recent bon mot, if trust is confidence, that might be construed as meaning that the tariff is the legitimate parent of confidence. To this soft impeachment the tariff will cheerfully plead guilty.—Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.

Two Frightful Examples.

Bryan and Havemeyer would be an ideal ticket on an anti-trust platform—the one to denounce corporate greed and the other to serve as the frightful example of its effects on the individual who yields to malign influence.—Minneapolis Tribune.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, SEPT. 10—HAGGAI, 2: 1-9.

Be Strong All Ye People of the Land, Saith the Lord, and Work for I—Am with You—Hag. 2: 1—A New Prophet Appears.

1. "In the seventh month." Tarsi, October. "In the one and twentieth day." The seventh day of the feast of tabernacles (Lev. 23: 33-36). This was a thanksgiving festival, "and the call to praise and thanksgiving in an unfinished and impoverished temple might naturally suggest gloomy and despairing thoughts," especially after a miserable harvest and a depressing season.

2. "Who is left among you." It was sixty-eight years since Solomon's temple was destroyed, and there might well be not a few who had seen it. "Saw this house." The temple was ever regarded as one and the same temple, however many times it was rebuilt or restored. "In his rock." As Solomon built it, with marble and gold and gems from all over the world. "The Holy of Holies was empty. The ark, the cherubs, the tables of stone, the vase of manna, the rod of Aaron, were gone. The golden shields had vanished, and the high priest's breastplate, with the oracular stones."—Cambridge Bible. "Is it not in comparison of it as nothing?" (See Ezra 3: 12, 13.) The fact of its humble appeal is admitted. This fact in itself was depressing. What was the use of so many years of such hard work, for a temple of such little value? Why not first get a better temple? Then build a worthy temple? What would all their labor and self-denial mean?

4. Yet—There are other things besides these that you see with your own eyes. "I am with you, saith the Lord." Jehovah, as always—in capital. "Of hosts." Organized armies and companies, not only of the forces of heaven, but of all the powers and forces of nature, which are organized to do his will. It was sufficient encouragement to know that God was with them. That fact was glory and power. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" "One with God is a majority."

5. Omit "according to." "I am with you" (v. 4) is "the word that I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt." (Ex. 19: 5, 6; 29: 45, 46; 34: 10, 11.) God's covenant with Israel, when the people came out of Egypt, was this, that they should be his people and he would be their God. He here declares this covenant to be still binding; that his Spirit is dwelling in their midst, and that they should therefore have no fear.—Cook. "So my Spirit remaineth among you." He had wrought wonders for their fathers in deliverance from Egypt, from the Red Sea, from numberless dangers. He had just wrought a wonderful return for these his later people.

6. "Yet once, it is a little while." Yet once again, in a little while. In their past history God had shaken the nations many times—Egypt by the plagues and overthrow; the nations dwelling in Canaan; the Assyrians in Hezekiah's time; the great nations in Nebuchadnezzar's day, before the Jews were made captives for their sins; and then his empire was shaken, and Cyrus came to the head in order that the Jews might return; and overthrew the kingdom of his successors, was shaken, so that Darius might be king and lend his aid to the rebuilding of the temple. "I will shake the heavens." The invisible spiritual powers, the ideas, thoughts, plans, which control the earth. Ideas are the capitals of the nations; not the visible Rome, or Athens, or Jerusalem, but the forces, the thoughts, the tendencies, the principles represented by them.

7. "And the desire of all nations shall come." R. V., the desirable things of all nations, the objects which the nations most desire, their choicest treasures. "I am about to convuls the nations to revolutionize the state of the world, and thus as the ultimate outcome, the desirable things of all nations—their wealth, beauty, and glory shall come to Zion; and I will fill this temple with glory, saith the Lord of hosts."—Cook.

8. "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine." He created it, and he controls it, and compels it to work for the furtherance of his kingdom. Thus the Egyptians aid the Israelites at the exodus, Nebuchadnezzar preserved the temple treasures, and Cyrus returned them, and Darius gave it a revenue, and Herod brought untold riches; his renovation of the temple, the Romans, comprising all nations, contributing immense wealth for the purpose. And still more, they contributed to the elevation of the Israelites by their exile, discipline, and by widening their views.

9. "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former." Better as R. V., the latter-glory of this house shall be greater than the former, the "house" being regarded as the same house from Solomon's time till Herod's, and the spiritual temple which grew out of it. "And in this place will I give peace." To the contemporaries of Haggai his words undoubtedly conveyed the assurance that, amidst the threatened shaking of the nations, the people of God should be secure, undisturbed by surrounding convulsions. And, in point of fact, the house of God was preserved inviolate during the terrible conflict between the Persian and the Greek empires.—Marcus Dods.

Pretty Good Fishing.

A sportsman known to Forest and Stream was once on the beach at the outlet of a creek in New York state, looking for shore birds, when he saw a colored boy, who was fishing for perch, lay down his pole at the call of his mother to do some errand. The sportsman put his gun aside, and took the cane pole and fished, adding a dozen perch to the boy's string, and then sneaked off. Presently a second sportsman, happening that way, asked the boy the usual question and received this answer: "Yess'r, dey's good fishin' heah. 'Wen I stop to run to de sto' fo' to get some cawn-meal fo' mam', de perch dey come outen de crick an' jes' strigg deyseves awn my string. I don' on'tan' it, but dey's jes' as good fo' brookf'as' 's if dey was cotched awn a brook."

Suggested Walnuts.

Take off the skins of about three dozen walnuts, separate them in halves and dry at the oven door. Then mash them with an icing made of four ounces of sugar and one egg. Place them on a sheet of thick paper, put them in a slack oven and bake until a light brown color. Remove from the oven and when cold they are ready for use. If liked, the kernels can be dipped in thick chocolate before they are iced.