

Politics of the Day

THE SILVER REPUBLICANS.

The failure of the Wolcott commission and its dismissal by Lord Salisbury have aroused the silver Republicans, and we have two loud and emphatic bugle blasts from their leaders calling them to action. The result of the Nebraska State election, too, in which the votes of these factionists were added to those of the Democrats and Populists, and turned the scale against the administration forces, comes to testify to their determination and resolution. So soon as the report of the Wolcott commissioners shall have been made public, the schism in the Republican ranks will become active, and President McKinley, distracted as he will be by the reproaches of party associates, by the demands of the Gage National Bank party, and by the progress of the bimetallic cause in every section of the Union, is probably destined to pass through as stormy a period as any President has hitherto seen.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, who is the only New England Republican who advocates bimetallicism, has printed a letter urging the silver men to action. He predicts ruin and disaster to his party, if they acquiesce in the single gold standard policy, and frankly tells them they will be defeated in the Congress to be chosen next fall, and overwhelmed in the next presidential struggle, unless they return to the bimetallic platform, and to the previous utterances of McKinley favoring silver coinage.

To Senator Chandler's warning comes an echo from Minnesota, in the shape of an address issued by Hon. Charles A. Towne, chairman of the silver Republican party. He declares that the conspiracy to commit the Republican party to the gold policy has for its object the issuing and control of all the paper money of the country by a huge banking system, and that, in face of such a danger, citizenship must rise above partisanship. He appeals to his fellow partisans to use their most energetic efforts to avert such a monstrous evil, and denounces the gold standard, "with all its associated wrongs and abuses," as a degradation of the nation and an enslavement of its producing population.

It is in the very face of such denunciations that Secretary Gage's gold program is to be launched into Congress.—New York News.

"Monetary Reform."

Perhaps one of the results of the great Democratic victory recently achieved at the polls will be a modification of the monetary "reform" proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A plan that contemplates placing the United States on a strictly monometallic gold basis is not likely to meet popular approval, and this fact must have been impressed upon the Secretary's mind by the tremendous tidal wave in favor of silver which has just swept over the country. President McKinley is a shrewd politician, and he will at once perceive that such a financial proposition will kill all chances for his re-election; but President McKinley lacks the courage of his convictions and may yield to the pressure brought to bear by the money power, which placed him in the chair he now occupies.

The proposition of the Secretary involves the debasement of silver to mere token money, making it legal tender for only five dollars; the refunding of the bonded debt of this country in bonds payable exclusively in gold; the funding of \$200,000,000 of greenbacks in 2½ per cent. gold bonds, the remainder of the outstanding greenbacks, amounting to \$145,000,000, to be held in the Treasury and the issuing of all the paper money of the country to be intrusted to the national banks.

The scheme is comprehensive, uncompromising and strictly in the interests of gold. It shows exactly what the money power desires to be accomplished, and places the Republican party squarely on record. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of the Treasury will insist on the adoption of his plan. Too long have the voters been deluded by false pretenses on the part of Republicans. Let the issue be fairly and squarely made. The temper of the people has been shown by the recent elections. No such measure will be accepted.—Chicago Dispatch.

Victory in 1900.

The vote of "confidence" given to the Republican administration at the last election would have made Bryan President had it been cast in 1896. As the matter stands, this country is Democratic, and the party of the people has no need to bring any more States to its assistance. This is not a matter of conjecture; it is a simple fact, easily demonstrated by a simple mathematical calculation.

New York has 36 votes in the electoral college. Kentucky has 13 and New Jersey has 10. President McKinley received the votes of New York, New Jersey and Kentucky, with the exception of one vote in the latter State, which was cast for Bryan. McKinley's total vote in the electoral college was 271, while that of Bryan was 176. At the recent election New York, Kentucky and New Jersey went Democratic.

Suppose the people of these three States had known the real character of the Republican party last year as

they know it now, what would have been the result? Simply this: The 58 votes which went for McKinley would have gone for Bryan. These 58 votes taken from McKinley's total of 271 would have left him 213. These same 58 votes added to Bryan's 176 would have given him 234. Thus Bryan would have been elected President by a majority of 21 votes.

President McKinley has expressed himself as satisfied with the results of the recent election. He is certainly a good Democrat. With the solid South, the solid West and with New York and New Jersey, this country is now absolutely Democratic. But the Democracy will not rest upon its laurels. Ohio must be swung into the Democratic column, and other doubtful States redeemed. Who says there will not be a Democrat elected President of the United States in 1900?

Still a Deficit.

Republicans in Congress are going to have a merry time discussing the Dingley tariff deficit. The returns from the Treasury Department for the first two weeks of November show that as a producer of a balance on the wrong side of the ledger Dingley's bill is still quite up to its October record. August and September were no better, and the deficit to date, since the 1st of August, amounts to the snug little sum of \$32,546,078.

During the last two weeks the revenue has fallen short \$5,235,732, and there is no reason to believe that the next fortnight will show any improvement. When Congress meets, the sponsors of the Republican tariff measure will have to face a deficit of nearly \$50,000,000. Perhaps some of the trust-protecting statesmen may regret that they scorned the advice of Secretary Gage to put a tax on raw sugar which would have secured \$20,000,000 of revenue without working a hardship to the sugar combine. In any event, they will have to set their wits to work in an effort to devise a revenue bill that will produce revenue.

With the government getting deeper and deeper into debt, the appropriation grabbers will meet with serious difficulties in looting the treasury, although the pension patriots, the army inflationists and the navy expanders will not be daunted nor will they refrain from making exorbitant demands. Economy in governmental expenses is a good thing, therefore Republican legislators may be counted on to disregard it.

Campaign Assessments.

It is gratifying to the unprejudiced observer to note the fact that the Republican press is growing exceedingly moral. The New York Evening Post is an example worthy of emulation. In a recent editorial on the crimes committed by corporations in contributing money to aid Platt in his campaign, this esteemed mugwump rises to an enviable high moral plane. In set terms and with rigid virtue the Post arraigns the corporations, and, among many other severe things, says that "a payment of corporate funds as a political assessment involves the commission of a crime or of a series of criminal offenses."

This is good Democratic doctrine, but is not according to the gospel of St. Mark Hanna. Where would McKinley be to-day if he had acted along the lines of the Post's suggestions? Where would Mark Hanna be if, in the recent election in Ohio, he had kept his checkbook closed and had thrown away his campaign subscription book? It is much easier to answer these questions than it is to convince one's self of the sincerity of the Post. It makes all the difference in the world, to a partisan, which party profits by the aid of corporations. When Hanna was assessing the banks, trusts, corporations, importers and manufacturers of this country to an aggregate amount of \$16,000,000 for the express purpose of buying the presidency of the United States for his friend McKinley, did the Post send out a cry of protest? But Platt—well, that's another story.

Trade Repelled by High Tariff.

Why do we cut so insignificant a figure in the trade of the Latin-American States? Chiefly because we have been repelling trade instead of inviting it, and expecting these people to adapt themselves to our goods, fashions and customs instead of studying their wants and customs and making goods to supply their needs. German and English manufacturers have adapted their goods to Spanish American wants and have secured their custom. We have failed to do this and have lost it. That in a nutshell is the explanation of why less than \$100,000,000 of Latin-American annual purchases are made in the United States and more than \$500,000,000 are made in Europe.—Philadelphia Times.

Too Much Abuse of Populists.

The fact is there has been something too much of persistent nagging, snarling, sneering and generally abusing Populists as individuals. Those who really know something about them, "by and large," know that in multitudes of instances they are sober, industrious, reading, church-going, peace-loving citizens; that they maintain, often by heroic self-imposed privations, free public schools of more than average excellence; that they are good neighbors, lovers of law and order, who, even in hard times, when money is scarce and grasshoppers, chintz bugs

and drouth plentiful, pay their debts at 100 cents on the dollar.—Boston Advertiser.

Proving that Tariff is a Tax.

The Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association recently raised the price of their product to consumers 25 per cent. This is a direct consequence of the Republican tariff tax on hides, and is so announced. It is not often that we find such frankness as this on the part of manufacturers whose business is affected by the "protective" tariff, and it is quite refreshing. The leather belting manufacturers do not beat about the bush or search for other pretexts. They come out squarely and say that in consequence of the Republican tariff tax on hides they will have to charge 25 per cent. more for leather belting.—Boston Post.

Public Funds Paid for Fads.

The original idea of the congressional library having been entirely lost sight of the librarian has recently added to its alleged usefulness by providing a room for blind readers and a lot of books printed in raised type, and now ladies are giving readings from Howells in the room and it is said a piano is to be added presently and other things to make it a pleasant loafing place. This is all very nice, but what has it to do with the library of Congress, and why should the country pay the bills? No wonder this is a billion-dollar country.—Providence Telegram.

McKinley's Surrender to Hanna.

The menace of Hannaism in politics lies not so much in the fact that it represents bossism and slush funds in politics, but that menace lies in the abject surrender of a President of the United States to a dominant mind whose crafty introduction of "business methods in politics" made possible the purchase of a Presidential nomination, and in the injection into our political methods of what may be called the capitalized syndicate machine system of securing support and overcoming opposition.—Minneapolis Times.

Qualified Franchise in the South.

The enfranchisement of the masses of untutored blacks in the South was one of the greatest political crimes ever perpetrated on civilized communities. Its effect would have been stifling in those communities where the negroes have large majorities if it had been tamely submitted to on the part of the whites. The means used to prevent this ill effect has been in itself necessarily deleterious and demoralizing and the time has come when a remedy must be found.—Nashville American.

Muzzles Badly Needed.

Ex-Minister Hannis Taylor's loquacity has produced the effect that might have been expected. Every sensation monger in the country has felt in duty bound to contribute his mite of misinformation to the discussion of "the Cuban problem." The fact that the majority of these outpourings are childish to the point of inanity and betray the gross ignorance of their inventors will not prevent them from doing incalculable mischief.—Philadelphia Record.

Governor Tanner's Latest Mistake.

It only needed that order disbanding four companies of the Seventh Regiment of the Illinois National guard in Chicago to further prove to the people of the State the character of the officials elected and appointed at Springfield. Governor Tanner has gained no friends among the people whose friendship is worthy of seeking, and he must be secretly despised by the very creatures at whose behest he took such summary and extraordinary action.—Peoria Journal.

Heresy in a Cabinet Report.

The President will have to check the free and sincere pen of his Secretary of Agriculture and bring him into line with the policy of mediaevalism that characterizes the rest of the administration. His talk about extending the country's foreign trade sounds discordant and is a deadly insult to Nelson Dingley, Jr.—New York Times.

Governor Hastings a Heretic.

Well! Well! Here is Gov. Hastings, a Pennsylvania protectionist, telling the national grange that the farmers "have an inherent right to sell in the best market and to purchase in the cheapest market." Then why should the law deprive them of this inherent right?—Boston Transcript.

McKinley's Ambiguous Remark.

Mr. McKinley has not yet told us what he meant by saying that he is highly gratified with the result in Ohio. Such a remark is calculated to make Mr. Hanna feel uncomfortable.—Atlanta Constitution.

Where All Democrats Can Unite.

The whole law-boostered trust system is pernicious and diabolical, and however widely Democrats may differ on the money question, they should swipe this evil at the first opportunity.—Dallas News.

The coming of the storks is always an event of considerable interest in Germany, and many are the speculations as to where the birds have spent the cold winter months, and whether the pair who are now occupying a nest on the top of one of the chimneys are the same who brought up a family there last year and who then were such objects of interest and amusement. Thoughts like these occupied the mind of the owner of Schloss Ruhleben, near Berlin, and in order to ascertain if it were the same pair of storks which nested in his park every summer he had a steel ring made on which was engraved the name of the place and the date 1890 and had it fastened around one of Father Stork's legs. Next year the bird returned as usual to his summer quarters, but this time with a new decoration in the shape of a silver ring on the other leg bearing the words: "India sends Germany her greetings."

A WIDOW'S AFFECTIONS.

Adjudged by an Illinois Jury to Be Worth Over \$54,000.

In most breach of promise cases the amount of damages asked for is ten times as much as the damages sustained or hoped to be received. But a jury recently gave a verdict in a case at Danville, Ill., in which the affections of the fair plaintiff were adjudged to be worth over \$54,000. This is probably the largest award for slighted



MRS. CARRIE CORBETT.

love ever made in a breach of promise court. The story of the circumstances out of which the case arose is an important one.

John H. Germand has long been considered the wealthiest man in Danville, Ill. He was a real estate owner for several years and his property brought in large returns. He had many tenants, among whom was Mrs. Carrie Corbett, a beautiful widow of 35 years, who lived with her little 12-year-old son. Germand visited her once a month, but claims his visits were at first of a purely business nature. One day he went to the house to give some instructions to some painters who were at work when Mrs. Corbett asked him to come into her apartment. This he did and the two sat upon the sofa. This was the beginning of a long courtship, in the course of which Germand took her out for carriage drives, and on several occasions they journeyed to distant towns together, and once both went to Chicago on a vacation trip. Of course they were always properly chaperoned.

It went along this way for a long time, and then came a trip that led to a disruption. Mr. Germand was going to the convention of Christian Endeavorers in San Francisco. Mrs. Corbett expressed her desire to go along, and her sweetheart bought the ticket and paid the other incidentals of the trip. On the way Mrs. Corbett paid particular attentions to a delegate on the train, and carried on a flirtation with him all the time. Germand was jealous, and so the trouble came on which culminated in the breach of promise

west of the Mississippi River. He was extensively engaged in mining on the claim, and in his report to the Government in 1819 reported 200 miners at work on the claim. He built the first furnace in the Southwest.

In the year 1821 he explored the unknown province of Texas, and afterward secured a grant to enter and colonize. He returned to Missouri in 1823 for the purpose of organizing a colony, but was taken sick and died and his remains were interred in the Protestant cemetery. His plans were successfully carried into effect by his son, Stephen F. Austin, but as his father was the originator of the exploration he is rightly called the founder of the Lone Star State.

A very large cherry tree has grown over the grave. The once famous mansion was destroyed by fire in 1873. There are still numbers of the miners working successfully on the claim, which is a regular honeycomb of holes, but the supply of lead is seemingly inexhaustible.

Arrested a Whole Funeral.

It has long been the custom of funerals the world over to proceed slowly; not so, however, with funerals in the outskirts of Brooklyn. The other day in that city a funeral was spinning along when the hearse driver carelessly ran over a boy's bicycle and ruined it.

The policeman, who gave chase, overhauled the hearse, climbed up on the box and arrested the driver for his recklessness.

"All you people follow me!" the policeman shouted to the drivers of the carriages in the funeral cortege. Thereupon he turned the horses toward the police station and started them at a trot. The hearse driver was dumb with astonishment. All the carriages dutifully trundled along behind. Imagine the astonishment of the citizens of Brooklyn upon seeing a whole funeral procession trotting toward the lockup. The unhappy occupants of the carriages, knowing nothing of the reason for the change in their itinerary, were full of indignation.

The sergeant refused to entertain the charge against the hearse driver, and he advised the boy to get a warrant for the driver if he wished to prosecute him. Thereupon the funeral procession resumed its journey toward the cemetery.

A Great Authority on Evolution.

There is a sketch of "A Great Naturalist," the late Edward Drinker Cope, in the Century. It is written by Henry Fairfield Osborn. Prof. Osborn says: His pioneer exploration came early in the age of Darwinism, when missing links, not only in the human ancestry, but in the greater chain of backboned animals, were at the highest premium. Thus he was fortunate in recording the discovery in northwestern New Mexico of by far the oldest quadrupeds known, in finding among these the most venerable monkey, in describing to the world hundreds of links—in fact, whole



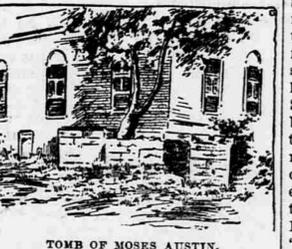
THE WIDOWS OF MRS. CARRIE CORBETT.

case as above indicated. Germand is 71 years old and has been three times a widower. The amount of the damage allowed was a surprise to all—even to Mrs. Corbett herself. But before the trial Germand had disposed of most of his property, so that in all probability the judgment of the court will stand unsatisfied.

A PIONEER'S NEGLECTED GRAVE.

Beneath a Wild Cherry Tree Sleeps Austin, the Founder of Texas.

Among the foothills of the Ozark mountains, in the cemetery at Potosi, Mo., lie the remains of Moses Austin, the founder of Texas, for whom the capital of that State is named. His grave is in a neglected state. Moses Austin was a native of Durham, Conn., and emigrated to Missouri about the year 1785. In 1797 he



TOMB OF MOSES AUSTIN.

obtained from the Spanish Government a grant of land containing 6,085 acres, which is still known as the Austin survey, and includes a portion of Potosi townsite. In the year 1798 Austin built a costly mansion just opposite the site of the present court house, and was at that time the finest structure

chains of descent between the most ancient quadrupeds and what we please to call the higher types, especially the horses, camels, taptis, dogs and cats. He labored successfully to connect the reptiles with the amphibians, and the latter with the fishes, and was as quick as a flash to detect in the paper of another author the oversight of some long-sought link which he had been awaiting. Thus in losing him we have lost our ablest and most discerning critic. No one has made such profuse and overwhelming demonstration of the actual historical working of the laws of evolution, his popular reputation perhaps resting most widely upon his practical and speculative studies in evolution.

Royal Affections.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is said, asked the King of Siam why he did not leave his foreign minister at home to take charge of things. "Because he is my brother," returned Chulalongkorn, with a grim smile; "I should probably have found him on my throne when I got back to Siam." "But you have your other brother with you." "Yes, but his nature is even less benevolent. He would not only have seized my throne, but cut off my head as quickly as I returned." "You all seem on excellent terms together," exclaimed the astonished Frenchman. "Exactly," said the King, "and, as I like to be on good terms with them, I always take them along."

A Great Inducement.

"My! but Sales & Specials do a big business." "Why shouldn't they? Look at the inducements they offer—free novels to read while you are waiting for your change."—Indianapolis Journal.

TEACHERS AND EDUCATION.

The True Teacher is More Than a Setter of Tasks.

The true teacher is more than a setter of tasks and a hearer of lessons; he is an influence. And his pupils are not, first of all, students, but human beings. Hence, if necessary, a teacher would be willing to sacrifice something from his ideal, in the matter of his own formal preparation, if by doing so he can secure the far greater and more important gifts of bodily and mental health, steady nerves, a sense of balance and proportion and a profound and sympathetic knowledge of his fellow men. No one is so dreadfully in danger of getting into a mental rut, of becoming dogmatic, pedantic and prig-gish; and the antidote for these things is found in getting absolutely away from his professional environment for as long a time as possible each year, resting his nerves and brain, and, above all, mingling with men and women whose standards and interests are absolutely different from his own. To go from his class room to a place where the same old grind in another form is still going on, to make one of a crowd of jaded, nervous, sensitive beings who are stewing in their own juice, and gabbling over and over the formulas of the Educationist, so far from being a stimulus and an inspiration, is actually the undoing of a teacher, and sends him back to his work with a still further exhaustion of energy and enthusiasm and sympathy. So we say to the educator if he can be a man, go off somewhere, anywhere, to the place where education doesn't count; bivouac in the woods with a party of stock-brokers, or hobnob with down-east fishermen; and to the woman teacher we recommend the society of the most frivolous, giddy and flirtatious young girls who infest the myriad resorts in summer. This will keep the balance properly adjusted, replacing hysteria and dullness and nerves by a renewed invigoration, an augmented sense of humor and a saner and more highly developed insight into human nature.—The Bookman.

A Bright Boy.



Teacher—Now, Tommy, who was Columbus?

Tommy—I don't know.

Teacher (encouragingly)—The man that—

Tommy (promptly)—Wrote Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-aye?

The University of Paris.

In the several colleges of the University of Paris there are between 28,000 and 30,000 students, more than three times as many as are found in any other educational institution in the world. There are other universities in France, but that in Paris offers such superior advantages that they are attended only by students preferring to remain near their own homes, or who desire the instruction of some particular professor. More than 10,000 of the students are in the department of medicine, and 8,000 more attend the school of Fine Arts. Of the art students, about 1,500 are Americans.

Schools Broaden Their Curriculum.

The city and town school superintendents of Indiana at their session in Indianapolis decided that it is a mistake to teach American history to the exclusion of world history in the lower grades. In the course of study agreed upon the history of the world will be taught along with American history.



Suggestions for Government.

Give no unnecessary commands. Explain to your pupils the necessity of proper deportment and prompt obedience.

Encourage them to be truthful by remitting penalties as far as possible when they make a full and free confession. Common sense and the ability to judge the guilt or innocence of the pupil is a requisite in successful government.

Regard all pupils as trustworthy until you find them otherwise. Children rarely forgive a teacher who suspects them of wrong when they are innocent.

Do not attempt to compel pupils to inform on one another under threats of punishment. Rather let your own tact govern you in the detection of an offense.

Do your own governing as far as possible; it weakens your authority to call upon the superintendent or the members of the school-board for assistance.

In making or enforcing rules look back to your own childhood; recall your own experiences, your own impulses. Put yourself in the place of the child to be governed, then act. Allow pupils the largest liberty consistent with their welfare and the welfare of the school, and when restrictions are placed on them explain the necessity for such restriction.

Make only such rules as you are willing to enforce.—Raub's School Management.