

banks. The plain people have been allowed to acquire the notion that a bank is a government device for oppressing the poor and that capital employed in banking yields a profit out of all proportion to that derived from other forms of business enterprise.

The last presidential campaign revealed the existence of these erroneous notions and showed the necessity for taking rational measures for removing them by appeal to the reason and common sense of the people.

As a matter of fact no business institution, either public or private, renders so much service for the profits derived as do the banks. The people should be educated to understand that they are necessary for the prosperity of the wage-earners, in that they keep capital moving in such a way that numberless industries and enterprises are fostered and carried along and the opportunities for the laboring classes thereby increased.

It is the bank that prevents the channels of trade from becoming sluggish or stagnant. Money is made to do service in thousands of pay rolls, which would otherwise be unemployed. It is the bank that makes a dollar get up and hustle instead of going to sleep in an iron box.

This is the function of a bank that should be impressed upon the minds of wage-earners, and the bankers are the ones to teach them that banks are the accelerators of business, and hence multiply the chances for employment in all departments of industry.

The Spanish ought to be willing to give up the Islands of the Thieves to any nation who can show a better right to that title than themselves. They might make the name a little more explicit before they let them go, and call them Las Islas de los Ladrones Mas Fuertes—the Islands of the Strongest Thieves.

PROTECTION TO IGNORANCE. The populist party is the only political organization in the United States which encourages, protects and defends ignorance. By its leaders most of its members are prohibited from reading anything emanating from the press or the speakers advocating the gold standard and an honest currency. The vagaries and fallacies of finance, evolved and proclaimed by men who never studied economics in books, and who never, in business life, handled money, or made money, are furnished the rank and file, in yellow-kid style and great abundance.

"Coin's Financial School" is the Koran of the sect of schemers for office who inspire the masses (all but the m) of populism to vote for all the vicious law-making and law-makers proposed.

The truth is shut out. Error is exploited and exalted. This is necessary to the success of the head-men and braves of the tribe which promises

plenty of money to the idle and thriftless, government ownership of all the railroads and stock yards and a patriotic national existence made up of all play and no work. Dense, impervious, unthinking, blind ignorance is a necessity to the existence of the populist party.

There is a moral law of gravitation which brings liars, demagogues and frauds generally to earth.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES IN NEBRASKA. Former State Senator Poynter has been named for

governor on a free-silver-railroad-ownership-stock-yards-running platform. Mr. Poynter has among his immediate neighbors the reputation of being a keen-minded man of high moral and religious principles. His political views are adjustable and can readily be fitted to populist, democratic or silver-republican ballot slingers.

Judge Hayward has been nominated on an old-fashioned, self-glorifying republican platform. At his home Judge Hayward is known and respected as a good citizen and an able lawyer. He has always been a bitter and intolerant partisan and will probably never believe that anyone who is not a protectionist can go to heaven. But he pays his debts in honest money and proposes that everybody else shall do the same thing.

SELF RELIANCE ESSENTIAL TO USEFUL SUCCESS. "Self-trust is the first secret of success." And without this self-trust no permanent success can come in this contentious world to any human being.

Parents invariably teach little children to rely upon themselves when they first begin to walk. Small tots are placed on their little feet and told to stand up straight and to come to us, all alone on their own small legs. Thus begins the first education or a child. Muscles unskilled in stepping are taught to rely upon themselves and not to depend upon the supporting hand of parents. Up to the age of three or four years most American children are taught rudimentary reliance upon themselves. But after they have been sufficiently educated to demand and secure the food and comforts of a merely animal existence the training in self-helpfulness, as a rule, ceases. One would suppose that, naturally enough, every thinking parent would parallel instruction in physical self-reliance with instruction as to intellectual self-reliance. But observation teaches that this is not the case and that the great lesson is, as a rule, inculcated only as to the animal man and that it too generally ceases before it reaches and improves the man intellectual.

Self-reliance—trust in one's own physical abilities even—can hardly be evolved out of one's own inner individuality. If you wish your child to show

confidence in his own physical or intellectual capacity, you must demonstrate to him that you yourself repose confidence in that undeveloped force of capability. Parental confidence in the ability, aptitude and integrity of a child is an inexorable condition precedent to self-reliance on the part of that child. There is no incentive or stimulant so efficacious in developing the better phases of humanity, intellectually and morally, as the candid confidence of a father or mother or teacher bestowed without limitation or reservation.

INDIANS FLATTERED. Ever the Indians whom we have succeeded on these plains were flattered by being treated in a manner indicating that we believed them to be an honest, decent and generous people. During the winter of 1854 and '55 the entire Omaha tribe was encamped on the Missouri river bottom, at Bellevue, just a little distance to the southeast of the present site of the B. & M. depot. They numbered 1,200 people. They were mostly barbarians who had seldom or never come into contact with civilization. They then had no blankets. They dressed entirely in buckskin and buffalo robes. They lived in tepees made of parfleth. The white settlers numbered less than fifty in all of what is now Sarpy and was then the south half of Douglas county. Most pioneers were afraid of Indians and regarded them as certainly thieves, and possibly murderers. Nearly every day the settlers indicated by their actions, and even by their talk, through interpreters, that they very much suspected the Omaha and all other Indians to be thieves. This suspicion and treatment begot thievery. Small articles were taken nearly every day from the cabins of the squatters.

But some had different relations with the Omahas. From the beginning they gave them all to understand that they believed in them and thought them friendly, faithful, and honest. Therefore, whenever they desired to borrow a gun, or a saddle horse, or any other loanable thing, with great alacrity and expressed satisfaction the loan was granted. In a very short time this sort of cordial neighborliness bore logical and satisfactory fruit. No Indian ever took any property away from those confiding in them. Every Indian became to them a friend because of confidence shown in his capability for honorable friendship and neighborly kindnesses. At that time there was no postoffice on this side of the Missouri river in the state of Nebraska. Our mail came to Iowa postoffices. But there is no letter-carrier today in the uniform of the United States postal service more expeditious, more faithful in the discharge of duties, than were those aboriginal letter-carriers who would go from Bellevue to Council