

WHY A DEMOCRATIC PAPER OPPOSES BRYAN.

Our objection to Mr. Bryan, since he was first nominated for the presidency, has related and now relates to the platform on which he stands and to the principles he represents. The Times, in the summer of 1896, declared the platform which Mr. Bryan's friends then forced upon the democratic convention at Chicago to be a rotten platform, a heretical platform, an undemocratic platform.

When has Mr. Bryan repudiated or renounced any plank of that odious, non-democratic platform? The convention at Kansas City, which declared Mr. Bryan the democratic candidate for the presidency again this year, desired to drop out of its platform some of the detestable planks which anti-democratic influences had caused to be inserted in the Chicago platform of 1896, but Mr. Bryan commanded the reaffirmation of all the heresies, and the special reaffirmation of the most offensive and dangerous of them all, "16 to 1."

Mr. Bryan never, so far as we are informed, cast a democratic vote in his life. In 1892 he voted for Weaver, the Greenback candidate, against Grover Cleveland, and he owes his prominence in public life to his association with the greenback and populist elements in Nebraska, and not to the democrats of that state. Since he became prominent, the democratic party has almost ceased to exist in Nebraska, and it is now a mere tail to the populist kite. Should Mr. Bryan's ideas prevail, the democratic party in the whole nation will share the fate of the democratic party in Nebraska. Regarding, as we do, the populist brain as addled, and the populist heart as a Jack Cade organ, we totally dissent from the proposition to put them into the body of democracy. — (Hartford (Conn.) Times (Ind. Dem.))

A SENATORIAL ENIGMA.

The people of Nebraska have on their hands a rather queer problem in the candidacy for the United States senate of David E. Thompson. He lives in Lincoln, which is Bryan's town, but Thompson is in every way Bryan's opposite. He is a wealthy man, who came to Nebraska twenty five years ago so poor that when he took a job as a railroad brakeman, he began work on an empty stomach because he was unable to buy a meal of victuals. He passed through all grades of the railroad service and then became a banker and speculator in timber lands, acquiring a large fortune. Thompson took no interest in politics until a couple of years ago, when he decided to be a candidate for the United States senate.

Simultaneously with this decision, he developed a remarkable vein of benevolence and commenced to do things for all sorts of people. His extensive chari-

ties are the talk of the state and the cause of amazement. During the Omaha exposition he sent all the children of Lincoln between the ages of eight and sixteen to see the show. A couple of weeks ago he sent a train load of 500 children and 300 adults to the Chautauqua Assembly at Beatrice. He loaned the state of Nebraska \$20,000 to bring home from San Francisco the First Nebraska regiment, which had just returned from the Philippines and he has not yet been repaid. Sometimes he sends a party of workmen to the country for a rest, and occasionally he will furnish transportation for 400 or 500 children and supply everything they need during a pleasant outing. Every Christmas he gives a carload of flour to the poor of Lincoln, and it is admitted that the aggregate of his gifts is very large.

Now while everybody acknowledges that he is spending a great deal of money in public and private gifts, his real purposes are generally suspected of being selfish and he is called "a bold operator in charity." The fact that he never developed his bump of philanthropy until he decided that he wished to be senator, is relied upon by his political opponents as showing that everything he does has a selfish motive. But, as might be expected, he is making staunch friends and bitter enemies at a rate that throws the politicians into a state of bewilderment, and many think that this shrewd business man, who has adopted such novel methods to work up political popularity, will be one of the two United States senators whom Nebraska will elect next winter. One of the seats falling vacant is that of Senator Thurston, while the other is that created

by the death of Senator Hayward.—Oakland Enquirer.

The democratic leaders are too busy weeping over the woes of the Filipinos to pay any attention to Kentucky, whose people are now governed without their consent, but this does not matter, as Kentuckians know how to take care of themselves, and they will do so in November in a way so emphatic that the wayfaring man, though a fool, will understand.—Louisville Post.

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