

old-fashioned Methodist revivalist. His denunciation of British greed and oppression was keen and cutting. His eulogy of Boer patriotism was tearfully touching. In pleading the cause of Oom Paul, he excelled all in frenzied fervor. His entrancing oratory completely captured his patient and attentive listeners. It was the kind that not only reached the heart but, what is more to the purpose of Sulzer, "touched" the pocket-book. His emotional hearers shelled out generously. \$1,800 was raised and placed in the hands of the solicitous Sulzer to be forwarded to the needy widows and starving orphans.

Several weeks passed. It was whispered about that the money had not been used

**Tammany Extravagance.** in a way to effectively alleviate South African distress.

It was inhumanly hinted that it was expended more to quench Tammany thirst than to feed South African babes. To silence this talk and exonerate the "disinterested" Tammany brave, an inquiry was instituted by an ardent pro-Boer and prominent Bryanarchist leader, Dr. Croffutt. It developed that the stories of dissipation, at the expense of charitably inclined Boer sympathizers, were not unfounded. Of the \$1,800 collected, \$1,782 were used to pay expenses and \$18 remained for Kruger's people. The chief item of the expense account was for wines. Those who know the almost insatiable thirst of Tammany chieftains will not think the bacchanalian expense unreasonable. Probably the greater portion of the wine was consumed prior to the meeting to work up the proper degree of enthusiasm. The conduct of Sulzer illustrates the depth of Bryanarchic interest in and sympathy for the band of patriots who have been so bravely and courageously, against fearful odds, fighting to maintain the independence of the South African republics.

**A PAID AGENT.** The Chicago Chronicle, the leading democratic paper of Chicago, on July 11th, 1896, said:

"The proprietors of the big bonanzas have found it profitable to keep a large number of orators, lecturers and other spokesmen on the road. Among the men who have been thus employed and carried on the pay-roll of the big bonanzas for a number of years is Wm. J. Bryan of Nebraska. A paid agent of and spokesman for the silver combine, he has not since his retirement from congress had any other visible means of support. The richest men in the world, the proprietors of the big bonanzas, hire orators like Bryan exactly as other wealthy men hire fiddlers, and value them about as highly. Silver orators, like fiddlers, come in at the back doors of the big bonanzas and eat at the servants' table. Since he holds no relationship to the big bonanzas, Wm. J. Bryan's nomination by their order, and as a re-

sult of the free use of their money, becomes an insult to the American people of no small proportions."

Can it be that the Chronicle has been seen by the proprietors of the big bonanzas, that it is now supporting the man whose nomination in 1896 "was brought about as a result of the free use of their money" and was "an insult to the American people of no small proportions?"

**WATTERSON AND BRYAN.**

In 1898, just two years ago, Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, thus expressed himself about the populist presidential nominee:

"Mr. William J. Bryan has come to Kentucky and Kentuckians have taken his measure. He is a boy orator. He is a dishonest dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political faker. He is not of the material of which people of the United States have ever made a president, nor has he even the material of which any party has ever before made a candidate."

If two years ago Mr. Bryan was a "dishonest dodger", a "daring adventurer", a "political faker", the characterization must be true today. Could words better describe Mr. Bryan's apparent abandonment of the sweet delusion of 16 to 1 and his seeming devotion to anti-imperialism. Mr. Bryan's exploitation of his new paramount confirms the correctness of Mr. Watterson's characterization of two years ago.

**MINERAL TONNAGE.**

According to the report upon railway statistics for last year, the mining interests of the country contributed the largest percentage of tonnage, aggregating 51 per cent. of the total. Manufacturing was next with 13 per cent.; agriculture 11 per cent.; and forests ten per cent. The percentage of freight from the mines was about the same for all sections of the country, showing that our mineral resources are fairly well distributed. Should the proposed strike in the coal mines materialize and assume anything like the proportions predicted it will seriously affect the transportation interests of the country.

**SOLICITUDE FOR YOUNG MEN.**

In a speech at St. Louis, on Saturday, September 15, Mr. Bryan became hysterical and paroxysmal as to the safety of the young men of the United States in the presence of trusts. He was especially anxious as to the young man in his relations to and danger from his suppression by the "money trust," and referring to this said:

"Is he safe when national banks control the volume of money with which he does business?"

Why did not Colonel Bryan inquire:

Is he safe when shoemakers control footwear; tailors, clothing; and bakers, bread?

In the same exhortation Bryan says:

"Is the young man safe when foreign or domestic financiers are allowed to determine the money system under which he lives?"

Whom would Colonel Bryan have to control monetary systems, except domestic and foreign financiers? Would he have "Coin" Harvey and Altgeld and himself determine safe systems of finance for the young men?

Of all the flapdoodleism and flabbergast which Mr. Bryan has recently evolved, this seems to be altogether the most diaphanous.

**BENEFIT OF TREES.**

From an exchange: We print Dr. Chapin's words with but little condensation, in the hope that they may help on a movement which promises to lessen what Morris calls the sad contrast between the fields where the beasts live and the cities where men live:

"As trees maintain an average temperature of 54 degrees F. in all seasons, it is easy to see what a constant cooling influence they possess in an atmosphere of 90 degrees. Add to this the constant exhalation from the leaves of watery vapor that has been absorbed from the moisture in the soil and from the surrounding air, and the cooling effect is much enhanced. This takes place most actively during the heated portion of the day, when it is most needed. A general purification of the air is not the least benefit to be derived from vegetation, as carboic acid is absorbed and oxygen given out, just the reverse of what takes place in the animal economy. The purifying and cooling atmosphere of trees placed uniformly through the city would have a marked influence on the public health in summer."

**CORN AND CANDY.**

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 1899, the consumption of corn for glucose and its by-products amounted to over 27,000,000 bushels, which is equivalent to the whole yield from one million acres, based on an average of 27 bushels of corn to the acre. From one-third to one-fourth of the glucose product of this same year went directly into the manufacture of candy, according to a statement which is made by one of the leading authorities in the glucose trade. The prosperity in the candy trade which is directly responsible for such a big part of last year's great consumption of glucose, and the absorption at good prices of a large portion of the 1899 crop of the corn growers of the West, was directly due to the general prosperity. When the mills are closed, and the workman cannot fill his dinner pail with the necessaries of life, candy is a luxury for which there is little demand. That candy can now be eaten in the families of workmen is one of the best evidences of prosperity that there is.