

in such practice. The practice is on the same level as that of Chinese paganism. If it be true that by their fruits they shall be known, the two systems are twins, as like as Castor and Pollux. The home people of the Christian nations will not be long in making comparisons, and when they do their allegiance to Christianity will become more and more formal and perfunctory.

What the world seems to need now, more than anything else, is a Christianity that is Christian.

Can it be possible that the awful mistake can be made of adopting a form of the religious idea, oriental in its origin, without considering whether occidental man can be adapted to it?

Are we incapable of projecting the metaphysical into the physical life of our people? Theodore Parker defined Christianity not as a dogma, but a life to be lived. Surely we can't live it looting, and casting the deeds of Timur and Genghiz in the shade, persuaded thereto by Christian missionaries.—San Francisco Call.

QUIVERA LEGENDS.

Mr. E. E. Blackman is publishing at Roca, Nebraska, a very attractive magazine, "Quivera Legends," devoted to the early history of Nebraska. Mr. Blackman is engaged in a commendable work and is collecting material of great historical value. In the October issue of his magazine, he says:

"When I first came to the state, ten years ago, and heard of Quivera, I became interested in what was considered by most people, who knew of it at all, as a myth.

Since then I have devoted my spare moments, during a busy life in the school room, to searching the sources for something definite relating to this far-famed empire.

I have followed every thread which promised to reveal a truth about this supposed myth. I have used the great libraries at Lincoln and have only retained in this history what I know to be good authority. I have explored with the spade many points where the sources told me I would find evidences; and my labors were amply rewarded.

I have spent time and money in the endeavor to clear up this great subject; and the result is this History of Quivera. It was sent to New York and plated especially for this magazine, at no small expense. There are about seventy full page plates to be run in this magazine, and they cover as completely as possible the true history of Quivera.

This history is to be reprinted in a leading magazine of the United States and of England, so the subject will have a wide publicity.

Every country has its folk lore, and as time moves on, leaving this folk-lore farther and farther in the past, it crystallizes into a myth.

That every myth has a foundation,

has at least a starting point and in it a well defined germ of truth, is scarcely to be doubted; how much real truth still exists in the myth depends partly upon the age of the myth and partly upon the powers of imagination found in the people who perpetuated it.

The state of Nebraska has a folklore separate and distinct from any other, more interesting than the story of Io, more authentic and more remote than that of Captain John Smith's escapade in the Indian village.

The very name Nebraska has its origin in this story, and when we bring the discriminating telescope of common sense to bear upon it and shade out the color which we know to be false, when we study the character of the people who handed down the story, we can see much of grandeur and sublimity in the unvarnished recital of proved facts.

Much of the story as told three hundred years ago still remains unproved; much is still left which we must doubt; but a great part of the important details stands today upon as firm a basis as does one-half of our so-called authentic history."

TREACHERY.

The Nebraska Trust law is butchered in the house of its friends.

Section 3 of that estimable enactment begins as follows:

"Any corporation organized under the laws of this state which violates any of the provisions of this act, shall thereby forfeit its charter and franchise, and its corporate existence shall thereupon cease and determine."

It is further made the duty of the attorney-general to see that this is done.

How fine a sight it is to see a public official, actuated by the loftiest ideas of duty, carrying out to the letter the oftentimes painful obligations laid upon him by the superior wisdom of the legislative branch! And how deplorable a spectacle when such a one sitteth in the seat of the scornful, and despising the constituted authorities, becomes an open contemner of those statutes which should be his only guide!

This is the revolutionary attitude of the present attorney-general of our unhappy state. He has charged a certain corporation of this city, before the supreme court, with having entered into certain relations forbidden by law; but instead of inflicting upon it the death penalty prescribed by the statute, he announces his purpose to compel it "to resume control of its property and operate its plant." Thus he is so far from seeking to fulfill the intent of the law, that he would force the reluctant stockholders of that company to earn and accept the large profits to be expected from a business which they, in their inferior judgment, had seen fit to relinquish. Thus to confer benefits upon

offenders against the state is not the act of a conscientious official nor of a good citizen; it is the conduct of a law-breaker, an anarchist, a malefactor, a miscreant.

And with what alarm we must view the course of that illustrious professional candidate, Mr. W. J. Bryan, when we see him taking his stand with this same dangerous character?

"I promise you," said Mr. Bryan in his recent speech in this city, "that I will do all I can to dissolve the Starch trust and leave the Argo company an independent Nebraska City company." What interests can we safely put in the hands of a man who shows such a lofty contempt for and designs such high-handed liberties with the laws of the commonwealth? He would make the offending corporation "independent;" put it in the enviable position of a hog on ice. To confer such benefactions as this upon evil doers is to aid and abet them in their misdeeds; to connive in their offenses; and we greatly fear that Mr. Bryan has, by this promise, become a sharer in their infamy, and laid himself liable to prosecution and fine under that extremely broad statute for whose provisions he evinces so sovereign a disregard.

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Passed by the National Committee at its meeting held in Indianapolis, July 25, 1900, viz:

Resolved: First, That in the opinion of this committee, the nomination of candidates by the National Democratic Party for the offices of President and Vice President is unwise and inexpedient.

Second. That we reaffirm the Indianapolis Platform of 1896.

Third. We recommend the State Committees in their respective States to preserve their organizations and take such steps, as in their opinion may best subserve the principles of our party, especially in the maintenance of a sound currency, the right of private contract, the independence of the Judiciary and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws, a covert attack on which is made under the guise of the denunciation of government by injunction.

We urge the voters not to be deceived by the plea that the money question has been finally settled. The specific reiteration of the demand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the Kansas City Convention, and the history known of all men connected therewith, emphasize the danger of this demand. We endorse the action of Congress in passing a bill embodying the gold standard as a step in the right direction. We feel that it would be dangerous to elevate to the executive power anyone hostile to the maintenance and enforcement of this law.