

AN EVANGELICAL NATION.

As braggarts the American people have no superiors. For generations, national vanity and conceitedness have found overflow in Fourth of July orations. Each year we have vaunted our education, our Christianity, our charity and our morals, as the perfection of concrete character—with a massive unanimity of egotism.

But this tabulated statement of lynchings in this religious republic during the last sixteen years, ought to make us less vain-glorious, and ought likewise to silence boasting on civic and moral superiority.

Heathen here at home do not seem extinct. Before regenerating the West Indies, the Sandwich and Philippine Islands, how would a little home-work for reformation and

At Home.

justice—for the maintenance of law and order strike the average advocate of foreign missions, and the more exalted expounders of the new gospel of "duty and destiny?"

When we burn negroes at the stake in Colorado, in Kansas and in Mississippi and dance in savage glee about their burning bodies, distorted with unspeakable torture, do we appear like the best and highest exemplars of a great Christian nation?

Are we the best and most consistent missionaries for teaching Filipinos and other un-enlightened peoples by both precept and example? As an evangelical republic, is there no impediment in our eloquence? Do we or do we not stutter when we brag of our civic, charitable and Christian virtues?

own ideas and plans, he finally acknowledged mistakes as to facts, as well as errors in judgment, and submitted to the conclusions reached by heads wiser than his own, and minds as firm as his in devotion to the nation and the throne.

An incident which occurred at one of the most interesting and exciting epochs of his eventful life will show how he failed to be "great" at the very moment when greatness would seem to have been not only most in order but also easiest of display. This was on the occasion of his being proclaimed Emperor at Versailles. There had been much previous discussion as to the title to be assumed. He wished to be called "Emperor of Germany," but Bismarck said that could not be allowed, because it would imply sovereignty over the whole of Germany. He supported his argument by referring to the suggestion of the King of Bavaria that "the exercise of the presidential right should be associated with the title of 'German emperor,' which title had since been adopted by the Federal Council and drafted into article eleven of the Constitution."

Crown Prince Frederick upheld Bismarck in his opinion, and this double opposition increased the irritation of the King, who finally declared that the matter should be settled according to his will and thereupon ordered that the title should be "Emperor of Germany." As a last resort Bismarck went to the Grand Duke of Baden, who would be the first person to address the Emperor after the Proclamation, and showed him that the new clause in the Constitution had already been announced by a decree of the Imperial Parliament in Berlin. The Grand Duke went again to the King but Bismarck was not informed as to the result of the conference and remained in a state of anxious suspense during the next morning's ceremony, until relieved by the action of the Grand Duke, who avoided the dilemma by starting the cheer for "Emperor Wilhelm," without mentioning either of the debated titles. But the new Emperor was so angry that on descending from the platform he passed by Bismarck, who was standing alone in the free space below, without bestowing upon him a word or a look, and proceeded to shake hands with the group of Generals farther back. The fit of ill-humor lasted several days, but the later signs of displeasure were shown in private. This first manifestation was a public insult, under peculiarly aggravating circumstances, and although Bismarck was probably able to bear the slight with equanimity, still it was cruel to choose such a time for an exhibition of ingratitude, thereby lessening his unselfish enjoyment of a triumph which he had done so much to achieve.

The title of "Great," like so many flattering epithets so lavishly bestowed upon personages exalted by birth, belongs rather to ages when royalty was able to keep itself withdrawn from the public gaze. In view of the fact that high rank does not exempt its wearer from faults common to the human race, it is better, in these days of general information, to refrain from such appellations, especially when the ascription is not a spontaneous and universal expression of public sentiment.

ELIZABETH E. EVANS.

THE OLD SETTLERS.

Otoe County boasts of a very well preserved and very "well-fixed" lot of old settlers living in beautiful homes and owning many broad and fertile acres.

"WILLIAM THE GREAT."

The epithet "Great" as applied to Emperor Wilhelm appears to be a device of his grandson, the present Emperor, and is generally felt to be a misnomer. It is forced upon the people in official com-

munications; it is blazoned upon a mammoth steamship; it is quoted in servile speeches intended to reach the throne; but everybody knows that Wilhelm I was not a character which could be called great, in the sense intended by the bestower. However, he possessed many noble qualities, some of which are especially worthy of perpetuity by inheritance.

He was sufficiently modest to recognize his own limitations in directions where his chosen counsellors were experts, and although he often showed great obstinacy in insisting upon his

State.	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	tot'l
Alabama	5	6	5	11	7	7	26	21	27	19	16	15	19	12	6	8	210
Arkansas	12	4	8	2	8	5	12	25	12	10	9	4	11	17	11	6	156
California	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	5	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
Colorado	1	8	5	5	3	2	2	1	1	7	4	1	1	1	1	3	30
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dakota	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	5	9	4	2	3	8	10	11	8	7	12	10	12	1	6	9	109
Georgia	8	6	6	13	11	18	12	16	16	20	14	9	14	12	28	16	219
Idaho	6	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
Illinois	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	14
Indiana	1	8	6	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	36
Iowa	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Kansas	5	5	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	35
Kentucky	4	8	7	7	8	5	11	9	11	19	15	9	7	6	3	1	130
Louisiana	3	6	10	8	8	8	29	28	20	15	4	25	14	10	13	20	221
Maine	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Maryland	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	20
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Mississippi	16	17	14	11	26	13	23	16	17	16	13	6	16	15	14	20	253
Missouri	10	4	2	3	8	1	2	6	4	5	3	5	4	6	2	2	65
Montana	3	1	1	5	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
Nebraska	2	3	4	3	9	2	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	33
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
North Carolina	5	2	5	10	4	2	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	52
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Ohio	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Oregon	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	4	3	7	2	12	5	1	5	13	4	1	4	6	14	1	2	84
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Tennessee	12	8	7	7	8	8	13	28	14	15	11	14	7	6	4	7	169
Texas	43	17	15	15	14	24	16	12	8	12	24	7	25	3	8	4	247
Utah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	4	2	1	4	7	7	5	7	15	7	3	1	5	4	1	6	78
Washington	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
West Virginia	2	3	6	1	6	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	35
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
Indian Territory	7	10	5	6	7	1	2	5	2	2	4	1	3	1	1	1	53
New Mexico	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36
Alaska	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Totals	181	133	125	144	175	128	193	236	200	180	166	131	166	127	107	115	2,516