

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, Amount. Lists names like George H. Trenchard, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, and others with their respective addresses and amounts.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Total number of copies printed during the month of September, 1896, was 102,929. Total number of copies distributed was 82,929.

THE PEOPLE OF LINCOLN can look at the daily crowds at Canton and see the difference. "Money ought not to be holed on the balloon plan," says Bryan, and then he proceeds straightaway to talk in favor of currency inflation.

As William McKinley states it, the issue this year is, "public honor and public honesty, good currency, good credit and national good faith."

Every day seems to be moving day in railroad circles, judging from the frequent announcements of transfers and promotions among the railway officials.

After reading and listening to speeches the voter is going to do some thinking, and he is going to do his thinking before he goes into the voting booth to prepare his official ballot.

After a few more nations are admitted to the Driedand, it may be in order to change the name of the alliance so as to include some kind of reference to the increased number of members.

By the time this campaign is over there will be material at hand for the compilation of several ponderous volumes on the law of the Australian ballot as expounded by American courts.

Advices from Italy are to the effect that the prospect is excellent for a large lemon crop the coming season. The price of citrus lemons, however, will not be affected one way or the other.

Having repudiated the democratic administration, which it put into power, the democratic party now asks the people to enable it to repudiate half the money that is owing as public and private loans.

How would the silver mine owners who see perfection in everything that is Mexican like to have the United States impose a tax of 3 per cent on all the silver mined in the country, such as is exacted by the Mexican government?

The people of Colorado will see new beauties in free silver when they come to pay the bills for the military protection demanded and secured by the silver mine owners whose love for the miners draws the line at paying living wages.

The Bryan press continues to revile and belittle the old soldier in one column and to beg for his vote in the next. But the veteran is too shrewd not to know that the only use the popocratic crowd has for him is before election and not after it.

Wyoming is, according to the most reliable reports, in a fair way to redeem itself from the disastrous effects of keeping silver company. Wyoming in the sound money column will raise that state several notches in the estimation of the country.

"Moral color blindness" is the latest term used to designate the inability of a person to discern the dishonesty of paying 100-cent debts in 50-cent dollars, and that is about as mild a phrase as can be used to describe the delinquency in question.

When Nebraska farmers drive ten and twenty miles to attend republican meetings they have indisputable proof that their interest in stable currency and an unimpaired national credit is going to place their crosses opposite the names of the right candidates on the official ballot on the day of election.

The head of the government weather service says that his forecasters predicted the Atlantic storm of last week and gave ample notice of its coming by means of signals. The political forecasters who hid it right will also be saying "I told you so" as soon as the complete returns are in and the precise majority which McKinley has in the electoral college is announced.

In this quoting the presidents of the United States in support of silver repudiation, Bryan and his followers have discreetly omitted to refer to President Grant. It was President Grant who in his inaugural address of March 4, 1869, said: "To protect the national honor, every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly provided for. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in a public place and it will go far toward strengthening a credit that should be the best in the world."

ENTIRE PAID OFF FORECLOSURE.

One of the planks in the platform adopted by the populist national convention demands the immediate foreclosure of the government liens on the Pacific railroads and their purchase and operation by the United States. While this proposition has not been touched upon by the populist candidate for president, it has been given out in all seriousness by his champions in this section that Mr. Bryan would lose no time in carrying out this proposition to the letter. How this is to be accomplished under existing conditions is, however, not explained.

For the last ten years The Bee has steadily opposed the various refunding schemes that have been urged upon congress because all the Pacific railway funding bills contemplated the continuance of the present over-capitalization of the property. The purchase of the Pacific railroads and their operation by the federal government is an altogether different matter. The foreclosure of the roads under the first mortgage might entail upon the government the loss of part of its security because the road is not today worth the face value of the outstanding bonds. Such a sale made under proper conditions and restrictions would, however, bring out the superfluous water, place the property upon a basis of actual value and enable its new owners to operate it at a reasonable profit without being compelled to exact extortionate rates to cover fixed charges.

When it comes to purchase and operation by the government obstacles would present themselves that would be almost insurmountable. First and foremost the government cannot acquire the Pacific railroads without paying off the first mortgage bonds which amount to over \$60,000,000. The government holds only a second mortgage and can secure title and control only after the first mortgage has been released. How is the government to get the necessary \$60,000,000 except by borrowing upon bonds issued for that purpose. With revenues less than expenditures the great problem is to devise the means for meeting the deficit.

It is also problematic whether the government could operate the roads without increasing the deficit and making bond issues a regular feature of treasury management. Government ownership and operation of railroads is an untried experiment in this country. Our only publicly owned railroad, the Cincinnati Southern, is now in the hands of a receiver preliminary to its sale. In foreign countries where the civil service is absolutely divorced from politics, governments have succeeded in operating railroads profitably, but what would happen in this country under a president like Bryan, who avows his intention to reintroduce the spoils system and distribute all federal patronage among his political followers?

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR LABOR.

The report of the Pennsylvania labor commission, just made public, shows that there has been a pretty steady decrease in the ranks of the employed in that state ever since 1882. According to the figures given, there was 20 per cent less people at work in the manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania in 1894 than in 1882 and it is believed that the number of employees is no greater now than two years ago, if so large. Referring to the statement of the report the American Manufacturer says it is a striking demonstration of the disastrous nature of the lower tariff policy. This view will certainly be accepted by all who do not favor that policy and it is a view that cannot be successfully denied.

The present tariff law, which the popocratic candidate for president helped to make—which it is not so destructive as would have been the measure he supported—is responsible for the idleness of nearly or quite a million people, taking the Pennsylvania figures as the basis of estimate. When the manufacturing industries of the country are in full operation, as they were in 1892, they give employment to more than 4,000,000 people and at this time from 20 to 25 per cent of that number are unemployed. Allowing \$250 as the average annual earnings of these people when at work, it is seen that at least \$500,000,000 a year has been lost to the labor of the country employed under normal conditions in manufacturing during the last three years, or a total for that period of over \$1,000,000,000. That is what the democratic tariff policy has cost labor since 1892 and not only would that policy be continued in the event of the success of the popocratic party in November, but it is reasonable to expect that Mr. Bryan would insist upon going further in the direction of destroying protection, which he regards as the most efficient principle that ever secured this country. He will not talk about the tariff, because he does not dare to attempt a defense of the policy for which he is in part responsible, but having got into the presidential chair he would lose no time, after the first coinage of silver had been secured, in furthering the cause of free trade, to which he is as earnestly devoted as to the cause of free silver.

Will American labor learn nothing from the severe lesson of the last three years? Will the American farmer fail to see in the great loss that labor has suffered in this period one most valid reason for the depression in his own industry? A million of people earning nothing necessarily means an enormous decrease of consumption and the agricultural producer is the greatest sufferer from this. The republican party proposes as a remedy a policy that will put these people to work. It promises a restoration of the prosperous conditions that prevailed four years ago. It says the employment of labor must come first and prosperity will certainly follow and it appeals to all experience in support of this. Its opponents proclaim that the thing to do is to open the mints, to break away from the monetary standard of sixty years. They admit that this will create financial disorder, unsettle all values and necessitate a complete readjustment of the industries and communities of the country, with all that implies, yet they seriously ask the producer and the workingman to aid them in trying this perilous experiment. One

party proposes a peaceful and natural course to the attainment of prosperity; the other proposes a violent and radical departure which assures disaster at the outset, whatever might be its ultimate effect, from which labor would be the chief and greatest sufferer. The intelligent wage worker and the intelligent farmer cannot hesitate on which side to place himself.

UPLIFTING THE COLORED RACE.

No people has suffered more from a hostile press than has the Afro-American. His vices have been magnified and blazoned to the world; his virtues minimized, slurred at and concealed. His efforts towards advancement have been caricatured; his follies and weaknesses condemned and commended. Should Sam Jones "colored" be a feathered biped called a chicken from his roost, it is commonly known that Sam is "colored." Should Samuel Jones invent a labor-saving device it is not known that he is colored. Speaking broadly—but not too broadly—the American press, secular and religious, is hostile to the Afro-American. It loves to caricature him and present him in his worst light. It suppresses or distorts that which is good and portrays with exaggeration that which is bad. There are exceptions, this, however, is the rule. The Omaha press is a notable exception—Rev. John A. Williams in the Omaha Enterprise. While the exception here made exempts The Bee from any obligation to apologize for the impartial treatment it has always accorded the colored man along with the white man, it is not out of place to call attention to the subject also from another standpoint, that of the part played by the American press in the uplifting of the colored race.

No more potent factor contributed to the abolition of negro slavery in the United States than the press. It was the northern press that spread the sentiments of abolition agitators throughout the land. It was the press reviews of Harriet Beecher Stowe's great work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," that awakened northern people to a realization of the condition of the slave in the south. It was the constant agitation in the northern press of the question of free soil and its encouragement of the immigration associations that led up to the conflict in Kansas and ultimately to the rebellion. It was the press that sent out the word of Lincoln's great proclamation and applauded the statesmanship of the martyr president. After the close of the war, the northern press was foremost in the fight for civil rights for the negro and fearless in its denunciations of southern outrages upon the colored voters. The press has been constant in deprecating negro lynchings and has steadily demanded for the negro accused of crime the same measure of protection and the same rights of defense as the white criminal.

To say, therefore, that "the American press, secular and religious, is hostile to the Afro-American," is certainly stretching the facts to an unwarranted degree. To attribute to the American press a disposition to withhold from the millions of colored man credit which is his due is unfair. If anything, the tendency is to give more credit to distinguished colored people for the very reason that they are colored rather than to put them on an exact level with white competitors. So far as The Bee is concerned it has no excess to make. Its policy is and has always been to deal justly and without obsequiousness with all questions that arise without regard to the color of the people involved or affected.

MAJOR MCKINLEY'S GROWTH.

That Major McKinley has grown steadily and strongly since the campaign opened in the respect of thoughtful and fair-minded men is unquestionable. Before his nomination and for a time afterward there were many republicans who doubted the wisdom of his selection. They expressed uncertainty as to whether McKinley possessed the qualities ideally associated with the man who is fit to be president of the United States. Because he had prominently identified himself with the cause of protection and insisted upon keeping that policy to the front, he was wrongly believed to be a man of one idea. It was apprehended that he was not broad enough to meet the requirements of the situation, that he did not possess the true statesmanlike quality which the chief executive of the United States ought to possess.

So far as republicans are concerned this feeling has wholly disappeared, while fair-minded democrats generally admit that Major McKinley has shown a broad-minded and statesmanlike capacity, an elevated patriotism and a true sense of the position he occupies before the country which entitle him to popular respect and confidence. Referring to this growth of the republican standard bearer a New York correspondent says that his letter of acceptance, which is perhaps the clearest and most convincing sound money argument yet presented, gained him and been withheld until that time, but his utterances since have impressed intelligent men of that section, democrats and republicans alike, with the conviction that the republican candidate is not only a man of the purest moral character and of the highest moral ideas, with the justest conception of our republican form of government, but that he is also a man whose intellectual quality will justify rank him with any of the American presidents. The unanimous verdict of intelligent men, says this correspondent, upon McKinley's speeches to visiting delegations is that he is a man of originality, of thought as well as profundity; that he possesses not only unusual information as to the resources, the industries, the possibilities of the American people, but that he has detailed information so that he may speak to the man from the south, or the man from far away Maine, or from the Pacific slope, as one who has knowledge of conditions which are familiar to these men. And this information is so wisely and aptly applied to existing conditions that it is made a potent means of persuasion and conviction.

But it is not only in this respect that Major McKinley has impressed the intelligent judgment of the country with the conviction that he is a statesman

eminently fitted to be entrusted with the great duties and responsibilities of the presidency. The broad national spirit of his addresses, his high ideal of public honor, his faith in the integrity and rectitude of his countrymen, his earnest concern for the maintenance of his rights, his utter rejection of the idea of class hostility and his sincere protest against every form of sectionalism—all this shows him to be a man who would administer the government on a high, honorable and patriotic standard, always mindful of the dignity and honor of the country and of its interests and welfare of all the people. His would be a national administration, directing its efforts to the building up of all sections of the country and to improving the condition of all classes of the people.

Major McKinley will continue to grow in the respect and confidence of intelligent, conservative and patriotic citizens. He represents everything that appeals to the support of such citizens and while they are not making the noise and bluster of the campaign it is their votes that will determine the result in November.

ATTITUDE OF EDUCATORS.

The Philadelphia Press addressed an inquiry to college and university presidents in the south and west regarding their views on free silver and the replies received show that they and the faculties of these institutions are almost unanimous in opposition to that policy. The president of the University of Minnesota reported that he did not know any member of the faculty who favors free silver. A similar report came from the president of Beloit (Wis.) college. "The members of the faculty are for sound money," wrote the president of Middlebury university, North Carolina. Among all the professors and instructors of the University of Iowa the president of that institution said he did not believe there are as many as a half dozen in sympathy with free silver. Thus these educators, men of learning who do not dabble in politics, but are none the less careful observers of political events, are practically unanimous against the free silver scheme of currency debasement and repudiation. Dr. H. B. Bryan would sneer at these men as he has done at financiers and business men who oppose him, but most intelligent and fair-minded people will give respectful consideration to the opinion of reputable educators, who must be presumed to know quite as much as Mr. Bryan about the laws of finance.

At the opening exercises of the New York university a few days ago the speaker of that institution, in an address to the students, said in reference to the political situation that the chief danger is dishonesty. "I deplore private dishonesty and oppression," he said, "but detest ten thousand unprincipled private robbers than for our nation to legalize robbery." This shows the best intelligence and the best confidence of the country regards the attempt to commit the nation to a policy of dishonesty and dishonor. It ought to have weight with every thoughtful, conscientious and patriotic citizen.

LAWYERS FOR SOUND MONEY.

One of the most notable organizations in the country working for honest money is the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign club of New York City, which numbers over 2,000 members of the bar, both republicans and democrats. Embraced in the membership are lawyers of national reputation, men distinguished for their learning and professional ability, some of whom have never before taken an active part in a political campaign, but who now feel impelled to make themselves heard in opposition to the dangerous doctrines of the Chicago platform.

At a meeting of the club a few days ago stirring addresses were made denouncing the popocratic declaration of principles. Wheeler H. Peckham, the president of the club, declared that there is not a democratic feature in the platform adopted at Chicago. William B. Hornblower, who was nominated for a justice of the supreme court by Mr. Cleveland, condemned the anti-contract clause of the Chicago platform, declaring it to be "so monstrous a proposition to the legal mind that words fail us to characterize it." He pronounced revolutionary those planks relating to the enforcement of federal law in the states and to the supreme court. Other speeches of like nature were made and resolutions were adopted favoring the maintenance of the gold standard, the continuance of the supreme court of the United States "free from political fear or favor," declaring for the inviolability of contracts, public and private, expressing belief in the power of the president to enforce the laws of the United States, and pledging the club to endeavor to defeat the election of Bryan and Dewey.

There can be no doubt that the organization will exert a great influence in New York and the attitude of those prominent members of the legal profession should have more widespread influence with intelligent and conservative voters, only their profound sense of the gravity of the exchange could have induced them to thus actively and aggressively participate in the campaign.

What more forcible argument for a return to republican control of the federal government than this extract from the message to congress from President McKinley, the last republican president, December 6, 1892: "I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general condition affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people. This brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislation may bring to us. There is no reason why our prosperity should not observe the same rate of increase that

has characterized the past thirty years. There are no near frontiers to our future development. Retrogression would be a crime."

A warning has been given by the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic against the teachings of certain school histories said to convey an incorrect idea of the principles at stake in the war for the preservation of the union. If such text books have found their way into Nebraska's public schools they ought to be weeded out without ceremony or delay. But the only way to guard against them is to give the public the name and description by which they can be recognized. When anyone makes charges of such a grave character they should be made specific and unmistakable.

At the popocratic demonstration at David City, Friday of last week, one of the banners carried in the parade bore this inscription: "Bishop Newman is one of satan's chosen few." Not content with reviling the old soldier the Bryanite crowd is now turning the reputable clergy who refuse to be silent in the face of a gigantic scheme for debasement and repudiation. The question is, What do the great body of church-goers think of a party that parades behind a banner denouncing one of the bishops of the Methodist church as "one of satan's chosen few?"

Li Hung Chang is once more on Chinese soil, having completed a trip around the world which only a few decades ago would have been classed by the Chinese with the miraculous. It is said China never advances unless compelled to do so. The mere fact that his chief minister could undertake such a journey with the object of bringing China into greater harmony with the civilized world is a sign of tremendous progress in the Flowery Kingdom. The world moves, and it is moving faster at the close of the nineteenth century than it ever moved before.

THE PROBLEMS INFLECTED.

Chicago Chronicle. Even the prohibitionists are talking 18 to 1. Their candidate for governor in Massachusetts says that we consume sixteen gallons of beer annually to each man.

A SANE CURSE.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. People who, suffering from the hard times, propose swallowing free coinage as a remedy, remind one of the Indiana man who had a sore throat and then took Paris green to kill the bug. The corner, next day, vouched for his success.

NOT SO POOR AS PAINTED.

Philadelphia Record. Recent statistics show that in 1885 the people of the United States spent \$29,000,000 for chewing gum and \$70,000,000 for bicycles. The expenditure for these trifles is about as high as that for the most important things of the world, such as for planting at home or abroad. Can it be truly said of any nation, among whose population persons of moderate fortune are unable to indulge themselves to such an extent in the purchase of things which cannot be classed as necessities, that it is covered with calamity as with a shroud that its citizens are eating the vitals out of its masses?

A SYMPTOM OF CONFIDENCE.

Philadelphia Ledger. If it is true, as reported, that the key-stones in the Yellowstone National park are gradually being carried away by the fact that they have an important bearing on the geological age of that portion of the continent. Apparently, it is quite recent, and the traces of the volcanic eruption are now extinct or quiescent, are numerous. The key-stones appear to be connected with volcanic forces, and if they are weakening, it is a sign that the active forces are dying out and that the northwestern section of the United States is about to assume the quietest condition of the continent, or, in other words, that it is very new and is just getting into a state of permanency.

THE HARSHNESS OF PARTING.

New York Sun. Now that the gold "crooks" has been seen along many of the roads in that part of Arizona to which England has laid claim it will be harder than ever for the English to abandon their claim to the disputed territory. Another thing, quartz mining is now carried on profitably at Bartow. Again large developments in the gold industry are expected. Finally, English capitalists have made a new discovery in the gold mines of Mexico. John Bull will never willingly leave a territory of which such things can be said. If it be that he shall have to turn his back upon it, and leave all the gold on the rocks and in the quartz to the Venezuelans, he will certainly feel a pain in his pocket.

DOWN WITH THE TRUSTS.

Detroit Free Press. The legal advisers of the great states of New York and Pennsylvania are unable to find any method of dealing with the sugar trust and coal combine, though it is notorious that both are in flagrant violation of law and that they are perpetrating a gigantic swindle upon the people. The legal advisers of the state of Missouri are not so much as to say that the sugar and coal combines have been begun in that against the brewers' trust and an indictment has been found by a grand jury against each member of the combine. The charge in their case is a violation of the latest act of congress which may be a law against the trusts in other states if they are really in earnest in wishing to beat the trusts.

IRON GATES AJAR.

Chicago Record. One of the last of the great events connected with Hungary's millennial exposition, which has been in progress at Budapest since last May, was the opening of the iron gates of the Danube last Sunday by the emperor of Austria and the kings of Servia and Roumania. The entrance to the iron gates canal is about four miles from Orsova, Servia, and at this point a flower-laden cord had been stretched across the only obstruction now remaining to the commerce of the great Danube river. As the steamer on which were the three monarchs of the three nations specially interested in this great engineering work snatched the flower-laden cord, the salute of cannon and the cheers of the people proclaimed that the dried iron gates of the Danube no longer had any terror for the navigator and that they are now forever open to the commerce of the nations on its banks.

This event is a notable one, and in connection with the other events celebrated in this thousandth year of Hungary's existence, shows a nation in an awakened spirit of enterprise and national pride that augurs well for the future of Austria-Hungary. The Danube is to eastern Europe what the great canal and the removal of some of the romance of a picturesque beauty quite as great as that of the Nile, but not, perhaps, as well celebrated, and is the noblest stream of the continent. Just sixty years ago the first steamer to take its departure from Vienna to Pesth began its trip with the dried iron gates of the Danube in its wake. The iron gates were for the navigator and the crowning precipices of the encroaching mountains and other difficulties have ever since made the passage of the river a hazardous one. The removal of the iron gates that was dreaded, frequently resulting in damage to vessels and sometimes in loss of life. The construction of the great canal and the removal of some of the difficulties of the river, the iron gates will henceforth be only a picturesque feature of the "blue Danube."

SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. Bryan orators have said that "wheat and flax and cotton, etc. fell a silver cent." But wheat has come up 3 cents per bushel, flax 2 cents and cotton 10 cents. Has silver gone up? Is it a rule that won't work both ways?

Chattanooga Times. O, ye free cottoners! Your chief cry twelve months has been that the price of wheat and cotton is controlled by the price of silver. Explain why wheat has risen 84 cents a bushel and cotton 150 points within the past sixty days, while silver has fallen 4 cents an ounce during the same period.

Boston Globe. Good times are welcome to everybody without distinction of politics. Let us hope that the good example set at Lawrence and Manchester, at Waltham, Waterbury and other New England manufacturing centers will prove contagious. That the last lingering mists of doubt and distrust may speedily be dispelled by the rays of the rising orb of prosperity.

Chicago Record. Great dispatches announcing resumption of work in mills at Troy, N. Y., Manchester, N. H., Waltham, Mass., Hollidaysburg, Pa., and Amesbury, Mass., will bring encouragement to those who have been looking for signs of a revival of industry. The imports of gold, the easier money market, the healthy condition of the government gold reserve, and, in fact, nearly all conditions are favorable to a gradual and steady revival of trade and industry.

Boston Globe. The cheering news comes of the starting of the mills in Waltham, Mass., Hollidaysburg, Pa., Manchester, N. H., and Ware, Mass. During the New England tour Mr. Bryan said that gold-bug cotton-planters were keeping their money hoarded in order to scare workmen into voting against free silver. Probably he will still be telling the repeating of managers and employers that his recent speeches in New England and Pennsylvania have converted those wicked employers.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Coney Island's famous elephant has been cremated. Chandler is the first name of a Connecticut farmer who was banked out of \$5,000 Ben Davis apple.

The farmer finds profit in his golden grain, but who ever heard of his doing anything in the silver line? The latest man to be elected to the Jeffersonian democracy's candidate for vice president, was one of the most famous belles of Virginia before her marriage.

The fine boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Prescott during the ringing of the curfew at Topeka, Kan., the other night has been named Charles Prescott.

"Sam" Jones, the eccentric Georgia evangelist, who says he is a democrat, has started a crusade against the democratic machine in Georgia. He is in Atlanta the other evening to 5,000 people.

Mr. Dana, in a paragraph in a recent issue of the New York Sun, said that General Phillips, shortly after "the latest man except one we ever knew." A correspondent of the Sun asked who was "the notable exception," and Mr. Dana replied "it was Custer."

Mme. Christine Nilsson has a charming house in Madrid, two rooms of which are decorated in a unique style. The walls of her bedroom are covered with leaves of music from the operas in which she has sung, and the dining room is papered with the hotel bills she has collected during her journeyings around the world.

Some of the London papers assert that the duchess of Marlborough has not succeeded in making herself popular in English society, but she is singularly popular among the villagers round Bloemfontein. She goes regularly to the village church, takes an interest in all the local games and sports and is about as popular as a school girl with the old and infirm, the sick and the poor, and plays the part of Lady Bountiful as highly to the admiration here.

Among the people who find it difficult to sympathize with the Cuban rebels is the duke of Veragua, that lineal descendant of Columbus who visited this country in 1492. He is a Spanish nobleman and the perpetual pension of \$1,900 a year, which was charged upon the Cuban revenue, and was granted to the famous discoverer and his heirs. If Cuba is lost to Spain the duke is liable to lose his pension.

BISMARCK AND BRYAN.

Philadelphia Ledger. The utterly fraudulent character of Bryan's professed Americanism, whereby he appeals to the prejudice and ignorance of voters, is shown by the fact that he has written and published a letter from Bismarck to Governor Culberson of Texas. Bryan is fond of declaring that this government ought to declare its independence of Europe and establish a monetary system of its own, "without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth." This is the most demagogic intended to catch the votes of those who mistake national prejudice for patriotism; yet upon the first opportunity Mr. Bryan tries to bolster up his waning cause by appealing to Bismarck. There is substantial reason why every American should listen respectfully to anything the late German chancellor may have to say, for he has been in his day a wise ruler of men; but why should Mr. Bryan respect him or his opinion? Bismarck is not an American, and according to the Bryan creed we should ignore the experience of European economists and establish an American policy independent of American. But Mr. Bryan is a thorough demagogue—he cares for nothing but success—and, if Bismarck can help him to it, he will gladly accept his assistance. He thinks he would be as grateful for help from "British gold" if he could get it. But the strangest part of the whole business is, not that Bryan

the American, should be not only willing, but anxious, for the endorsement of a foreigner like Bismarck, but that he should be satisfied with a spurious quotation of Bismarck to bolster up the cause of free silver. Bismarck's letter was, of course, written in German, and two translations of it have been made. We do not pretend to say which is correct, but the one which Mr. Bryan uses represents Bismarck as saying that if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallicism (Bismarck believes that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreements. The other translation substitutes North America for the United States. The remainder of the letter deals wholly with international bimetallicism to be brought about by agreement of "those nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce."

Applying either translation to the political situation as it exists in the United States, Bismarck's letter may be taken rather as an endorsement of the republican platform, which declares for international bimetallicism, than of the populist platform adopted at Chicago, which declares for the free coinage of silver—or silver monometallicism.

The great majority of Americans are free to listen to the advice of Bismarck or any one else entitled by learning or experience to give them counsel, but the one man who is debased by his speeches from consulting any European authority is William Jennings Bryan. The only way in which Bryan can win the people's favor consistently is to oppose his constituents, first, as coming from Europe, and second, as recommending international bimetallicism, whereas their mills stand for silver monometallicism.

BIAS FROM RAMS' HORN.

The greatest duty is the present one. A better thing than riches is contentment without them.

There is such a thing as a prayer meeting being prayed to death.

The preaching that is aimed at the head, generally misses the heart.

Whoever has a good temper will be sure to have many other good things.

Fight your troubles one at a time and those in the front rank will run.

Wonder if the X rays will ever be able to show that a politician has a backbone.

If men had to be judged by men, the devil would be willing to lay down his club.

You can't tell how many friends God has in a town by counting the church steeples.

Men have been known to pray in church for something to do, when their wives had to saw nearly all the wood.

DOMESTIC IDOLS.

Texas Sifter: "Ducky?" "What?" "What do you think I am making any progress in courting you?" "Ducky, you are not even holding your own." Tabasco!

The Minister: "Arry did a whisper—That fellow's good 'arted, 'Arrist. 'E must 'ave knowed 'is 'ood 'art married, to be willin' to 'ole 'is 'ead one in a while and give 'is a chance."

Detroit Free Press: Be-Yan must not take me too seriously, Miss Fortly. She's so dangerous. I have no idea of talking you to all.

Come Home Journal: She—Did you know that Maud has a dark room on purpose for prospectors?

Be-Well, rather. I developed a negative there myself last night.

Chicago Post: "I'd like to ask you to marry me." "I'll try it on first. The last time I had it exchanged they said they wouldn't do it again."

New York Weekly: Old Ben-fellow (desperately): If you refuse me, what is there left for me to do?" "Sweet girl—Well, I read the other day about a woman who had refused him in favor of the woman who had refused him, and then went out and hanged himself."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Does your husband desert?" "If you refuse me, what is there left for me to do?" "Sweet girl—Well, I read the other day about a woman who had refused him in favor of the woman who had refused him, and then went out and hanged himself."

Buffalo Express: "The my wife" urged Mumbumbo, the young Central Africa warrior of a shy and drowsy maid. "I'll try it on first. The last time I had it exchanged they said they wouldn't do it again."

When you chased her four miles through the jungle, he had her in the nick of the hour with his war club, and bore her home over his shoulder unconscious. When she came to she smiled at him and said: "I am yours." "I now believe that you love me. I am yours."

HE KNEW.

Detroit Free Press. Tender words of love he said To a sweet, coquettish maid. To his question whispered low Gave she a decided "No."

Did he weep and fade away? "No, no, he came to stay. For he knew she would confess. That a maiden's "No" means "Yes."

A PROPOSAL.

Written for The Bee. Settlin' 'ere beneath the trees, 'Takin' in the 'ole my breeze, Ah! you're a beauty, my dear, I wonder, sweetheart, whether you would say "Yes," or "I'd ask you: 'Will you marry then, my dear?'"

Would you? "Er! I'd take yer hand's say, 'Dearest, won't you name 'is day?' Would you marry me, my dear, I could hardly bear, you know, 'That you said, but feel to guess. 'That 'er whether then wuz 'ez?' Would you?"

But I know you couldn't be quite contented-like with me; 'Er, 'Arry, 'er, would 'er you—'Tain't 'is wuz 'er 'estimated to—'Tain't 'is wuz 'er 'estimated to—'Tain't 'is w