THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year.$6.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year..... 8.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year..... 1.50
Weekly Bee, One Year..... .65

OFFICES:

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago: 1640 Unity Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.
Sioux City: 611 Park Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or Eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of May, 1900, was as follows:

1	28,350	17	26,470
2	27,550	18	26,600
3	28,360	19	27,310
4	27,180	20	26,770
5	26,880	21	26,110
6	26,840	22	26,400
7	27,000	23	26,230
8	26,720	24	26,340
9	27,110	25	26,010
10	27,140	26	26,200
11	26,930	27	26,250
12	27,530	28	25,800
13	26,085	29	26,210
14	26,490	30	26,080
15	26,540	31	26,250
16	26,340		

Total 829,275
Less unsold and returned copies.... 11,242

Net total sales.....818,033
Net daily average.....26,388

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of June, 1900. M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business office, in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

Nebraska's corn crop is just now engaged in carrying out a vigorous policy of expansion.

The votes are piling up—in The Bee's popular girl vacation contest. Have you voted? If not, why not?

Thieves broke into a Fort Dodge ice house and stole a large quantity of ice—a decidedly cool piece of work for a hot day.

The prohibitionist platform can reasonably be expected to take high grounds. Too much water is often disastrous to those who dwell in the valleys.

Admiral Seymour was given a pass to first, stole second, was advanced to third on a hit, but will be forced to make a great slide if he reaches home.

Other national conventions have been held on July 4 and put in nomination candidates who never had a chance to shoot firecrackers off the White House porch.

Five New York men aspire to the democratic nomination for the vice presidency. When Boss Croker has spoken there will be not more than one, and perhaps none.

Trust the Kansas City people to see to it that the Fourth of July convention is drawn out long enough to destroy the train robbers' business on outgoing passenger coaches.

According to good Jacksonian authority Colonel Moise has the wrong pointer if he expects to get his delegation recognized in the democratic state convention. This is a straight tip.

Colonel Bryan's complaint against the republican platform is that it does not include enough. From this we take it the Kansas City convention will practice platform expansion.

Kansas started the boom that landed Roosevelt in the republican national convention and now Arkansas wants to start a similar movement for David B. Hill in the democratic national convention.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago refuses to take the democratic nomination for the governorship. The mayor is wise in deciding that it is better to be mayor of Chicago than to be a defeated aspirant for the Illinois governorship.

Now just watch all the candidates for fusion nominations who are objectionable to the corporations see-sawed out of the game by conference committees appointed to apportion the places among the different rings of the allied triple circus.

The railroads insist upon cars being unloaded within forty-eight hours after being received. In these times of brisk business the railroads have trouble finding cars to handle their business without furnishing them for storage warehouses.

Candidates who have been favorably mentioned for nominations on the fusion state ticket are already beginning to issue letters of withdrawal. Evidently they do not believe the nominations would be an insurance policy payable on election.

Veterinarians are exerting themselves to check the inroads of pinkeye among the horses in this section. As soon as they succeed the veterinarians will be in demand to head off political pinkeye which is taking hold of many of our popocratic neighbors.

Bryan announces that the same old platform will do for another campaign, but acknowledges that a few new props and some planks put in around the edges will be necessary. The platform is doubtless strong enough to hold all the people who will want to stand on it.

BRYAN'S LATEST DELIVERANCE.

Mr. Bryan's latest deliverance respecting the character of the Kansas City platform is sufficiently guarded not to appear dictatorial, yet plainly indicating what he wishes done. A large majority of the delegates being supporters of the Chicago platform, Mr. Bryan thinks "it is safe to assume" that that declaration of principles will be reaffirmed at Kansas City and that the new platform "will contain nothing which can be construed as a surrender or modification of the platform on the old issues." This statement of the fusion leader is the reiterated answer to those who have been beseeching him to turn his back upon silver and it is absolutely conclusive. With three or four exceptions all the democratic conventions of the year have declared in favor of the unqualified reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. The Sioux Falls populist convention nominated Mr. Bryan on a platform which pronounces for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The other appanage of the Bryanite aggregation, the so-called silver republicans, will do the same thing. To hold these supporters of the free silver champion together it is necessary to reaffirm the Chicago platform.

Not only will that platform be reaffirmed, but Mr. Bryan has given notice that no man will be nominated for vice president who is not in full accord with it. The democrats who are talking of David Bennett Hill for second place on the ticket may therefore abandon all thought of him unless he shall unequivocally declare that he was mistaken in denouncing the platform of 1896 and now accepts it as sound democratic doctrine. As it is not probable that he will thus stultify himself the Kansas City convention, if it shall be deemed necessary or expedient to name for second place a New York man, may have its choice confined to Sulzer, Hearst and O. H. P. Belmont, who are the most prominent exponents there of unadulterated Bryanism.

After Mr. Bryan there is perhaps no more authoritative leader of the party than former Governor Altgeld. He is passionately fond of the Chicago platform, which he helped to frame. Asked if he expected 16 to 1 to be made the dominant issue in the Kansas City platform, he said: "I shall expect the party's position on that issue to be fully and clearly set forth. There must be no equivocation. The party must not recede to any extent from the Chicago platform." Altgeld is perhaps as much in the confidence of Mr. Bryan as any man in the country. Surely these utterances ought to dispel the delusion of the sound money democrats that something may be done at Kansas City in regard to silver that will render the financial utterance of the platform less repugnant to them than that of the Chicago platform. We have repeatedly pointed out to them that the hope of this is vain—that it is simply impossible with Mr. Bryan controlling the party. That platform, with its invitation to public and private repudiation and its socialistic and anarchistic principles, is the embodiment of Bryanism and any departure from it would result in the dissolution of that extraordinary political combination.

THE INVASION OF CHINA.

The refusal of the president to accede to the request of the Chinese minister at Washington that our government would not send troops to China, pending the arrival of Li Hung Chang at Pekin, evidences the determination of the administration to omit no effort to protect American officials and citizens in the disturbed districts. However anxious the president may be to avoid a conflict with China, the situation is such that inaction would be a distinct disregard of duty. The assurances given by the viceroys that they can maintain order in their various provinces without the aid of foreign troops and that the presence of such troops would act as an incentive to destroy order cannot safely be relied on in such an exigency. The fact is that these officials have not shown that they are able to maintain order or to stay the progress of the disturbance and the idea that the presence of foreign troops would aggravate the trouble is possibly a mistaken one.

At all events, the president is proceeding in strict accord with his duty and we do not doubt that his action will be approved by the intelligent judgment of the country. We do not want war with China, but our government must do all it can to safeguard the life and property of its officials and citizens.

ADDRESS OF THE ENVOYS.

The Boer envoys have issued an address to the American people in which they review the relations of the republics of South Africa with Great Britain, with particular reference to the Transvaal, pointing out the circumstances which led on to the present war. Much of what they present is familiar history, but none the less it will be read with great interest by the people of this country and will doubtless serve to strengthen popular sympathy here with the Boers, already general and earnest.

The envoys appear to be entirely satisfied with the experience they have had in the United States. As intelligent men they came here not expecting that our government would take any step that might involve it in the South African conflict, but simply to appeal to American sympathy by a straightforward statement of the case of the two republics. Knowing little or nothing of our politics there was danger that they would be used for a partisan purpose and this was attempted, but it is very greatly to their credit that they refused to be made the catspaws of the opponents of the national administration. They do not ask the intervention of this government, but they do desire a continuance of public sympathy and support and of this they should feel fully assured.

Regarding the future, the address says the Boers may be defeated by overwhelming numbers and compelled to surrender, but they will never be conquered. The history of the intrepid Dutchmen of South Africa gives warrant for this belief in their unconquerable spirit and it is a belief that should impress itself upon the British government. The legions of Lord Roberts will undoubtedly overcome the greatly inferior force opposing them, but when that is accomplished the Boer love of liberty and independence will still remain and the beaten but unconquered people will patiently await the opportunity to again strike for freedom and self-government.

GOVERNMENT BY COMBINATION.

For a number of years past the idea seems to have prevailed in the Omaha school board that the only way the business of that body can be prosecuted effectively is by means of a combination made up of a bare majority of the membership.

The deplorable results of government by combination in our school system have been exposed over and over, but the lesson does not appear to have been thoroughly learned. No good reason exists why the action of the board should be preordained at a combination caucus and responsibility lifted from every member who is not included in the combine. Instead of having individual responsibility we have the caucus decree governing and controlling the votes of the members often contrary to their own better judgment, and schemes of logrolling and trading are encouraged by which one job is put through hanging on to the coat-tails of another.

As long as government by combination holds sway constant criticism is invited of the school board work and the efficiency of the public schools is materially impaired.

NO CONFLICT NECESSARY.

There is no need of conflict between the various committees in charge of the proposed Ak-Sar-Ben carnival and of the musical festival projected for the autumn months. On the contrary the two organizations ought to be found cooperating with one another, because the two enterprises, if successfully carried through, cannot but help one another in many ways.

What these different committees should keep in mind is that they represent one and the same set of interests, namely, the expansion of the business of Omaha merchants by furnishing suitable attractions to draw out-of-town visitors who may be induced to combine business with pleasure on an excursion to this city. If these points are kept in mind we feel sure that the threatened friction will be avoided and that every one will be found working in harmony for the common good.

The war with Spain is reputed justly or unjustly to have given a decided stimulus to the study of Spanish among those who expect to engage in lines of business opened up by driving Spain out of its old colonies. Whether the trouble in China will have a similar effect is extremely doubtful, though it is certain that a knowledge of the language would greatly facilitate American enterprise in the Orient. The difficulty arises that a person who wanted to learn Chinese in the United States would have to hunt for some one able to teach it. At the same time it would not be surprising to find before long our various schools of language advertising a course in Chinese among their attractions for students.

It is to be noted that the state treasurer of South Dakota has just made an allotment of school funds which overtops any previous distribution in that state. The brag and bluster of the popocrats about the school fund apportionment in Nebraska loses its edge when we see that the operation of general prosperity under a republican national administration is producing the same results in other states in which the populists can claim no credit for the management of the school finances.

Commissioner Wolfe says he does not generally deny newspaper charges made against him, as he does not have the time. The average popocratic officer, it is true, would not have much time to devote to his official duties if he made an effort to contradict all the stories of incompetency and mismanagement made against them. It is easier to get the governor to write a whitewashing report.

"There is sometimes a joint debate," remarks Colonel Bryan, "between candidates on opposing tickets, but not between candidates on the same ticket." Wonder what he called the argumentative discussion between Mr. Sewall and Mr. Watson four years ago while flying as tails to the same popocratic kite?

Both on the Run.
Boston Transcript.

These are the days when it is more pleasant to be the iceman than the missionary.

Lively Old Girl.
Philadelphia Times.

China's dowager empress is three score years old and incidentally shows that when a woman wants to she can go like sixty as well as a man.

Cause and Effect.
Globe-Democrat.

No country in the world except the United States can borrow money at less than 2 per cent, and the credit for the fact is distinctly due republican administration.

The Full Dinner Pail.
Brooklyn Eagle.

This talk about the "full dinner pail" is overdone. The laboring man's throat or stomach is not the dominator of his vote. The condescending treatment of men who work by men who write, but who err when they think they think, does to any cause for which it is put forth more harm than good.

Future of Porto Rico.
Philadelphia Record.

In industrial or commercial undertakings on the island of Porto Rico one impressive fact must be kept in mind. There are 953,243 persons living there, according to the census of October last. This gives a population of 264 to the square mile. That is enough. To feed and clothe these people and keep them profitably employed is a task requiring administrative genius. The surplus population from year to year should be sent abroad, with other surplus productions.

Where Will He Get Them?
Portland Oregonian.

Bryan must have 224 votes to be elected. The solid south, outside of Kentucky, will give him 112 votes, which, with the votes of Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada and Utah, 34 in all, will bring his total up to 146. Giving Bryan the 24 votes represented by Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, he would have 170, or 54 short of the number to elect. To gain this number it is essential that the democracy carry New York, with 36 votes, and Indiana, with 15, besides one other state, or Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. These states cannot be carried upon a democratic appeal that has any admixture of free silver at 16 to 1 in it, and Bryan is sure to be nominated on a platform authorizing the free coinage of silver.

The Issue of the Campaign.
New York Sun.

Which do you prefer, to make money or to lose money—to keep your job or to lose it?

Which do you prefer, prosperous activity or stagnation and depression?

Which do you prefer, steady and healthy markets, business confidence and enterprise moving ahead without fear, or panic and confusion, doubt and distress?

Which do you prefer, to stand fair before the world, or to be despised and distrusted by the world?

These questions bring out the chief issue of this new campaign between McKinley and Bryan which will be recognized by American common sense.

Another Prophecy that Failed.
J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

In his speech at Hornellsville, N. Y., August 25, 1896, Mr. Bryan thus declared against the gold standard:

"They know the gold standard encourages the hoarding of money instead of expanding it in the development of the resources of the country. And now this policy of hoarding is driving thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of workingmen out in the streets, where they beg for the privilege of working for their daily bread."

It was not the gold standard that created the conditions to which he referred, but the fear of repudiation and depreciation drove capital from the usual channels of investment. If there was any doubt about this at the time it has been removed by later events. The defeat of Mr. Bryan, the consequent restoration of public confidence in our financial integrity, brought the gold from hiding and employed it "in developing the resources of the country," and thus gave employment to labor.

WEAKER THAN GREELEY.

Statistics Puncture the Absurd Claims of Bryanarchists.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

Mr. Bryan has frequently made the claim that he received an unusually large popular vote in 1896. Because of the oft-repeated assertions of this character many people have been deceived into believing that Mr. Bryan proved an exceptionally strong candidate and would have been president if the popular vote instead of the electoral vote had determined the result. To correct an impression so at variance with the facts it is only necessary to refer to the history of presidential elections.

Mr. F. H. Clifford has compiled the presidential vote from the first campaign of Jackson in 1824 to the election in 1896. It will be a surprise to many an ardent Bryanarchist to know that the representative of the sacred ratio received the smallest per cent of the popular vote of any democratic nominee during the entire period. The defeat of Greeley has always been regarded as the most humiliating disaster to the democratic party. Greeley received 44 per cent of the popular vote. This record of Greeley was eclipsed by Bryan in 1896. Mr. Bryan received but 40 per cent of the popular vote. This showing ought to silence the absurd claims put forth by Bryanarchists, whose lack of judgment is in part compensated for by an excess of enthusiasm. There is but one possibility for the democrats to duplicate the humiliating record of 1896 and that is by repeating the nomination made at that time.

INCONSISTENT BRYANITES.

Wholesale Denunciation of Conditions They Made Possible.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

The Bailey-Bryan-"Chump" Clark style of statesmanship which brought on the Spanish war, and boasted of its intimidation of McKinley in that regard, is now, with resolutionary wrath, denouncing the fruits of its own impetuous idiocy. Precinct, county and state conventions are denouncing McKinley's administration as responsible for the Spanish war and all of its expensive and unpleasant consequences. These conventions are made up of the followers of the boasting law makers who vehemently declared that their courage, their insistent demand for war with Spain, and not the republicans had made that war. These consistent men never forget to denounce the Philippine war, its cost in blood and dollars. They attribute all calamities arising from the Philippine islands as a direct result of wicked and blundering McKinleyism. But these same denunciators declared, only a few months ago, that the treaty with Spain, by which the United States, for twenty millions of dollars, got the islands and slavery and polygamy with ten million brown-skinned people and the bubonic plague—would never have been ratified except for the efforts of Colonel Bryan, among senators. The Bryanarchists all over the country glorified their leader for the pathos and bathos with which he implored, threatened and, at last, forced United States senators to vote for the ratification of the Paris treaty. Then alliance with McKinleyism, on the part of Bryanarchy for the purposes of expansion and possibilities for imperialism, was patriotic. Now for the maintenance of the gold standard, any alliance, between republicans and gold democrats, is treason. Bryanarchy, however, is always consistently inconsistent.

A GOOD RECORD.

Demonstrated Success of the New Currency Law.
Buffalo Express.

On the 13th inst. the new currency law had been in operation three months. During that period government bonds to the par value of $297,124,150, bearing interest at 3, 4 and 5 per cent, have been exchanged by the owners for an equal amount of bonds, with interest at 2 per cent. This has been a record in refunding which is one of the most creditable acts of the administration. This portion of the working of the new law, however, is not of so great popular interest as that relating to the increase in currency and in banking facilities. During the three months the number of national banks which issue notes based upon the deposit of bonds has increased from 3,618 to 3,761; the total amount of bonds deposited for circulation increased from $244,611,570 to $279,577,040 and the total of circulating notes from $216,374,795 to $268,372,705. The gain in circulation in ninety days, therefore, has been $51,997,910. An interesting fact is that of the preliminary applications to organize national banks that have been filed since March 14, 505 were for institutions to have a capital of less than $50,000, while seventy-one were for banks with larger capital.

Mr. Bryan has announced that one of his three issues for the campaign is "money," which includes silver and paper. He has also said that the banking system of the United States is one form of the trust principle and a favorite term, which he doubtless will use frequently during the campaign, is the "money trust." But it is difficult to conceive a more decentralized method of providing banking facilities, and for allowing small capitalists to issue notes for the business development of their communities, then the new currency law. When banks with a minimum capital of $25,000 are able to secure national charters and issue notes, altogether independently of the financiers of the great commercial centers, the very antithesis of the trust idea is seen. It is to be noted also that there has been a marked increase in circulation within the three months. This is a condition for which the Bryanites have been clamoring.

THE ROW IN CHINA.

Buffalo Express: The State department agrees with Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister at Washington, that a state of war does not exist in China. They are evidently examinging the theory and not the condition that confronts the powers.

Baltimore American: Li Hung Chang says he does not regard the firing upon the allied fleet by the Chinese forts as an act of war. Still, it requires a great stretch of the imagination to construe the firing as a bit of friendly pleasantry.

Cincinnati Tribune: It has been supposed that 25,000 or 30,000 European troops will be enough to deal with 400,000,000 Chinese. We doubt it. Down in South Africa are 250,000 British soldiers to look after one-tenth as many Boers. Now, according to the rule of three, about two or three regiments of Boers would be enough to whip the Chinese hordes.

Kansas City Star: The view expressed by the press and the politicians in St. Petersburg is to the effect that Russia should make common cause with the other powers in meeting the common danger in China, but that when the time arrives to settle the Chinese question Russia must regulate her own interests, which differ greatly from those of the other powers. This means that Russia will tolerate the assistance of other nations in putting down the Boxers in China, but that when it comes to dividing the fruits of victory Russia will be quite willing to go it alone.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Most of the continental European nations will probably suggest division of the empire and will be more than willing to allow the United States a share of the territory as the price of her consent to the partition. On this point the position of this country may be stated with the utmost confidence. The United States will neither enter into any alliances with the rest of the nations, nor will she accept any territory in China or any other part of Asia. The military aspect of the Chinese problem, notwithstanding the dark outlook which it has today, will be soon settled. Then will come its purely political phases.

CHINESE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Descriptive Significance of Those Prominent in the Dispatches.

Names of places in China now so common in the dispatches from the disturbed empire have a significance peculiar to that country. An explanation of their meaning is not only instructive but removes their repellent sound. A writer in the New York Sun says the names are often condensed descriptions of the place or feature to which they are applied. They are more instinct with life than many geographical names in other countries. Suppose, says the Sun writer, we had never heard of Shanghai, for example, but knew the meaning of the two words composing the name. We would know at once that the "City Near the Sea" must apply to a seaport. Yun ho means "The River of Transportation," and we naturally infer that the waterway thus designated must be commercially important. Yun ho, in fact, is the Chinese name of the grand canal which plays so large a part in the freight service of east China.

However many syllables there may be in a Chinese place name it is composed of as many words as there are syllables, for all Chinese words are monosyllabic. If we know the meaning of even one of the words in a geographical name it helps to convey a definite idea. The words Ho and Kiang, for example, both mean "river," and when we see them on a map we know they refer to a river or stream. Many of the names of rivers are descriptive of them. Hoang ho, for example, means "Yellow river;" Tsin kiang means "Clear river." Observe how definite is the idea expressed in the name of each of the three rivers which converge upon Canton: One of them is the Si kiang, or "West river," another the Pe kiang, or "North river," the third is the Tung kiang, or "East river." The names of these rivers tell the direction from which they come. They help to simplify the study of the geography of that part of China. When they unite they form the Chu kiang, or "Pearl river." The Chinese named their largest river in the north the Hoang ho because it cuts its bed through yellow soil from which it derives its color. The yellow flood it pours into the sea colors that part of the ocean yellow and hence the Chinese call the sea Hoang hai, or Yellow sea.

The Chinese unite the words in a name so that they form one word, just as we write Newton, Hartford or Deerfield. Sometimes we unite the words in a Chinese name and sometimes we separate them, but there is no reason. For example, why we should write Tien-Tsin, when we do not write Pe-kin. Each of these names is composed of two words. Pe means "north" and Kin means "the capital" or "the king's household," and thus Pekin means the northern capital. Tien means "heavenly" and Tsin means "place," and thus the name of the largest city in northeast China means "heavenly place"—a name it has borne for many centuries. When Marco Polo visited the city in the thirteenth century he translated its name into "Citta Celeste."

Many Chinese names we see in the newspapers and do not even attempt to pronounce would give us as much information, if we could translate them, as a long sentence might do. Hankow, for example, is the name of a very important city on the Yang tse kiang. There are only six letters in the name and yet any Chinese boy would know from the two short words composing it that it is the name of a town standing at the "kow" or mouth of a river named Han. The Han is the greatest tributary of the Yang tse kiang and plays a most important part in the commercial life of that teeming valley; and the city built on the spot where the Han mingles its waters with the Yang tse is Hankow, i. e., the town at the mouth of the Han.

The word Yang means "ocean;" tse means "son," and the name Yang tse kiang, which the Chinese applied ages ago to their greatest river, shows that they did not mean to depreciate its importance. Some writers say the early Chinese believed their long river contributed more water to the making of the ocean than any other stream in the world, and so in the name of the river they conveyed the idea that the ocean was its son. The name is often erroneously translated the Blue river.

Pekin has not always been the capital of the empire, but Nankin, a city far to the south, was long the seat of government; and, as the name Pekin means "northern capital," so the name Nankin means "southern capital." "White river" is the meaning of Pei ho, near whose mouth are the forts just seized by the powers.

In some books and maps we see the words "fu" or "hien" added to the names of many towns. These words are not a part of the names, and some of the best atlases omit them, for they lengthen the name and make it more formidable to the foreigner. Fu means the capital of one of the departments into which a province is divided; in other words it is the residence of the official at the head of the department. Hien signifies one of the districts into which a department is divided, and when attached to a place name means that the official in charge of the district resides there. It is better to omit these merely political designations. When we have more intimate dealings with China and better knowledge of the people and their country, we shall have uniformity in the spelling of China's place names, and know what these names mean, and we shall see clearly that these names show considerable imaginative and descriptive facility, and that they are really helpful in the study of Chinese geography.

FRAGMENTS OF FUSION POLITICS.

Kearney Hub (rep.): Lincoln advices are to the effect that Edmisten has agreed to let up in his fight against Governor Poynter for renomination, or in other words that a truce has been declared. It is not improbable, though, that Edmisten will be giving Poynter a gouge on the sly every once or twice in a while and even while the truce is on the Poynterites will sleep with an eye open and one hand on a tommy-hatchet.

Grand Island Independent (rep.): Congressman Sutherland contemplated at the close of the session to hobnob for four or five weeks with the elite of Washington before returning to his plain, common constituents, but an alarm rang out and he rode home helter skelter. Democrats are setting up the pins for Rhoderick's place and Shallenberger of Alma is said to have a cinch on the democratic support. The Alma man, from the outside, looks like pretty fair timber and Sutherland stock is low.

Grand Island Independent (rep.): The number of populist candidates for state offices and the promised insistent demand on the part of the democrats for three or at least two of the state offices promises a lively convention when the three-ringed affair gets together at Lincoln next month. It is stated that there are nearly a hundred populist candidates in the populist ranks and while democratic hunger for office seems not to be quite as general, it is quite as gnawing where it does exist.

Schuyler Quill (pop.): There are evidently two sides to the fight being made on Governor Poynter's candidacy for renomination. That he has made a number of mistakes the Quill freely admits, but the more we think the matter over and the more we hear of the flimsy argument advanced against him, the more inclined we are to acceded his right to a renomination. Several of his appointments have been bad, very bad, but in every instance yet reported he has endeavored to correct the mistake when called to his attention.

Wahoo New Era (pop.): The candidacy of County Superintendent Softly of Perkins county for state superintendent of public instruction has been announced by local papers in the western part of the state. Now, while the New Era has no pet candidate for any office, it is at perfect liberty to say that if the fusion state conventions should see fit to nominate Mr. Softly for this responsible office, they would be placing it in very worthy hands. Mr. Softly is a populist, and not only an educated, but an experienced school man and president of the West Nebraska Teachers' association. He has lived in Nebraska a great many years, knows the Nebraska educational needs, has many acquaintances here in the eastern part and if the office falls to a western man, it could not fall on more worthy shoulders.

Auburn Granger (pop.): It is now urged that Governor Poynter has been very unfortunate with his appointees. Had the governor had an opportunity to make the appointments we might to some extent discredit his judgment, but when we remember that the self-constituted guardians of the interest of the party or parties assumed to dictate and to say that this place is conceded to the democrats and this to the independents and this to the free silver republicans, and then individually claimed, each for himself, the right to say who should have this or that place, then it was that the governor's hands were tied, and while he is credited with the appointment of unreliable or incompetent parties he simply yielded to the demands of those who climbed on to the pie counter to act as waiters. So long as the governor is responsible for the acts of appointees he should be at liberty to appoint and remove without consulting political oracles.

Papillion Times (dem.): The approaching fusion state conventions bid fair to be the liveliest political gatherings in the state's history. For many years an unwritten law governing all political parties has denied the great city of Omaha the right to name a candidate for any other place than attorney general on the state ticket. And this law has remained unbroken in recent years save only when the democratic convention named Hon. J. E. Boyd for governor. But the Douglas populists swear that the law must be smashed this year, and to that end their delegates to the state convention are solemnly instructed to harvest two plums—attorney general and governor—and drop them both in Omaha's lap. We do not believe the gentlemen from Douglas can knock both persimmons, but they will probably get one of them. But which one? Well, that's hard to conjecture. The democracy of the state has two idols—W. J. Bryan and Bill Oldham—and the average democrat will sacrifice everything save his liquor for either. Oldham has long been regarded as one democrat who was sure of a place on the state ticket—that of attorney general. But now comes Douglas county with a peremptory demand that that office be given to the populists, and to a particular populist—Elmer E. Thomas—a man as popular with the populists of the state, and deservedly so, as is Oldham with the democrats. To add to the confusion John O. Yelser will enter the convention with a solid Douglas delegation of populists, who will demand that he be nominated for governor. Douglas county is a power in Nebraska, and the fusion forces will scarce deny that great county a place on the ticket, which means that either Yelser or Thomas will be honored. The average democrat will fight before he will consent to see Oldham turned down, and Poynter's populist friends over the state swear he shall never be swept aside for Yelser. And there you are. The war will be a merry one at Lincoln on the 11th of July, but perfect peace will follow. Democrats and pops are at their best after enjoying a good scrap, and it is safe to predict that the Lincoln conventions will select a ticket which all the forces can and will support.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the advance in the price of beer in Chicago does not check its downward tendency.

When the notification committee gets around to Mr. Roosevelt it should break the news gently and avoid the shock of surprise.

Joseph Jefferson is at work upon a volume of memoirs treating of the famous actors and others of prominence whom he has known.

The country will breathe easier now that the press of Venezuela unanimously expresses contentment and satisfaction at the nomination of McKinley and Roosevelt.

Some Americans in Paris patriotically revere the whole game of draw. Eighteen American commissioners have already drawn $3,000 from the national fund without fazing their nerve.

Kansas City is enthusiastically in favor of applying Philadelphia principles to the democratic convention. Plans are fixed to prevent delegates and visitors concluding their business in one day.

A New York darodevil who rushed into Mayor Van Wyck's office in New York City and asked his honor: "Is it hot enough for you?" escaped with his life by jumping through an open window.

The grave and august members of the supreme court of Illinois are unanimously of the opinion that hard cider is an intoxicating drink. The able and honorable jurists gained much experience while circuit riding.

Among those honored by mention in the dispatches of Generals Methuen and Bulier is an American lad of 17, Midshipman W. W. Sillern of San Francisco, whose mother is now wife of the English vice admiral, R. G. Kinahan, and who is a nephew of Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin. He is mentioned for conspicuous bravery.

SOME INDEPENDENT VIEWS.

Shy on Teddy.
Washington Post (ind.)

We repeat, if the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket is to win, McKinley must do the winning.

Improves on Acquaintance.
Kansas City Star (ind.)

The closer you look at Roosevelt the bigger he grows. He is a man of finished education, a strong civil officer, a fine soldier and a successful writer of books. While he is thoroughly accomplished and is a man of the most undeniable breeding, nobody could be more accessible or better fitted to inspire popular favor. It is not often that such a rare combination of qualities is rolled up in the cuticle of a candidate for vice president.

Adds Strength to the Ticket.
New York Post (ind.)

Governor Roosevelt's nomination for the vice presidency will, no doubt, be vastly popular with his party. We think it will add strength to the ticket, especially in the middle west, where they do not take their politics sadly. The rough rider in second place will rouse a certain kind of enthusiasm and doubtless win some votes, beyond the reach of the smooth writer at the head of the ticket. From the standpoint of political expediency, therefore, the naming of Roosevelt must be conceded to be well advised.

Good Pair to Draw To.
Detroit Free Press (ind. dem.)

No combination could fit better the present spirit and temper of the triumphant republican party. President McKinley is the idol of his party. His acts and policies make up the platform of the campaign. Governor Roosevelt represents in his virility, his rugged, robust individuality and his abounding self-confidence and aggressiveness the character and aspiration of his party better than any public man now living. No other coupling of names would inspire greater enthusiasm or a stronger support than this, typifying so strikingly the achievements of statesmanship and soldiery in the eventful two years just passed. From the party standpoint no better selection could be made.

Strongest Man in the Party.
Philadelphia Times (ind. dem.)

It is not doubted that in President McKinley the republicans have their strongest candidate to lead them in the coming contest. He is a man of the cleanest public record; heartily in sympathy with the vital convictions of his party; is personally acceptable to all classes and conditions of our people, and is one of the most skillful and effective campaigners in the country. He will not be likely to make many public deliverances during the campaign, but he will certainly be heard from on opportune occasions, and he will always speak to the substantial advantage of his cause.

Most Popular Man.
Indianapolis News (ind.)

There is no doubt that the nomination of Governor Roosevelt for vice president will add much strength to the ticket. He is probably the most popular man in the United States—and deservedly so. He is a man of high integrity, of great political and personal courage, of inspiring personality. He is afraid of nothing except wrong. A fighter and withal a man of sound sense, though a little radical in his views on war and expansion, he will command the support of many men who might otherwise have drifted away from the party.

Fortunate in Its Leadership.
Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.)

Truly the republicans are fortunate in having such a man to stand by McKinley at this time, to hold up his hands when they most need support and to assume when he drops the reins, party leadership in the widening horizon of the new century. It is a bold and picturesque figure the young governor makes as he advances to the side of the chieftain, who is closing his public career. Youthful, well balanced, a gentleman, a cowpuncher, a man of letters, a man of action, a clear-headed politician, a dashing soldier, he has the respect of those to whom ability, both mental and physical, appeals and he has the admiration of those whom accomplishment, whether in the field of politics, arms or literature impresses. He is today the most hopeful figure in the republican party. He has the confidence of the anti-machine men and yet he bosses the bosses. Better than all, he has shown throughout his public work that he has a deep insight into the vital elements of democracy, that he has a firm grip on the principles which must guide an enduring republic, that he is through and through a sound, self-reliant and vigorous American.

SMILING LINES.

Detroit Free Press: "How many boarders does Mrs. Proons take in this summer?" asked Skidds.

"All of them," replied Spudds.

Harper's Bazar: "Is Mr. Welter rich?" asked Mrs. Cumso.

"I think he must be," replied Mr. Cumso. "He keeps a camera."

Chicago Tribune: "No," said the advertising man of the Daily Bread, "these are not like the good old democratic times. Why, I remember when our receipts from 'situation wanted' ads used to pay mighty near all the expenses of the paper."

Indianapolis Journal: Census Taker—You live here, do you? Well, what relation are you to the head of the house?

Citizen—See here, now, don't you get too funny or I'll go and call her in.

Somerville Journal: When a woman takes an extra good cake to a church festival she always takes good care to get a piece of it herself when the cake basket is handed around.

Chicago News: Boer Sympathizer—When I was in London I saw a man on the street selling war photographs. "Here you are," he shouted. "Portraits of all the British fighting generals, a penny apiece."

Englishman—Well?

Boer Sympathizer—I had a half-penny in my pocket, so I bought the lot.

Philadelphia Press: "I'm glad to hear your husband is better," said the sympathetic neighbor.

"Thank you," replied the haughty Mrs. Parvin-New.

"I understand," continued the other, "that he was at death's door."

"Pardon me. No. The porte-cochere."

Detroit Journal: "Before we were married," she sighed, reproachfully, "you vowed your readiness to die for me!"

"Ah, yes!" exclaimed the man, with much emotion. "In those days one might die without playing directly into the hands of the Burial Case trust!"

They wept together. But it is doubtful if a woman ever gets really to understand these things.

TO MYSELF AT SIX MONTHS.

Century Magazine.

Young rascal, with your bland surprise;
Your corrugated, lofty brow;
The look of marvel in your eyes,
As asking, "What is coming now?"
I know not if you're he or she—
Your clothes say naught. No doubt it's true
They called you "it." Please speak to me—
Whose wondrous prodigy are you?

They claim that you are I—are I!
I' faith, this portrait bears attest
(A fact that I will not deny)
The first edition is the best.
And I was "cunning," "cute" and "sweet?"
And did I bleat "goo-goo," "goo-wah?"
And kick my tootsies—how but feet?
And thrill with pride my fond mamma?

Deep-nestled in your wayward brain,
What thoughts were hid, so none might know?
Or were your bounds the counterpane,
A rubber ring, a new-found toe?
Did phantoms of another life
You just had left still dwell within?
Or were those movements, meaning-rife,
Aroused by some obtrusive pin?

Did you, impatient, long for day
When you would be as old as eight?
And in your odd, capricious way
The very name of "baby" hate?
Ah, babe, the city is that here
You did not stay content, I see;
But onward led from year to year,
Behold the thing you grew to be!