THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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 September, 1900, was as follows:

1	27,210	16	27,485
2	26,525	17	27,100
3	27,180	18	27,140
4	27,100	19	26,970
5	27,300	20	27,015
6	27,400	21	27,050
7	27,200	22	27,560
8	27,170	23	26,740
9	26,755	24	27,230
10	27,110	25	27,470
11	27,150	26	27,390
12	27,260	27	27,225
13	27,350	28	28,340
14	26,980	29	27,490
15	27,170	30	26,865

Total	815,910
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Net daily average	26,820

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1900.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal) Notary Public.

No political mavericks on the cattle range this year—they have all come up to the republican corral.

Nebraska prairies will raise still one more crop this year—the largest yield of republican votes they have produced in several seasons.

Roosevelt day, which comes Thursday, October 4, is the next red letter day on Omaha's calendar. Mark it down if you have not already done so.

Nothing would so disappoint the Bryanites as a satisfactory settlement of the coal miners' strike. The hope of the Bryan ticket lies in distress and calamity.

The Commercial club should keep right on in its quest for new jobbing houses and factories for Omaha. The procession is already started and should not be allowed to stop.

Medical authority says it is bad for the health to go to bed with an empty stomach. In democratic times, however, many people are forced to the consequences of such a condition.

It is a poor election when our voters are not treated to the opportunity to express themselves on a few bond propositions. The chances are the year 1900 will be no exception to the rule.

The appeal of Bryan and the national committee for the formation of Bryan and Stevenson clubs evidently fell on something worse than stony ground—it did not have even an ephemeral growth.

Aguinaldo's private secretary is in this country to make a few speeches on the Philippine question. It will not require more than one guess to settle which presidential candidate he would like to see elected.

The seven new members of the school board to be chosen this year would by themselves almost make a majority of that body. The necessity for filling the places with substantial and trustworthy men was never greater.

Large crowds come out in the rain to see and hear Roosevelt. The republicans of Nebraska are in earnest this year and no little things like a rain can prevent them from doing honor to their vice presidential candidate.

Four years ago yesterday the average price paid for hogs on the South Omaha market was $2.94. Yesterday the average price was $5.13½. Do the farmers and business men desire to revert back to the conditions of 1896?

St. Joseph may have hypnotized the census man to list it with a bigger population than Omaha, but it cannot produce the statistics of school enrollment, election returns and other evidences of population to maintain the claim.

The musical festival, the street fair and the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival have come and gone, but their influence will remain. They have served to show what Omaha can do when all pull together and the lesson should not be lost in the future.

Boss Croker cannot understand why he should be dragged into national politics, but he keeps right on trying to make himself a factor in the national election. The best way for Croker to avoid unpleasant publicity would be to keep his hands out of the presidential election.

The English press insists that in the edicts promulgated by the emperor of China ordering the punishment of leaders in the outrages committed on foreigners the hand of the United States diplomacy can be seen. If American diplomacy can accomplish the result, how much better it will be than to adopt the European plan of forcing an unnecessary war in which thousands of lives must be sacrificed?

QUESTIONS HE WILL NOT ANSWER.

With something of bravado Mr. Bryan has a number of times told audiences that he is willing to state what his policy is regarding the Philippines and that as much cannot be said for President McKinley. Now as a matter of fact no intelligent person who has read the president's letter of acceptance can have any doubt as to his Philippine policy. He made that so clear that no one could misunderstand it.

But why is not Mr. Bryan equally frank as to some other questions which are no less important to the American people? For instance, the country would very much like to know whether or not, if he should be elected, he would pay coin obligations of the government in silver. There is a very general apprehension in financial and business circles that he would do this and the fear is even now having an unfavorable effect. The question is one that Mr. Bryan could answer without any explanation. A mere affirmative or negative reply is all that is necessary. But he will not answer the question.

There is another matter as to which the views of the popocratic candidate would be interesting. That is the disfranchisement of colored citizens in the south. These citizens are being deprived of their constitutional right of suffrage by discriminating laws. The principle of the consent of the governed is being clearly violated in their case. But while Mr. Bryan is most solicitous to apply this principle to the insurgents in the Philippines he hasn't a word to say in regard to its denial to his colored fellow citizens in the south, who are loyal to the government.

Mr. Bryan will continue to ignore these questions. They are not vote catchers.

LABOR WOULD SUFFER.

Hon. James H. Eckels, who was comptroller of the currency in the second Cleveland administration, says that in the minds of those who carry on the affairs which make our business world Bryan is associated with uncertainty and doubt. "It will not do," says Mr. Eckels, "to say that these interests are selfish and ought to receive a lesson, for the greatest sufferers will be those who are most dependent upon the largest daily activity in business. No one would suffer so much as the laborer, for he must have steady work, day in and day out. He has no reserve capital from which to draw and the curtailment of business operations means the curtailment of the employment of labor, with attendant distress and idleness. I look upon Mr. Bryan as the most dangerous man to the labor interests today in public life."

It would seem that every intelligent workingman must see the truth of this. What can labor possibly gain through any policy for which the Bryanite party stands? For three years labor has been well employed at fairly remunerative wages. The effect upon business and enterprise of the success of a party which advocates debasement of the currency and free trade would inevitably be such as to work great injury to labor. This is already apparent. Therefore the workingman who considers only self-interest—to whom the most important question is that of properly providing for himself and his family—should refuse to support the party which offers him nothing to promote his welfare, but whose policies, on the contrary, would certainly bring a return of the unhappy conditions of a few years ago.

NURSING A DELUSION.

The worst deluded people in this campaign are those who believe, or profess to believe, that Mr. Bryan, if elected, would do nothing to overthrow the gold standard law and put the country on a silver basis. The Baltimore Sun voices the view of such people when it says: "If Mr. Bryan should be elected president and both branches of congress were controlled by the democrats during his administration it is not probable that the currency legislation enacted by the Fifty-sixth congress would be repealed or that a free coinage act would be passed. With his party divided on the financial issue, it is doubtful, to say the least, whether Mr. Bryan would make more than a perfunctory effort to secure free coinage legislation."

This implies a doubt of the honesty and sincerity of the many declarations of Mr. Bryan of his hostility to the gold standard and his devotion to free silver. For four years he has been talking for silver, denouncing the gold standard as a conspiracy and proclaiming his determination to get rid of it if given the opportunity. He forced the Kansas City convention, as a condition to his acceptance of a nomination, to specifically reaffirm the free silver plank of the Chicago platform. He has repeatedly said in the present campaign that his party stands now on the financial question precisely where it stood in 1896. Does the Sun think that in all this Mr. Bryan has been deceiving and misleading his free silver adherents? Does it believe him capable of deliberate and persistent duplicity in this matter? And if so how can it have confidence in his pledges as to other questions? If he is capable of betraying the faith of his free silver adherents, why not also that of the "anti-imperialists?"

But the Sun is self-deluded. It would not be a perfunctory effort that Mr. Bryan as president would make to secure free coinage legislation, but a persistent and determined fight, with all the power and influence of his administration, to restore the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This is the belief of the free silver men who constitute a large majority of the Bryanite party and it is well-founded. They know most thoroughly the fanatical devotion—now being held in restraint in order to beguile those who put the bogy of imperialism above the question of currency debasement—of their leader to free silver and they have the most unquestioning faith in his promise and purpose to make a determined fight against the gold standard if the party is successful in the election. In whatever other respect Mr. Bryan's sincerity may be questionable, there can be no doubt as to his honesty regarding the free silver issue.

Those who think as the Baltimore Sun does are nursing a delusion which will be rudely dispelled if Mr. Bryan should be elected. He will organize an administration hostile to the gold standard and every effort will be made to find a way to nullify the currency law of last March, to every feature and provision of which the Bryanite party is opposed. The first step in this direction would be the payment of the coin obligations of the government in silver—the effect of which upon the financial and business affairs of the country every practical man knows would be disastrous.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

Nothing succeeds like success. This is again exemplified by the success that has crowned the musical festival and Ak-Sar-Ben carnival just brought to a close in this city.

Both of these ventures were undertaken by their promoters with misgivings as to the outcome in some quarters, but the unprecedented record made by each of them proves again that in the lexicon of Omaha there is no such word as fail.

One specially significant feature that is remarked upon by all those actively engaged in the management of these enterprises is the better feeling among the Omaha business men and Omaha people generally, prompting them to work together for the advancement of the city.

This feeling seems to indicate a revival and strengthening of public spirit, always necessary for adequate support to every public undertaking. The question asked is not, Can it be made a success? but, It must be made a success, and what are we expected to do to help it along?

If this spirit can be maintained and stimulated Omaha's immediate future promises as great strides forward as have been made in any period in the past. What Omaha has done it can do again with the same co-operation and determination among its citizens.

A VISION OF 1893-1896.

On another page will be found a brief vision of the terrible distress that overspread the country and particularly Nebraska in the years before the election of 1896. The exhibit is too depressing to be extended over the entire period, a mere glimpse being sufficient to recall the dark days through which we have happily passed.

Contrast with this retrospect the evidences of prosperity now to be seen on every hand, happy homes, bountiful crops, overflowing granaries, revolving mill-wheels, buzzing factories, busy working, crowded marts. Who would want for a moment to turn back the hands of time and exchange again the prosperity of the present for the poverty of the past?

Keep the two pictures in mind and ask yourself whether you want a change.

Governor Sayers of Texas reports the amount of money received by him as contributions for the relief of the Galveston flood victims as $672,476 and it is probable that almost an equal amount in money and provisions has been contributed direct to the cities afflicted. Where will anyone find in the whole civilized world such an exhibit of substantial sympathy called out on short notice in response to the appeal of a stricken community?

Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee, Van Wyck, the democratic mayor of New York, and Richard Croker, the democratic boss of that city, are all now defendants in legal actions brought under the anti-trust laws. In the trust matter, as in others, there are several beams in the democratic eye.

How do the populists of the west who are supporting Bryan like it to have Boss Croker dictate one of the most important cabinet positions in Bryan's cabinet in case he should be elected? Senator Hanna makes the unqualified assertion that he knows Croker has such a promise.

Before talking about the McKinley managers shaking down federal officials the popocratic organ should publish the schedule of assessments levied on the fusion state appointees in Nebraska. According to reliable reports the fusion assessment is more than the traffic will bear.

The difficulty encountered in securing competent men to serve as registrars at the coming election is another sign of all-pervading prosperity. With everyone steadily employed at good wages the inducement to lay off to serve the country as a registrar is not very tempting.

There has not been a fall for many years in which the soil of this state has been in such good condition to go into winter as the present. This means a long start for a good crop next year. Nebraska is prosperous and bids fair to keep along the same road.

The Man Who Does Things.
Washington Post.

If Mr. Hanna has really settled the coal miners' strike he has accomplished more good than all the other politicians combined.

Problem of the Century.
Philadelphia Times.

College education is said to reduce a girl's chances of marriage. It brings up the question whether the light of science is an equivalent for that of a good match.

Money to Move the Crop.
Philadelphia Record.

The demand for small notes usual at this time of year, whether for moving the crops or for carrying the elections, will be met without trouble at the federal subtreasuries. Small gold and silver certificates—ones, twos, fives and tens—will be exchanged for certificates of larger denominations to meet demand. This preparation on the part of the treasury to facilitate fall business operations will be greatly appreciated by the public.

Queer Notions of Coal Barons.
Buffalo Express.

The great coal corporations are very much in favor of union and organization among themselves to control the output and prices of their product. But as to union and co-operation among the miners for self-protection, that (in the estimation of the coal corporations) is quite a different thing.

A True Representative.
American Pressman.

Fred M. Youngs of Omaha has the nomination for the legislature. It is needless to say that organized labor will have a true and loyal representative if he is elected. His past is his recommendation and the printing craft of Omaha will miss an opportunity of a lifetime if they neglect to organize a Fred Youngs club and see that he is elected.

What Bryanism Would Do.
New York Sun.

Under Bryanism every important industry in the land would be made to feel a shock such as business has never felt in the country's entire history. Any tariff agitation, any panic ever lived through was a summer breeze to the killing tornado of the Bryan policy against the country's industries.

Does any sensible man, whether he owns $2 or $1, want to bring on such a catastrophe?

General Palmer and His Pension.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Let it not be forgotten in reviewing the life of the late General John M. Palmer that when a pension of $100 a month was voted him in his old age and poverty he made the request that the amount be cut in half, as that sum would be enough to satisfy his simple wants. What a contrast to the action of a judge who has a salary of $7,500 a year and who yet brought suit to compel the payment of $100 a month which a commissioner of pensions held was excessive.

Wonder of the New Navy.
Chicago Record.

The naval maneuvers at Newport suggest that the submarine torpedo boat may yet play a larger part in history than had been anticipated. The submarine boat is still in the experimental stage, but the performance of the Holland in approaching to within striking distance of several of the vessels of the blockading squadron indicates that its possibilities are large. Sham engagements of any kind are rarely effective as tests, but if the Holland were to do in real warfare what it demonstrated that it could have done off Newport the destruction of at least one first-class battleship would be recorded to its credit. It is interesting in this connection to note that France, which has kept well in the lead in building "sousmatins," has four of these boats in service, with eight more building or projected, and a program which calls for the construction of twenty-six more before 1905.

STOPPING TRAIN ROBBERIES.

Easy as Rolling Off a Log When You Know How.
Philadelphia Times.

Why is it that train robberies seem to increase in frequency and daring and that their movement is from the west, where the open plains and unpopulated mountain regions enable the thieves to make good their escape to the east, where every square mile can furnish a posse to pursue and the telegraph and telephone wires should hold the perpetrators as in a net? If it is not because the record of these crimes is marked by the supine cowardice of the victims it will be hard to find another reason so satisfactory.

There is not an instance of resistance being made and thieves have come to know that their order, "Hands up!" will be promptly obeyed and that no field is so safe for their enterprises as that offered by the passengers on a train. The man who will attack burglars in his house and store or put up a good fight with a highwayman in a lonely street seems to be paralyzed with terror when a train robber, who is supposed to be infinitely more desperate than all others, approaches. The spectacle of one masked man with a pistol deliberately robbing fifteen or twenty men, many of whom have weapons, has been repeated until it has become an accepted belief that train thieves can practice with impunity upon the fear their name excites.

One of these days some man will muster up courage to shoot, and shoot first, and on the day the first train robber is shot down the number of the acts of brigandage will begin to decrease. Let that man hurry up and make himself known, for until he arrives train robbery will thrive.

CONCERNING IMPERIALISM.

Facts that Rise Above the Clatter of Campaign Drummers.
Washington Post.

If we can get a five minutes' hearing in this deafening din which our esteemed democratic contemporaries have raised over the question of imperialism, we should like to suggest that they would be wise to moderate their vociferation. That there is imperialism in our present and past policy, we do not pretend to deny. The president has made a tariff for Cuba and the Philippines, and regulated in those islands other parts of the machinery of government which, under the constitution, lie within the province of congress. That he has been conscientiously advised in this, we do not for a moment doubt. Whether he has been well advised is quite another matter. Unless imperialism is to be found in these directions, we should hesitate to look for it at all. In our opinion, however, it is there.

But who are democratic leaders that they should cast stones at conditions which they have done so much to bring about? Look back two years and say who were most active, most indefatigable, and most persistent in their efforts to plunge the country into war with Spain? Everybody knows that Mr. McKinley was averse to that war, and that he resolutely set his face against it up to the very last moment. If he had been supported in his reluctance and strengthened in his humane predilections by the democratic leaders in congress, this imperialism of which they now complain so loudly would have been made impossible. Senator Proctor was one of the few republicans of real weight and consequence who helped to precipitate the outbreak. No one in Mr. McKinley's cabinet desired war, although some of the secretaries feared that it was inevitable. The agitation was conducted chiefly by democratic leaders and organs, and most of the glory and the sorrow and the disastrous complications resulting therefrom may properly be credited to them. The war brought us Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and, as an inseparable concomitant, all the difficulties—including imperialism—that now confront us.

This is merely a word in passing. We have always felt sure that the uproar in 1897 was of purely partisan inspiration and contrivance. It does not surprise us, therefore, to find the democrats bewailing results of which they were the most conspicuous cause. We insist, nevertheless, that the democratic howl about imperialism is injudicious and impertinent. The situation is bad enough, but those who did so much to create it should accept the responsibility and leave others to conduct the protestation.

Dollar and Dinner Pail.

Portland Oregonian.

What shall it profit a man to assist Aguinaldo to a throne and lose his own job?

McKinley proposes to establish order in the Philippines, set up a stable government with local self-government and United States sovereignty. Bryan proposes to establish order in the Philippines, set up a stable government with a local self-government and a United States protectorate. Is the difference great enough to pay a man to vote for 16 to 1, bring on hard times and throw himself out of work?

The idea is to return to the republicanism of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln. The idea is if we can't have "consent" in the south or with the Indians or in Alaska or Porto Rico, anyhow we must give it to Aguinaldo, even at the cost of a financial and industrial revolution here at home. It's a pretty hard proposition.

Let us elect Bryan and the silver congress that will go along with his victory. Let us keep up a scare in business, abandon Pacific expansion, encourage riots, get a few anarchists in the supreme court, shut up the factories with threats of free trade, break up a few banks with fear of the silver basis, tell the world that four years of prosperity at home and honor abroad don't suit us and have a change all around. It will be a tough dose, but Altgeld and Tillman will be happy and Aguinaldo can blow his silver whistle undisturbed.

You tell me that I must do the handsome thing by Aguinaldo. Well, while I am taking care of Aguinaldo who will be taking care of me? Who is going to buy my goods if my customers cancel their orders? Who is going to get my money out of the savings bank when it closes up? Who will pay my income tax if one is enacted? Who is going to give me a job if I am thrown out of work?

Bryan says it is monstrous to talk about the dollar in the pocket so long as Aguinaldo is unsatisfied. He says it is disgusting to talk about the full dinner pail, just as if a man had no ideas above the dinner pail. But if a man is thinking of doing without both the dollar and the dinner pail he wants to know where he is going to get off. It would be pleasant living for the Bryans, doubtless, at the White House. It would be agreeable to Aguinaldo issuing proclamations twice a week to his subjects in Manila. But the average man is not going to think so much about what will happen to Aguinaldo as to forget to think about what will happen in this country.

We go on the principle in this country that if a man doesn't look out for himself nobody will look out for him. A good many people think highly of self-preservation. That is what Aguinaldo did when he took $400,000 of Spanish coin and sailed away, leaving the sacred cause of freedom and "consent" to its own resources.

A PATHETIC SCENE.

Departure of Oom Paul from the South African Republic.
Philadelphia Times.

There is something pathetic and much that is instructive in the scene that will soon be witnessed in Delagoa bay when the Dutch battleship Gelderland will receive on board the former president of the late Transvaal Republic to carry him back to the land from which his forefathers came 250 years ago.

His departure dates the failure of one of the most respectable efforts of a liberty-loving people to establish a free nation in a land far removed from interference, as they fondly believed, and although he returns in defeat, leaving behind a few remnants of his people, he goes with honor and dignity. In the effort that the Boers made at colonization success of the first order marked their endeavors. Even after the grand trek was made and in order to secure the isolation the sea forbade them to enjoy on the coast, and they passed into the heart of Africa and established themselves on the banks of an unnavigable river, their simple tastes, their persistent industry and unwearying patience found their reward. When, however, they had accumulated wealth enough to attract the roving eye of the British their real troubles began all over again, and the unhappy discovery of gold hastened the disaster that has overtaken them. There is no blight can fall upon a country or region to be compared with the possession of mines of gold and silver. Peru, Mexico, Nevada and India are illustrations of the fact, and if California and Australia have escaped the curse, it was because nature bestowed a greater wealth in their wheat fields and vineyards. The full weight of this affliction of gold fell upon the African republic and insured her destruction. Whatever issues of the day may have provoked the opening of hostilities the primal cause of the war was gold. The English fought for the mines and the Boers fought for liberty, and the sordid cause has won. Ignoble as have been many of England's enterprises no one of them equals in infamy the destruction of this noble little nation. Compared to it the aggressions of Warren Hastings in India; the deportation from Acadia, which, alas, does not exist only in Longfellow's hexameters; the massacre of the negroes by Eyre in Jamaica, and the opium war in China, are mild and civilized measures justified in some part by the conditions that created them, but the war in South Africa was utterly unjustifiable, based upon a false statement of causes and conducted with no other view than the annihilation of the republic. It is probably true that the English expected to attain by bluffing what has cost them so much blood and treasure and also their prestige as a warlike nation. That her military operations should contribute to the burden of contempt which her policy has invited is righteous and just.

The Boers are blotted out of existence as a nation, but their noble and hopeless defense is an inspiration for the lovers of liberty that lifts Colenso and Spion Kop to places alongside of Marathon and Bunker Hill. Oom Paul on his sea journey to Holland carries with him the sympathy and respect of civilization, and the little band of daring men with their glorious leaders, Joubert, Botha and De Wet, have gained an imperishable renown.

BRYAN ON STARCH.

The Nebraska City Incident as it Appears Some Distance Away.
Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Bryan went to Nebraska City day before yesterday to talk starch. There is in that town a starch factory giving employment to 300 persons. It is the chief industry of the place and the citizens think much of it. Over a year ago the Nebraska corporation which owned it sold its property to the United Starch company and the proceeds were divided between the stockholders of the Nebraska corporation, which was dissolved. Subsequently the United Starch company sold out to the National Starch company. That concern owns or controls all the important starch factories in the country.

Recently the populist attorney general of Nebraska began suit to annul the sale of the Nebraska City factory to the United Starch company, to restore it to the Nebraska corporation which once owned it—which is defunct and cannot be resurrected by an order of court—and to restrain the United Starch company, which is also defunct, from doing business in the state. It is said that this litigation was instigated by Mr. Bryan. Certainly the people in and near Nebraska City were not the instigators. The factory buys the corn of the neighboring farmers and nearly one-third of the inhabitants are directly or indirectly interested in that factory. Nor have the women of Nebraska been complaining to the attorney general of the "trust" prices of starch. While the manufacture of that article is controlled by one company it has been careful not to establish high prices lest it should provoke competition. It does not cost much to equip a starch factory and it is impossible for a "trust," even if so inclined, to prevent the purchase of the raw material by a competitor. Corn is too plentiful for that.

This move on the part of the attorney general filled the people of Nebraska City with consternation. They foresaw in his action the closing of their factory and the destruction of their great home industry. In order to soothe this excited community if possible Mr. Bryan went to Nebraska City day before yesterday. He told the people that the attorney general had commenced proceedings "not to destroy your local manufacturing establishment, but to prevent the manufacturing establishment from entering into a trust." That is not a correct statement. The Nebraska corporation has not "entered into a trust," but has sold out its property and has dissolved. If the courts decide that the corporation which now owns that property shall not do business in Nebraska it can do one of two things. It can close the factory, which would harm Nebraska City greatly, or it can sell the factory to a dummy Nebraska corporation and be as much the master of the situation as it is now. The factory cannot be taken away from its present owners by the courts and handed over to the original owners or anybody else.

After Mr. Bryan had appealed to his audience not "to subject themselves and their countrymen to the extortion practiced by all the 'trusts,' in order to maintain one trust, which has one factory in their city," he said: "I want you people to know that if we get control of this government the federal administration, as well as the state administration, will lay its hands upon the starch 'trust.'" How will the federal administration do so unless congress is given by a constitutional amendment a power over commerce and manufactures it does not possess now? The state of Nebraska may be able and willing to drive a starch factory out of Nebraska City because owned by a "trust." The state of New York may have the power to close the Oswego starch factories because owned by a "trust." It never will consent to exercise that power. How can the federal government close those factories or stop the shipment of their products to purchasers in other states?

Mr. Bryan proposes that the federal government shall lay its hands on "trusts" by the enactment of laws which shall "dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the state of its origin." He should tell how he proposes to prevent the consumers of starch in states outside of New York from sending orders to the National Starch company and having its products shipped to them. If the men and women of this country were to agree to use less starch or no starch in their shirts and skirts they would harm the starch "trust" far more than it can be harmed by any federal legislation Mr. Bryan can devise. But there will be no boycotting of starch. The consumers do not think the price excessive.

If Mr. Bryan did stir up the attorney general of Nebraska to begin this anti-trust suit he has made a mess of it. For he has irritated some men in his own state whose votes he may need. He has also, in trying to pacify the Nebraska City people, shown again that while profuse in promises to destroy "private monopolies" if elected he is unable to tell the way in which it is to be done.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Progressive Strides of the Islanders Toward Independence.
Philadelphia Ledger.

The complete ascendency of the nationalists in the approaching Cuban constitutional convention is not surprising. The convention which organized the government of the United States was dominated by the late revolutionists. It must necessarily be the case when any dependency succeeds in separating itself from the mother country. Whether the nationalists will use the power given them in the institution of the government with discretion and judicious tolerance toward defeated parties the future will unfold. It is possible for the ruling party to bring about difficult if not strained relations with the United States by demanding the withdrawal of our protectorate before there is reasonable assurance that a stable government has been set on foot in the island.

The nationalists are, it is said, in favor of independence at once, the withdrawal of American troops and the immediate removal of all American supervision or control. If the convention declares that this shall be the relation of the island to the United States a delicate situation may arise. The United States must be the judge of the stability of the new form of government. The Cuban resolutions, for obvious reasons, fixed no time limit for our occupation of the country. We disclaimed any intention to exercise control, save for pacification, and when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people. By the peace treaty our obligations with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupation by the United States. Under the resolutions reasonable time must be given the United States to test the stability of the government to be organized. Should anarchic conditions arise in the island after the withdrawal of our troops it would be a new situation with which congress would have to deal. Under our pledges we cannot retain troops indefinitely in Cuba. General Fitzhugh Lee, in a newspaper interview, is reported as saying:

"I do not know what this government will do if a government which rejects all connection with the United States is organized and the withdrawal of our troops demanded. It may be, if there is plain indication of disorder or inability on the part of the newly formed government to preserve order and to protect foreigners, that we will retain troops on the island for the purpose of protection until the stability of the new government is assured."

Overt, unmistakable acts of proscription or oppression directed against Spanish subjects or others, any curtailment of their civil rights by the new government would not be the government which, in form or practice, was contemplated by our intervention in Cuban behalf. We must see to it that the country has a fair start in free, just government. The constitution to be adopted may be fair enough on its face, but a reasonable test of its practical execution by officials must also be made. The fact that the late insurgents, those who were actively or sympathetically engaged in the revolution, will inaugurate the new order is not in itself alarming. It was inevitable. Responsibility often has a sobering, restraining effect upon parties to whom it is intrusted. They wish to succeed themselves in political control, and this moderates their policies. Immediately after the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, when it was clear that the nationalists had triumphed, the tone of their newspapers moderated.

A constitution will be framed for Cuba. A government, republican in form, will be established. It is one thing to proclaim a government or a dynasty; it is another thing to secure respect for and willing obedience to it. From the political complexion of the Cuban convention it appears that it will not declare for annexation to the United States. If the country is ever to become an integral part of the country it must come as the free will offering of the great majority of its people. Should the convention be silent upon this question, or declare against annexation, it will be exercising a fundamental right. Our present duty is to assist these people in setting up their own government by maintaining settled conditions, without which no government, however wisely framed, can prosper.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Bourke Cockran has won out and will have the special car he wants. It will cost $212 a day.

General Miles has a new job. He has been elected commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans.

A Chinese proverb says: "If the bear has honey on his paws 'tis no sign that he acquired it by purchase. The bear'll bear watching."

Captain Timothy Reagan of Dayton, O., who died last week, was the oldest railway mail clerk in the United States and had been in the service for thirty-five years.

Andrew Carnegie contemplates building a railway to connect his steel works with tidewater, thereby avoiding the employment of some one else to haul his traffic.

In discussing national politics the other day David B. Hill said reflectively: "Presidents are very much like sausages." "Why?" asked a puzzled auditor. "Oh, you like 'em better when you don't see 'em made," was the dry rejoinder.

The new portrait of the late governor of Massachusetts, William E. Russell, painted by Edward C. Tarbell, has arrived at the state house in Boston and will be hung in Doric hall among those of the other past executives of the state.

Christopher Columbus Langdell, the retiring dean of the Harvard Law school, was the first to revolutionize the old methods of legal instruction and substitute the case system for the textbook. He is 74 years old and his eyes are giving out.

John C. Wingate of Wingate, Ind., owns the famous white beaver hat that helped to elect two Harrisons president. It was made for Mr. Wingate's grandfather, Christian Coon, who wore it to the old Harrison rally on the Tippecanoe battlefield.

Now it is in Washington that a cry has gone up asking the district commissioners to suppress the hugging and love-making that goes on in public, especially in street cars, theaters and public parks. And congress is not in session either.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the new British minister to Japan, and, during the trouble in Pekin, the English representative there, became a soldier at the age of 20 and was in almost continuous active service for twenty-five years. He has been in the diplomatic service only three years.

One would suppose that if anything were cheap in the Klondike it would be ice. Indeed, according to all reports coming from that frigid region it has been supposed that there is ice to burn there. Nevertheless an ice machine has been ordered by a business house in Dawson City. Ice is now 5 cents a pound, and a hard winter coming on.

LAUGHING MATTER.

Detroit Journal: "He aspires to be the champion pugilist."

"Well, I suppose he has a talking chance."

Chicago Record: "Joe, I'm delighted to see you."

"Well, I'm glad you're pleased."

"Yes; since we met before you've got as bald as I am."

Philadelphia Press: Cadley—Love, I should think you'd live in more comfortable and stylish quarters than this.

Hadley—So I would if I had the halves and dollars I've loaned to some people who do.

Washington Star: "Ef some er dese politicians b'leved half deir own 'argiments," said Uncle Even, "dey would be easy victims foh de fus' bunco man dat happened along."

Boston Transcript: Minnie—Carrie says that Fred thinks the world of her. He actually loves her faults, she says.

Hattie—And she has so many of them! What a wealth of love he must bestow upon her!

Detroit Free Press: She—What are you thinking about Harry?

He—Nothing.

She—Aren't you afraid of overtaxing your brain, dear?

Chicago Post: Briggs—Look here, you've been making love to the girl I am engaged to.

Griggs—Well, after I had seen her once or twice, I made up my mind that you needed help.

Philadelphia Press: Wife—Oh! John, the moths have made several holes in your winter suit.

Husband—You don't say! That's surprising good news.

Wife—Good news?

Husband—Yes. It shows it has some wool in it. I never believed it before.

Washington Star: "What did you expect to prove by that exceedingly long-winded argument of yours?" asked the friend.

"I didn't expect to prove anything," answered the orator. "All I hoped to do was to confuse the other fellow so that he couldn't prove that I didn't prove anything."

OCTOBER.

Jane Frances Winn, in Globe-Democrat.

Fast clinging to the wall the woodbine strong
Has felt the cold kiss of the frost,
And crimsoned o'er with shame anticipates
The naked days when will be lost
The wealth of foliage the summer gave.
Across bare fields the startled quail
Uprising whistle clear their mellow call.
Late summer clouds, rose-amber, pall
High up in noon-day azure, while at morn
A nebulous and misty haze
Envelopes all the earth, and caught within
The filmy and concentric maze
The spider spins, a thousand dew-drops clear,
Shine out and sparkle, jewel-like.
Along the roads and in the hedge rows flash
The sumach's rigid scarlet spike,
And leaves with blood-red shining petioles.
The brown wing'd Berenice's lightly touch
Rudbeckias stiff and golden rod;
Crushed grapes and bruised walnuts scent the air.
The grosbeak pecks at milkweed pod.
Vague ceaseless whirrings tell of insect life,
Through misty distance far away.
Creeps up the darkling twilight silently
And ends the sweet October day.

Huteson's Golden Rule

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