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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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1	27,210	16	27,185
2	26,525	17	27,190
3	27,180	18	27,140
4	27,100	19	26,970
5	27,300	20	27,015
6	27,100	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	27,170
11	27,150	26	27,390
12	27,260	27	27,225
13	27,350	28	28,340
14	26,980	29	27,490
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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.

Train robbers will take notice and confine their operations to some other locality.

Roosevelt will carry away with him from Nebraska a new pair of spurs, though he won his spurs long ago.

When it comes to furnishing samples of the genuine Indian summer Nebraska is ready to enter the competition for first prize.

Great Britain holds its parliamentary elections on the installment plan. The United States prefers to take its election dose at one gulp.

Roosevelt found a large number of strenuous people in Nebraska and they have enough reserve power to keep up the same gait until after election.

The annual cry against the game of foot ball is commencing to go up, but strenuous Young America finds the gridiron just as enticing and enjoyable as ever.

Fusion papers and speakers are not devoting much time to state issues this year. The party record in Nebraska produces cramps every time it is mentioned.

Boss Croker's modesty is becoming oppressive. He objects to Senator Hanna talking about him evidently in order that Croker may do all the talking about Croker himself.

The democratic appeal to workingmen to disregard the full dinner pail argument as one unworthy of them sounds nice, but any good housewife could tell them how much effect it is likely to have.

Well posted men give it as their opinion that the Baxter remedy for train robbery is the best and only sure cure yet invented. Other express messengers and trainmen are urgently recommended to try it.

Mexico has free and unlimited coinage of silver and market reports from there say interest rates are from 10 to 12 per cent. The prevailing rate in this country cuts that in two, and under the gold standard, too.

A big cut in sugar prices is announced. It will not have quite the attention, however, in popocratic papers as would a rise in the price, which might have given new opportunity to spread on the despotism of the trusts.

Nebraska is overrun just now with homeseekers' excursions. Homeseekers can find no more inviting place to settle than Nebraska. An investment in Nebraska farm lands is sure to bring returns unequaled anywhere.

Georgia has gone democratic by the usual majority. All the returns are not in at present, but that is immaterial, for should it lack anything of the ordinary figures the democratic counting machine can be depended upon to make up the deficiency.

We do not hear very much now from Mr. Bryan about the flag following the constitution and being one and inseparable with it. The catch-words that were printed on the banners used for spectacular purposes at Kansas City have failed to catch.

The heavy shipments of feeder cattle from the South Omaha yards this fall indicate that the Nebraska farmer is not going to have so much corn to sell this coming winter as formerly, in spite of the fact that he has raised a big crop, because it pays better to feed it.

Adlai Stevenson is developing qualities in this campaign which he was never suspected of possessing. He congratulated the delegates to the convention of democratic clubs on the large attendance. J. Ham Lewis and Private John Allen must look after their laurels as humorists and artists in sarcasm

OLD AND NEW DEMOCRACY.

"Bryanism is not democracy," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "it is a poisonous parasite which has killed the party as a party. Democrats there are, and good ones, too, but they are not Bryanites. The resurrection of the democracy is to be achieved by them after they have gotten rid of Bryanism, which they will do by abstaining from voting for Bryan. On the grave of its dead self the party will, undoubtedly, rise again, but not till Mr. Bryan is again defeated and the political heresies he stands for are swept away, and room thus made for the re-establishment of the old principles which made the democratic party for so long a time respectable and powerful."

The democracy of Jefferson and Jackson was a sound-money party. These illustrious democrats could never have favored the free silver heresy of the Bryanite party. Jefferson said that "the proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether." He also said: "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall be principally connected in commerce, and to take an average from them." Jackson pointed out the injury that must result, particularly to labor, from an unsound currency.

Can anybody believe that these great democrats, were they now living, would approve the attack on the judiciary which the party of Bryanism makes? Jefferson helped to frame the constitution of the United States, which established a judicial department as a co-ordinate branch of the government that was to be kept free from political control or party domination. He could never have countenanced such an attack on that tribunal as is made in the platform of the Bryanized democracy. Jackson was no less solicitous for the maintenance of the integrity, honor and purity of the federal judiciary. Had such an attack upon the judicial department of the government been made in his day as is now being made he would have denounced it with all the vigor and force that were characteristic of him.

Those distinguished democrats differed in another important respect from the leaders of the new democracy. They did not appeal to class prejudice or attempt to array one element of the people against another. There were differences in social conditions in their time as there are now, there were poor people and people who were well off, but Jefferson and Jackson did not use these differences to foster antagonisms, as Mr. Bryan has done, and for the reason that they were statesmen and patriots, not mere self-seeking politicians.

Bryanism represents no principle or policy for which authority or sanction can be found in the record of any of the great democrats of the past, from Jefferson to Tilden. It is, as the Philadelphia Ledger says, a "poisonous parasite which has killed the party as a party." No old-time democrat, who still has respect for the wisdom and honors the memory of the democratic leaders of former days—the men who made the party respectable and powerful—can, it would seem, conscientiously support the party of Bryanism.

GERMANY'S SECOND NOTE.

The German government has submitted another proposition to the powers, in regard to the punishment of the persons responsible for the outrages at Pekin. It assumes the genuineness of the edict of the Chinese government degrading and ordering the trial of Prince Tuan and others and proposes an agreement among the powers to instruct their diplomatic representatives in China to examine and give their opinion as to whether the list contained in the edict of persons to be punished is sufficient and correct, whether the punishments proposed meet the case, and in what way the powers can control the carrying out of the penalties imposed.

It is expected that the powers will agree to take action on these lines, the United States having, it is understood, already done so. There can be no reasonable objection to the German proposals on the part of the Chinese imperial authorities if they are sincerely desirous, as appears to be the case, to properly punish the guilty and to hasten peace negotiations. It is certainly desirable that the powers should be fully informed as to whether the Chinese government is acting in good faith in designating those deserving punishment, and also that they should be amply assured that the punishment of these persons will "fit the crime" and not be a mere farce. It is further manifestly important that they be advised as to how they may control the carrying out of the penalties imposed. The diplomatic representatives in China of the powers will be able, undoubtedly, to promptly furnish this information, so that the new proposals of Germany need not and probably will not further complicate the situation or materially delay the beginning of negotiations for a settlement.

In agreeing to the points suggested by Germany the United States makes no departure from its previously defined position. It will be remembered that in the circular of the Department of State of July 3 it was stated that "if wrong be done to our citizens we propose to hold the responsible authors to the uttermost accountability." Not only is there nothing inconsistent with this in agreeing to the German proposals, but on the contrary it is necessary to the carrying out of our declared purpose. The information that will be elicited in this way will enable our government to hold the responsible authors of the Pekin outrages to a strict accountability, which it would hardly be in a position to do without such information. There is nothing, therefore, in the American acceptance of the German suggestions that is not entirely in harmony with our declared and consistently maintained policy, or that is in the slightest degree inconsistent with our friendly attitude toward the Chinese government. It is a very different matter from Germany's first proposition, requiring the surrender of persons shown to be responsible for the outrages and their punishment by the allies, as a preliminary condition to the opening of peace negotiations. As this involved a virtual surrender by the Chinese government of its sovereign right to try and punish its own subjects our government properly refused to agree to it. The agreement of the two governments in the later proposals may be expected to have good results.

A RECORD THAT NEEDS SQUARING.

One of the planks in the democratic national platform of 1860 on which the democratic nominees of that year appealed for support reads as follows:

That the democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain at the earliest practicable moment.

This declaration is interesting at the present time from several points of view.

In the first place it puts the democratic party on record as favoring the acquisition of territory without any compunctions as to the constitutional right to do so. If the United States had a right under the constitution to acquire Cuba in 1860 it certainly had a right to acquire Porto Rico and the Philippines in 1898 without doing violence to the constitution.

In the second place it asks for such terms as are "honorable to ourselves and just to Spain." Not a word about first asking the consent of the Cubans. Not a word about the terms being just to the inhabitants of the island. Not a word about the title to the island belonging in reality to the Cubans rather than to Spain, such as is being talked by Bryan with reference to the Philippines.

When the democratic platform of 1860 was adopted the theory of the consent of the governed had not percolated into the democratic creed. It would, of course, have been ridiculous for the democrats to have intimated that the consent of the Cubans was necessary before the United States could take jurisdiction over the island, as proposed, when at the same time the democratic south was holding four millions of negroes in slavery regardless of their consent.

Some of our democratic friends might with propriety devote a little time to this democratic platform plank and see if they can square it with the position assumed by the party in the Kansas City platform.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Nebraska's Second Congressional district has been represented in Washington for the past eight years by Congressman David H. Mercer, who has been again renominated on the republican ticket. If there is any reason why Mr. Mercer should not be endorsed by a re-election it has not been advanced.

Since his selection to represent this district its interests have been cared for as never before. By long and efficient service Mr. Mercer has earned positions on several of the most important house committees, including the chairmanship of the committee on public buildings, which give him an influence no new congressman could possibly command. With the certainty that President McKinley will occupy the White House another four years the advantage to be obtained by having a congressman in political harmony with the administration must be apparent to all, while should the district be represented by a member of a minority party, its claims could not hope to receive the same favorable attention.

Looking at the matter purely from the standpoint of self-interest the Second Nebraska district cannot afford to do anything at this time except to return Mr. Mercer for another two years.

The announcement comes from New York that the entire amount of Swedish bonds consigned for sale in the United States has been taken largely by purchasers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. This means that the bonds are being bought by former citizens of Sweden who have settled in large numbers in these states. It means also that the purchasers are not bloated capitalists, but people of independent means who have worked themselves up from comparative poverty to affluence. It is safe to say that few of them would have been able to have become bond-buyers had they remained in the country of their birth. Yet the Bryanites are trying to persuade the foreign-born voters that all their opportunities for advancement have been destroyed.

And now we are told that Governor Poynter has proved himself "an able executive." He has proved himself able to keep the state administration in constant turmoil; he has proved himself able to demoralize state institutions and able to please the corporations. It must take "an able executive" to do all that.

The fusion state machine proposes to force its suit to keep the mid-roaders from using the name populist on the official ballot. In other words, the fusionists want the court to give them a monopoly not only on their own party label, but upon that chosen by the mid-roaders as well.

South Omaha's record of hogs slaughtered in its packing houses for the year is almost up to the high-water mark reached last year and promises to pass it before the close of the season. Omaha's cinch on third place in the table has not been affected by any census discrepancies.

How did J. Ham Lewis transfer himself from Nebraska to Indiana without leaving a ripple of excitement in his wake? Everyone supposed J. Ham and his iridescent whiskers were about to set the Nebraska prairies ablaze, both figuratively and literally, but before the fire was kindled he seems to have folded his tent and stolen silently away. If the democratic national committee still retains hopes of holding Nebraska in line for Bryan it will immediately send J. Ham back to us and keep him here until after election.

Give Up the Gold.
Philadelphia Ledger.

England warns Holland that it may have Kruger, but cannot have his wealth; that is what England has been fighting for.

Bunch of Political Angels.
Globe-Democrat.

Hawaii may take the first prize for heavenly twins. A fusion of republicans and democrats is talked of to beat a third party.

Where the Pinch Comes In.
Indianapolis News.

The independent coal operators are between the miners and the railroads, and in the squeeze they are naturally disposed to squeal.

The Thing is Loaded.
Washington Post.

The Hon. Sixto Lopez has arrived. The democratic leaders are as glad to see him as they would be to assist in the work of thawing out a chunk of dynamite.

Recollections of Biblical Days.
Minneapolis Journal.

Mr. Bryan says there were more bibles sold during Cleveland's administration than during Mr. McKinley's. Very likely. That was a time when the people very much needed the consolations of the scriptures.

Tender Tribute to the Mule.
Chicago Post.

According to the testimony of the beleaguered legations at Pekin, mule steak is tenderer than horse steak. Whence it appears that the kicking apparatus of the former animal is like Douglas in the song, "tender and true."

Carlisle's Democracy.
Philadelphia Record.

It would be a bold man who should undertake to question the democracy of John G. Carlisle. And yet it is precisely for the reason that he is a democrat and will not turn tail upon his lifelong convictions that he is unable to advise his countrymen to vote for Mr. Bryan.

The Full Dinner Pail.
San Francisco Call.

To free labor a full dinner pail does not mean only what it meant to the slave. It is his sign of plenty, of full supply of his physical wants, of a surplus for clothing and shelter and a further surplus which accumulates as capital and speeds him on to independence. It precedes all opportunity for his intellectual advancement, which is impossible when his physical wants are insufficiently supplied.

Rising Tide of Exports.
Philadelphia Record.

And still the proportion of the exports of manufactures as compared with the aggregate of other exports continues to swell! For the eight months ended August 31 last the percentage of manufactured exports was 33.84 of the whole. For the month of August the exports of manufactures were valued at $35,783,039, or 35.26 per cent of the whole volume of domestic exports for the month—$101,500,323.

Prosperity the Real Issue.
Minneapolis Journal.

Mr. Bryan ridicules "the full dinner pail argument." But he admits that the dinner pail is full. Now the question is whether he can get the man with the dinner pail to vote to empty it again. That is the great issue in this campaign, and, although Mr. Bryan may throw a lot of dust into the air about imperialism and trusts and may jolly the voter ever so hard, the indications are that the man with the dinner pail, who generally has a family to be affected, too, will vote to keep the dinner pail and the family cupboard full.

PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

Bryanism Illustrated by Attacks on Nebraska Industries.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

"The democratic party," said Mr. Bryan in his Indianapolis speech of acceptance, "has no desire to discourage industry." Mr. Bryan's repeated assertions of sympathy with the farmer and the workingman are well known. Such are Mr. Bryan's professions. Yet as the direct result of Mr. Bryan's efforts Nebraska is threatened with the loss of its second largest manufacturing industry using raw material from the farm.

In 1887 residents of Nebraska City organized the Argo Starch company and built a factory. The concern has been continuously prosperous. For many years it has given steady employment to nearly 300 persons, paid them each year from $250,000 to $300,000 in wages and bought each year 1,000,000 bushels of corn from the neighboring farmers.

In 1899 the Argo company sold its plant for cash to the United Starch company, which in turn sold it to the National Starch company. The Argo and United companies divided their assets and were dissolved. Their shareholders had made a good profit and were perfectly satisfied. The factory continued in operation, is still working with full force and neither its employes nor the farmers who sell it corn make any complaint.

But Mr. Bryan was anxious to give the country "an object lesson." So he stirred his friend Smyth, the populist attorney general of Nebraska, to begin action against the National Starch company as a trust. If this suit should succeed the Argo factory would be closed, 300 people thrown out of work and the neighboring farmers deprived of an assured market for 1,000,000 bushels of corn each year. Ruin stares Nebraska City in the face, for one-third of its population is directly interested in the starch factory. Consequently the people of that unfortunate town raised such a clamor that on Wednesday evening Mr. Bryan went there to excuse and defend his attack upon them.

He told them they ought to be glad to sacrifice their property and employment to the cause of trust-smashing and rebuked them for defending a "trust." Then he consoled them with this promise: "If, by the aid of the people of this county and state, I am made president, I will do all I can to dissolve the starch trust and leave the Argo an independent Nebraska City company." He did not explain how he could compel a dissolved corporation to resume business, or how he could force its former shareholders to operate a factory which they sold at a profit and were paid for more than a year ago. That the people of Nebraska City permitted Mr. Bryan to speak without any interruption proves them to be strictly law-abiding and courteous.

The policies of former presidential candidates have been assailed as tending to destroy industry and throw men out of work. Mr. Bryan is the first presidential candidate to take direct measures to deprive farmers of an assured market and to throw 300 workingmen and women into the street.

The American people have in Mr. Bryan's attempt to ruin Nebraska City an "object lesson" in his love for the farmer and the laborer which they should not forget. For such a deliberate assault upon the work and wages of hundreds of people, merely to make a trust-smasher's holiday, recent industrial history affords no parallel.

Lincoln on Acquisition

OMAHA, Oct. 2, 1900.—To the Editor of The Bee: One would suppose that the Bryanites so reverence the words of Abraham Lincoln, twice selected by the republican party for the presidency, that could it be ascertained that Mr. Lincoln believed in the right of congress to acquire territory, they would grant the same gracious right to President McKinley.

Under and by virtue of an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6, 1861, many slaves were declared free from service to their prior masters, and Mr. Lincoln suggested that they be colonized at "some place or places in a climate congenial to them." And in his first annual message to congress, December 3, 1861, in reference to this, Mr. Lincoln said:

"To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than on providing room for population. Vol. 6, page 56, Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

Here we find the great and beloved Lincoln, to whose name a loyal nation gives universal admiration, stating to congress that the power to acquire territory is no longer an open question with the United States. The Bryanites would confer an everlasting obligation on consistency and political history if they would never again quote the name of Abraham Lincoln in support of democratic populism. Truly yours,

JAMES H. MACOMBER.

A Democrat's Advice

Few men of the older and purer democracy, the democracy unadulterated with populism, contributed more of his talents and means for the success of his party than Abram S. Hewitt of New York. His name is familiar to every democrat in middle life and his unselfish devotion to the principles of the party and his labors in its behalf contrast unfavorably with the horde of self-seekers now in control of the party machinery. Mr. Hewitt refused to follow the democracy into the camp of the populists four years ago and he is unable to discover any change in the mongrel party principles proclaimed at Kansas City to justify honest democrats in returning to their old allegiance. Writing to a friend defining his position on the presidency Mr. Hewitt says:

"The political situation at this time is of a very different character from that which presented itself four years ago. At that time it seemed possible to maintain a distinct democratic organization based upon the fundamental principles enunciated by Jefferson and which had continued to govern the party in all previous presidential elections. The nomination of Palmer and Buckner was not made with any idea that they could be elected, but in order to preserve an organization about which sound democrats could rally in case the heresies of the Chicago platform should be repudiated by a subsequent convention professing to be democratic. The recent convention held at Kansas City has, however, rendered all such expectations hopeless. The party which calls itself democratic is in reality populistic and based upon doctrines which, if carried into effect, would produce political anarchy. No doubt you are familiar with Taine's 'History of the French Revolution.' In the second volume, entitled 'Democracy,' you will find all the heresies of the Chicago platform practically announced and the dreadful consequences of striving to put these false doctrines into operation are recorded in language which should become the text for all political education.

"It seems, therefore, that there is no longer any room for doubt as to the course which should be taken by men who believe in true democracy and desire to preserve its principles for the benefit of those who are to come after us. We are compelled by every consideration of honor, of duty and of interest to repudiate Bryanism and all that it represents. The coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the least of the false doctrines in this platform, but it necessarily occupies the first place. You ask whether I believe in the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. You might as well ask me whether I believed that an ounce should be made to pass for a pound in the ordinary transactions of commerce. The ratio is a false ratio. The value of silver measured by gold is, as every one knows, not 16 to 1, but 32 to 1. The proposition of the platform, therefore, is to declare that 50 cents shall by law be made equal to $1. This absurd proposition is based upon the professed belief that in 1873, when silver was demonetized, a crime was committed by which creditors benefited at the expense of debtors. The fact is that silver was then overvalued and hence its demonetization was a relief to debtors and of no benefit to creditors.

"The extraordinary thing is that the Kansas City platform proposes to commit the very crime which it falsely denounced as having been perpetrated in 1873. It proposes to substitute a 50-cent dollar in payment of debts which ought to be discharged with 100 cents to the dollar. This is robbery and, therefore, a crime in which no honest man can have any part. The pretense that the bullion value of silver could be raised to its coinage value by the fiat of the government is ridiculous. In fact, we have tried the experiment by purchasing more than $600,000,000 worth of silver, in order to preserve the parity between silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. We have seen the price of silver steadily fall in the face of these large purchases. The United States strained its ability to the last thread of tension in this effort. Universal distress existed and we were only relieved from general bankruptcy by the repeal of the Sherman act. To repeat this experiment in a time when business is good is an act of folly so glaring that it is difficult for a sane man to understand that the proposition could have received a single vote in the convention.

"You ask me whether the present administration is likely to establish an imperialistic form of government over this country or in its new possessions?

"I answer that the constitution of the United States is too strongly intrenched in the affections of the people to permit its possible violation by the administration and that if such an attempt were made the supreme court of the United States would surely interpret the constitution in the spirit of its founders and for the preservation of the constitutional government to which we owe our stability and our prosperity. Personally I regret very much that we have acquired the Philippine islands and so far as I might have any influence I would exert it for the purpose of divesting ourselves of the ownership of these islands. I believe that our system of government was not designed for the administration of colonial possessions. So far as Cuba is concerned we are under pledge to refrain from its acquisition except by the will of the people of Cuba.

"As to Porto Rico and the Hawaiian islands they happen to be geographically so related to this country and in themselves are of such small area that I do not think any danger to our political institutions will come from their possession and their administration. With the Philippine islands, however, the case is altogether different. They are practically foreign to us—in race, in locality, in interest. Circumstances, however, to some extent made us responsible for the establishment of a stable government in these islands and I believe that the administration will necessarily do all in its power to establish such a government in order to get rid of the responsibility of permanent administration.

"Lastly, you ask whether a democrat by voting for McKinley and Roosevelt could be considered false to the interests of democracy. I answer that I do not see how a democrat who is true to the interests of democracy can in the present exigency take any other course than to vote for the republican ticket. I propose myself so to vote and I do this because I am a democrat who feels that Bryanism and all that it stands for is diametrically opposed to the principles of the democratic party as they were enunciated by Jefferson and as they have been construed by the great men who have led the democratic party up to the time of the holding of the unhappy convention of 1896, when the old organization was broken up. I have but little sympathy with the republican party and as a rule have found its leaders to be opportunists and not statesmen. Nevertheless, in the present crisis the Philadelphia platform is much more acceptable than the platform of the Kansas City convention. It may be a choice of evils, but it is certainly a lesser evil to continue the government in the hands of the republican party for the next four years than to encounter the perils which would confront us in case Bryan and his followers should have the opportunity of putting in practice the insane policy to which they are committed."

The Paramount Issue

The paramount issue to be fought out in the battle of 1900 may be summed up in five small words, Do you want a change?

This is the simple question that every citizen will ask himself before he casts his ballot and the verdict will depend upon the conclusion reached by a majority of the 15,000,000 voters who will record themselves on one side or the other next November.

It cannot be gainsaid that the American people are as prosperous and well-to-do this year as they ever have been. Do the American people want a change?

Do the American farmers, whose products are in steady demand at good prices at home and abroad, want a change?

Do the merchants and tradesmen of the country, who are doing a larger business in the aggregate than ever before, want a change?

Do the manufacturers and employers of labor in mill and factory, whose products are marketable now at fair profit, want a change?

Do the professional men, whose services command higher remuneration than ever before, want a change?

What would any of these classes gain by a change?

This is the poser which neither Mr. Bryan nor any of his champions will be able to answer satisfactorily. They will talk about the Declaration of Independence, about the crime of 1873, about the beauties of free silver coinage, about the disastrous gold standard, about the menace of imperialism and militarism and about the rapacity of the trusts. But all these subjects are overshadowed by the question that dominates all men who are constantly striving to better their condition, but do not willfully and deliberately expose themselves and their families to the risk of a relapse to the distressing, hard times experienced before the advent of McKinley and the ascendancy of republican policies that have restored confidence, raised the national credit and set the wheels of industrial and commercial activity in motion.—Omaha Bee.

ADMIRAL WATSON'S VIEWS.

Necessity of Supporting the Administration's Philippine Policy.

Rear Admiral Watson, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the American fleet at Manila, is home on a two months' leave of absence. When in Chicago a few days ago he had this to say on the Philippine problem:

"I am looking forward to the result of the presidential contest with anxiety and deep interest, for I know what it means, not only to the future of our country as a power among the nations of the world, but to hundreds of thousands of the people in the faraway Philippines, who wonder if we are going to step aside and watch their throats being cut by the Tagalog tribes now in arms against us.

"The cry has been persistently spread in the Philippines, through what agency I do not know, that with the defeat of the present administration Aguinaldo becomes in a moment the uncrowned king of the islands as rapidly as the presto change of the magician. Now, the great majority of the people of those islands look upon Aguinaldo and his party as enemies. The cry only serves to give them the thought of what will happen if American protection of their homes and lives is withdrawn. There are thousands of them today willing to be formed into companies and regiments to render effective service in killing off this guerrilla warfare, for it is nothing else, and to aid in bringing peace and prosperity under American rule.

"Some people ask, 'Why has the war not been brought to a close before this?' I answer that the war has been brought to a close. In a country like Luzon, however, a small system of guerrilla warfare may be prosecuted for a time with success against the greatest army in the world. I say 'for a time,' for every day the opposition grows more and more feeble. I have no doubt that in a little while, as soon as our government can perfect the organization of a native system of policing the country, the bands of Aguinaldo's followers will be rapidly dissolved.

"I do not mean by this that they will be killed. But with the assurance of the re-election of President McKinley and the determination of the American people that the flag which now floats over the Philippines shall be respected there as it is here, I say that the men now in revolt against our authority will lay down their arms.

"The vast majority of people are beginning to realize what American rule means. Once they were suspicious of us, naturally enough, for the Spaniards had lied to them for centuries. But they now know that the word of an American officer and of the American president, from whose authority that word first comes, is as good as his bond."

ADMIRABLE BEHAVIOR.

Well Organized and Well Conducted Strike of the Coal Miners.

Philadelphia Times.

There never has been a strike in the coal region so well organized and well conducted as the present has been and it has utterly baffled the expectations of those who assumed that the miners would soon fall out among themselves or that they would be led into violence and destruction that would drive the orderly element out of the strike and back to work. Nothing of this kind has occurred. The only serious breach of the peace was brought about by the officers of the coal corporations and the military hastily called out have found nothing at all to do.

A hundred and fifty thousand men are idle, yet not only has there been no disorder, but there has not even been any violence of language or any bitterness of feeling manifested. The leaders have uniformly maintained an attitude of modesty and dignity and have been temperate alike in their demands and in the manner of expressing them. In this way their cause has enlisted universal sympathy and the strike has been won because it has the support of public sentiment.

The fact is apparent to the mine owners and those who control the great coal corporations. It is not what they expected and they may hesitate for a time to acknowledge it, but that they will yield to the necessities of the situation is inevitable. The justice of the miners' demands is virtually admitted and every consideration demands a full and generous adjustment of the dispute with the least possible delay.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

There is a shortage of cabbage heads in Germany and they are being imported from Michigan.

Captain Scott, who is organizing the British Antarctic expedition, which is to set out in September, 1901, announces that the fund for the expedition has now reached $209,500.

Ex-President Harrison's summer in his Adirondack camp has done him a great amount of good. He has come back tanned and strong and apparently five years younger.

At St. Joseph, Mo., the son of a millionaire has enlisted in the navy and in New York the richest young man in the world has gone into a railway office to learn the business.

Two thousand American sailors who were in the engagement that resulted in the sinking of the Spanish fleet off Santiago received checks for $94.75 each as prize money last Saturday.

Walter Houston, an old soldier, who died recently in Utica, Wis., left $12,000 to the Veterans' home at Waupaca, Wis. He had visited the place disguised as a poor soldier in order to satisfy himself of its condition and management.

Edward Leonard Dwyer of Torrington, Conn., who married the duchess of Castellucia and dissipated the fortune that came to him at her death, has become a private in the United States marine corps and is now on his way to the Philippines. He hopes to find an opportunity to make a fortune in the east.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, who has returned from his visit to Europe in search of books, spent $12,000 for volumes needed by the congressional library. He visited all the principal cities of Europe and searched through dark, dusty second-hand stores, as well as among the first-class book dealers.

Silas M. Douglass, the new chief justice of the circuit courts of Ohio, is an old neighbor of John Sherman, in Mansfield, O. He did not leave the farm until he was of age and has been at the bar only seventeen years, though in that time he has been mayor of the town, city solicitor and circuit judge. He is 47 years old.

Arrest Leader of Counterfeiters.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 4.—T. M. Frantz, leader of a gang of alleged counterfeiters, was arrested here late last night. He lives at Canton, Kan., and is a man who stood high in that community. The coins are made out of Mexican silver dollars and galena lead. Frantz is said to have colned the money. George Hall, Isaac Hall and Frank Nolan are in the federal jail at Fort Scott, accused of passing the coins at Galena and Joplin.

City Officials Indicted.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 3.—Colonel C. H. Volte, street commissioner of Toledo; A. G. Kinney, his secretary, and Barney Mattimore, his foreman, were each indicted by the Lucas county grand jury on a charge of falsifying city pay rolls. Five bills were returned.

TRIFLES THAT TICKLE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Why doesn't Brindle take his vacation?"

"He can't. He's too busy loanin' his new valise."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't like to make calls with my wife."

"Does she pick you up afterward on your grammer?"

"No; but she makes me give her 10 cents for every lie I tell."

Pittsburg Chronicle: Mr. Dukane—The year 1900 is becoming rapidly impoverished.

Mr. Gaswell—What do you mean?

Mr. Dukane—It is reduced to its last quarter.

Boston Transcript: Deacon Goode (to little girl formerly of his Sunday school)—I hope, Mary, you are still walking in the straight and narrow way.

Mary—Oh, dear, no, Deacon Goode. Haven't you heard? We now live on the boulevard.

Philadelphia Press: Wright—I wish to submit this article on the "Daily Lives of Our Millionaires."

Editor—Don't want it; too dry. Why don't you write about something with more snap to it?

Wright—Gee whiz! I can't imagine a bigger snap than a millionaire's life.

Chicago Tribune: The professor's granddaughter was looking at a half-tone portrait of Prince Albert of Flanders and the Duchess Marie Gabrielle of Bavaria.

"Who are these people, grandfather?" she asked.

"These are the Belgian heirs," replied the professor.

Indianapolis Journal: "Who were the Stoics, pa?"

"Oh, the Stoics were a queer ancient people who didn't brag of their ailments and wouldn't stand and listen to any brag about other folks' ailments."

Detroit Journal: "Cast your bread upon the waters," the Proverb was running, as usual, "and it will return after many days!"

"But, suppose," interposed the Present Generation, impatiently, "one has only time to make saleratus biscuit?"

Of course the Proverb was silent. For nothing definite could be predicted of this feverish haste.

A MIGHTY MAN.

Washington Star.

You want to brace up, Mandy, when you see me comin' round,
I'm a person of importance. It has suddenly been found
That the question of this government, an' whether it shall last,
Must finally be answered by the way my vote is cast.
The orators have said it; they have said it loud an' long;
They said it so emphatic that, of course, they can't be wrong
So act respectful, Mandy; not familiar-like an' free,
The country is in peril, an' it all depends on me.

I am the solid citizen; the man who tills the soil,
The waters have grown troubled an' they're hollerin' for oil;
So, Mandy, don't you bother me with talk about the chores,
An' start me out off-hand a-doin' errands out o' doors.
An' when I'm meditatin' don't you give my mind a shock
By rattlin' pans or kettles or a-windin' of the clock.
My livin' here should make you jes' as proud as you kin be,
The country is in peril, an' it all depends on me.