

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Noted and returned copies, \$1,500. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Notary Public.

Register today if you are not already registered. Delay is dangerous. Today is registration day. Do not neglect this important duty.

If there is any campaign oratory in this vicinity yet unrecorded the orators are reminded that but little time remains to pull the stopper.

Four years ago the dinner pail was empty and made its share of the noise when Bryan struck it. This year it is full and Bryan is forced to make all the noise himself.

The democratic campaign fakirs who have started the cry of false registration too early are met with the demand that they show up or shut up, which strikes them amidships.

No one who wants the public schools administered by competent men in a businesslike manner need hesitate a moment to vote for the entire republican school board ticket.

Bryan started out in the campaign with the declaration that he would appear on the stump but little. He has been on the stump ever since and will be talking until the very day of election.

Bryan conduced with his fellow farmers while in Delaware. In that little state the presidential candidate can pose as a farmer, but out there twenty-five acres is no more than a garden patch it will not work.

Between the allies, the Boxers and the reformers who are now in revolt, the Chinese army is about the busiest body in the world. It may not be doing much fighting, but it is greatly worried to know which way to run.

How would the people of Nebraska like to have the same methods of financing put in practice in the state treasury which the fusion candidate adopted in the case of the Atkinson bank while receiver of that institution?

The city of Dawson offers as proof that it has become civilized and is no longer a rough mining camp the fact that a man can wear a white shirt there without being in danger of getting shot. The evidence is all-sufficient.

People who have insisted that southerners are not progressive and keen in a business way must revise their judgment. A southern postmaster has been arrested for sending a dog through the mails in order to increase the sale of stamps at his office.

It is feared in some quarters in Cuba that the delegates to the constitutional convention will purposely delay the work of organizing a government for the sake of the salary they obtain as delegates. It might not be a bad idea to follow the Nebraska idea and shut off the salary after the convention has been in session a specified number of days.

The full figures for Nebraska's census may be expected very shortly. Whatever may have been credited to its two principal cities, we may be sure the population of the state will show up creditably, although it will not give as great an increase as some of its neighbors which have escaped Nebraska's experience with droughts, crop failures and fusion.

The present democratic county attorney has proved a misfit from the day he entered upon the duties of the office. He has been the most costly luxury in the shape of a county attorney ever inflicted upon Douglas county taxpayers. He proved such a failure that his own party tried to shelve him after one year of trial under pretense of promoting him to the district bench.

It is high time to relieve him permanently by putting him on the retired list.

INFAMOUS CAMPAIGNING.

When I entered the present campaign as a candidate for United States senator I expected that my political enemies and competitors would resort to the most desperate means to encompass my defeat.

At the outset I announced my willingness to submit to the ordeal of popular approval or disapproval through the ballot box and invited candidates of all parties to avail themselves of the privilege granted by the constitution of Nebraska, which allows voters to express a preference for United States senator.

While the platforms of the three parties represented in the fusion ticket declare for and pledge their candidates to the direct popular election of United States senators, all their avowed candidates decline to give proof of their confidence in the people by placing their names on the official ballot, but seem to bank for success on defamation, falsehood and malicious misrepresentation.

Their trump card is now played in the charge made by the World-Herald, in the interest of G. M. Hitchcock, that during the legislative session of 1898 I had signed a written pledge to the fusionists that if elected senator by their votes I would oppose a policy of imperialism, oppose the acquisition of the Philippines, oppose any increase in the standing army, oppose the retirement of the greenbacks and all legislation favorable to national banks, and, finally, in the event of Bryan's election to the presidency, would refrain from voting against a free coinage bill, provided my vote was necessary to defeat the measure.

I am always willing and ready to face my record on all questions of public concern. No pledge that would compromise my republicanism or reflect upon my honor has ever been made.

In November, 1898, within ten days after the election, Secretary of State W. F. Porter called at my office to ask whether I would be willing to accept the solid support of the fusion members of the legislature for United States senator. I positively declined the offer and informed him that I could enter into no such arrangement, although no conditions were attached. I told him I believed the republicans would hold a caucus and nominate a South Platte man for senator before the day for balloting. Soon thereafter I left for Washington and New York and did not return until December.

The proposition made in November was renewed on my return and I again declined. I did not go down to Lincoln until ten days after the balloting had been going on. There appeared no prospect of a caucus or agreement among republicans on any candidate, while all the republican candidates had emigrated out to get populist votes when they should break away from Senator Allen.

At that juncture I was invited to define my position on national issues and complied with the following letter, which is the only statement I made:

OMAHA, Jan. 23, 1899.—Hon. T. F. Meminger—My Dear Sir: Your request for an expression of my views on issues deemed of vital moment to the American people, and especially the people of Nebraska, is cheerfully complied with.

My past record as legislator and editor has been constantly in accord with the following principles: I am a republican, believing in the cardinal principles of that party as enunciated by Abraham Lincoln, and intend to continue on these lines as long as I live.

I am opposed to corporate monopolies and trusts and favor national legislation for the control of the former and restriction and suppression of the latter.

I favor the regulation of railroads and all public carriers by national and state legislation.

I favor the postal telegraph and the postal savings bank and am opposed to the restriction of the former and the restriction of the latter.

I am opposed to the annexation of the Philippine islands. Yours very truly, E. ROSEWATER.

Is there anything in this letter that supports the charges made, barring alone my opposition to Philippine annexation, which at that time had not yet been consummated, inasmuch as the peace treaty was not yet ratified? On the contrary, I positively declined at all times and to all comers to change my position on the money standard or make any pledge that would interfere with my loyalty to the republican party.

Not only that, but later a verbal offer of fusion votes was made if I would agree to help to re-elect William V. Allen in 1900. I emphatically declared that under no conditions would I promise, either by myself or through The Bee, to waver in my support of republican candidates and principles in the impending national campaign.

These facts are known to all men who were associated with me and to prominent republicans to whom I communicated them at the time.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that all stories about an alleged alliance with D. E. Thompson now or at any time are absolutely untrue and fabricated solely for the purpose of creating prejudice and discord in republican ranks.

E. ROSEWATER.

APPEALING TO THE NEGRO.

In West Virginia and in Maryland Mr. Bryan made an appeal to the negro voters. In the former state he asked the negroes to consider this question: "If a brown man in the Philippine islands has no right to a voice in his government, what about the black man?"

In one of his speeches in Maryland he said: "Before the black men of this country vote the republican ticket they had better look into the matter and find out what the chance of the black man is to be when we draw a race line and say that because a man in the Philippine islands is brown and not of our race we will send a carpetbag government over there and hold that government by force from him with a standing army."

We do not suppose that any ordinarily intelligent colored man could be made a democrat by talk of this kind from the leader of the party that is disfranchising the negro in the south and insists upon governing him without his

consent.

The colored man would reasonably ask why it is that Bryan and his party are so deeply concerned about the political rights of the brown men in arms against the government, while denying to black men who are loyal American citizens the political rights given them by the constitution.

The colored man knows that the republican party has done all that has been done to give him a voice in his own government and that the democratic party has always opposed the republican policy in this respect. He knows that his race has been justly treated by the republican party and he has no reason to doubt that that party will be just to the Filipinos.

Mr. Bryan's appeal to negro voters will do him no good. His party is too heavily handicapped by its record of injustice to the colored race.

A CANDIDATE OF PROMISES.

Mr. Bryan is prolific in promises. He has promised to do a number of things, if elected, some of which are not within the range of executive authority. One of Bryan's promises is that if he becomes president "within a year there will not be a private monopoly in the United States."

Now this sort of talk may win votes among the ignorant, but no fairly intelligent man will be influenced by it. What could Bryan do? He could direct his attorney general to have suits instituted against such of the trusts as may be amenable to existing law, and having done this his authority would be exhausted. He would have no power over the courts and the suits instituted might, and very likely would, drag along for years.

There are hundreds of combinations designated by Mr. Bryan as "private monopoly," all of which are able to make a prolonged legal contest and it is needless to say would do so. It is therefore manifestly absurd for the democratic candidate to talk about wiping out all these combinations within a year. It is more likely that he would not be able to destroy any of them during his presidential term.

The followers of Mr. Bryan, however, with a fanatical faith in everything he says, accept such stuff unquestioningly and Mr. Bryan goes on playing upon their blind confidence and deluding them with impossible or impracticable promises.

ENCOURAGING THE INSURGENTS.

Secretary of War Root is careful as to his utterances. He makes no statement that he cannot substantiate. When, therefore, he said that the Filipino insurgents are maintaining a show of resistance in the hope of Mr. Bryan's election and referred to General MacArthur and others as having thus reported to the government, the statement must be accepted as entirely trustworthy.

There is abundant testimony to support it. The secretary to Prof. Moses of the Taft commission, in a letter from Manila, says: "Much interest exists here with regard to the campaign now going on in the states. This war would have been ended long ago were it not for Bryan. He is more the leader of these people now than Aguinaldo and every American soldier that is killed during these months can be laid directly to his door. They are making direct efforts now, simply to make a showing to be used in the states. If Bryan is defeated the whole thing will crumble." Captain Bookkeller of the Ninth regiment returned to his home in New Haven, Conn., a few days ago, having been a year in the Philippines. In an interview he said: "The present attacks on the American troops by the Filipinos are undoubtedly inspired by Americans whom the Filipinos call their friends at home. I am thoroughly convinced that as soon as the election of William McKinley is learned by the Filipinos the concerted attacks on the American troops will cease. They firmly believe that if Bryan is elected the American troops will be withdrawn. The best citizens and a majority of the Filipinos don't want the troops withdrawn. They want law and order."

No one who desires to know the truth about conditions in the Philippines, or more properly in the island of Luzon, will disregard this testimony, corroborated as it is by much more to the same effect. There is not a shadow of doubt that Aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders are well informed in regard to opinion in this country relative to the Philippines. They have read the Kansas City platform. They know of Mr. Bryan's promise to give them independence. They are familiar with the attitude of the "anti-imperialists."

The relatively few followers of Aguinaldo are thus being encouraged to maintain a show of resistance to American authority, in the hope of democratic success. Should that hope be disappointed, as there is every reason to think it will be, we confidently believe that resistance will cease and all the Filipinos will accept American sovereignty, as most of them are now willing to do.

The democratic party and its "anti-imperialist" allies are responsible for the maintenance of insurgent activity in the Philippines. They are guilty of having encouraged the Filipinos to keep up war against this government. But for their course there is every reason to believe that months ago the insurrection would have ended. If they are defeated on November 6 it is a safe prediction that a cessation of hostilities in the Philippines will soon follow.

Taken all together, there has been less litigation than usual this year over the makeup of the official ballot. Successful court decisions have gradually defined the lines which have been in dispute. The only point where the ballot is likely to vary from county to county is in the order of the nominations by the respective parties. The law clearly gives the first place on the ballot to the republicans, as the party casting the highest vote at the last election, because that claim cannot be made by

any one of the fusion parties.

The fusion county clerks, however, may be expected to shut their eyes to this provision of the law in order to take an advantage which does not belong to them.

The railroads are said to be again considering the plan of abolishing the feeding-in-transit rate on live stock. The roads took such action last year, but the pressure was so strong that they were practically forced to go back to the system. No single rate is of so great volume to the live stock industry as this and the roads cannot well abolish it, because by so doing they would strike the prosperity of the people, upon whom they depend to make their lines profitable.

The report of the bureau of education shows that a little over one-fifth of the entire population of the country is actually in attendance in either public or private schools and fifteen-sixteenths of these are in the public schools. Those who pretend to see visions of empire can rest easy regarding any people losing their liberties among whom education is as universal as this and in which patriotism has always been so conspicuous.

As a sample of financing by the fusion candidate for state treasurer his receivership for a failed bank in his home town of O'Neill handsly commends him to the taxpayers as a safe man to entrust with the conduct of the state treasury. What the people of this state want is conservative and honest management of the state funds. They are only sure to get this by electing the republican candidate.

The sultan of Turkey had a scare over the report that an American squadron was headed toward Turkey. No squadron was enroute, but if the sultan desires to sleep in profound peace without being disturbed by such dreams it would be well for him to pay that little bill now past due to Uncle Sam.

The last time Douglas county sent a fusion delegation to the legislature every business interest here was in hot water under threats of disturbing legislation. The business men of Omaha cannot afford to experiment again with fusion would-be lawmakers.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is registration day and every voter expecting to cast a ballot at the election on November 6 should see that his name is properly enrolled on the registration books.

The registrars will sit in their respective wards and precincts from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m. today. In order to register each voter must appear personally before the registrars and answer the questions relating to his residence and qualifications prescribed by the law.

No previous registration will hold good this year. Failure to register means self-disfranchisement.

One of the questions which will be asked by the registrars, under the law, is: "With what political party do you wish to affiliate?" To this question every person who expects to support President McKinley should answer: "The republican party." This answer is necessary to qualify the voter to participate in the republican primaries. Be sure to register today.

Get Out of the Wet.

Russia and the United States occupy identical positions on the Chinese question. With England and Germany also paired there is nothing for France to do but to throw her influence in favor of one or the other of these combinations. It will be rather hard for French editors who have been smiling on a superior way at American diplomacy to come in under the Russian-American umbrella, but that seems to be their only chance.

Peel of the Sobering Process.

We have no doubt that great responsibilities would sober Mr. Bryan, but by the time Mr. Bryan was sobered the wheels of industrial progress might have been turned back half a decade and the country would be in the midst of another period of industrial and financial depression. Is it worth this sacrifice on the part of the American people to have Mr. Bryan sobered? The Free Press cannot believe it, however desirable, from certain points of view, a sober Mr. Bryan might be.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The action of the late Spanish cabinet indicates that our old friend, Weyler, is about as popular with the decent people in Spain as he was in Cuba.

Sir Henry Blake, governor of Hong Kong, says in a letter to a London friend: "Since this trouble began I haven't had an hour of real leisure and yet the excitement is rather enjoyed by nearly all of us."

Dennison Wheelock, a full-blooded Oneida Indian, has joined the staff of a Green Bay (Wis.) paper as a reporter. He is a graduate of Carlisle Indian school and while studying there was leader of the famous Carlisle band.

Joseph Jefferson, addressing the students of the American university at Chicago last Friday, said of acting: "There is in no other profession so great a chance for mediocrity. All parts, great and small, should call for equal care."

The Illinois Audubon society is about to checkmate the milliners by securing an amendment to the game laws that shall make it an offense, with penalties, for any one to possess any part of the wild birds now protected by the law. Some of the milliners have contended that a part of a bird was not a bird.

The father of M. Edmond Rostand, the author of "L'Alceste," is also a poet. He combines verse with clever articles on social economy and French reviews. He is also a member of the institute. When the son was raised to the office of the legion of honor he implored the government to grant the same distinction to "Le Pere Comte" as M. Eugene Rostand is playfully called by his friends.

No Threat of Militarism

There has always been more or less militarism in this country, yet the army has never usurped the powers of the civil authorities and most Americans are still disposed to "hike" back to their farms, their shops, their counters and their desks the minute their military service is ended. It is difficult to induce a returning regiment to strut even for a brief hour before an admiring populace, so eager always are the boys to resume the vocations of peace.

When Louisiana was bought during Mr. Jefferson's second administration he was authorized to employ the army of the United States and the militia of the several states to the number of 80,000 men in maintaining our rights in that territory, if necessary. The population of the United States was about 6,000,000 at that time, so that an army of 80,000 men would have been equivalent to a force of 1,000,000 now.

At the close of our second war with England, when we had less than 9,000,000 people, our regular army consisted of 62,674 men, the largest number authorized until last year, when it was rounded up to 65,000 strong. Our regular army at the close of the war of 1812 would represent more than half a million men at this date.

From 1817 to 1849 the average strength of the regular army was 10,000 men and the mean population of the United States, the ratio of soldiers to population being less than it is now. The Mexican war in-

creased it to 10,890 in 1846 and to 21,686 the next year. Since then it has never fallen below 10,000. In 1862 it reached 25,480 officers and men and in 1867 56,815. In 1874 it had been reduced to 30,520. From that time until the temporary increase authorized because of the troubles in the Philippines it remained at about 25,000.

Two years after the civil war we had one regular soldier to every 700 people; now we have one to about 1,100 of population.

There has been no apparent growth in "militarism" in this country. When Mr. Jefferson needed soldiers congress accommodated him. There seemed to be no lack of men to fight the Mexican war, and millions came forth from the north in the civil war. The regular army has always been insignificant in its proportions except when it reached high tide after the war of 1812. It is safe to say, after a glance at the proportions of our army, regular and volunteer, in times of stress and before and after such periods, that when the people of this republic need a big army they will get one and when they do not, the regular establishment is a small affair as compared with the total population. As we elect a congress every two years and a president every four years we are not likely to be oppressed with "militarism" in this country until the people themselves demand it.

How They Hated Lincoln

Democratic organs and orators now regard President Lincoln, for campaign purposes, as a patriot ranking with Washington, and quote his writings with unusual unctious. This is something new in democratic circles. They talked differently in 1864, and at that time worked the cry of "imperialism" and "militarism" as energetically as they do today. Following are extracts from speeches and editorials showing democratic methods thirty-six years ago:

Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 24, 1864. If Lincoln is entitled to the gratitude of the blacks, ought he not to receive the eternal curses and maledictions of the white race?

Cleveland Plain Dealer, Oct. 15, 1864. "If Lincoln is re-elected we will never again have peace or union in this land."

John McKeon to the democratic convention, Sept. 4, 1864: "There is not a man here whose life, property and everything—whose wife, children and home will not be in danger should such a deplorable result follow as the election again of Abraham Lincoln."

Indianapolis Sentinel, Sept. 13, 1864. "The election of Lincoln means war, anarchy and dissolution—the success of McClellan will bring peace and the restoration of the union. These are the issues involved in the elections of October and November."

Hon. J. B. Haskins to the democratic convention, Aug. 31, 1864: "The constitution is indeed a most sacred instrument. It is attacked by armed traitors in the south and by insidious, double-dyed traitors in this administration—Mr. Lincoln at the head—at the north."

Celestine Gray of Detroit, Mich., Oct. 5, 1864: "By arrogating to himself powers not granted by the constitution and the laws, Mr. Lincoln has exercised, or attempted to exercise, a despotic power over the people such as only the emperor of Austria can exercise. He has given himself over to those who declare that the constitution is a league with death and a covenant with hell."

New York World, Sept. 13, 1864: "The party of which Abraham Lincoln is the candidate and representative, though professing fealty to the union, is its most dangerous foe. The facts of its history, the spirit of its policies, the tendency of its measures tally as completely with disunion as the stars in the firmament."

POPOCRATIC MAHDI.

False Prophet of '99 Working Over-time This Year. New York Tribune. The false prophet of popocracy is trying to play the logic man. Having failed to entice voters to come over to his side, he is now trying to scare them away from the republican side with warnings of the awful things that will surely come to pass if President McKinley is re-elected. "An industrial despotism threatens this country," he cries, "Are you willing that men by intimidation should rule this country? ... You will have a perpetual debt, and the people will pay the interest. ... One of the reasons why they want a large army is to build a fort in this city (New York) and use the army to 'suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation. And he goes on, holding up one straw bogie after another—trusts, militarism, imperialism and what not—and telling the American people that those evils will surely be brought and forever fixed upon them unless he is elected president to be their savior and redeemer."

Unhappily for this popocratic mahdi, the falsity of his prophecies has already been fully demonstrated in the sight of all the people. Four years ago Mr. Bryan said: "If McKinley and the republican party are successful and put in power for the next four years wages will be decreased, and the interest on mortgages upon our homes will be foreclosed by the money-lenders, shops and factories will close. We will export no goods, and we will import from foreign lands all the goods we use. Thus will ruin, want and misery be with us."

That was Mr. Bryan's prophecy in 1896. Mr. McKinley and the republican party were put into power for four years, and proceeded to carry out the policies they had promised and which Mr. Bryan declared would bring these dreadful things upon the people. But instead of being decreased, wages have been increased, good times have prevailed, mortgages have been paid off, shops and factories have been opened and enlarged, the country has exported more goods than ever before in its history, and prosperity and comfort have been the lot of the people. In brief, Mr. Bryan's awful prophecies have not been fulfilled, but exactly the opposite has happened in every detail.

If the popocratic leader was so false a prophet then, why should his present prophecies be believed? What reason is there for supposing his calamity howling in 1900 is any more judicious or any better grounded than it was in 1896?

Two Campaign Pictures.

The dignity and sense of propriety displayed by President McKinley cannot fail to meet the approval of the American people. And, incidentally, it may be suggested that it is difficult to picture Bryan declining to take part in campaign demonstrations in similar circumstances. Being his own entire campaign he could not well keep off the stump under any conditions.

Uncle Joe Stands Under.

It will be recalled that, while General Joe Wheeler demagogued the republicans, he didn't throw up his hat for Bryan.

WORK TILL SET OF SUN.

Certainty of Success no Excuse for Retaining Efforts. Baltimore American. The re-election of President McKinley seems to be assured beyond peradventure. With each passing day the certainty of this much desired consummation of the campaign increases, and the people everywhere are settling themselves to this outcome.

But, while the republican triumph seems guaranteed, the republican managers and workers should not allow confidence in their activity to cause a lessening in their energy for now until election day the work should go forward even more vigorously than it has up to this time. Public sentiment pronounces for McKinley, but there are still some doubtful voters to be won over, and particular attention should be paid to converting the wavering, in order that the anti-Bryan majority may be so large as to sound, for once and all, the death-knell over the party of the fusion advocates.

And while this is being done there is another and an even more important work to which the party organization should address itself. Public sentiment is so firm as it is now there is a disposition on the part of some to remain away from the polls. Many of these who favor a solid vote for McKinley will say: "I don't need to vote; McKinley is certain to be elected." To overcome any such disposition on the part of the voters to remain at home should be the work of the republican organization at this time.

A small majority will suffice, but there is safety in numbers, and every man that favors the re-election of McKinley should be impressed with the importance of going to the polls and voting. Every one that remains away gives half a vote to Bryan and thus makes a boomering, which rebounds only to injure his favorites. The closing days of the campaign should see such effective work in this direction that on election day no supporter of McKinley and Roosevelt will think of staying at home.

JONES AS A CHAMPION.

Statements Apologetic in Tone and Glaringly Evasive. Detroit Free Press (ind. dem.) Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee ignores or forgets the sage old advice never to go on the defensive. He is out in a statement that is positively apologetic in its tone and glaringly evasive. He weakens his case in the outset by declaring that "it has been the fashion for the republicans for some years to denounce democratic leaders as fusionists and reactionists and the like." There is an excusable blunder in thus confounding democrats and Bryanites to the detriment of the former and only a certain well known contingent among them has been accused with an approach to the extreme terms used by the chairman.

As to what Mr. Bryan if elected would regard the United States judiciary as a possible agency in the carrying out of his executive plans is known to no one, unless his mind is so clear that he can see the future of the United States in the hands of a voter may place upon the Kansas City platform. If Mr. Bryan be a democrat significance attaches to this statement from the chairman: "The leading idea with democrats everywhere is to return to the principles of the constitution and to faithfully administer the laws as written."

This, with the rest of the chairman's pronouncement, is undoubtedly inspired, but if it means that Mr. Bryan would not attempt to pay outstanding obligations of the government in silver, why does he not say so? Why does he not permit a close, hard-money friend like Bourke Cockran to say so, or why does he require the head of his national committee to put forth a doubtful intimation that is cunningly framed with an intent to please populists on one hand and the upholders of a solid and honest financial system on the other?

The people will not stand for their part in this game of shuttlecock. Thoughtful men intent upon continuing in the way of property are not content with the argument that the country's financial deficit and financial credit are too strong for a hostile chief magistrate to overthrow. They want in that capacity an aggressive friend, not an avowed enemy. They are not so blinded by partisanship or so prejudiced because of minor issues as not to realize that Mr. Bryan is not for them he is against them.

SHILLING LINES.

Indianapolis Journal: "They say massage will cure hiccups. I know men who got held trying to learn how to pronounce massage."

Chicago Record: "Did you have any trouble with foreign languages on the other side?" "We got along all right with French and German, but we couldn't understand the English."

Detroit Free Press: "Getting stout doesn't seem to worry you at all." "No, indeed, but I bought a mirror that makes me look tall and slim."

Chicago Post: Banting-Larkin is a man of weighty opinions. "Glozy—that must be the reason that he crosses the line." "What do you mean?" "I suppose they are too heavy to go by mail."

Washington Star: "I suppose you would rather play Hamlet than eat," said the admiring young woman, who is given to colloquialisms. "Well," answered Mr. Stormington Banting, "I never put it in my mind that way. But your remark suggests the alternative that usually presents itself."

Chicago Tribune: "Answer the question, witness. What kind of fence was it?" "A split fence? What kind is that, man?" "The kind that splits folk build in back yards, your honor, just to keep other folks from looking into their kitchens."

WINTER SONG.

(Translated from the Norwegian of Bjornstjerne Bjornson by A. B. Ronne.) Summer slumbers in the harbor's stream, Winter rose and he tucked her in; "Hush," he said to the harbor's din, "I leave in snow and winter wind, Silent grew then the forests grim, Naught was heard but the creaking of mail."

All the good that gave summer joy Winter tenderly stored away, Rest it found after toil and fray, 'Till the seed and the sowing of May, 'Till the kernels in hardened ruts, Earth was crumbling around the nuts.

All the life that made summer ache, Feet of birds in north-light's stream, Winter banished in frost and flight; Stagnant, sunless in peace shall wake, Leave in snow and winter wind, Hailed by quickened and healthy minds.

O'er the brow of the sleeper fair, Winter painted a splendid dream, "Hush," he said to the harbor's stream, "On it hore her to visions rare, 'Till the snow and the winter wind, Then she opened her eyes so bright, Winter, soiled and harsh and drear, Lives for that which he must not see; But, through scented for murder, he Gave the dream of congress to the cabinet, stretched from his ap-