The Times

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Sunday, November 14	23,246
Monday, November 15	39,200
Tuesday, November 16	40,044
Wednesday, November 17	39,839
Thursday, November 18	40,181
Friday, November 19	40,050
Saturday, November 20	40,886
Total	283,436
Daily average (Sunday, 23,246, excepted)	40,035

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1897.

One Instance.

Here are a few facts to show what the demonetization of silver has done this year for the South and the Union.

In 1890 we raised a crop of eight and a half million bales of cotton. It brought then 11 1-2 cents a pound. In 1897 we have raised a crop of nine and three-quarters million bales, and the price has been brought down to less than 5 cents a pound.

In other words, England, by seducing us into the destruction of the silver half of our money, has forced from us a contribution to her of over two hundred millions of dollars on this year's cotton crop alone.

How grateful we ought to be to the authors and abettors of this calamity.

The Seals.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose position in life is to be the premier of Canada, the "enfant terrible" of British diplomacy, and an international nuisance to this country, has "folded his tents like the Arabs" and departed from Washington. Why he ever was allowed to come here is a question that only can be answered in the history which, some day, the venerable Secretary Sherman may be induced to write.

We do not wish to say anything unkind of Sir Wilfrid Laurier personally. Considered as a colonial politician who can make the British foreign office dance to his fiddle, he is a figure on the world's stage worthy at least of praise. But that is sentiment, and what we are after is business.

The visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Washington simply resulted in the rejection by Great Britain of the sensible arrangement which the representatives of America, Russia and Japan made for the preservation of the Behring Sea seal herd. Perhaps this is mortifying to our Government, but we do not suppose that it will make the slightest difference in respect of diplomatic relations. Nobody understands better than Lord Salisbury that such little matters do not trouble the American State Department. That great engine of international policy and movement for the present is controlled in financial and other interests quite under the thumb of that "solid square mile of London" to which the British premier himself has to pay homage.

On this side we might wish that things were different; but gradually we are getting used to playing the role of tail to the British kite. It may be different after 1900.

Thanksgiving Thankfulness.

President McKinley's Thanksgiving proclamation shows a degree of personal gratification for the good things which have been derived from Providence, but more particularly from the Administration, during the past year, that we must consider with admiration not unmixed with astonishment.

It is reasonable to analyze the things which Mr. McKinley thanks God for, in this pleasant Thanksgiving season, and to depict them before the people for public contemplation.

In the first place Mr. McKinley looks back over a year of comparative prosperity to one single American interest—the wheat interest—and is thankful that the disastrous effect upon American agriculture incident to the destruction of our constitutional money and gold contraction was temporarily modified by the famine in India and droughts in Russia and Argentina.

In the second place, he is delighted that another Thanksgiving Day has come around without plunging us in the very vortex of an act of duty toward a neighboring people struggling for liberty. Since Mr. McKinley first sat himself down in the chair of state, he has been a well-informed witness of the fight for freedom in Cuba. He has seen Spain waging a most horrible and atrocious war against innocent women and children and noncombatants. He has known that the canons of international law and the common rights of humanity have made it mandatory upon him to interfere to stop senseless and brutal slaughter. He has not interfered because the party influences surrounding and governing him have prevented him from doing so. No man who knows William McKinley for a moment can think that willingly he would place himself in such an infamous position. Yet, how strange it is that he should be able to feel the intense satisfaction his Thanksgiving proclamation evinces, when he remembers that since his day of power more than one hundred and fifty thousand people have been killed by Spanish brutality whose lives he could have saved with one honest American declaration, such as Washington, Jackson or Lincoln would not have hesitated an instant to make to Spain or any other country.

Mr. McKinley really has cause for thankfulness that, in the one instance of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, he is in accord with his fellow citizens. He has less reason for feeling jubilant over his conversion to the gold standard scheme of his Secretary of the Treasury. He cannot help but remember that while his Administration was pretending to encourage international bimetallism, it was in fact doing everything possible to defeat, and did defeat that object.

We will pass by the Hanna tariff, passed in the interests of trusts and monopolies which contributed to the $16,000,000 election fund of 1896, and, by easy gradations, pass on to the demands of other contributors who now are seeking the retirement of what is left of the people's money, and the issue of $1,000,000,000 of gold bonds in place of it, and of the outstanding legal tender obligations of the Government. For the intention of the Administration to press such a scheme upon Congress, perhaps we have reason to be thankful.

Nevertheless, there actually is reason for thankfulness in the thought that the American spirit is not dead; that patriotism and the love of liberty still survive in the hearts of the people, and in some of their Senators and Representatives. It is possible that, when the record of the next session passes into history, it will be found that the people of America have had great cause to be grateful for the honesty, integrity and bravery of their chosen men.

M. Brunetiere's Impressions.

M. Ferdinand Brunetiere has just collected his more or less scattered impressions of America and made them into an article, which is published in the Revue des Deux Mondes. This distinguished French gentleman appears to have understood that some Americans were very anxious to know what he thought of our country, for they began asking him that when the steamer reached quarantine, and the inquiry was pattering about his ears most of the time he was traveling here. He has, therefore, hastened, as soon as he had safely reached home, to let us know what he really does think of us, adding sagaciously that he thinks it is rather flying for us to be so anxious to discover his views.

This does not necessarily mean, of course, that we want his good opinion. Some of us would a little rather be hated by foreigners, because then we can settle down happily in the thought that they are envious of our superior ways of doing things. And some of us do not care in the least what anyone's impressions of us at the end of a brief and hurried tour may be, because they are almost certain to be more or less incorrect.

The difference between M. Brunetiere and some other travelers, however, is very much in his favor. His impressions remind one of the pins which saved people's lives by not being swallowed. They are chiefly remarkable as record of the things with which M. Brunetiere failed to be impressed. Other travelers had led him to expect to see things which he did not see. Other travelers had experienced sensations which his nerves utterly refused to feel. Other travelers had told yarns which he had confidently expected to verify, and he could not do so.

Altogether, the things which he did not see are quite as creditable to this French gentleman's powers of observation as the things which he did see. He did not find a raw, rough, untutored country—to be sure, he did not go to Chicago. Therefore, he did not have qualms of homesickness, or feel like a cat in a strange garret. He did not find that every man in New York habitually ran headlong through the streets in feverish pursuit of gold. To his surprise some people walked. He did not find curious hotels with electric light all over them, in the halls and around on the floors and under the pillows. The lights were where they were needed and not elsewhere. He was not flooded with lice water, nor was he attacked by an army of hotel employes greedy for fees. He hunted the real American type in vain. Several times he thought he had found it, but the typical American always turned out to be Irish or German, or Scandinavian, or Italian, or Greek, or an Israelite. He came to the conclusion that Americans were not any special kind of wild beast, after all. He found that American women understood his French, and did not need that he should spell out his words. On the whole, what M. Brunetiere did not see is very much to his credit.

The Minister's Argument.

A lively discussion is going on in Omaha concerning the department store. The centralization of trade has just struck that town, and the retailers are entering vigorous protests against the destruction of their business. This has been going on for some time, but of late the Ministers' Association has taken up the matter, and the arguments were very lively indeed at its meeting. First, a committee from the Retailers' Association came in and told how the department stores were using crooked business methods, and advertising deceitfully, and otherwise abusing their privileges. The ministers were not so deeply concerned with that, however, as with another question. It was charged that the wages paid by the department stores were not sufficient to support life honestly, and so there was a moral side to the affair.

Then a minister got up to defend the department store, and his defense was truly grand and ornate. He said he could not listen to the vilification of the good and kind and liberal department store men. He used the argument which unsophisticated, nice people are often fond of using, to wit, that the men who run these department stores were good men, therefore they would do what was right, therefore the wages of the girl clerks must be ample, and there could not possibly be any deception in the business methods of the concern. This argument has the flaw of not being very forcible with people who personally dislike the accused. It is not much of a defense from their standpoint, because they do not admit the premises, and an argument without any premises is something like a chair without any legs, it can be sat in, but most people would prefer to stand.

Then this minister topped off his argument with a very peach of a peroration. It is practically unanswerable, because nobody except an inspired idiot would ever know what it meant, and that kind of person would probably agree with it. It is the kind of an argument that stuns you by its complete and transcendent departure from all commonly accepted rules. The minister said:

"My hearers should remember that there is a young man in California under sentence of death who was not the proprietor of a department store, but a leader in the church."

Yes, and there is a man in Chicago under trial for something or other, who was neither a variety merchant nor a leader in the church, but made sausages; and there is a man in New York who lost his head, and was a rubber in a Turkish bathhouse; and there is a yellow dog in Kalamazoo who never worked in a department store in his life, and who has a tin can tied to his tail; and there was once a man in Arkansas who tried to invent perpetual motion, and he died in a lunatic asylum. This argument is practically inexhaustible. It admits of more variations than a tin pan solo. It is interesting to note the effect on the conference. One of the ministers cut in at this point and objected to having such topics introduced into the Ministerial Union, because they were not religious. We should think not. Five minutes' honest endeavor to answer that argument would make any man under the sun unreligious enough to say bad words.

Tammany's Gift.

When Tammany Hall devoted twenty thousand dollars of its unexpended campaign fund to the cause of Cuba, it did a thing which all good Americans will commend, and which, on the ledger of the recording angel, will wipe out a great many sins.

The act was graceful and American. It will put bread into the mouths of many starving reconcentrados, and it will show, in the most effective manner, that American charity which has poured out its wealth to aid Armenia and India, at last has awakened to the fact that we have a more horrible Armenia and a more frightful starving India at our very doors.

It is characteristic of our day and life, that the first large movement in this direction should have originated from a source not generally regarded as altruistic or even civilized. Perhaps that is well. The Christian people of America, when they see cold-blooded politicians like Croker and Sheehan coming to the relief of a starving nation within a few miles of our shores, possibly may take fire. It seems possible that sensational preachers, whose tongues heretofore have been silent on the wrongs of Cuba, while grandly eloquent over the woes of Armenia, Greece and Crete, may find the voice of patriotism and mercy. We hope so; but the voice of this journal in behalf of Cuba verily is the voice of one crying in the wilderness.

In his address at Cornell University, Mr. Hannis Taylor, late minister at Madrid, takes the position that the President should not longer attempt to muzzle the Congress on the Cuban question. The trouble with Mr. Taylor seems to be that he does not recognize the immediate national necessity for muzzling the influences that make the President something else than the good, honest American and patriot that he would like to be.

When Germany seized the port and fortifications of Kiaochan, no previous notice had been given to the Chinese government. It is evident that the Kaiser has been taking lessons from Secretary Gage. He thought that the fact would be notice enough, and that it would be considered as retroactive.

There is a report current to the effect that Mr. Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, has been thought, by his friends, to be in danger of assassination. We will do him the credit to say that he is not supposed to be affected by the fear. He should not be. Great men like Lincoln, true friends of the people, are assassinated. We never have heard that gentlemen in the hog interest, like Mr. Armour or Mr. Cleveland are in any particular danger.

Mr. John C. Sheehan is reported as working for the job to construct the underground railway in New York. All the unities would assign that task to the Hon. Thomas C. Platt. But for his success in the same line, where would Tammany be today?

Mr. Whistler's Explanation.

(From Collier's Weekly.)

Mark Twain's recent cablegram to the effect that the report concerning him is all a lie and that he has not paid his debts recalls the playfulness of Artemus Ward and the famous jest of Mr. Whistler. "N. B.," the former used to put on his programs, "Mr. Ward will pay no bills of his own contracting." Nor, for that matter, would Mr. Whistler. A few years ago the latter's creditors had a meeting and submitted a proposition. Mr. Whistler refused to consider it. The creditors held a second meeting and submitted a second proposition. The result was the same. "But, Mr. Whistler," the spokesman expostulated, "we are merely trying to get you out of your difficulties." "My difficulties," he cried in great astonishment; "my difficulties, did I understand you to say? Why, gentlemen, these are not my difficulties; they are yours."

The Biter Bit.

(From the Argonaut.)

A Louisville gambler on one occasion thought he had a good thing when a stranger who looked as if he had plenty of money came along and suggested a friendly game of poker. The game ran along smoothly for a while, and at last, when the opportune moment came, the gambler dealt to the guileless stranger four queens and gave himself four kings. The betting became interesting right away, and after all the cash was up and it came to a show-down the Louisville man laid down his four kings and the stranger showed four aces. "Take the money, mister!" gasped the astonished Kentuckian; "take it, if you have the heart to do so; but I'll be darned if that was the hand I dealt you!"

Ignorance Is Bliss.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"Why do you say that the more a man knows the worse off he is?"

"Because, when I don't know how much I owe I always have plenty of money to spend."

SENATOR MORGAN'S VIEWS

Hawaiian Annexation and Cuba's Belligerency.

EMPHATIC BELIEF IN EACH

Every Consideration of American Interest, Ambition and Progress Demands That We Shall Annex the Hawaiian Islands—The Possession of Them Is a Necessity.

Senator Morgan, a tried and true American, is home again from his voyage of investigation to the islands of the Pacific Ocean. In California the Senator sprained his ankle, and has to move about on crutches, but that small matter does not much affect his activity, and certainly not in the least does it interfere with his preparations to make a dead straight fight for everything that is good, honorable and American in the ensuing session of the Congress.

As the Hawaiian and Cuban questions are matters in which Senator Morgan is much interested, and as to which he has important public relations, The Times questioned him last night, and what he was good enough to say follows:

"The native Hawaiians, like other classes of people in the Pacific Ocean, have very strong local affections and prejudices, and have a strong tendency to attempt to secure control of affairs in their own country. The Hawaiians know and care little about politics, and the larger part of them seem to feel very little interest in the matter of who may be their rulers. They are a quiet and contented class of people. Their greatest interest is in personal amusement. They are fond of horseback riding, boating, dancing, feasting and such things.

"By far the larger portion of the natives have little care for the scheme of government under which they may live. It is all one to them, whether it is a monarchy or a republic, but they are fond of being associated with the ruling power. A good many of them would follow the lead of royalty with submissive zeal, but there are others who see the inutility of that form of government under the present conditions, and who have a strong and earnest purpose to be useful to their race. I noticed this among the natives who are leaders or teachers in schools or Sunday-schools, to which they seem to be very much devoted. The wealthiest of the Hawaiians, and the man among them best informed, are almost without exception in favor of annexation to America.

"The Japanese and Chinese, unfortunately, are increasing in number and power in the island. Under the republic the policy of the Government in Hawaii is to secure for every head of a Hawaiian family a piece of ground in fee simple, a home, and to assist him in the improvement of his holding. One of the detrimental features of the present situation is that the want of thrift of the Hawaiians is operating greatly to their decadence. A Hawaiian family with a piece of land will rent the same to a Chinese or Japanese, who will undertake to cultivate the ground and feed the family. This is being done to a large extent, and the Hawaiians, as long as they can be fed and live without work, are contented; but, by such habits, they are losing their ability to become useful as citizens.

"Under these conditions, unless some dominating influence should be interposed, the Chinese and Japanese will gain in numbers and increase their power until they are able to succeed the native Hawaiians in their home interests and deprive them of their holdings. In that event, the authority and the property of the natives will be absorbed by their more industrious Oriental competitors.

"In America there is a great deal of misinformation as to the conditions under which the native monarchy was put out of power and a provisional government erected in its place. The only legitimate reigning family of Hawaii was the family of the Kamehamehas. When the last Kamehameha died this dynasty ceased to exist. His successor was elected by the House of Nobles, consisting of a number of natives and some white men from other countries, who had been elected to that body under a suffrage more or less popular. So that, after the last Kamehameha, the sovereignty rested upon election and was dependent upon the will of an elective legislature.

"So Kalakaua was elected King of Hawaii, with the privilege of nominating his successor, and, before his death, did name his sister, Liliuokalani. He went further than this, and named his niece, the Princess Kaiulani, as her successor. Now, when Liliuokalani attempted to abrogate the constitution of the country, under which she held her only title to office, and proclaimed that she would in her own right create a new constitution, it was accepted by the intelligent men and leaders of opinion in Hawaii, that, ipso facto, she had performed the act of abdication, since her only tenure rested upon her election and was based solely upon the constitution which she sought to abrogate and destroy. Upon this the chief men of the islands created a provisional government to replace the discredited executive, but the judiciary and the administrative officers of the country generally remained in place, performed their functions, and the revolution practically only referred to the head of the state. After that there was a popular election, and the present republican government was placed in power under the present constitution.

"The silent invasion of the Hawaiian Islands by the Japanese is a matter of great concern to this country. Forming a large part of the present resident population, there is little doubt that in the course of time, they would be able to seize the government and to make it practically, if not ostensibly, a Japanese dependency. Every consideration of American interest, ambition, and progress demands that we shall annex these islands. If we have any great national future as a commercial nation, and ever expect to develop our trade with the countries of the East, and if ever we expect to protect and defend that trade, the possession of Hawaii is an obvious necessity. It often has been charged that, in the acquisition of these islands, we were extending our coast line 2,000 miles into the Pacific Ocean. The most casual study of recent Government maps will show that, contrariwise, the Hawaiian Islands lie 1,000 miles east of a north-and-south line drawn from our westernmost American possessions. All political, diplomatic, and military authorities agree that Hawaii is the key, and its possession the control of the Pacific Ocean. The naval power, which shall dominate and fortify Hawaii will be the dominating power in the Pacific, supposing, of course, that it has a sufficient navy to protect its interests. It is within 2,300 miles of any given point upon our Pacific coast. Vessels of other nations, coming to attack that coast, would be compelled to traverse 7,000 to 15,000 miles or more of ocean; a fact which, considering the necessity for coaling, would make such an adventure impracticable. If any of them held Hawaii the tables would be turned."

"When we come to consider the relations of this control of the Pacific to the trade of the world, after the opening of the isthmus to interoceanic commerce, it is apparent that we cannot afford to lose this opportunity which is now presented to us. As I have said before, my absolute belief is that these islands are so rich in resources, so desirable in every way, as a national possession, that it would well pay the American Government to invest $100,000,000 in their purchase. As the matter stands today we are in a position to get them practically for nothing."

When interviewed last evening Senator Morgan disclaimed any desire to say anything which should hamper or annoy President McKinley at a time when the latter currently is reported to be about to relegate the whole Cuban matter to the legislative branch of the Government. In a general way, however, he said:

"It is proper for any government whose action is embarrassed and whose principles are violated by the conduct of a neighboring government to demand that the wrongful conduct of that government shall cease. When the treaty rights and the national rights of the government to its people are thus threatened and endangered, it becomes the duty of the aggrieved party to interpose its authority, and if necessary, with arms, to prevent or to redress the wrong. Nations whose borders are contiguous always are more or less disturbed by a state of hostilities among the people of the neighboring state.

"Such disturbance does not authorize intervention in the affairs of the state affected by it, so long as that state can, by its civil power, control the uprising or the disturbance; but when it becomes apparent that the civil power of the disturbed country is not sufficient to quell the uprising of its subjects, who are in open warfare, contending with all the instruments of warlike organization, then any neighboring power has the right, if it seems necessary, to recognize the fact that war exists in such country; and recognition is not only right, but it becomes a duty whenever any event of the war draws the people of a peaceful state into the conflicts of the state where the disturbance prevails.

"For all international purposes, and also for the protection of our own citizens, we have the right to recognize the war in Cuba, and in doing this we merely apply the doctrine, which is universal, that any nation has that right, for the protection of its own people, and the protection of the commercial rights of its citizens. In recognizing a de facto government in Cuba we go only to the extent of saying that it is a government for the purposes and only for the purposes of war. We confine our recognition to the fact that it is a government for the purposes simply of conducting a war, and being such a government, it is entitled to that recognition at our hands. Spain has endeavored, with a large army and navy, for two and a half years to put down a body of people who have organized for the purpose of self-government and who are fighting for independence. If such a body of people, organized as we know them to be, can conduct with a nation for such a period of time, I think they deserve recognition.

"The question of our duty to intervene in Cuba for the purpose of assisting either party is one that depends upon the other question, whether we will give aid to the subjugation of those whose suffering has driven them into open warfare, and also tolerate and aid the atrocities of Spain. In my opinion not only the ethics, but the authorities are favorable to those who are struggling for local self-government and for the protection of their homes, lives and liberties. It is not necessary at this moment for America, in my opinion, to go further than to recognize the existence of a de facto government in the island of Cuba, to the extent that it shall have the rights and privileges accorded to the governments of recognized states when they are arrayed in open conflict.

"I admit that the circumstances would justify our Government in saying to Spain that her conduct towards these people opposes the sensibilities and moral conceptions of this great republic, and that we will not sanction it. I do not believe that this course is necessary, and I prefer to take that course in which clearly we are justified, and recognize the fact that war exists in Cuba, and compel both parties to conduct it in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare. After such a declaration on our part our next movement, if any, would be controlled entirely by its effect upon the Spanish government. I have no doubt that Spain will be extremely cautious and careful not to give America any technical occasion for intervention in any form."

Senator Morgan.

Cold Weather in Mississippi.

(From the Alcorn Democrat.)

Some fiend incarnate, with the roaring furnaces of hell staring him in the face, entered our residence Sunday night and stole our pants.

LESE MAJESTE IN GERMANY.

Or the Art of Insulting Princes With Impunity.

(From the New York Sun.)

Three years ago this fall the editor of one of the countless Volkszeitungs in Germany sat in court, answering the familiar charge of insulting a prince.

"You are the responsible editor of the Volkszeitung?" asked the presiding judge.

"I am."

"And as such you are named in every issue of the Volkszeitung?"

"I am."

"Did you write the article which gave rise to this action?"

"I did not."

"What class of articles do you write?"

"I do not write any articles."

"What, then, are your duties?"

"I sweep the office and receive the cards of persons who wish to see the editors."

"What else?"

"Well, in winter I build the fires and keep them going."

"Is that all?"

"No, I dust the desks and see that each gentleman has his paper and ink ready for work, and I scour the windows and sometimes help distribute the papers."

"Anything else?"

"Why, your honor, what do you expect for 50 marks ($15) a month?"

The Koelnische Zeitung, which reported the trial, cut short at this point its account of the examination of the Volkszeitung's responsible editor, and fell to moralizing on the deceptions and tricks which laws regarding insult of majesty, otherwise known as majestaetsbeleidigung, or lese majeste, had forced upon the German press. Of course, the editor on trial was no editor at all, except in name. He received his $15 a month merely as janitor. Though he was announced, to satisfy the law, in every issue of the Volkszeitung, as the responsible editor, he never had penned a line for its columns. For this very reason he had been selected to bear the legal responsibility for the men who wrote the newspaper. If arrested, tried and imprisoned, he never would be missed. The Volkszeitung would take on another janitor from its waiting list, for even in over-educated Germany janitors are much more abundant editors.

Such is the institution of the jail editor in Germany. It is calculated solely to thwart by a trick the oppressive provisions of the press law and to fortify the newspaper business against the periodical onslaughts of Crown prosecutors. Without it only the dyed-in-the-wool monarchist would be able to publish continuously a daily newspaper for the law is unbending, the crown lawyers are fanatically zealous and the complaints from Berlin flutter down like the leaves of autumn.

But the fiction of the responsible editor is only one of several means by which the law for the protection of royal reputations is thwarted. It belongs to the daily and weekly press. The pamphleteers, who appeal to a class of higher average intelligence, have a better trick. It is that of the historical parallel. The most celebrated example of this style of literature in recent times is "Caligula," written by the South German, Prof. Quidde. "Caligula" was aimed directly at the throne. It was intended to tell the German people that their Emperor was of the type of the old Roman monster; that his mind was of the same caliber, and his impulses of the same nature, and that he was passing through the same course of development, and that he promised to bring up in the same sink of iniquity, cruelty and madness.

The early promise that Caligula gave of better things, the dismissal of tried statesmen, the growing love of display that distinguished his reign and his waxing eccentricity and final madness were depicted by Quidde with a painstaking use of modern political phrases and current German idioms. Where Roman history threatened to mar the parallel between the monstrous Caesar and the reigning Hohenzollern, Quidde bent it forcibly into line. So, without once mentioning an event of the last thousand years and without once hinting at nineteenth century men, he accused William II of about every enormity that a human being can conceive.

Quidde's position was absolutely impregnable, although his onslaught on the throne was as vicious and direct as it could be made, and his pamphlet was sold up to the twentieth edition. There was not a sentence on which a crown prosecutor could hang a complaint. The whole empire rang with the scandal of the insult, and dire wrath reigned supreme in Berlin's old castle and Potsdam's new castle, yet Quidde was as safe from the clutches of the law as if he had been in Thebaktoo or Chicago.

Mr. Bryan's State.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The full returns of the Nebraska election are discouraging to Republicans who expected that "dollar wheat" and other evidences of "McKinley's prosperity" were going to reclaim former members of the party who had strayed into Populism. Here is the comparison with the Presidential contest of last year:

	Rep.	Pop.	Plur.
1896	102,584	115,624	13,060
1897	90,222	103,302	13,080

The total vote fell off from the record in the national contest, as always happens in such a case, but the Populists held their ground, and the result shows no reason for the belief that the Republicans can recover the State in the more important Congressional elections next year.

Not So Stupid.

(From the Columbus Dispatch.)

An amusing incident was witnessed at one of the precinct polling places the other day, during registration, while an effort was being made to keep out-of-town students from registering. A tall, awkward medical student presented himself. He looked as though he could be easily tripped up on questions, and he was picked out for a "soft mark," but right there was where the challenger made a mistake, as results proved. The student was brighter than he looked. The following dialogue ensued:

"Where do you live?"

For reply the student gave his street number.

"Yes, but where is your home?"

"Columbus."

"Well, where would you go if you were sick?"

This was intended to make him give the name of the place whence he came to Columbus, but it didn't. He promptly replied:

"Why, I would go to bed."

He registered.

Kidney and Bladder Troubles Quickly Cured.

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, Sent Free by Mail.

Men and women doctor their troubles so often without benefit that they get discouraged and skeptical. In most such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring and not knowing what our trouble is or what makes us sick. The unmistakable evidences of kidney trouble are pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, scalding irritation. As kidney disease advances the face looks sallow or pale, eyes puffy, the feet swell and sometimes the heart acts badly. Should further evidence be needed, to find out the cause of sickness, then set urine aside for twenty-four hours: a sediment or settling is also convincing proof that our kidneys and bladder need doctoring. A fact often overlooked, or not always understood, is that women suffer as much from kidney and bladder trouble as men do.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the discovery of the eminent physician and scientist, and as such is not recommended for everything, but will be found just what is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders, or troubles due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism, or Bright's Disease—which, in fact, is only advanced kidney trouble.

The mild and extraordinary effect of this great remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. So universally successful has Swamp-Root been in quickly curing even the most distressing cases, that if you wish to prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. Mention The Sunday Times, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The fact that this liberal offer appears in this paper is a guarantee of genuineness.