

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

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

All the world is now wrestling with the Chinese puzzle.

Ak-Sar-Ben made a ten strike when it initiated the Nebraska editors into its mysteries.

The European powers persist in believing that Li Hung Chang is talking through his peacock feather.

Nebraska has long since ceased to be the great American desert and it has also ceased to be a rainless region.

The Chinese have been telling so many yellow stories that they have to furnish proof now to secure credence for anything they send out of Peking.

So long as the conflict with China is held down to an interchange of proclamations rather than of bullets the danger line may be kept in the distance.

The traveling man who is for Bryan after all the benefits he has enjoyed from restored prosperity holds himself up as an example of chronic ingratitude.

The announcement is out that Mr. Bryan will make a campaign tour east, delivering addresses in a number of the larger cities. How do the Lincoln hotel keepers like it?

Chairman Edmiston of the people's independent party evidently desires to preserve the name "populist" for use when his organization shall have been divorced from democracy.

Wanted, for immediate delivery, a large quantity of rose-colored paint to be used for decorating campaign predictions. Apply to Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee.

When Bryan stumps the state of New York during the campaign Boss Croker will please keep his eye out of the way, particularly if the trust-smashing attorney general of Nebraska accompanies him.

If you have not already had a guess as to whether the foreigners in Peking are alive, now is your time. From present indications the truth will shortly be known and the opportunity to say "I told you so" will be past forever.

Kansas populists have taken heart from the success of their Nebraska brothers and are now demanding the lion's share of the nominations. The threat of referring the matter to Bryan, however, may not be so potent in the Sunflower state.

Another fusionist has been found who resigned an official position. He hung on, however, like all the others who have resigned, until the court cut off the revenue of his office and only then became perfectly willing to let some other and more self-sacrificing patriot have the place.

The pair of senatorial shoes on the gubernatorial shelf in the Iowa capital is still much admired, while the number of men who aspire to try them on is increasing. What worries many of them is that Governor Shaw may conclude the shoes are a good thing to retain in stock.

We have to go away to hear the news. That is why the populists go all the way to San Francisco to get assurances that "republicans will lose Illinois." Perhaps if they go over to Chicago they may find some one who will give a voucher that the republicans will lose California. Republicans are no more likely to lose one than the other.

The protest of the state house machine against allowing the middle-of-the-road candidates to call themselves populists is not only puerile, but foolhardy. If the middle-of-the-roads are deprived of the privilege of voting for populist candidates, they cannot be made to vote the fusion ticket. You can take a horse to water, but you can't make him drink.

AS A MEDIATOR.

The suggestion that the United States may be a mediator between the Chinese government and the European powers is by no means remarkable. On the contrary it is a perfectly natural proposition in view not only of the traditional attitude of this government in regard to China, but also of the recent declarations of the United States as to its attitude respecting the Chinese conflict. Everything that the United States has done since the outbreak in China has been of a nature to commend this government to the confidence of the imperial authorities in China and to give them the assurance that they could depend upon the United States for fair, just and honorable treatment.

The difficulty is as to whether the imperial government of China is in a position to carry out any agreement which it may make with this or any other government. There is at present no evidence that it is capable of carrying out any compact that it may make. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether there is any Chinese government in the international sense. There may be a nominal authority at Peking, but there is nothing to indicate its ability to fulfill any pledge that it may make to the United States or to any other foreign power. That being the case, any arrangement between the Chinese government and the government of the United States looking to the mediation of the latter might be rendered utterly worthless unless the imperial government should assume the responsibility of making it good, and it is easy to see that this might involve us in very great difficulties.

The policy of this government being absolutely that of friendship for the Chinese empire; it being fully understood that the United States has no designs upon Chinese territory, but on the contrary holds that its interests will be best promoted by maintaining the integrity of that territory. It is obviously in the interest of the Chinese government to seek the assistance and support of this nation in the interest of its protection from the greed and rapacity of the European powers, but in order to have such support the Chinese government must be prepared to give the most ample assurances not only of its willingness but also of its ability to carry out every obligation that may be required of it.

It is evident that in the final settlement of the Chinese conflict the United States will be called upon to play a very important part and there can be no doubt that it will be in the interest of civilization and universal peace. The opportunity seems to be at hand for this republic to do another great work in behalf of mankind and it will not reject the demand upon it.

WHAT BRYAN DID DO.

We believe that if congress had adopted, before ratifying the peace treaty, some one of the several resolutions that were introduced in the senate giving assurance to the Filipinos that they would ultimately be permitted to establish their own government there would be no fighting now at Manila. We have no doubt that the passage of any one of these resolutions would have averted hostilities.

This gives the whole case away so far as Bryan is concerned. If Mr. Bryan were in earnest to secure a declaration assuring the Filipinos that they would ultimately be permitted to establish their own government rather than over-eager to force the Philippine question as a political issue, the treaty would not have been ratified until some such declaration had been incorporated into it.

Mr. Bryan has boasted that the treaty secured the necessary majority for ratification in the senate as a direct result of his own personal efforts with populist senators. The vote of Senator Allen of Nebraska alone would have defeated ratification had it been recorded against the treaty instead of for it. Had the treaty been sent back to the State department for modification according to the lines now demanded by Mr. Bryan the American peace commissioners could easily have secured the agreement of Spain to such a revision.

The Bryanites are as much responsible for the peace treaty which gave us the Philippines as the republicans. Mr. Bryan showed what he would do in that instance by placing his own political interests above those of the Filipinos for whom he professes such devotion, and if he were in the executive chair now political and partisan considerations would doubtless overshadow all the claims of the Filipino insurgents.

If Mr. Bryan could not rise above party politics when the treaty was pending in the senate how could he be expected to respond to the purely patriotic demands of the nation if invested with the responsibility that devolves upon the president?

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE.

Hon. T. L. Woodruff, lieutenant governor of New York, discusses in the Philadelphia Times the responsibilities of the future for republicanism. He sees in the achievements of the republican party in the past the stepping stones to its full development during this, the last administration of the nineteenth century. He remarks that both as a party and as a nation we must continue to build if we would live, and that the time has come in the development of our civilization when we must seek to achieve for others as well as for ourselves.

The general idea of Mr. Woodruff is contained in the statement that the nation which renders the waste portions of the earth productive, and thus brings about a mutually beneficial intercourse of products, is a benefactor of mankind. It is to be presumed that this proposition will meet with universal acceptance. It states a simple truth that nobody can find a reasonable fault with. There is involved in it, of course, the commercial idea, to which now-a-days there appears to be a good deal of objection, but we think all rational people must admit that to eliminate this idea would be to put a stop, or at any rate a check, to the progress of the world. What chance would there be for the advance of mankind if there was no effort made to render the waste portions of the earth productive and to thereby bring

about a mutually beneficial intercourse of products? All human history bears evidence to the beneficent effects of such a course and there is no reason to think that it is not as desirable and will not be as beneficial now as in the past.

In the opinion of Mr. Woodruff, in order to obtain our share of the commercial benefits to be derived from the development of the nations of the Orient, we as a nation must take an active part in the affairs of nations and cheerfully assume whatever burdens of responsibilities are inseparable from the efforts to secure that trade. It must be perfectly obvious to every rational mind that if this nation is to grow commercially it cannot stand back and permit all other nations to push forward in the contest for trade. This does not necessarily mean that the United States must use force in order to win commerce, but that it must take its place among the nations in an aggressive, albeit peaceable, attempt to advance its commercial interests everywhere. In other words, that it shall not be an impulsive or indifferent looker-on while the rest of the nations are making a struggle to increase their trade in the world's great markets.

It is upon this broad idea that the republican party makes its appeal to the American people in the pending campaign. That party asks the support of those who believe that it is in the interest of the nation to extend its markets and in every honorable and legitimate way to expand its commercial power and influence.

MACHINE LABOR AND HAND LABOR.

The injunction suit against the introduction of machinery for street sweeping in Omaha does not bear out the enlightened policy pursued by organized labor with respect to labor-saving devices. The twentieth century workman realizes that machinery is a benefit rather than a curse. In ever, instance where machinery has supplanted hand labor there has been a readjustment followed by a reduction in the hours of labor and an increase in the wage scale. This is most strikingly illustrated by the typesetting machine, which by multiplying the capacity for production has cheapened the cost of typesetting, yet has enormously increased the demand for printed literature and at the same time reduced the hours of work and raised the wage scale.

The sweeping machine will doubtless reduce the number of men required to clean the streets now swept by hand. But on the other hand it will enable the city to clean a large part of the area now left unswept for want of funds. In other words, there is only so much money in the city treasury for street sweeping and that money is bound to be distributed, machine or no machine.

Trusts in Trouble.

The large industrial trusts are not having such a lush of business this summer as they might have expected in view of the amount of business done at this season. There is certainly prospect of a decline in different sections for trust products is almost weak when compared with the average of sales even six months ago. Various explanations of this fact are now being offered. It is suggested that the trusts are suffering from the decrease in business. When the trusts found that they had practical control of the situation they advanced prices to such an extent that people naturally hesitated before paying such a price for what they were buying. It is also suggested that the trusts have reduced again, but in the meantime the public has found that it can get along without their goods to such an extent as to have seen a year ago. Naturally, with a falling off in retail trade, the wholesale deliveries are affected, and the total result is that the volume of business is smaller than it was.

IOWA MAY WELL BE PROUD.

Few states have so many citizens capable of filling the office of United States senator with distinction as has the state of Iowa. It ought to be a comparatively easy matter to select a man worthy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Allison. Mr. Dolliver would make an excellent man for the place, and sooner or later, will probably be promoted to the senate, if that can be called a promotion. Speaker Henderson would probably prefer to remain in his present position, but he has a fine record in the same city with Senator Allison. Representatives Heppburn, Lacy, Hull, Cousins, Governor Shaw and many others whose names have been suggested might also be worthily represent their state. Secretary Wilson, if he would take the place, could be of almost as much service to his country in the senate as in the cabinet.

Revised Chinese Puzzle.

In its revised form the Chinese puzzle is: Find the foreigners.

Crop Scare Subsidies.

Springfield Republican. The crop scare, at least, may be temporarily marked off the list which is shaking the country. Not enough of it is left to be worth mentioning, in the view of the grain markets.

Boers Rip Out the Hemming.

Baltimore American. Again the British are hemming in the Boers. The only drawback to this maneuver is that the Boers have a knack of ripping out the hemming and requiring the process to be done all over.

May Even Forget "Met."

Washington Post. Several of the names of the gentlemen who strove hard to be conspicuous in the Kansas City proceedings are slipping out of the minds of the people. Even Mr. Metcalf, the young man who was to play the part of Lincoln to the convention hall, may even be forgotten.

Give Grigsby's Cowboys a Chance.

Brooklyn Eagle. Grigsby's Dakota cowboy regiment, that had no chance to fight with Spain, is asking for a show with China. It is a good deal better than the regular army. Wages are good. They are willing to be busy in any way. Would a change of administration be money in your pocket?

List to This Strange Voice.

Portland Oregonian. We shall withdraw from Cuba as long as we pledged ourselves to do so. The democrats in congress forced this pledge, not because they didn't want to hold Cuba for the acquisition of Cuba was a leading object of the democratic party for a half-century, but because they wanted to force the republican party into a wrong and false position. So we shall get out of Cuba; but the time will come when we shall be forced into war for Cuba again. In all probability Cuba will drift into a monarchy and will

make connections and alliances that will menace us and the work of conquest will have to be done again.

Putting on the Scurrows.

The alarming report comes from Chicago that sugar will be advanced 1 cent, making it 7 cents a pound, tea will go up 3 cents a pound and coffee 20 per cent. The sugar trust is blamed for the first of these and the situation in China for the second. Prudent housewives will prepare for trouble accordingly. Sugar has been advancing steadily for some time. Various causes have been assigned for it, but the only important one appears to be the sugar trust, which is ended and the late rivals are recouping their losses.

Divided Command in China.

A divided command is always the fertile cause of defeat and the loss of the Ninth regiment seems plainly due to a divided command at the first of these and the situation in China for the second. Prudent housewives will prepare for trouble accordingly. Sugar has been advancing steadily for some time. Various causes have been assigned for it, but the only important one appears to be the sugar trust, which is ended and the late rivals are recouping their losses.

Rockhill to Learn the Truth.

The appointment of W. W. Rockhill, not as minister to China, which was hinted at several days ago, but as special commissioner to investigate about affairs in that country, seems like a very sensible proceeding on the part of our government. The army and navy officers now in that country have their own duties to perform and who will have their own limited spheres of action and the same is true of our consuls and other civil representatives. Under the circumstances the sending of a special emissary who is familiar with the Chinese language and the Chinese character and who will have a roving commission to act as appears to him best for the purpose he has in view seems an eminently practical way to deal with a perplexing matter about which very little is known definitely.

Philosophy of Persepiration.

"There are many troubles which you cannot cure by the bible and the hymn book," says a philosopher. "The only way you can cure by a good perspiration and breath of fresh air." There is a large paradox in the philosophy of perspiration. The hotter the healthy human body becomes the more freely it perspires and the more freely it perspires the cooler it grows.

Many persons try to keep cool by avoiding all unnecessary exercise and lounging in the shade. That is entirely unphilosophical. Perspiration instead of being a symptom of heat, is the means of getting rid of heat therefrom. And it may be accepted by all persons in normal health that moderate exercise, sufficient to induce a liberal moistening of the skin, is the best specific that can be prescribed for daily use in hot weather. Some suffer more from heat on a sultry day than those who make it their special effort to avoid perspiring.

Truists in Trouble.

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MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Where They Come From and How Much They Are Paid. The present trouble with the Boxers in China has served to bring the missionary, particularly the one in China, prominently before the eyes of the world. There are many things connected with the missionary which are not generally known. The Protestant missionaries in China are among the best paid of those in any part of the world. While it is true, however, that they receive more money than those in most other countries, when the conditions of the pay are taken into consideration, the pay is found to be about equal to that elsewhere.

According to the New York Tribune, the cost of living, the social requirements, and climate are all considered in deciding the amount of salary to be paid. It is intended that the salary shall cover necessary living expenses. In the torrid zone, where the clothing must be light and food is easily obtained, the rate of pay is low. One of the leading American societies pays \$420 to a man stationed at Micronesia, \$500 to one in Africa, and \$1,000 to every married couple going to Japan. This society pays a trifle less to a married couple going to China than to those accredited to Japan. Another society has a graded scale, paying in China to a single man per annum, the first five years, \$650; the next ten years, \$700; and the next ten years, \$800. After twenty-five years of service he gets \$1,000. Married couples begin with \$950 and are increased to \$1,000. A third society has a fixed rate of \$1,000 for married couples.

One society having a large number of missionaries divides the receipts of the year pro rata. The leading societies allow \$100 a year for each child. Houses are provided for the missionaries. One missionary organization also provides what it calls an "allowance" of \$100 per month. This consists of furniture and clothing. Another society provides furniture and the house only. The houses would be considered plain in this country, but in China they are substantial when compared with the houses of the natives. In fact, the houses are placed in walled inclosures, called compounds, because of the unsanitary conditions prevailing.

The traveling expenses of the missionaries are paid by the societies sending them out. They have a vacation of a year at intervals, determined by the nature of the climate where they are stationed. In South Africa the service is from three to five years. In China they remain from seven to ten years. As the missionaries who remain in the harvest until their business is past season, they have been able to save but little, if anything, from their income, provision is made for their support when they are placed upon the superannuated list if they have no relatives or friends to care for them.

Care is taken in the selection from the candidates of those to go to the mission fields. They are examined as to their physical condition and their intellectual and religious qualifications. A large percentage of those accepted are graduates from colleges and many have taken post-graduate courses. The work of the missionaries is not a very hard one. They are selected for their ability to do the work of the field. The number of those desiring to serve as missionaries has exceeded the number of those who are needed. The candidates are usually under 30 years old, and languages are best learned before that age, and effort is made to obtain persons who learn languages with particular facility. The societies are not seeking married couples, but missionaries as much as formerly, as there are few places where European companies cannot be found. The first year or two after the candidate's arrival upon the field is usually spent in acquiring a knowledge of the language of the country to which he is accredited. In China it requires from a year to a year and a half to obtain a working knowledge of the language. Preaching is one of the chief functions of the missionary and he must work out methods of attracting people to him. He must speak in the street squares and at the fair if he can get an audience in no other way. One of the first moves is the establishment of a school for bible instruction. The conditions have hardly changed since the beginning of the century, and the statistics prepared for the Ecumenical council, the last year were as follows: United States, \$5,403,048; England, \$6,843,031. The world's total was \$17,611,092.

FOLLY OF CAMPAIGN PROPHECIES.

Forster as a Political Clairvoyant Amuses the Multitude. Washington Post. A merry crew of forecasters have been scribbling industriously ever since the two big party tickets were a field. There have been blazoned forth from the page of some newspaper in nearly every locality of respectable proportions prophecies of how states would vote in November. The reveling in figures and in campaign conjecture will, of course, continue with increasing vigor up to the time that the chief political statisticians and the party managers are prepared on the eve of election to publish their arduous, but to some extent, reliable computations. That is a part of politics.

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ROOSEVELT AS A CAMPAIGNER.

Work He is Doing Proves Wisdom of His Selection as a Candidate. Philadelphia Inquirer. Governor Roosevelt has returned to New York after a most important tour through the west, where he has been fighting the battles of his party with a series of able and brilliant speeches. The distinctive quality of his western work was the fact that he never opened his mouth except to say something that was strong, definitely thought out and clear cut. He has at no time shown a disposition to dodge a single issue or to smooth things over with diplomatic expediency. He is strong in the faith that he is in him. As a result his speeches are bound to carry conviction.

Business and Pleasure.

Colts P. Huntington Says that He Has Never Separated the Two. Washington Correspondent. Mr. C. P. Huntington, millionaire fifty times over, spent several days here last week. He was busy all the time looking after the Washington end of his railroad responsibilities, and when asked why he did not go to the mountains or the seaside for a vacation he said: "I never took six consecutive days of vacation in my life. I haven't the time and, again, I don't think so much vacation is necessary. I occasionally go up in the Adirondacks and take my secretary and typewriter, but I am at work most of the time; in fact, I can't find time for a rest." Mr. Huntington is 78 years old and still attends to the mammoth interests that have made him so rich. Mr. Prince, a well known Washington sportsman, was in the party which Mr. Huntington was a member, and the conversation drifted to horse racing and games of chance. "I never won or lost a dollar at a horse race or in any game of chance in my life," said Mr. Huntington. "I have never seen a man who has." In answer to a question whether some of the gigantic enterprises he had headed were not virtually games of chance when he went into them, he said: "You refer to the Pacific railroads and other investments? No, I did not. I consider them not games of chance, but I figured them out carefully, taking into consideration the miles of road, the area and the population, together with the business that could be done."

DEMOCRATIC REVOLT BEGINS.

Old Party Wheel Horses Repudiate the Kansas City Deliverance. Chicago Tribune. The echoes of the national democratic convention have hardly died away before the democrats begin to come forward and state their reasons why they shall not support Bryan and Stevenson. They are coming singly and in groups. Ex-comptroller Eckels is not deluded by the attempt to make "imperialism" the paramount issue. He says: "The reaffirmation at Kansas City was the reasserting of the utterances made at Chicago, which, revolutionary then, are none the less so now. A source of menace to the country then, they are equally so now. It is not the party that is the danger, but the man who stands out from the rest, who ought not on some new issue, which does not in any degree lessen the danger of these for harm, fall to denounce and defeat them." Ex-President Cleveland not being able to comprehend how "the party is to be harmonized and democracy is to gain the support and confidence of our thinking and reflective citizens on the basis of such a declaration" as the Kansas City platform taken to the woods, he has written an article in the most influential democrat in New England, says he is "a democrat and a bolter still." "Imperialism" and the bugaboo of "militarism" do not scare him at all, he says. "The paramount issue is the issue of the 15 to 1 dose of poison the composition contains."

WHEN PAPA'S SICK.

When papa's sick, my goodness sakes! Such awful, awful times it makes! He speaks in G, such lonesome tones, And gives such ghastly little groans. And rolls his eyes and holds his head, As if he were a ghastly dead. While Willie and Bridget run to heat Hot water bags to warm his feet. We have to jump when papa's sick. When papa's sick he has to stand Right side the bed and hold his hand, While Willie and Bridget run to heat Hot water bags to warm his feet. And the wayward suffering on him through; He says he wants to say good-bye. And give us all and tell his lie. Then moans and says his "breathin's" it's awful sad when papa's sick.

A DISCREDITED PROPHECY.

It is the business of statesmen to reason from known facts of human nature, from physical and artificial conditions, and thereon base judgment as to the future effect of a given policy. Statesmanship is a mingling of the scientific genius with the practical elements which make the successful man of affairs. It is the application of logic, qualified by experience, assisted by the rare quality of correct foresight.

Bryanite Theories Examined by the Light of Experience.

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