

Indians of the Tammany and other tribes are described at length.

In the effort to partially neutralize the strength of M. le Colonel among the cowboys and Indians who make up the largest part of the voting population west of the Alleghany mountains, the Republicans have M. le Roosevelt for president. M. le Roosevelt is one of the leading cowboys of America and is especially famous for once having vanquished a grizzly bear in single combat. During the last campaign M. le Colonel Roosevelt has ridden a series of horses all over the country, giving exhibitions of rough riding such as were seen in Paris a year or more ago under the direction of another American statesman. — American Philippine Review.

NEWSPAPER GAMBLING.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, November 27, 1904, at the Vine Street Congregational church, the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow, discussed that form of gambling which is carried on by many newspapers under the guise of guessing contests.

One of our church members told me a few weeks ago that he was competing for the prizes offered by a Cincinnati paper for the best guess on the election in Ohio, and that if he won the big prize he would give us a handsome donation. This contingency seemed sufficiently remote, so we did not have to decide upon the propriety of accepting such a gift.

It was as remote as a wedding fee I was once promised. After the wedding, the groom explained that he had nothing with which to pay me, but that his wife was expecting a rich inheritance from Europe, and that when her ship came in he would see that I was not forgotten. As he apparently had staked everything on those prospects, it seemed small in me not to be willing to take the chance. At any rate, since the ceremony had been performed, I agreed to the terms.

The essence of gambling is this. A man risks something, in the hope of gaining more at the expense of another. The objection to gambling is two-fold. It is likely to develop into an uncontrollable vice. Moreover, it is a wolfish thing in that those who gamble have no hope of gain save by the misfortune of others.

Take the newspaper guessing contests. There are three reasons why a self-respecting man ought not to participate in them.

1.—The vulture spirits that exploit the public with these schemes will find no lack of carrion, but a self-respect-

ing man will take some satisfaction in that he has not contributed to the success of the swindle.

2.—Whoever takes part in the contest must contribute to the prize money, tho' it is almost a certainty that he will get none of it. Those who do win will probably spend their money in riotous living, or have their heads turned by unearned riches; and it would be humiliating to know that one's own money had gone to swell the heads and spread the feathers of such as these.

3.—Finally, I think of the people who live in comparative poverty and who grasp at these chances like drowning men at straws; who attack their savings, who mortgage their future wages, who pawn their keepsakes that they may buy chances. A pawnbroker told me that the Cincinnati Enquirer guessing contest increased his business two thousand dollars a year. The people fly into this game like moths into a flame. When it is over, they come down to earth with a thud. Whoever enters one of these contests says by his conduct: "I am something of both fool and knave." He becomes the patron of a scheme, which subjects the weak and the thoughtless to temptation, in the vain but vicious hope of reaping a fortune out of their folly.

It is well to pay for what one gets, and to hope for nothing which one cannot earn. If honest industry does not bring satisfactory rewards, and it does not, it is better to aid the social progress which will prove a blessing to all, than to be consumed with the gambler's ambition to win in a game which of necessity means somebody's loss.

WHAT BRYAN SAYS.

Nobody is going to give his intelligence wholly into Mr. Bryan's keeping. No party will implicitly follow his lead. He does not expect it. But he is a greater personage, a more convincing prophet, to-day than he was ever before. And that puts him in the first rank of our national figures.

Whoever has followed Democratic fortunes in the past and looks to Democratic action in the future, will hear first what Bryan has to say.

In straightforward fashion he has already challenged the attention of the country with his proposals, center of which is 'the dictum, "Private monopoly must be extinguished." Amen.

Private monopoly must be extinguished. Well said.

Express and telegraphs are private monopoly. They must be made public servants. Railroads for themselves and for favored patrons wield the powers of private monopoly. Those powers must be taken from them. Bryan says by State ownership; others say by Federal ownership; others still advocate government control without ownership; there is a cult that advances the idea of private operation under government ownership, making the railways literally a highway.

Those alternatives are to be decided by expediency, and there will be a deal of debate before the people reach a conclusion. The true principle has been stated when the demand is voiced for extinction of private monopoly. That is the most important new business before the American people.

Other features of Bryan's programme may be estimated of more or less consequence. He would have direct election of all judges and postmasters. We believe rather in representative government. The people would choose better if they had fewer officers to elect. Neither a political convention nor the mass of voters can pass with discrimination upon a multitude of offices. Not one man in ten voted intelligently on the lieutenant governor of Minnesota, nor one in a hundred on the attorney general, the railroad commissioners and the judges.

That is to say, Republicans voted for the Republican candidates, and Democrats for the Democratic candidates, without inspection. Assume that the men elected were the better choice, it was not upon weighing of their merits that they were chosen and their rivals rejected.

And not one man in a thousand, no, not one in ten thousand, could give a respectable reason for his preference if a list of federal judges was submitted for his choice.

Bryan advocates the income tax. We move to lay it on the table. Private monopoly must be extinguished.

Bryan believes that some time the question of bimetallism will come forward again, and whenever it does he is in favor of it. It is a matter of no earthly interest at present. We should have said there was no excuse for dragging it in now, except that several distinguished gentlemen insisted on the importance of sustaining the gold standard while nobody disputed. We would urge Mr. Bryan to forget it. Why should we concern ourselves over the color of the chips used for money when Mr. Rockefeller gets