

her husband back, but the colonel refused to sell him. We are not told whether Dilsey found another or moaned her poor heart away.

Near Aberdeen, Md., Nat Butler, negro, owned a small farm and bought and sold negroes for the southern trade. He became notorious for tricky deals and narrowly escaped being murdered by slave victims.

As evidence that negroes were not all in sympathy with the emancipation proposition here is this from Mr. Wilson's collection of incidents: "At the outbreak of the civil war there was in Norfolk, Va., an industrious negress who was a huckstress in the market and owned her husband. He was an ardent secessionist and was in full sympathy with the firing on Fort Sumter. After Norfolk was evacuated and was occupied by the federal forces, he was loud in his expression of southern views and was at one time in the chain gang because of opinions obnoxious to the military. No slave trader was ever more convinced that the negroes were made for slavery."

Under conditions of a century ago white persons were occasionally made slaves of negroes, according to evidences obtained by Mr. Wilson. He says:

"An example of the purchase by free negroes of two families of Germans who had not been able to pay their passage from Amsterdam to Baltimore and were sold for their passage money to a term of labor, is given in a volume issued in 1818 in Stuttgart. It contains letters written in 1817 addressed from Baltimore to the Baron von Gagern, minister plenipotentiary to the diet, in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The Germans of Baltimore were so outraged by this action that they immediately got together a purse and bought the freedom of these immigrants. An early law of Virginia is aimed at the same thing, and forbids negroes or Indians to buy 'Christain servants,' but permits them to purchase those of their own 'nation.'"

Here is given some further history of particular interest:

"Robert Gunnell, a free-born, full-blooded African Virginian, married a slave wife, but bought her of her master before their first child was born, so becoming the legal owner of her and all her children and of their daughter's children. He with all his family, was a resident of the District of Columbia, during the civil war, when slavery in the district was abolished. All slave owners there received compensation for each slave. Gunnell received \$300 each for his wife, for each of his children and for all the living children of his daughter—eighteen in all. Except for a short time during the civil war he lived at Langley, Fairfax county, Virginia, and died there in 1874.

"Also, in the District of Columbia, Sophia Browning bought her husband's freedom for \$400, from the proceeds of her market garden, and she was in turn purchased by him. Alethia Tanner purchased her own freedom in 1818, for \$1,400 and that of her sister Laurens Cook and five children, in 1826. At the emancipation in the district, April 16, 1862, one negro received \$2,168 for ten slaves, another \$832 for two, another \$43.80 for one, and another \$547.50 for one, while from the \$4,073 placed to the credit of the Sisters of the Visitation of Georgetown, \$298.75 was deducted by Ignatius Tighman toward the purchase of the freedom of his family."—Edgar Ellsworth Owen in Chicago Tribune.

MR. BRYAN IN COLORADO

Following is an editorial from the Colorado Springs Gazette, a republican paper: William J. Bryan is a great man—not because of his success, but rather because of his failure

to succeed. Had Mr. Bryan reached the summit of success in 1896—in 1900 or in 1908 his hold upon the hearts of a great people might not have been as strong as it is today.

He is greater in defeat than his rivals in victory. Many of Mr. Bryan's theories of government may be wrong; his high sentiment may overwhelm saner and more conservative methods, but his heart is right.

Last June he entered the republican national convention in Chicago a newspaper reporter, occupied a seat in the press row and brushed elbows with the "thought provokers" as one of them. As he passed down the aisles on his way to the press row it was said that his appearance brought forth as much applause as the mention of the names of the convention's candidates for the nomination for the presidency.

Men grown old in political manipulation—and rich as a result of it—shook their heads and said that Bryan was foolish. He was "violating a precedent held sacred for years." It made no difference to the commoner. His reports of the convention were read by hundreds of thousands of his friends.

When the republican convention was at an end a transformation was wrought. This man in the press row was in Baltimore attending the convention of his party. There he held the hopes of millions of voters in the hollow of his hand. The calm, pleasant man in the press row at Chicago was now the grim and determined warrior against entrenched millions of capital. And Mr. Bryan won his battle.

It is a pleasure to pay a tribute to a man of this character. An honest, lovable, kindly, God-fearing American citizen. Our ideas may flow in different and divergent channels in matters political but there can be but one acclaim for a man who has lived the life of a Bryan.

His address in the Temple theater recently came like a benediction when compared with the heated campaign speeches of the present day. His harshest expression came when he said that to his sorrow both Taft and Roosevelt were calling each others "liars." He added, with a tantalizing smile: "I believe they are both truthful men."

It has been said that he is the hero of ten million school children in the United States. If this is true it is enough. The presidency holds no higher honor than this.

May Bryan never reach the presidency. His best friends hope he never will. Today he is known as the grandest American of two centuries. Official position would place in his hand the weapons of right and wrong. He might use the latter and in the twinkling of an eye—that great maker and unmaker of men—public opinion might change.

FEDERALIST, WIG AND REPUBLICAN EXITS

With the overthrow and dispersion of the forces of the once powerful republican party now so apparent even to those who vainly strove to preserve the organization, there naturally arises a comparison of the results of November 5th with those of the last days of battle of the federalist and the whig parties.

The federalist party ended its existence in the campaign of 1816, when its candidates for president and vice president, Rufus King, of New York, and John E. Howard, of Maryland, were defeated by James Monroe, of Virginia, and Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.

The entire electoral vote of the union at that time was 221, and of these Monroe, democrat, for president, and Tompkins, democrat, for vice president, each received 183, while Rufus King received 34, made

up of 3 votes from Delaware, 9 from Connecticut and 22 from Massachusetts. One vote from Delaware and three from Maryland were not cast either for president or vice president at this election.

This was the closing battle of the federalists, and they passed away forever when they could hold but three states, casting a total of 34 votes.

The seventeenth presidential election, that of 1852, witnessed the downfall and departure from political life of the Whig party, but "taps" were sounded over that organization when it controlled for General Scott 42 electoral votes and carried the states of Massachusetts, with 13 electoral votes; Vermont, 5; Kentucky, 12, and Tennessee, 12. Franklin Pierce, democrat, received the votes of 254 electors, the total of the electoral college that year being 296 votes.

General Scott received, as above, only 42 electoral votes to 254 that Pierce was given, but on the popular vote Scott had 1,380,576 to 1,601,474 for Pierce.

His comparatively large popular vote was not productive of electoral results in the states.

The passing of the republican party with its eight votes out of a

total electoral vote of 531, made a record of fighting to the last ditch by a political organization, but its manner of disappearing, largely through absorption of its strength by a new organization in opposition to the democratic party, was in marked contrast with the total disappearance of the federalists in 1820 and the straight contest between whig and democratic parties in 1852.

Senator Dixon should have included 1816 and 1852 with 1856 and 1860 when he noted similarities of 1912 and prior campaigns.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FALSE WITNESS

"What," asked the Sunday school teacher, is meant by bearing false witness against one's neighbor?"

"It's telling falsehoods about them," said one small maid.

"Partly right and partly wrong," said the teacher.

"I know," said another little girl, holding her hand high in the air. "It's when nobody did anything and somebody went and told about it."—Lippincott's.

Fields are won by those who believe in winning—T. W. Higginson.

OVER HALF A MILLION GAIN IN LAST THREE MONTHS

Gain for September, 1912.....	\$291,924.21
Gain for October, 1912.....	253,845.40
Gain for November, 1912.....	109,374.01
Total Gain for last 90 days.....	\$655,143.62

There has never been a time in the history of the shoe business when manufacturer and merchant were more sorely tempted, owing to the high price of leather, to sacrifice quality in order to maintain price. There has never been a time when our policy adopted years and years ago was so important to merchants as now. It is, "Keep the Quality Up," and keep the quality up we will so long as we make shoes.

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