of the Committee Meeting Fully and Plainly Set Fort's.

althful and Tried Middle-of-the-Road Poliowers Turned Down by False and Traitorous Leaders - A Strong Plea for Preservation of the Populist Party in Its Original Purity.

The True Story of the Proceedings at the Populist Committee Meeting.

rule the People's party in the interests | wise. of the organized democracy; that the ter, recent events have been such that cated." out of its councils.

their party is destroyed. of in the course and management of these political buccaners. reform parties heretofore.

statement of these outrageous proceed- in the afternoon when the chairman only legitimate call which can be istags we consider it well to recount cer- called the meeting to order. The sec- sued, as the faction which claims that tain matters leading directly up to the retary read what he purported to be a it is the national committee at its best

ence was that a committee consisting | W. Wrickline of Illinois and N. H. Mot- 1898, as shown by the report of the proposition to meet at Chicago on several states put in their places. Yebruary 12. On December 21, Mr. bracing a majority of the committee. not reach many of the members until | stating that he was not a populist. members who had petitioned Senator | Colorado was appointed in his place. Butler were utterly ignored, and on A number of delegates were trying

many members of the committee that Notwithstanding emphatic protest they resolved to stay away, as it was plainly to be seen that the meeting was placed at Lincoln for the purpose of giving the Bryan faction of the committee control in its organization. It must be remembered that there was a rule in the committee by which chair. The motion carried. Alli Reed no person could vote but one proxy; and that the holder of a proxy must be a recognized populist by the authorities of the party in his own state. It was thought by the Bryanites that in Nebraska it would be impossible for the mid-roaders to find men to vote their proxies, and it was well known that we were unable to bring men from other states, so it was thought reasonably certain that by locating the meeting at Lincoln the minority of the committee would be able to dictate its actions in the interest of Bryan and the democratic party. But when the men who were in control of the party organization reached Lincoln and compared notes, they found that they could only command to a certainty forty-two votes in the committee; while the mid-roaders had fifty-seven, they having found in Nebraska, at the home of Wm. J. Bryan, plenty of populists who were opposed to the prostitution of the party to cast their proxies in accordance with the will of the mid-road members. Then it was that the plot was laid to contrel the committee by unfair means.

Lincoln, Neb., on February 19.

In giving out proxies of mid-road voters an agreement was signed by all proxy-holders, showing the demands of the straight populists from the committee, and that the populists of the nation may see that there is nothing to be appointed by the friends of Senunreasonable or unjust asked of the committee, nothing revolutionary and Jo A. Parker, these four to agree upon unperliamentary proposed or attempt- a fifth member; and that in settling ed we are pleased to quote the agree- these contests no votes are to be cast ment verbetim, to-wit:

The undersigned, by their several signatures, witness the receipt of the settled." proxies mertioned to be used in the sessions of the national committee of forty persons, representing over fifty the People's party in Lincoln, Neb., on | votes in the committee; but they were Monday, Feb. 19, 1900 and these prox- utterly ignored, and instead of a conies having been sent to Jo A. Parker to ciliatory report, the credentials combe given out to such parties as he de- mittee brought in a report rejecting past betrayed as for the fleshpots of sires under direct and explicit instruc- many proxies, by merely stating tions, we hereby agree in voting the "proxy rejected." No reason for this same to use them in all cases in ac- rejection was given, and none would cordance with the following instruc- be given. The proxies rejected were

tions: tional Peoples party convention in legally and bore revenue stamps, while is a brilliantly handsome woman. I strict accordance with the so-called sixteen proxies accepted by the com- should think you'd be jealous of her."

Omaha agreementdemocratic or republican conventions. | and of course, eligible, strictly so.

of the old parties.

ADDRESS TO THE PLOPIE. convention agreed upon by the mid- the past had bolted the action of popuroad members of the committee in any caucus or by mutual understanding before the sessions of the committee. "3. To vote to carry out the law of the party made at Omaha in 1892 preventing office-holders from holding

seats in conventions of the party. which may be construed as an endorsement of any candidate for president or vice president.

"5. To vote against any resolution or motion to unseat any member of this To the People's Party and Indepen- committee on technical points, such as dent Voters of the United States: For alleged adherence to Barker and Donmany months it has been evident that | nelley, on the ground that such adherdesigning persons were determined to ence is disloyalty to the party or other-

"6. In event the committee should bosen leaders and officials of our disregard the propositions of the soarty thought more of the success of | called Omaha agreement or should arthe Democratic party than they did bitrarily and without just cause unof our own, than they did of the wel- seat members of this committee, the fare and upbuilding of the reform holders of these proxies agree to withparty. While we have in the past draw from the meeting and take sepabeen loth to take this view of the mat. rate action along the lines above indi-

there is no longer any doubt of the When it was discovered by the fusalms of these false leaders, and that if | ionists that the mid-roaders had a mathe People's party is to live it must be jority, and that their votes would be taken in control by the people of the voted solidly on these questions, their porty, and the disloyal leaders turned | leaders became panic stricken, and various schemes were proposed-one of We have hoped that this matter which was to boldly bar them out and could be postponed to the meeting of refuse them admission to the hall una national convention, but the occur- der any circumstances. This plan, rences of the past few hours at this however, was abandoned, and it was elty, Lincoln, Neb., during the meeting finally decided that Chairman Butler of the national committee of our party should make up a temporary roll of the have made it imperative that the peo- committee in such a way as to give ple delay no longer, but act before the fusionists a majority; that they would then settle all contests There comes times in all ages and in favor of their chosen tools, and turn | al executive committee. A committee under all conditions when men who out of the committee enough members have been associated together can no to give them an unquestioned majorlonger agree, and in the national com- ity. Goebelism, in the days of its sumittee of the People's party that time | preme iniquity in Kentucky; Quayism was reached on February 19, when by at the height of its infamy in Penn- of the people's party to meet at Cinarbitrary and unjust ruling certain sylvania, never knew a more bold and populist officials who had been by the infamous attempt to disfranchise a for the purpose of nominating populist scople intrusted with leadership and | people; but that the people may know control sought to repay that trust with how this scheme was pursued, we call perfidy and political chicanery unheard | their attention to the procedure of

The committee was advertised to the populists of the United States. Before entering upon a detailed meet at 2 o'clock, but it was late | The call of this committee is the temporary roll of the committee. It was only able to muster fifty-two In December, 1859, several members was at once evident what the schemes votes, two less than a quorum. Of southern states met at Memphis, Arkansas was called, and the name of required revenue stamps, and conseexdure to secure action by the national from the roll; the name of M. W. How- were refused a right to sit on the comcommittee. The result of the confer- ard, in Alabama; the names of Geo. mittee at the meeting in Omaha in of W. S. Morgan of Arkansas, M. W. singer of Indiana, Frank Burkitt of credentials committee, which is in the Howard of Alabama and J. A. Parker Mississippi, John Seitz and R. B. Mc. possession of this committee, and bearof Kentucky were appointed to corre- Cammon of Ohio and a score of other ing the signatures and indorsement of spond with members of the national | members of the committee whose title summittee and ask them to sign a re- to a seat is unclouded, were also drop. P. Buchanan, C. A. Barlow and Elquest upon Senntor Butler that he call per from the temporary roll; while a meeting of the committee at Chicago, the members of the committee legally III., on February 12. Jo A. Parker was elected and recognized by the party in tions in their several states since the selected as secretary of that commit- Florida, Indian Territory, Iowa, Maine, tre, and sent to all the members of the Michigan, Mnnnesota Missouri and committee blank forms addressed to New Jersey were ignored, and men Senator Butler as chairman of the na- who have been repudiated by the proxies were held and voted by pertion committee and embodying the party in convention assembled in their

As soon as this roll was completed, Parker in person presented to Sena Jo A. Parker, on behalf of the middletor Butler at his residence in Wash- of-the-roaders, asked the chair for a ington sixty-nine of said petitions, em- re-reading of the delegation from Arkansas, which was done. He then The senator refused to recognize these | asked for what cause and by what documents, saying that he had already authority the name of A. W. Files neut out to the members of the com- was dropped from the rolls of the committee a letter asking their votes on mittee. Robert Schilling at once arose the time and place of holding the meet- and asked by what authority Mr. Paring. However, this communication did | ker came into the committee meeting,

late in January; some did not receive | "It is to answer those questions that it until after the formal call had been I will appoint the following committesued; while many members of the tee," replied Senator Butler, who, committee never received it at all, nor amid a storm of protests, named as a did they receive any notification what- committee on credentials, Senator W. soever of the meeting of the commit- V. Allen of Nebraska, Jas. B. Weaver tee. And when the date and place of of Iowa and J. H. Davis of Texas. Mr. holding the meeting of the committee | Davis did not serve and Harry Tracy were fixed the wishes of the sixty-nine of Texas and later Tom Patterson of

the vote of a small majority of the to get recognition of the chair to procommittee, the meeting was called for | test against the appointment of such a biased committee, when the chair, So unfair was the location of the without more ado, declared the commeeting at this point regarded by mittee adjourned until eight o'clock. Senator Butler refused to recognize a demand for a vote on adjournment, and walked down from the stand, deserting the chair. As soon as this was done, Mr. Parker of Kentucky moved that Mr. Deaver of Nebraska take the of Iowa was elected secretary and an adjournment was taken, after appointing a committee of three on credentials, until 7:30 o'clock. At the time the committee received the report of the committee on credentials, showing eighty-seven members of the committee present in person or by proxy, another adjournment was taken, subject to the call of the chair.

The bolting faction of the committee, which had left the hall before the legal adjournment of the committee. held a session at night and represenwith them and saomitted through Messrs. Allen, Butler, Edgerton, Tracy and Patterson the following propositions of harmony between the fac-

"That the majority would yield to

"That the committee recognize only legal proxies, stamped with revenue stamps according to law.

"That the roll of the meeting at Omaha in 1898 be accepted as the roll of the committee, except where subsequent state conventions have elected new members; except that cases of ples party let us adopt a system of cortest shall go before a contest committee composed of five members-two | other betrayal impossible. And in this ator Butler and two by the friends of on those cases by either contestants or contestantees until all contests are

These propositions were signed by of the same form in many instances "I. To vote for the holding of a na- as those received; they were filled out mittee were of similar form, and did Host (confidentially)-"To tell the "(a) Said convention to be held at not bear revenue stamps as the law truth, Simpkins, I am. I would never least thirty days before either the requires, but they were fusion proxies, invite anybody here that any sane wo-

said convention to be the highest ac- | moved that all members of the comtual straight populist vote of record, mittee who attended the Cincinnati exclusion of fusion votes, cast for convention, or who had announced state tickets since and including 1892. | since then that they favored Barker "(c) Nothing to be said or done by and Donnelly for the candidates of the the committee or any member or offi- people's party, as well as all proxy cer of it in submission or suggestion | holders coming under that provision of any fusion proposition with either should be barred from the meeting. Mr. Walters of Indiana moved as an "2. To vote for the place to hold the amendment that all persons who is list conventions and refused to support the nominees should be barred out. Notwithstanding many of the persons recognized by the minority had bolted the Bryan and Watson ticket, in some instances supporting Bryan and Sewall, and in other instances supporting "4. To vote against any resolution McKinley and Hobart, and although several persons recognized by proxyotherwise were affiliating with democrats, and not recognized as populists by the party in their several states, this amendment was lost by a vote of 49 to 7. The original motion then carried by an almost unanimous vote, and the minority of one national committee had gone upon record as being willing to seat confessed bolters, democrats and republicans in their committee, but refusing to seat populists whose only fault was the presumption on the part of a few politicians that they might bolt the action of a convention which had not yet even been called.

When this action was carried, the representatives of the regular committee who had come on a mission of peace left the hall, and the mid-road members, representing a large majority of the legal votes present at the meeting of the committee, met in another place and proceeded to reorganize the committee by electing D. Clem Deaver of Nebraska national chairman and Jo A. Parker of Kentucky national secretary; Paul Dixon of Missouri, national treasurer, and Messrs. Jerome Kearby of Texas, John C. Luce of Oregon, W. L. Peek of Georgia, L. W. Smith of Maine, H. B. Fay of Minnesota and James H. Ferriss of Illinois members of the nationof five was appointed to issue a statement to the press of the situation, and the same committee was instructed to issue a call for a national convention cinnati, O., Wednesday, May 9, 1900, candidates for president and vice president; and in addition to prepare a complete statement of the case and issue an address covering the same to

William V. Allen, A. H. Cardin, John tweed Pomeroy, and five others have been turned out by regular convenholding of the meeting at Omaha as the party law provides, at regularly held states conventions; while certain sons who do not and have not for some time past affiliated with the peoples

party in their own states. It is with regret that your committee has to chronicle this record of political chicanery. We had hoped to see harmony prevail here: but when this illegal and arbitrary power to decide who should sit in the sessions of the national committee and who should not was invoked to gain temporary advantage, it became clear that under any conditions upon which such an illegal committee would issue a call for a convention, the same tactics would be pursued there in making up a temporary roll of the convention, and the will of any majority, it matters not how great, thwarted by a few designing politicians. Recognizing this, and feeling that we are in the right, that we represent the sentiments and principles of the rank and file of the peoples party throughout the United States, the majority of your committee refused to temporize further with the insignificant minority which presumes to dictate the policies of a great

It has been evident for some years that the intention of certain persons placed in the leadership of the peoples party has been to lead the staiwart reform voters who make up the membership of our party into the camp of the organized democracy. This has been accomplished to some extent through the policy of fusion, through which principle and honor are put upon the auction block and sold in exchange for offices and position. Your committee does not believe it is the will of those who have in the past unceasingly fought the battles of reform movement shall be sold to the corrupt and servile politicians of either of the old parties, and therefore we call upon the peoples party of the several states of the union to support us in this honest effort to save the party from those who would destroy it. The cause is too great to surrender to spoilsmentatives of the regular committee met it is the sacred cause of human liberty. When this cause goes down. with it goes the hope of liberty for the people of America. Let us never surrender the peoples party, but stand by it and uphold it in its onward course, until finally the victory shall be ours. the minority and recognize their or- It was at Cincinnati that the peoples ganization and sit with them, provided | party was born; it was there that a they would accede to these proposi- few determined men met in 1898 and declared that it should not die; now let us gather the clans into a mighty conclave on the ninth of May at the birthplace of our party, and kindle anew the fires of liberty in our ranks lessness of our chosen leaders in the past; and in this revival of the peoparty government that will make aneffort to make the peoples party the peoples party indeed, as well as in name, we invite the assistance and copublic who are opposed to the plutowho favor the great principles of human liberty enunciated in the Omaha platform, and with direct legislation our battle-cry, we will go into the campaign of 1900 stronger than ever before as a party, and rid, thank God, of those false leaders who have in the democracy and the crumbs that fall

from the masters' tables. D. CLEM DEAVER, Chairman. JO A. PARKER, Secretary.

Friend (after tea)-"Your little wife man would take a fancy to."-New "(b) The basis of representation to Tom Patterson of Colorado then York Weekly.

FREE-TRADERS OBJECT TO EX-ISTING CONDITIONS,

They Demand "a Sweeping Tariff Enactment That Shall Drive Every Vestige of Protection Out of Our Fiscal System.

The Boston Herald finds in the pending reciprocity treaties and in the proposition to bring Porto Rico into the American tariff system a convenient occasion for venting its free-trade spleen. Lapsing into Cobdenite diatribe, this irreconcilable protestant against the facts of history and the logic of events savagely assails the whole system of protection to American labor and industry as the product of logrolling and lobbying. Thus:

"A used his influence to secure favors of B. C. D and E. on the understanding that these latter were to use ishes. their influence to help him pull certain chestnuts out of the congressional fire, but under these reciprocal trade treaties A and B think that they are likely fending themselves against this invasion. As there has to be loyalty between logrollers as well as honor among thieves, the others are likely to respond to this appeal by doing what they can to defeat the objectionable proposition."

There you have the typical free trade conception of an economic system whose results are the marvel of the civilized world. The men who supplied the information which enabled congress to frame successful tariff laws are characterized as selfish conspirators against the general good, and by indirection are stamped as "thieves." Of course the Boston Herald has a remedy to propose. It is to abolish protection absolutely and get back to the platform of free trade pure and

"We are thus in our policy, both international and national, the slaves of these industrial tyrants which the Protective system has built up. Apparently, the only way that we are to une. relieve ourselves of these "old men of the sea" is to hurl them from our shoulders by a sweeping Tariff enactof Protection out of our fiscal system, power an administration which has faction besides the old chronic disormodities from which we hope to ob- tions at home and abroad. Never in Chronicle. Tenn to consider the best plan of pro- A. W. Files was arbitrarily dropped quently illegal; twelve were men who tain a revenue, and on those at such the history of its progress has the a point, high or low, as seems best United States stood among the nations calculated to bring about the desired of the earth where it stands today.

contending in his Forum article that prosperity as prevails today. But these establishment of new industries. The the Tariff is still a live issue. It is are the conditions Mr. Bryan and his report of the Secretary of State of true that there are not at present a following would change, for the better, very large number of Free Trade propagandists who are so frank and so foolhardy as the Boston Herald writer above quoted. There are, however, many who believe as he does, but are restrained by considerations of prudence from saying so in plain

Fulfillment Exceeds Promise.

unfulfilled promises of the Free-Trad- known so many luxuries as he finds in ers and with the unpromised fulfill- it today; and his good sense tells him ment of the Protectionists affords a that he cannot afford to give up a sure modern exemplification of the Scrip- thing for chimeras and pretty theories. whom said, "I go, sir," and went not; fall and see how he casts his ballot. If the other, of whom said, "I go not," he really loves his wife, his children, promised to give us the markets of the scarcely be but one result .- McCook world through their Tariff changes in the direction of Free Trade. Instead they gave our markets to the foreigners and struck a death blow to American industries. The supporters of the Protective Tariff policy have never have advocated Protection chiefly as not aware of the fact that many secises, but they have gone far beyond Free-Trade literature, especially of the any promises. Under Protection Am- kind aiming to show that the Protecerican manufacturers have kept for tive Tariff is responsble for the sothemselves the American market, with called trusts. The worst of it is that its marvelous consuming capacity, and the Free-Trade propaganuists are rethey have won much beyond that, ceiving aid and comfort from Repub-

order for tramway cars from Alexan- tive and aggressive Free-Trade movedria, Egypt. These things, among ment.-Gunton's Magazine. thousands of others like them, were neither guaranteed nor promised, but they have come to pass under the benign regime of McKinley and Protec-

Tariff and Truste. which have been dimmed by the faith- lies which are the beneficiaries of (III.) Republican. an excessive tariff. Should congress lower the rate of duties on all products that are the subjects of monopoly in the home market the competition of Europe would compel extortionate trusts to deal justly by the American consumer. This is an eminently pracoperation of all citizens of this re- tical plan, which is in complete accord with the protective tariff principle as cratic measures of the two old parties; | cefined by the last national convention of the Republican party, which condemned equally foreign control and domestic monopoly."

The next thing, in the evolution favored by the Ledger, would be to remove the tariff altogether from certain articles, and we should soon have, not only the international trust, which could defy tariffs, but the whole tariff and revenue problem would be newly complicated. It is rather surprising that Republican papers should recommend any such course. They prove thereby how really deep-seated the indignation against the trusts is. But let Pittsburg Press.

COBDENITE DIATRIBE BOON TO AMERICAN LABOR.

Be Undermined. The London Globe, commenting on the present industrial condition in promptly followed the inauguration of Lancashire, says, as quoted in the ca- a Republican national administration England."

American manufacturers are enabled to monopolize their home markets, thus shutting out the English manufacturers-which enables the American manufacturer to reap large profits, notwithstanding that they pay their workmen higher wages than the English manufacturers pay their workmen. Consequently English incustry languishes while American industry Sour-

We may commiserate the unfortunate condition of the English manufacturers and laborers, but at the same time we must recognize the fact that to lose a part of their ill-gotten spoils, it is the business of each country to and hence they call upon C, D and E, legislate for the interests of its own and the whole remaining alphabet of industries and people. The American interests as well, to assist them in de- Congress looks after the welfare of American industries and may with a good conscience leave the British parliament to look after British industries. If Parliament refuses protection to English manufacturers, that is its own lookout; and if Congress chooses to protect American manufacturers and thereby enables them to pay higher wages to their workmen, it cannot be held responsible if the policy has a paralyzing effect upon British industry.

The Globe's brief acknowledgment is an effective vindication of the American tariff policy as it affects American interests. By securing the American manufacturer his home market, the tariff furnishes him with a foundation of prosperity that cannot be undermined by foreign competitors-and working from this vantage point the American manufacturer is often able to undersell the foreign manufacturer

There Should Be but One Result.

Never in the history of its development | ten in good work in South Carolina | Congressman Hopkins was right in has this country seen such a period of along its specialty of promoting the as they claim. They tell the artisan, twenty-six new cotton mills chartered The country's experience with the in the bush; that his home has never tural parable of the two sons, one of Watch him as he goes to the polls next and went. The Wilson law supporters his home, and his country, there can (Neb.) Republican.

The Real Danger.

Several Republican newspapers in hardly be improved upon except by the country which claim that Free- having more of the same kind; and the made many promises in respect to Trade is a dead issue, because of the Dingley law will see to it that that the securing of foreign markets. They unexampled prosperity, are probably comes in good time. a means of preserving to us our home tions of the country, and our colleges market. They have kept their prom- in particular, are being flooded with They have a large and constantly lican victims of the foreign markets growing share in the markets of the craze, who have somehow persuaded themselves that certain of our indus-One of the most recent evidences of tries no longer need Protection, and on the railroad. Just then an express the entrance of American manufactur- | that we are in a position to make coners into foreign fields is the announce- siderable concessions to foreign proment that the Baldwin Locomotive ducers in return for a prospective Works has recently had, in addition to small increase in our export trade. As many other foreign orders, an order for we well know from past experience, ten Atlantic type passenger engines the Protective system is never so much for the state railroad of France. It is endangered as when its professed sult was disastrous. Billy lay bleeding also reported that the Jackson and friends have come to think that its Sharpe company have received a large safety is not menaced by the ever ac-

Forced to Accept Prosperity. Gen. John B. Golden, commenting upon the wave of Southern prosperity, says that the North and East will have to keep a sharp lookout or else the The Philadelphia Ledger does no: | manufacturing interests of the South believe that Congress can do anything | will overtake and catch them. That directly to overcome the trusts. It is all right; but isn't it about time for says: "There is one method, however, the South to help the North and East? Mr. Bryan come east, perhaps he could of coping with monopolistic trusts If the South could have her way she not stem the tide of increases in wages without attempting specific legislation | would vote her own manufactories | which seems to be affecting all lines pronouncing them unlawful. It would out of existence. Her prosperity has of industry like a panic. One of the effectually cripple the power of oppres- | been forced upon her by the voters | last advances reported is the ansion exercised by the practical monopo- of the "North and East."-Benton nouncement that January 1 the cotton

Unusual Cause for Worriment.

Mary-"You look worried, John: what's the trouble?" John-"Why, you see, it's like this: the country honestly try direct and Four years ago I was troubled about specific penal legislation before invok- getting a job; now, so many jobs are Democrats and Populists are mad being free trade as an anti-trust ally .- offered that I don't know which one to

HUNTING FOR GRIEVANCES. Foundation of Prosperity That Cannot Democrats Unhappy Because of Tot Much Prosperity.

ble dispatches: "The high tariff on in 1897, a significant contrast with the American manufactures virtually mo- preceding four years of industrial and nopolizes the home market and is thus | financial depression, promoted by able to reap large profits in spite of | Democratic legislative and executive labor being comparatively dearer in follies, a successful, brilliant and popular war, in the interests of humanity, The wording of the above is a little | which has immeasureably exalted the obscure, but the evident meaning is prestige of American arms, added to that by reason of the tariff protection | the domain of the nation some of the fairest and most valuable island areas of the eastern and western seas, secured for the Republic a commanding place among the nations of earth, and won respect for its flag wherever it greets the winds; an administration of public affairs so broad and sagacious that it restored brotherhood to the Union on fields of war, and in its settlements of peace accomplished in a twelvemonth the industrial and commercial work of half a century. For these gratifying results full credit is assuredly due the Pepublican party. It was Republican legislation that put in motion our existing rusting wheels of industry, thus furnishing employment to millions of idle hands, and while the Democratic rank and file manfully contributed to the successes of our war with Spain, their leaders are now clamoring for a relinquishment of all the fruits of their victories.

In all these triumphs they refuse to see anything but national peril, and even interpret as an omen of evil the glow of prosperity that rests upon the land like a vast benediction. Their last catalogue of minor grievances, recited in the House by Lentz of Ohio, during the recent discussion on the currency bill, was a remarkable exposition of party rancor. He is a blatant anti-expansionist, and, enraged at the certainty of coming defeat, recklessly charged the administration with crimes enough to make the angels weep. Like a rattlesnake in the dog days, he was blinded by his own venom, striking wildly at everything Republican, pointing to every political pain that is racking the Democratic anatomy, and making the exposure all in his own market .- Minneapolis Trib- | the more amusing to his opponents because of his inability to devise a remedy for any of them. Could he be goaded into another intemperate har-The Republican party relies on the angue, we might be able to find out ment which shall drive every vestige good sense of the people to continue in | what is the matter with him and his and impose taxes only upon those com- won for itself the heartiest commenda- der of State rights.-San Francisco

> Will Come in Good Time. The Dingley law seems to have got-South Carolina shows that there were the mechanic and the day laborer how and commissioned in that State durmuch improved conditions would be ing the year 1899. Prosperity of this under a popocratic-free-silver Repub- sort speaks for itself. Those twentylican- Free-Trade-Anti-Expansion-etc., six new mills represent the employrule, but the man who toils hard for ment of many thousands of workmen, his daily bread is slow to take advan- the payment in wages of many thoutage of the proffered service. He knows | sands of dollars, and the expenditure that a bird in the hand is worth two by the workmen employed of large sums of money for food and clothing and for all the requirements of life. As a result the South Carolina agriculturist sells more of his food products, and the South Carolina trader sees his sales and his surplus grow. The sale of the products manufactured by the new mills brings money into the state from the other States of the country and from abroad, money which becomes distributed among the people of the State generally, in exchange for what they have to sell, whether it be labor or property. The situation could

Brave But I judicious.

History records the existence of a billy goat, dear to the heart of his master, but generally objected to by the community on account of his bucking proclivities. Nothing was exempt from his attack, and success only made him more and more aggressive. One day he felt unusually pugnacious, and in this frame of mind he wandered down train came in sight. It was drawn by the most powerful engine in the country, called General Prosperity. Billy saw it and prepared for the battle of his life. As it approached he got himself in position and bucked. The reand dead by the roadside, and General Prosperity, with its train, passed on. Hearing of Billy's death, his owner strolled down to where he lay and thus soliloquized: "Oh, Billy, why did you try it? Billy, you were a nice goat; you were not afraid of anything Billy, you were the bravest goat I ever saw; but, Billy, damn your judgment!"-Freeport (Ill.) Journal.

A Stint Too Hard for Bryan.

It has been hinted that even should manufacturers of Augusta, Ga., will rais: the wages of their employes, and it is predicted that other southers manufacturers will follow suit. It is estimated that when the first of January has come, there will be in the northern states about 140,000 cotton mill operatives working under increased wages, and that the advance in the south will bring the total number of employes in that branch of industry who are receiving higher wages up to more than 160,000.-Oswego (N. Y.) Times.

Conspiracy. That wages are being raised all over the country is doubtless due to a conspiracy among certain persons who want to give the Republican campaign material in order to defeat Mr. Bryan next year.-Cleveland Leader.

Why They Are Mad. Four years ago, under Democratic rule, a lot of Republicans were waiting for the mills to open. Now a lot of cause they don't close.-Hutchinson (Kan.) Mail.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, MARCH 18 - MARK The great wave of prosperity that H:13-22-AT MATTHEWS.

> Golden Text - "He Sald Unto Bim, Follow Me"-Luke V:27 - How the Savior of the World Reached the Masses of the People.

> "And he went forth again," from the city of Capernaum, where he had been teaching and healing (see last lesson). "By the seaside," where he had often been before. He probably went to the northeast of the city toward the mouth of the Jordan. "The multitude he taught," i. e., by the resorted tense of the original, The multitude kept coming to him, and he kept teaching them.-Morison.

> 14. "As he passed by." moving along he shore, instead of remaining all the time in one place. "He saw Levi the son. of Alphaeus." Levi was his name at the time of his call. He is elswhere called Matthew. "Sitting at the receipt of custom." Toll house ("tol booth," in Edinburgh), or custom house, for the collection of the taxes on fish, or duties on the merchandise which passed along the great roads to Jerusalem. Tyre, and Damuscus, and the East, which centered at Capernaum. "Said unto him, Follow me," both in heart as his Savior, teacher and master, and literally by taking his place among our Lord's constant attendants.

> 15. "As Jesus sat (better, he [Matthew] was reclining) at meat in his house," at great feast which Matthew made, acording to Luke. And "many publicans see on v. 14) and sinners." Disreputable sinners and outcasts, notorious offenders. The Pharisees were quite as great sinners, but in another way. "Sat also with Jesus." They were invited by Matthew to meet Jesus, probably that they might learn more of the truth from him. It seems to have been an effort of Matthew to bring his old acquaintances and friends into the kingdom of "For there were many" present who were following Jesus wherever he went to learn more of him, and these were present.

> "When the scribes and Pharisees." The strictest outward religionists and observers of the ceremonial law, the men who were like whited sepulchers and dishes washed on the outside, but full of all uncleanness within. "Saw him." The Pharisees were not guests, but freely came into the house and looke on, acc cording to the custom of the E . . "Said unto his disciples," who were probably nearer. "How is it that he each and drinketh with publicans and sinners?" Eating and drinking was a commant of friendship.

17. "When Jesus heard it." He either overheard their words or the disciples reported them. "He saith unto them." He made two answers to their criticism, one from analogy, the other from the Scriptures. "They that are whole." Strong, healthy, hale, as the Pharisees imagined they were morally. It is only "they that are sick" who need a physician.

18. "The disciples of John and of the Pharisees used to fast;" better, as R. V., "were fasting" at this time. So that the banquet was held on a fast day, and the contrast between the feasting of Jesus and his disciples and the fasting of the hungry onlookers naturally called out the question, "Why do the disciples of John and of the Pharisees fast, but thy disciples fast not?" Why are youfdisciples less religious? Why do they not realize the evils of the time and the oppressions of the nation? The reply was by a familiar illustra-

19. "Can the children of the bridechamber." The bridegroom's friends. who conducted the bride from her fath er's house to her future home, amid festivities and rejoicings, to the marriage feast. "Fast, while the bridegroom is with them?" It was wholly incongruous, and could be only a form. It was now a time of rejoicing, and their conduct and religious life should agree thereto. It would be a moral discord to fast at the wedding feast.

"But the days will come," etc. At Jesus' death they will feel like mourning, so sad and troubled that fasting will be the natural expression of their hearts. Jesus continues his reply by a general principle, of which his answer to their question about fasting was one application. But many more applications were to appear in the progress of the grafting of the new kingdom of God upon the old. This principle would help the disciples in many a difficult question in the future, and all down the ages. "No man also seweth a piece of new cloth," unfulled, unshrunk, rather than "undressed," as in R. V., which is

an unfamiliar manufacturer's term. But the cloth, just as finished as it ever would be, would yet shrink in the wearing unless it were sponged and shrunka familiar experience. "On an old garment," as a patch. "Taketh away from the old," etc. The patch, exactly fitting the rent in the old garment, would shrink more and more, till the older and weaker cloth gave way under the intense strain, and the rent became much larger than before

"And no man." None are so fool-"Putteth new wine into old bottles." R. V. rightly "wine-skins," 1. e., skins of animals from which the body is withdrawn leaving the skin whole, except the neck, which becomes the mouth of the bottle, and the legs, which are tied up. "Our word 'bottle' originally carried the true meaning, being a bottle of leather. In Spanish, bota means a leather bottle, a boot, and a butt. In Spain, wine is still brought to market in pig-skins. In the East, goat-skins are commonly used."-M. R. Vincent. "Else the new wine doth burst the bottles." by the pressure of the gases produced by the process of fermentation upon leather weakened and cracked by age. A prominent brewer says that the pressure of champagne in glass bottles after nine months is equal to sixty pounds to the square inch. Probably some of the gases evaporate through the wine-skins, and make the pressure less.

## LITTLE CLASSICS.

Beware of the fury of a patient man. -Dryden.

The brave love mercy and delight to save.-Gav.

The apparel oft proclaims the man. -Shakespeare.

The man that blushes is not quite a brute.-Young. Beggars must not be choosers. Beaumont and Fletcher.

Absence makes the heart grow fonder .- Thomas Haynes Bayly. To take a soldier without ambition

is to pull off his spurs.-Bacon. Nothing is so firmly believed as

what we least know .- Montaigne. Man's inhumanity to man makes

countless thousands mourn.-Burns. All men that are ruined are ruined on the side of their natural propensities. -Burke.

Of every noble action the intent is to give worth reward, vice punishment, -Beaumont and Fletcher.

Old wood best to burn, o'd wine to drink, old friends to trust, and old authors to read .- Quoted by Bacon. A blush is no language; only a du-

either of two contradictories.-George A good book it the precious lifeblood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life be-

bious flag-signal, which may mean

yond life.-Milton. Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and

prism are all very good words for the lips-especially prunes and prism .-