

**MAD.** Some Bryan-archic organs are wrathful because Nebraska is so prosperous immediately after voting down calamity orators in the beautiful autumn of 1900, A. D.

**A JOB.** Mr. Absalom Schwab is out of a job. He will no longer appear, at a million a year. From among the plain people he climbed up the steeple of plutocracy's church. From workshop to the top of all salaried men, who have ever been, this Absalom Schwab, allegedly grabbed the best paying job. Poor boy, why continue to live when chance will not give to poor common people, the right to acquire and aspire?

**ECONOMY.** Economy in the homes of the people, economy in the manufactories, economy on the farms and on the railroads, combined with temperance, industry and good judgment will make the common people a comfortable competence and cure the disorder of discontent. No man can have money to give away unless he shall practice economy to acquire and save money.

**INDIVIDUALIZE.** All modern efforts by which, in associations, men are endeavoring to pool and obliterate the individual, seem to be retrograde movements. They appear the first returning steps towards tribal relations. The trade union, the guild which submits its membership to the orders and regulations of certain head-men is not unlike an aboriginal band of savages which allows its chief and its braves to do all the thinking and planning for the whole tribe. No intelligent man has the right to delegate the power to reason—which God has given him—to another man or set of men. Human beings with brains and the capacity to think, have no right to delegate to others the work of finding out what is wrong and what is right. How many of the guilds, combinations for charity and other associations, in these first days of a new century, seek to de-individualize mankind and pool them, muscles, minds, skill, acquirements and all personal characteristics in one common socialism? Is or is not the tendency towards gregariousness and communism?

**UNCONSTITUTIONAL.** The supreme court of the state of New York has just rendered a decision of great commercial importance. The agricultural commission of that state appealed to the courts for a decree to estop a dealer in dairy supplies from selling a preservative for butter in viola-

tion of the state agricultural law. The commission was defeated in the lower court. The case was then appealed to the supreme court where a verdict has been rendered for the defendant upon the ground of the unconstitutionality of the state law. The following is in part the opinion of the court:

"It is not within the power of the legislature, under the pretence of exercising the police power of the state, to enact laws not necessary to the preservation of the health and safety of the community or to prevent fraud upon the people and which will destroy property or be oppressive and a hindrance to the citizens of the state. Personal liberty cannot be interfered with any more than the property of the citizen can be destroyed in this way."

The decision of the New York court affects other industries as well as the manufacture of butter preservatives. It establishes the unconstitutionality of the provision of the agricultural law relative to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. This decision is good law and in accord with generally recognized principles of justice. It is to be hoped that it will be a precedent for other states and for the supreme court of the United States if congress should ever pass an act like the Grout bill which places a tax of ten cents per pound upon oleomargarine. The best scientists of the country have joined in declaring oleomargarine a healthful and nutritious food product. If it is unconstitutional to directly prohibit trafficking in this product in New York it ought to be equally unconstitutional to indirectly suppress its manufacture and sale in any part of the union by means of arbitrary restrictions or excessive and prohibitive taxation. The same principle of law should hold no matter whether the method employed to cripple an industry and destroy private property be direct or indirect.

**SOUTHERN ISOLATION.** It is a hopeful sign of the return of rationalism in the South that the leading men of that section are now advocating the apostasy of free silver. Hon. S. S. P. Patteson, one of the foremost lawyers of Richmond, contributes to the *Sewanee Review*, the best-known magazine in the South, an article entitled "The Political Isolation of the South." In view of the former political prominence of Southern men in the affairs of the nation it is particularly humiliating to the proud Southerners to be deprived of all influence in national politics or representation in the cabinet. Mr. Patteson seeks to locate the cause of the decline of the South in national life. He rightly places it where it belongs, viz., with the desertion of old and tried leadership, and the acceptance of the cheap money fallacies of popu-

lism, thereby arousing the distrust of the intelligent business element of the country.

Free silver, he says, has brought about a new sectionalism in the south and has established a **A New Sectionalism.** Mason and Dixon line south of the Ohio and Potomac. This is quite true. The old sectionalism had practically died out. Under the leadership of Mr. Cleveland the South was rapidly assuming its old position in the affairs of the nation. Free silver, however, caused the democratic party to lose its prestige in the North and gave to the opposition party every northern state but four, virtually dividing the country on the old-time sectional lines.

"The whole world," says Mr. Patteson, "knows that our real interests are necessarily nearer to New York and the Eastern states than to those so far west of the Mississippi. The four western states which were carried have 13 electoral votes, and those which we lost from the South—Maryland and West Virginia, to which may be fairly added Delaware—have 16. There never was a time in the history of the country when the party showed such unmistakable weakness. The recent vote of the South does not properly represent the southern people. It was known when the nomination of Mr. Bryan was made that he would carry the southern states, and the views of men coming from that section, who never did and never will believe in free silver, were not considered. It was looked upon as a fact, as much as anything could be which had not taken place, that they would vote the ticket. But the party leaders have gotten their warning in Maryland and West Virginia. The breaking away of these southern states is the handwriting on the wall. Hereafter there will never be again a solid South against a united North. No great party can live on class hatreds and appeals to passions of the people. It is a loss to the country and to the national intelligence when from the Potomac to the Rio Grande it is not even thought necessary to discuss the questions of interest to the whole nation."

**Unity of Interest.** While it is unfortunate that the Southern people are deprived of participation in national affairs, they have only themselves to blame. Their troubles are entirely of their own making. And when they think they have suffered sufficiently perhaps they will apply the proper remedy that Mr. Patteson so vigorously urges. If the South wishes to co-operate with the North, they must refrain from trying to force upon the people of the eastern and middle states financial vagaries and socialistic theories they cannot and will not accept.

**Self-Affliction.** The South will never obtain the goodwill and confidence of her northern neighbors by uniting with Hawaii and other insignificant, non-voting territories to control the policies of a great national party.