

EDITOR'S CHAIR.

OPINION OF THE EDITOR ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Thomas Taylor of Alabama has been appointed minister to Spain. A native of North Carolina, though less than 40 years old, is one of the ablest lawyers in America. His argument before the U. S. Supreme Court in the Louisiana Lottery case is famous. He won a fortune in the lottery. He was in North Carolina last summer recreating for his health. He attended the commencement of the State University and was called on to make a short but an impromptu talk. This shows him personally, and illustrates Mr. Cleveland and the States and Spain upon the subject.

It is amusing or rather pitiable to see some Republican office holders who have themselves retained the Democratic administration. There is some hope of them as lucky as Gresham, but it is surprising that they should desire to be recipients of favor from the real enemy. Does holding a prominent office undermine a fellowmanhood? As a rule the officers of one party are as good as those of another and the only reason for making a change is that the party which wants a reward those who have been bitter partisans and hold their office in torch-light processions possibly done some dirty work which the party won. Then too, it is necessary to encourage other men to work in the next campaign. On what ground should a man who has opposed the party expect to be re-elected? He promises to change his affiliations and work with the other crowd? We suppose that the promise Gresham made when Cleveland saw his party in court.

The quarter of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad immunity from taxation has been for some time a question of very serious concern to those who believe in an equal distribution of burdens. Naturally the road desires to escape taxation indefinitely. At this end it doubtless bent its efforts in every campaign. It is believed that its contributions to the Democratic campaign fund last year went far to thwart the popular will and secure an Assembly favorable to the road. Upon the opinion of the lawyers as Hinsdale, Russell, and Strange, the State should have received nearly a million dollars back taxes. The Legislature, conscious of their obligations in a time of need, consented to accept from the road the sum of \$100,000. From the standpoint of the members who compromised so commendably. From the standpoint, it can be at least said that the road will now hardly need of contributing to a campaign fund to future campaigns. Its influence is therefore reduced at least at great cost to the State. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD. The property of the State Chronicle, consisting of type and fixtures, books, etc., was attached last week by the Raleigh Paper Company, who have obtained judgment against the Chronicle. Other judgments were obtained, one by the Wolf Paper Company, Mr. Josephus Daniels, and one on a mortgage on the paper.

It is noted that this leasing of the News and Observer by the Raleigh Paper Company is a doubtful thing with a view to keep it from the party the leasing dodge was used up. There was probably some object and that was to put the paper in the hands of the Raleigh Paper Company, so that the paper would continue to support all the subscribers.

REFORM AND AFTER.

Mr. Grady was making Al. He advised the people by their demands and never could or support any man who was not them. That was what we understand that he meant. Cleveland is his man. This is after. When on the stump asking people to vote for him to go to the State he told the people about the salary grab and said that if a Congressman got as much as it was when he got fifty cents a pound. When he got to Congress he considered a resolution to reduce the salary from President down. He was only to pay Congress \$100 a month more for. If this is the effect of what may the people expect to stay longer?

THE ELECTION LAW CONTINUED.

THE INJUSTICE AND FRAUDS THAT MAY BE COMMITTED UNDER THE PRESENT LAW.

AND HOW THE AMENDMENTS OFFERED TO THE LEGISLATURE WOULD HAVE PREVENTED THEM.

WHY DID THE LEGISLATURE REFUSE TO PASS OR EVEN CONSIDER THE AMENDMENTS?

LET EVERY VOTER READ!

(Continued from issue of April 6th.)

The Election Law As It Is.
Sec. 2683. On the day of election any elector may, and the judges of election shall, challenge the vote of any person who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter.

The amendment repeals section 2683 and provides for all challenging of voters to take place on the day before the election, or some earlier day. It is an outrage for the hired tools and henchmen of political bosses to be standing around the day of election challenging honest men and depriving them of the right to vote who are duly qualified. This was done by the wholesale on last November.

Sec. 2684. When any person is challenged, the judges shall explain to him the qualifications of an elector, and shall examine him as to his qualifications, and if the person insists that he is qualified, and shall prove his identity with the person in whose name he offers to vote, or his continued residence in the precinct since his name was placed upon the registration list, as the case may be, by the testimony, under oath, of at least one other elector, one of the judges shall tender to him the following oath:

(The oath is the same as the one we published in last issue under Section 2677.)
And if he refuses to take such oath, his vote shall be rejected; if, however, he does take the oath when provided, that after such oath shall have been taken the judges may, nevertheless, refuse to permit such person to vote if they are satisfied that he is not a legal voter; and they are hereby authorized to administer the necessary oaths or affirmations to all witnesses brought before them to testify to the qualifications of a person offering to vote. Whenever any person's vote shall be received after having taken the oath prescribed in this section, the clerks of the election shall write on the poll-books at the end of such person's name the word "sworn." The same powers as to the administration of oaths and the examination of witnesses, as in this section granted to judges of elections, may be exercised by the registrars in all cases where the necessary oaths or affirmations or offering to register are objected to.

The amendment repeals section 2684 also, which is the machinery provided to make it difficult for even an honest voter to comply with on the day of election when he is challenged. It was specially drawn with a view, not to keep disqualified voters from voting, but so it could be used, when necessary, to keep any number of men from voting. You know that the challenged man is not only sworn (which is all right), but the law gives the judges the power to deny him the right to vote after he has taken an oath covering every point of the law. It puts the absolute will of one man above the oath of another. The amendment provides the same oath, but allows the man to vote after taking the oath. Though it gives the judge of election power to have him arrested after he does vote, if he has come to believe that he voted illegally. This is simply sufficient to protect the ballot-box, but does not deprive a man from voting who swears that he is qualified. Is not the amendment fair? Then why did the Legislature vote it down? In order that you may see that all proper challenging is provided for, go back to our issue of April 6th and see the machinery provided for in the amendments of that issue.

Sec. 2687. The State officers, viz: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General, shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of the Board of County Canvassers, shall be voted for on one ballot or sheet of paper. The names of the candidates for the respective parties shall be in parallel columns, and the names of the candidates of the respective parties for the same office, shall be opposite each other in said columns. Each column shall be headed with the name of the party to which said candidates belong. The ballots, except those for Constable and members of the Board of County Canvassers, shall be printed and provided by the State for every political party which shall deposit with the Secretary of State or State Treasurer the sum of \$200.00 at least six days preceding the day on which the election is to be held, and shall furnish to the Secretary of State a list of the candidates of their respective parties as much as thirty days before the day of election, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish to the respective Executive Committees of such political parties at least twenty days before the election an equal number, not less than 600,000 of ballots, each party, and if the Secretary of State shall fail to perform his duty as provided in this section, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The amendment to 2687 provides for a modified form of the Australian system of voting. Under the present law the different officers are voted for in different ballot-boxes. One of the favorite tricks of the cross-roads politician, acting under orders of the machine, is to change the places of the boxes so the voter will get his vote in the wrong box. The amendment provides that all the ballots shall be on one sheet and put into the same box. This gives to the most ignorant man a chance to vote as he desires, besides it gives the advantage of a secret ballot to every man. What a blessing this would be in these days of intimidation and coercion, where a man will cruelly use the mortgage to make a poor man vote against his conscience and convictions.

As It Would Be Amended.
Sec. 2683—Repealed.

Sec. 2684—Repealed.

WHERE MR. CLEVELAND STANDS.
"Mr. Cleveland evidently sides with the North and East. His declarations show it, his appointments show it, his affiliations show it and the legislation which he is endeavoring to press forward emphatically shows it. There never was an administration more favorable to what we call the Wall street money power than Mr. Cleveland's former one. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury in that administration shows that at one time the enormous sum of \$50,000,000 of the tax money of the people was free deposit with the national bank, a fund which they could lend to the business men at enormous profits at the very time when these tax-payers were clamoring against high taxes, for more money and for some method by which they could escape the exactions of the creditor class."

"Mr. Cleveland being a strong man, firm in his convictions, he will undoubtedly adhere to his previous policy and public declarations. That being so, the Southern and Western Democrats have either to submit to seeing all their views disregarded, and the interests of their constituents ignored, or they must seek other affiliations which will give them the opportunity of carrying out convictions that are as dear to them as Mr. Cleveland's are to him."

THE SPLIT ON THE TARIFF.
"Take, for instance, the tariff. The platform declares for a reduction of tariff duties. What the South really wants is so material a reduction that the tariff eventually lead to free trade, which is the traditional position of the South on that question. Interpreted by Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, free trade is merely an impossible specter, and what he means by tariff reduction is a little trimming of tariff schedules with no very substantial reductions. As a matter of fact, the Constitution is right when it says that we must have an income tax and for the simplest of reasons—our national expenses for four years have been \$500,000,000 per year. The only way in which these are done at Washington, and how, is by internal revenue taxes and tariffs, and both these sources of income are now insufficient and some of the most reliable calculators figure out an actual deficit this year. That being the case, how are we to reduce our expenses? Free trade or any other sort of bill, unless we adopt some other method of taxation? If the national Democratic platform had called for an income tax we could see a pledge of sincerity in the statement that tariff taxes are to be reduced, for we could see where they were to get the money to make up this deficit. But as long as the millionaires themselves frame the platform, as they did last year, and do not make any reference to an income tax, how are we, as reasonable men, to think they will reduce the taxes that even now are insufficient to support the Government?"

THE INCOME TAX IMPERATIVE.
"These enormous fortunes are considered everywhere as a source of danger to the republic. One hundred millions of dollars are not necessary to any man's comfort or happiness. They do the individual no good and they are a standing menace they have been accumulated mostly in great financial centers by reason of class legislation and laws that specially favored certain interests. They have grown up under the protection of the government and under the fostering care of these favoring laws until their huge proportions are a menace to our future prosperity. There can only be in every country a limited amount of wealth to be distributed among all

MR. WATSON'S VIEWS.

CURRENCY REFORM, TARIFF REDUCTION, TRANSPORTATION.

The Democracy Divided and Incompetent to Adjust These Great Questions Satisfactorily.

(Interview in Atlanta Constitution.)
"I think that Mr. Cleveland ought to be judged like any other public man. I think that we ought to concede that he means what he says and honestly entertains the views he expresses. That being the case, it is utterly impossible to believe that he is a bimetalist in the sense that I mean. He is a bimetalist, or the Constitution are bimetalists. He may be willing to have silver coin, but he wants gold to measure its value, or he wants it as token money. The belief is based on his Warner letter of 1884, upon his letter of last year, and upon his inaugural address itself. I think that Mr. Cleveland is thoroughly imbued with what we call the Wall street idea of finance—that gold ought to be the only money so far as measuring values is concerned, and I think that he intends to build up a party on that line, for every member of his Cabinet was thoroughly sifted on that question, and such men as Blount, Bland, Culbertson and others, who had deserved recognition by twenty years of faithful service, were passed over and a man with a thirty day reputation, like Mr. Smith, was laboriously hunted up and thrust to the front for the sake of the tariff."

"My own opinion is, from observations made during my service in Washington, that the Southern and Western Democrats are heartily in favor of an increase of our currency and the adoption of some method which would give the people a chance to get out from under the Eastern and Northern wings of the party represent almost exclusively the creditor class, the money-lending interests and the national banking interests, and those men do not favor the continuance of the system by which the national banks have a monopoly of the issuing of the currency and charging the business world what it pleases for it."

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.
"What are your thoughts on the financial question?"
"The Democratic platform calls for some sort of bimetalism not very clearly defined, but says nothing about the national banks. Our view is this: That the currency is a thing that the government ought to make and regulate in value. That is the way our fathers thought about it, and that is their opinion expressed in the constitution of the United States. But under our system at present the government does not make the money, does not regulate its volume and does not fix its price. On the other hand, they have allowed one set of corporations the right to use that governmental function for private gain, when we say that it should be exercised by the government itself for the benefit of all the people. The national banks derive their profits from the privilege of creating money, which is the business men shall get it. The government does not get this profit at all, and we hold that it any to be made by that function it ought to be made by the government and used for the benefit of the people. The fundamental idea is that money is a mere convenience of trade, a necessary tool of exchange, and that our sovereign, the government, should say what it should be, how it should be made, and how the people should get it. We claim that no discrimination should be allowed in the distribution of it; that no system should be permitted to enhance the mere tool of exchange beyond the ordinary reach of those products which it is made to serve. We claim that there should always be enough of money in circulation to allow our products to be exchanged the one for the other with some regard to the cost of their production."

"Under any system of finance, the criterion of which is justice, commodity prices should be based on the basis of their labor cost. This price cannot always be fixed. It is subject to change, but when commodities are left to themselves—exchange on their own basis—their true cost—the labor price is the value to which they always gravitate, and at which most of them will exchange. The system is just to everybody, because beginning with justice to the man who produces the cotton, wheat or corn, it necessarily carries justice with it in all other processes of manufacturing, exchange or consumption. But when by legislation you have destroyed that natural basis of exchange, officially enhanced the price of gold and every debt that gold holds against the producing part of the country, then you have made commodities exchange not on the basis of their labor cost or usefulness in consumption, but you have made them go to market and take the price that gold, artificially enhanced as before stated, is able to dictate. This unsettles the laws of trade, it is unjust to the laborers, and that injustice, commencing at the bottom of the scale, follows the commodity through all subsequent stages, and every debt in the country commands an amount of commodity at the time the debt was made."

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY TAKES POSITION.
"The People's party takes position right there, plants itself squarely upon the constitution, and its fathers framed it and demands that this great governmental function of making and controlling the national tool of exchange, called money, should be taken back from the corporations that now exercise that delegated power, and should be used by the government of all the people for the benefit of all the people."
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

its people. The more evenly distributed it is the more equality there is, the more content, the more happiness. On the other hand, the more tendency there is to get that given amount of wealth into the hands of the few, or into the control of one man, the more inequality, the more discontent, the more crime you have, the more vagrancy and immorality. You necessarily fill the country everywhere with people who feel that the government does not recognize their rights as men. It not being in proportion to the size of their earnings, the laws by which these fortunes are accumulated should be repealed and the fortunes themselves ought to be taxed. As pointed out by the Constitution there should be an income tax levied upon these millionaires and the tax ought to be heavier in proportion to the size of the fortune, and in this automatic and reliable way there would be a decrease of these accumulations, the tax would distribute the money and these millionaires would be forced to contribute something to the government under whose favoritism they have been enabled to get more than their share of the produce of the country."

TWEEDE-DEE AND TWEEDE-DEE.
"A great deal of twaddle has been indulged in about the differences between a Republican and a Democratic tariff. The Atlanta Journal says that the only difference is that the Republicans are in favor of protection for protection's sake, and the Democrats are in favor of the money they get out of it. Now, if a tariff taxes me on my clothing, food, household furniture and plantation implements to the extent of \$50 a year, how does it make me happy that the Democrat does it just to make money in distinction from the Republican? It does not for the sake of protection? This juggle of words does not save me a cent. The \$50 tax is an outrage as much in the one case as in the other. The \$50 tax necessarily carries the protection which the Republican says is right and the Democrat says is wrong. And if the Democrat makes me pay that \$50 on a tariff which he says is for revenue, it brings in as much for the government and takes as much out of my pocket as the \$50 that I paid under the Republican tariff that was for protection pure and simple."

THE COURTS LEAN HEAVILY TOWARD CORPORATE POWER.
(Rocky Mountain News.)
The recent decisions of the federal bench in Georgia and at New Orleans and Toledo, as to the legal obligations of employees to their corporation employers, will not be accepted without confirmation by the supreme court of the United States, nor is it to be feared, even in that event without serious trouble. To the leaders of organized labor the action of the courts has the appearance of a union with the servitude of labor. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers some months ago applied to Judge Speer of the United States district court to enforce a contract between them and the Georgia Central railroad. They were told that if they asked aid of the court they "must now and ever be subordinate to the law and the finding of the court and that the court's decision would in future control the relations of all full hearing had been given to both sides. This was the first step in the series of aggressive movements against the labor unions of New Orleans, which was prosecuted under the anti-trust law for participation in the labor strike last November. Judge Billings affirmed the law, and the United States government already has jurisdiction over all labor unions engaged in work affecting interstate commerce."

The Toledo case, which has excited so much surprise and comment, is no less a case of the same kind. The possible consequence, does not go as far as Judge Billings goes, for in the Toledo case the striking workmen were directly engaged in interstate commerce. Judge Riggs issued an injunction commanding the engineers and firemen on the Toledo road to "refrain from any act which would interfere with the operation of the Toledo road." He explained the right, by injunction, to order employees to do a specific work for a railroad corporation and denied them the right to end their employment at will. These federal decisions involve a revolution in judicial ruling, which have never been authorized by any legislative act and which must be verified by the highest authority before they will commend the respect even of persons not thereby affected. Should the United States supreme court do the same thing, in discriminating against the right of workmen and in favor of the claims of corporations, it will remain for the former to appeal to the ballot and with such system and effect as have never yet been expressed in the political action of the wage-earners of this free country.

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)



PROF. EBEN ALEXANDER.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece, Roumania and Serbia.

This is what Harpers Weekly says about the appointment of Eben Alexander to the mission to Greece. Professor Alexander is not a politician although the politicians of North Carolina have not only acquiesced but were in advance of the appointment enthusiastically in favor of it. Mr. Alexander is a splendid scholar and Professor of Greek in the North Carolina University. He is a graduate of Yale College, and has been a Professor and acting President of the University of Tennessee. It was largely due to the fact that he was personally interested in Greece, and his people that Cleveland appointed him. Besides being a scholar he is a man of first rate executive ability as he showed when he was acting as the head of the Tennessee institution. He is a man about forty years of age, and is described as of fine manner and personable, impressing himself favorably.

THREE REMARKABLE DECISIONS.

The Courts Lean Heavily Toward Corporate Power.

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WOMAN'S SPHERE.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Many talk about woman's sphere as though it had a limit. There's not a place in earth or heaven, There's not a task to mankind given, There's not a blessing or a woe, There's not a whisper you or no, There's not a life, a death, or birth, That has a feather's weight of worth, Without a woman in it."

YOUTH NEEDS LITTLE ELABORATION—TWO PRETTILY DRESSED AT HOME.

The straight bang with its regular and ungraceful lines is a thing of the past, and elaborateness is never suitable to a young face. It is a pity to cut and burn the hair any sooner than is necessary. A girl up to seventeen or eighteen is the prettier, and her youth the more sweetly manifest in all its grace and appeal.



YOUTHFUL BEAUTY.

For the utmost simplicity in the dressing of the hair. Of course, the hair itself must be kept exquisitely clean, and softly glossy from constant brushing. Then let it be drawn softly back from the face, as indicated in my sketch, and at the line of the forehead permit a few short locks to escape, not a bang nor a fringe of curls, but a few irregular locks that hang softly and carelessly whether they curl or not. If the hair is kept in the best condition it will hang soft, fluffy and pretty, if it does not curl.

At the nape of the neck, to avoid tight pulling of the hair into the coil, let some short locks escape. As for the coil let it be just a knot of the hair as big or small as the amount of hair makes it. Wind it softly around and quite without ornament. The style of hair dressing should not vary with the growing. The evening gown of the very young girl should be far too simple to require an elaboration of other details. The material needs to be soft and simple, the throat-bared a little, and that is all. Youth will take care of the beauty of the picture made. Youth, the soft light in the eyes and the delicate color of the skin! Yet these are the very ones—these so richly endowed, who fret at mamma's insisting on their dressing so simply! In a year or so they will wish they could risk such simplicity.



FOR SLENDER WEARERS.

der wear. This is because its flaring revers and huge sleeves lend an appearance of width to the shoulders. It is made of a soft, white woolen stuff and has a vest made of finely tucked material which is sewed to the linen on one side and hooked over. The standing collar, the belt, three inches in width, and the tight cuffs of the sleeves are all to be tucked, the tucks to be three-quarters of an inch wide. The fronts are loose and the round revers must be allowed for in cutting; they are lined with the same material or with silk and the outer edge is finished with a ruffle one and half inches wide. The upper sleeve is composed of one large puffed divided by a one and half inch tuck band. The costume has a bell skirt lined with white satin and trimmed with three ruffles each two inches in width.

A very pretty combination for the other dress is tan-colored cloth trimmed with green velvet. The waist hooks in front, and the vest is sewed to the right front and hooks over. The fronts are very full and the broad revers must be allowed for. They form a double pleat at each side of the vest but must not fall in stiff lines. The skirt is bell-shaped with a plain front and the back gathered into a waist band three-quarters of an inch wide. The belt is made of a bas fold of velvet ten inches wide and the ends, where it meets in the back, are turned over about 3 inches and then shirred tightly so that the belt shall be four inches wide at that point. It is whaleboned to keep it in place. The standing collar is also of velvet, and the vest is trimmed with five rows of velvet ribbon. The revers are edged with velvet and the cuffs of the sleeves as the bottom of the skirt have three rows of velvet ribbon. The upper

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

Most Have That Washing Machine. Mr. EDITOR—I see you offer to give the Washing Machine which you advertise for 40 subscribers. If it is as you describe it, it is what every woman who does her own washing needs and must have. I send you two subscribers by today's mail. I will send you some every week till I get the forty, for I must have that machine. * * * Very truly yours

Appreciates The Calvician's Enterprise. Mr. EDITOR—As a reader of your paper I feel like congratulating you on your enterprise. I am glad you do not fill up your paper entirely with politics, and I want to thank you for your woman's column, I read it each week, but the enterprise you showed last week with the nice illustrations will be especially appreciated by those of us who are not able to take fashion magazines. Your paper has something in it for us all and I only wish it was twice as large so you could give us two columns instead of one. But I really don't see how you can think of so many things. I will try to get you a club, for the women, boys and girls ought to work for your paper as well as the men. This is not to be published. Your friend

IT IS BETTER TO LIVE. I have sometimes felt that the burden of life was too heavy to bear; And have longed to lie down at the noontide. And rest and forget all my care; But over my heart comes the message. Repeated again and again, "It is better to live and to suffer, Than to die to be rid of the pain."

There is rest in the darkness of dying. And end to the weary despair, The grave holds sure peace and calm silence. No sorrow nor pain can be there; But perhaps in the struggle of living. Is as soul that has need of my care Some heart may be bearing a burden That my hand may lighten or share.

"'T would be easy to say, 'I am weary,' And lie down and give up the strife, To suffer no more with the heartache And sorrow I meet in this life; But perhaps from my sorrow-sweet heart-string, A melody sweet may be wrung, And my lips when they drank deep of suffering, The tenderest songs may have sung."

'Tis so hard to be patient with living. When all the world is awry; So wearisome waiting for pleasures That will only come after we die; But even through all my complaining I can hear that undying refrain, "It is better to live and to suffer, Than to die to be rid of the pain."

I will live and be strong, and will suffer. If need be, until I find rest. When life and its trials are over Though never my life should be blest, Though always the sun should be darkened By the clouds that hang over my way I will trust that the light will be clearer When at last I awake "in the day."

OMAHA, NEB., April 6 1893. J. D. BRADSHAW.

Rock, Kan.

DEAR SIR—I have read your letter in reference to Industrial Legion. It is one of the best explanations of the order I have seen. Your statements are correct, in every particular. I shall take steps to have the article copied by the reform press generally. If you are in a situation to do any recruiting work in Kansas, I hope you will tender your services to J. F. Willits, who has charge of Kansas in addition to the statements in your article, I call your attention to the fact that the Officers of the Industrial Legion represent the National Executive Committee of the People's Party. Mr. Taubneck is Chairman of our Executive Council. Mr. Turner, our Adjutant-General of the Legion, is also Secretary of our National Committee, and Mr. Washburn, Quarter-master-General, who has control of the Eastern Division of the People's Party. I am not a member of the committee, but you will observe, that every officer who has anything to do with handling money, or directing its disposal, represents the National Committee of the People's Party in the highest positions. You can publish this letter in the Industrial Legion. You will also notice that the provision is made for all officers handling money in national, state, county and local Legions, to be under proper bonds, and held strictly accountable. We can win this battle for the people, and have all the legitimate money necessary to run an aggressive campaign in '94 and '96, if the Legion is strongly organized in every state.

Yours truly PAUL VAN DERVOORT. P. S.—Also the constitution and every line of it originally by the National Committee.

John Sherman will be 70 years old in two months. He has lived long enough to cram his financial policy down the throats of the democratic party. Who knows that he didn't include his tariff policy in the deal?