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W. M. GRIER.

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(Chah to Advance.)

No. 33

## ARP TAKING A REST.

BILL WILL NOT LECTURE UNTIL VIOTUALS ARE EXHAUSTED.

bearted, clever federal prisoner, but most of the clever one come down here and stay. The malignant ones dou't come; they are afraid to come. That is all right; let them stay there; we had rather live with the negroes than mean yantees. Here is an Obio paper that was sent me last week—a marked copy—that is mad broause our people talk about hullding a confederate memorial at Rishmand and save asset Talks About Chinese Muddle Arp ny mapathion With the Baxers, Who, he Mays, Are Fighting for their Homes, ate memorial at Richmond, and says it ought not to be allowed, and that IMI Ary in Atlanta Constitution,

Tis bome where the heart is, and Tis bome where the heart is, and the most of mine is here. The epicure filled his stomach with choicest food, and exclaimed, "Fate cannot harm me, I have dired to-day," and so I have filled my heart with the sweets and comforts of home, and feel defiant of human misery. Fate cannot harm me, for my home is my castle where as Blackstone anys, "the king of England dare not enter quinvited." But an old man did enter not long ago and said he man did enter not long ago and said he came to stay a few days if it was convenient. I saw his baggage on the iron seat in the verandah. He mid, "I travel free and lodge free and mix with none but the best people, and so I have come to abide with you for a few days. I hope it is convenient.' Well, it wasent convenient, for my wife was at Bome, and my daughters away, and I had never neard of him, so I told him it was not convenient. He seemed surprised and saked me if I was a Virsurprised and saked me if I was a Virginian, I told him no I was a Georgian, and he said that Virginian seemed to be scarce in this region and be feared old Virginian hospitality had not reached here; that Bishop Nelson had entertained him in Atlanta, and he found a welcome among all Virginian of the welcome among all Virginians. ians. "What are you going to do with me?" he asted, "I am lame and cant walk; I was old you had a carriage and would drive me anywhere I wished to go." "No sir, I have neither carriage to buggy, but I will go down town and get a vehicle and take you anywhere you wish to go." Then he said Brother Bealer told him that if I would not take bim, there was a poor f would not take bim, there was a poor widow woman across town who would and he would speak to her. So I took him there and left bim and will pay his bill if brother Bealer dident. There are religious tramps and sinner tramps, and they are not angels unawares I was down in the wiregrass region for mearly two weeks, and have most pleasant memories of my new found friends, but the last day was the test, for I was on my journey home and friends, but the last day was the best, for I was on my journey home and counted the milestones as we speeded along. Happy faces and loving kisses greeted me when I came and here I am going to rest until the larder gets low and my wife insists that I had better make another venture. And now let the procession proceed. Let the war go on. It is none of my begetting; it might have stoped at Santingo, but our yankee brethren seem to love the nigger afer off and have bought 8,000,000 at two dollars a head, which was cheap enough if Spain could have defivered the goods. But they have coet tivered the goods. But they have cost ten times that now and are still in the woods. We used to advertise our run-away niggers and say 'Ten dollars re-ward—Hunaway from the subscriber my boy Dick, 35 years old 5 feet 10 my boy Dick, 35 years old 5 feet 10 inches high, black complexion and very flat nose. The above reward will be paid on his deliver; to me or his iodgement in the nearest jail "Why not try that on Aguinaldo and the other runs ways P But if they catch them identity now what they are seen. them I don't know what they are going to do with them; they wouldent let Aguinaldo set up a barber shop in Menila no more than they would in Boston or Chicago. Professor Council who is president of the colored industrial colored in Alabama. understand ege in Alabama, understand this. He is the smartest and best leaderites to the public always says the

right thing. I have great respect for Bim.

But this awful muddle with China which was precipitated by our aggression oo the Philippines, seems to have no end in sight. Rev. Dr. Halderman, of New York who is said to be a very learned man, mays that he demonstrated a year ago from scriptural propincy that the present year would find all ted a year ago from scriptural propiecy that the present year would find all nations at war, and there would be a mighty struggle between Eussia and China, and that Bussia would eventually gain the supremacy; but that for a time the bordes from China will break in an awful avalanche. time the bordes from China will break in an awful avalanche upon the west-tern nations and the greed the rapacity the Christiess, Godless, selfahness of European nations will get its reward, and there will be a terrible balance sheet against those Christian pations who have poisoned China with opium and made them look upon all Christians

as raprotous foreign devils.

He says that the Chinese are fighting for their homes and institutions, and know that the Christian nations are seeking to rob them, and that their missionaries are backed by guns and swords and Godiese soldiers ready to kill and siay. This infuriates them, and they look upon any white man as a devil who should be sialu. He says that while this impending and destruowar is ordained of God and foretold by His prophets, yet the sin of it lies at war is ordained of God and foretold by His prophets, yet the sin of it lies at the choose of the Christian nations. Offenses must needs come, but wee unto those by whom they come. The love of money is still the ruot of all eyil. "Trade will follow the flag" is the shibeleth of commerce and if the flag has to be stained with blood it does not matter.

These are my convictions and have

se are my convictions and hence These are my convictions and hence I can't work up and esthusiasm nor any revenge. In 1841 England took Hong Kong. In 1848 England made China pay \$20,000,000 because also destroyed 20,000 cheets of opium that had been stored there by the English merchants. In 1888 Russia grabbed all the Amoor country; containing \$60,000 aquare miles, and when the United States grabbed the Phillipines the ampleious Chinaman said, "The Christians are coming these want more."

but maybe be enjoys the fun of trying.

Here and there you will find a good hearted, clever federal prisoner, but

our loyalty to the union is all a pretense and that Bill Arp, a coted rebel and

writer, shows no love for a restored union. He says that such a memorial is an insult to the nation and makes treason honorable and loyalty odious: every confederate monument is a

bloody shirt, and the republican party ought to die, and die eternally, if ever allows the return of those rebet flags which are an insuit to the union dead

do me good to maul some grace into his malignant soul. I am afraid we

the elephant and let them ride home on my back. How far away that sounds—"Catches his hees and puts them in pens, some lays eggs and some lays noce; wire briar, limber lock, three grees in the flock," etc. One of these little girls not vet four years old, disobeved her mother yesterday and was promised a whipping. "Mary Lou, this is the second time you have opened the loc chest and turned over the cream. I told you that if you did it again I would whip you. Now some along into the other room." She is a good child, loving and smart, but

good child, loving and smart, but willful, "Mamma, peas don't vip me hard." Her older slater, Caroline, had

hard." Her older sister, Caroline, had followed along out of sympathy. Mary Lou saw her and said, "Now Talline, you go back; me don vant you to see mamma vip me and hear me quy, It's none of your pinness; it's just, my pisness. You go pack, Talline," and she laid herself across ber mother's lap ready for her business. The mother couldn't stand that; she relented and bleased her child and the little thing promised again.

promised again.

Aud so it goes on in every loving family — promising and repenting — from childhood to old age, we slu in haste and repent at leleure. May the Lord forgive us all and bless the children is more present.

In his speech accepting the Demo-eratic nomination for president, W. J.

out their destiny, just as we have pro-tected the republics of Central and

tested the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, piedged to protect Cuba. The Republicans shall not be per-

We cannot repudiate the principle of self-government in the Philippines without weakening that principle at

The advocates of imperialism in this

country dare not say a word in behalf of the Boers.

The Democratic party does not op-

arges the area of the republic.

larges the area of the republic.

If we have an imperial policy we must have a large standing army.

The Republican party has accepted the European idea and planted itself upon ground taken by George III.

History furnishes no example of turpitude baser than ours if we substitute our yoke for the Spanish yoke.

A war of conquest is as an wise as it is unrighteous.

A Harrow Buenpe.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ads

is unrighteous.

dren is my pravers.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

of Imperialism—Nos a Man of One idea—Ignores Silver—Pitchen His Arguments Upon a High Rey of Statesmanship—No Demagague.

The Democratic party can well rest which are an insuit to the union dead and to our disabed veterans. He denounces our rebel song and rebel tribules to treason; and there is a lot more of such stuff, and in keeping with General Shaw's utterinces in Atlanta about what we shall teach our children. Old as I am, I can lick that fellow in three minutes by the clock, and as he has singled me out it would do me good to man! some green into will have to whip them again. But I am not going to let every fool up there make me mail—I havent got time—I'd rather work in the garden or play with the grandchildren; they keep me amused, and I can love them without a strain. Last night I had to play Trimbleton with them and had to be the elephant and let them ride home on my back. How far away that sounds. speech. There is no reference to 16 to 1. He takes it for granted, evidently, that his position on that question is so

that his position on that question is so well understood as to render repetition unnecessary. At any rate, the address indicates that, so far as Bryan is concerned, imperialism is actually the paramount issue of the campaign.

It is, we admit, generally an easier task to criticise and condemn than to praise. Flaws are easy to discover; fault-fluding comes naturally to the human mind. At the same times there is captions and foolish criticism, and, on the other hand there is dignified. on the other hand, there is dignified and sensible argument. Mr. Bryan's and sensible argument. Mr. Bryan's spe-ch is on the latter plane. He has not descended to the level of the politician, but discusses what he believes to be a grave danger to the republic with calmness, clearness, and force. He explains and defends his support of the ratification of the treaty of peace with Smain by saying that he expected favorable action would end the war, release the volunteers, remove the cause for military expenditures, and bring independence to the Filipinos. In this he admits that he was mistaken, the defeat in the Senate of the Bacon the defeat in the Senate of the Bacon resolution, which promised independ-ence, being evidence that the Republi-can party was determined to keep the Pillpinos in a state of subjection. In this connection, he repeats the well-known argument that the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, if the latter are retained as a part of the United States, must either be subjects or citi-zens. If they are to be subjects, the Republican party has entered upon a policy of imperialism. He finds no-

eratic nomination for president, W. J. Bryan said:

If elected president, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate decleration of the nation's purpose,

First, To establish a stable form of government in the Philippine islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the Island of Cuba: by force, a government of taxation without representation in deflace of the very principles for which our forstathers fought in 1776. He would Cuba;
Second, To give independence to the Filipines, just as we promised to give independence to the Cubans;
Third, To protect the Filipines from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have provention declared that the Filipinos should have the blessings of liberty and

"In what respect does the position of the Republican party differ from the position taken by the English govern-ment in 1776? Did not the English ment in 1776? Did not the English government promise a good government to the colonists? What king ever promised a bad government to his people? Did not the English government promise that the colonists should have the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfars and English daties? Did not the fare and English duties? Did not the sipunish government promise to give to the Cabans the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and Spanish duties? The whole difference between a monarchy and a republic may be summed up in one sentence. In a monarchy the king gives to the people what he believes to be a good government; in a republic the people secure for themselves what they believe to be a good government."

In the course of his speech Mr. Bryan incidentally remarks that if we acquired Spain's title to the Philippines by parchase, we cannot defend such a title, "and we can honorably turn the by paronase, we can not detend such a title, "and we can honorably turn the property over to the party in pos-sessios." This is the only reference, direct or indirect, to the possible surrender of the Philippines, but it is a phrase of which, we doubt not, much socomplishing the latter result, and then assure them a protectorate, such as we now afford the South and Contrai American republics through the Monroe dootrine. That is, at least, a

In the Great Temple of Huddhs-The tiolden Pigure-The Birty Nonks That Preside Over the Temple-A

PEKING AND ITS INFIAMETANTS.

Thrilling Adventure. The following article is called from the very interesting and inscrnctive

work, "The Peoples and Polities of the Far East," by Henry Norman, and published to 1895 by Charles Seribners One experience of Celestial early

One experience of Celestial sightseeing I am not likely to forget, and
should be very unwilling to repeat.
Among the places of interest in Paking
the Yung Ho Kung, the Great Llamaseral or Llama Temple, ranks very
high. It is a monastary of Mongol and
Thibetan monks railed over by a "Living Buddba." No foreigner, however,
had been in it for several years, as the
finmates are a rough and lawless lot,
practically beyond the control of the
Chiuese authorities, and the last party
that entered it was rudely handled. It
is regarded as all the more exceed, too,
because an Emperor was born in one
of its temples before they were given
to the Llamas. When I spoke of going
there both my mafor and "hay" tald
me that strangers could no longer get
in, the former adding that he had
accompanied different employers there
six times without success. A friend
in Peking, however, told me that one
of the priests, calling the Pai Llama,
whatever that may mean, had come to
him a few weeks before to berrow five whatever that may mean, had come to him a few weeks before to borrow five dollars, and had said as an inducement that if he or any of his friends wanted to see the Liumaserai he would take them over it himself without a fee, So my friend gave me bis big red Chinese eard with the Pai Liama's name or it as an introduction, and a member of the Legation. who spoke member of the Legation, who spake Chinese, was good enough to go with me, as he was equally anxious to see the place. It is on the ontakirts of Peking, nearly an hour's ride from Legation street, and we passed in through two or three gates from the street without any difficulty. Then some boy—nerphytes or actolytes—we knew them from their shaven heads—Tan shead of us and warred the priests. knew them from their shaven hrads—ran absed of us and warned the priests, who shot the doors. After a quarter of an hour's collequy we british the doorkeeper to tell the Pai Liama, and by and by the latter appeared, a small, dirty individual, who succeeded with much difficulty in parauading the others to open the gates and let us step inside. Theo he immediately disappeared and we saw him no more. After another half-hour of bargaining we agreed to pay them a certain moderate sum to show as the four other sights of the Temple. The first of these was the great Buddia, a wooden image 70 feet high, richly ornamented and clothed, holding an enormous lotus in cash, and with the traditional jewel holding an suormous lotus in each hand, and with the traditional jewel on his breast. In each rection of his huge gold crown sat a small Buddha, as perfect and as much ornamented as the great one. His toe measured 31 inches. On each side of him hung a huge scroll 75 feet long, bearing Chinese characters, and a series of galleries, reached by several flights of stairs, surrounded him. The expression of his great brouge face was singularly lafty, and I was seized with a great desire to photograph him. The crowd of monks was outside the locked door, one only entering with us, s. 1 crowd of monks was outside the locked duor, one only entering with us, s.; I hinted to him that if he permitted me to take a photograph a dollar might be forthooming. The dollar interested him, but he had no idea what a photograph was. After a while my companion succeeding in explaining what the Chinese call the "shadow picture," and then he would not hear of the claring that the whole temple would instantly fall down if such a thing claring that the whole temple would idetantly fall down if such a thing were attempted. I offered two dollars, three, four. Here, ten, and then, my engerness increasing with the difficulty, twenty. At last he said that for twenty dollars he would agree to amuggle the in next morning to do it, as if any of the other priests knew, there would be trouble. So we passed on to the other sights—two magnificent bronze lious, and a wonderful bronze urn; many temples filled with strange idols, hung with thousands of silk hungings, and laid with Thibstam parpets; all sorts of bronze and enamel altar utenells, presented by different emperors, among them two elephants in Cloisoune, said to be the best epcolments of such work in Chies; and the great hall, with its prayer benches for all the monks, where they worship every afternoon at five. In a couple of hours we had seen everything, and came out again into the central court, yard. Here were already a hundred or more monks waiting for us, all with their heads shaveo like billiard-bells, and on the whole a set of as thoroughpaced hisokgaards as could be imagined; filthy, vermin covered, bloated, accordious, and with the marks of usmeless vices stamped clearly out and; nithy, vermin overed, tipated, accordious, and with the marks of nameless vices stamped clearly on many of their faces. "I shall be glad when we are out of this," I remarked, and my companion heartily assented. and my companion heartily assented. But easier said than fine. They crowded round us with brutal inquisitiveness, pulled us about, shouted to us, and laughed grossly as half-rational gurilles might do. My companion eald to them that we were very much pleased with our visit, and we slowly edged toward the door. But there seemed to be a sort of tacit conspiracy to crowd us to any other direction. They did not actually oppose us, but somethow we could not get there. It was as though they did not like to let us get away, yet were conscious that

us get away, yet were conscious that they had no excuse for detaining us. After a quarter of an hour of this we

bugan to get nanoyed. Just then we all pame to a nort of tunnel gate in a wall, leading from one court to another, my companion and one crowd first, I and another crowd afterwards, and my "boy" and a third crowd leat. As I was named a name whom I have

As I was passing, a man whom I took from his dress to be a sort of door-keeper sprang out and addressed me volubly. Not understanding him I

took no notion, when he grasped my arm to detain me. I shook him off and was passing off when suddenly he

seined me by the collar with both hands and flung me violently beek against the wall. At such a moment one does not reflect upon consequences, and f did what anybody else would have done. The moment his attacp guitted my collar f struck him. He covered himself, and the misunderstanding was about to its prolonged vigorously on both sides when a very old priest in a flue yellow robe emerged from a doorway and began to play the pancemaker with many amilies, holding us each by the hand A second's reflection showed me the extreme folly of getting into a quarrel in such a place, so I responded effusively to the venerable Liama's overtures, and calling my "boy" bade him explain that if the priest had anything to say to us we should be year glad to hear it, but that if he iaid a finger on us be would get into trouble. glad to hear it, but that if he laid a finger on us be would get into trouble. As we were two, and they were upwards of two hundred by this time, I have wondered show that the ludierous side of this did not strike them. However, as I followed up the remark with a few small couns, nobody dared to impugn the legic.

mongu the logic.
As soon as I overtook my companion impugn the logic.

As soon as I overtook my companion I saw frag the movement of the crowd that something was wrong, and when I forced my way into the middle it was evidently a much more serious affeir than mine. A young brate of a monk had approached him from behind and suddenly and violectly kicked him, in return be had received a good cut across the face from a riding-whip. The monk was fosming with rage, and repidly stripping off all his super clothing with a most unmistakable intention. Already he was nearly helf-maked, and although perhaps a trifle fat, still an ugly customer to handle. "He struck me with his whip," he exclaimed, pointing to the mark on his face, and then followed a string of remarks levelled at us. "What does he say?" I saked. "He says we shan't get out alive." Just then a monk shouled something which the others eagerly schood, and a dozen of them ins antly rea and shut the great gates of the courtyard.

There was no douts whatever that

ourtyard.
There was no doubt whatever that we were in a very tight place. We were in the centre of probably the most dangerous place in Peking, on the outskirts of the city, a quarter of a mile from the street, with half a dozen closed gates between us and k, as a completely of the more of the completely o closed gates between us and it, as a completely at the merny of two hundred anvage Mongols and Thibetans, who had rowed to have our lives. There were a thousand of them within call, they asknowledge as Chinese authority whatever, the Chinese government would be extremely loath to interfere severe a thoughound of them within oall, they soknowledge an Chinese sovernment would be extremely louth to interfers with them for fer or browking trable in Thibet, and if they had just knocked in an the head and hid our toolies in one of their temple deas, we should very probably never have been neared of again. Clearly the only thing to do was to got cost of the place at any cost. I Then I called my "boy," who was y-like the place at any cost. I Then I called my "boy," who was y-like the place at any cost. I Then I called my "boy," who was y-like the place at any cost. I then I called my "boy," who was y-like the place at any cost. I then I called my "boy," who was y-like the place at any cost. I then I called my "boy," who was y-like the place at any cost. I then I called my "boy," who was y-like the place at any cost. I then I called my "boy," who was y-like the place at any cost. I then I called my "boy," while the work of his is of the place at any cost. I then I called my "boy," while the work of his is of the present to lot us go out. All this took but half a minute to do, and as soon as the crowd heard the question the puglistic gualtengan was qualified by interest the possess the count of the property of the present to be the go out of the present to be much money with us, but they can come and get it from my house to mustrow morning." But they were much too wary to fall into such pupilshed trap. To bring the story to an end, however, at last my "boy" was the country of the present of lare is an analysis of the such that they could manage to lead us through leafers we reacted the stream and in the great was a constant to be middle of the present of lare is a such that they could manage to lead the such and the probability the probability the such that they can some and get it from my house to moure we morning." But they were much too wary to fall into such pupilshed trap. To bring the fall into such pupilshed trap. To bring the fall into such gas at that they could manage to lead the probability to t

die of the street, while the broken camera, tripud, and bag of double-beeks landed each in a separate mud olu. That aftern up as I was mending my

structure and our norses. I got through the gate all right, and my "boy" was following when several of the monks precipitated themselves on him and sent him flying beed first into the mid-

That aftern on as I was mending my camera the "boy" came in with the tea. "Master?" "Weil?" "I no gu Linua Temple any more—belong waily bad man!" And I did not keep my promise next morning to photograph the big Ruddha futively.

Above all other characteristics of Paking one thing stands out in horrible prominence. Not to mention it would be willfully to omit the most striking fusture of the place. I mean its fifth. It is the most horribly and indescribably fillshy place that can be imagined. It is the most horribly and indescriba-bly filthy place that can be imagined. Indeed imagination must fall far short of the fact. Some of the deliy sights of the pedestrian in Feking could hadly be more than hinted at by one man to another in the disinfecting atmosphere of a smoking-room. There is no sewer or compool, public or pri-vate, but the street; the dug, the pig, and the fowl—in a sickening succes-sion—are the scavengars; every now and then you pass a man who goes along touring the most loathsome of the refuse into an open-work basket on his back; the smells are simply awful; the city is one colossal and uncleaned the city is one colossal and

> Brajamin or Benjamina. on Chrontole,

Recently a shild was ill soon after its birth and the mother was anxious to have it baptised. Accordingly a notice was sent to the clergyman of the parish upon whose arrival the father onlied up the stairs: "The man's come to du the balcu." turning to the person with "Go on up." Arriving at the next floor he found the mother too ill to floor be found the mother too ill to speak. Another woman, a neighbor, was with ber. "I have come to baptize the child," said the clergyman." What mame do you wish it to bear P. No answer. "Would you like Benjamin? The woman made a sign in the affirmative, and the ceremony proceeded to the end. The parson went his way but upon reaching a short distance from the cottage the father ran after him and exchaimed. "She be a weach!" There was nothing for it but to lengthen the same to Banjamina, which was accordingly done. DINAPPEARANCE OF A PRREE.

tatle Complers How a Part of the Ranipmoni of Atl Preight Com. olphia Timer.

Polisional of All Preight Com.

Philadophia Times.

No feature of rallway service har cost more lives that that of compiles freight case by the old-time method, which required a train hand to go between two cars to do the coupling. With pasterday this practically became a danger of the past, the automatic coupler having been substituted by the requirement of the law upon nearly all of the 1,300,000 freight ears of the country, the limit is which the change must be made expiring on Wednesday.

The process of making the change is necessarily a gradual one extending over a period of seven years, the net of Congress requiring the employment of automatic couplers having been passed in 1898. The original and sequired the changes to be made within a period of five years. This was found to be practically impossible, however, and the time was extended by the inter State commission first to January 1 1900 and then to August 1 in order that the few care still enequipped might be bade to conforce to the requirements of the law.

The great army of railway employes are to be congratulated upon the removal of the particular danger to life and limb is connection with their calling. The heading of railway care in motion is a hastrious calling when every preventable parti has been eliminated. The coupling of freight ears by the old method has been demonstrated to be one of the unnecessary perits of railway service, and with the cubation of the substitute to railway employes will doubtless be very materially decreased.

The railway corporations will be removed to the automatic coupler the numer of casualities to reilway employes will doubtless be very materially decreased.

will doubtless be very materially de-creased.

The railway corporations will be quite as much the galners by the change as their employes, for with the new device the o-upiling of cars will be greatly fuglitated as well as made less dangerous. The saving in time will doubtless soon pay nost of the change. With the disappearance of the old car outpier everybody will be the gainer, and the law passed by Congress seven years ago will have completely demon-strated the wisdom of its framers.

AN AMBRICAN CARRERS.

A Mory to Theili the Pales of the En getia American Roy.

Hartford Courant,

on the same day. Presently there was a Brig. Gen. Oox is the army, and then a Maj. Coz. When he came home, bringing his laurels with him the people of Ohio made him Gov. Cox. Two of Ohlo made him Gov, Cox. Two
years later President Grant invited
him into his Cabinet and he became
Secretary Cox. It was not his fortune
—as it was the fortune of three of his
Ohlo comradee, Hayan, Gardeld, and
McKinley—to attain the highest office
of all had it been, the name of President Cox would have had an honorable
place in the country's annuls. His
record in lesser trusts is the sufficient
assurance of that, Tried in war and
is peace, Jecob D. Cox was never once
found wanting to opportunity or to
duty.

duty.

The American boy who can read of such a career at this without a thrill in his pulses does not deserve to be an American boy,

A true love mutch makes two hearts

The winder in a borse rade has

The winner in a horse rade has a good cup of luck.

The more checks a spendthrift receives the faster he goos.

A dude's everglass is a glaring fraud on the fees of the thing.

The fool assettines gets the best of a wise man in a horse trade.

Old bells can be made as good as new—but not so with old belles.

A detective says there is more craft upon land than there is upon water.

The more money a man has the more honest in is—from a Jegal point of view.

The girl who rune a sade fountain must expect be winked at occasionally. Money will buy almost anthing from a wood teethpick to another man's opinion.

A strong-minded women probably lenounces marriage because there is comething childish about it.

The Buston Herald notes the extra-ordinary financial mesons of the legal perfection of the day is corporation practice, and then calls attention to the face, as mentioned by Tantan, that he Romae invyers in many cases acquired great fortunes at a time when the methods by which they wave se-cured "mere alowly but amply bringing about the degeneracy of mesons, the paralyzation of industry, the partial cating lideaunt of civiling Lies."

TRACTO OF CHARACTER

The Tendency of All People to Public

Assessment Lance.

In Me wonder from an newto interest in history, whether the character any incitentiality strong amongh to he one ever has changed. It is a me people king question. On the one has the people who are best known, a who have test known, as who have test known, as who have test the Project—has ded from the world—the Project—has dearnly changed as all. They are it deans as Carear know them. One people, too are in all ensentials way in the barons, though more receptive as a brocome when they are almost and prosperses in life. We seem a way like the Grachs of the time. Periods though the extinction of it aristoriary at A tries, with the perfectly separate intellected powers and the preception of the insulfful, such as he never beam granted to others of the seas of men, confuses and bluts the vision. On the other hand, it is difficult to discount the ferto average of the fitted of the fitted in the satisfaction of the Baltic discount in the antilinental Seasalinaviane of the mild Germans of the Baltic discount and there are known character we don't that opinion percepting all through Jerish history a tendency in the mentiod the one who lake most mentiod the care who be dwells. For ourselves we don't that opinion percepting all through Jerish history a tendency in the most family deals in the price of the module, the by the Gracks and now by all the nations of the world, yet retaining anside it all the deep and securing stamp which divide them from mantifuld.

On the whole as he looks at the facts and recombined now completely some

markind.

On the whole as he looks at the facts and reasembare how completely some faces have been awept away or absorbed by their inferiors—the Roman patriarcha, for example, and the brilliant slavrholders of Attlen—we incline to the belief that wherever the blood is tolerably pare national character in nearly unchangeable, the belief that is alters arising like the Roer belief in British cowardice from a missending of temporary circumstances.

There is an exception when religious belief has changed. Christianity, Mohammadaniam and even Protestantiem modify the vary ruots of character, as that sattl develops into Pasi and superpirates throw up acints and substantian which is not created. Study a little the Boer families which came from the Hogenesia, or the Dutch families of Mew York, and you will, we think be convinon to external pressure the severe sharp or continuous, ever quits aradicate national character, and the Section por continuous, ever quits aradicate national character, and the Section have for conjuries teen subjected to no pressure at all. They have been coddled into enfiness, you say, but read any true history of the suppression of the Indian muting at of the presset war and you will responder that opticion, Iron outs be inreduced, and polished and maintain measure.

bringion Chinese civilization to saught.

"To I send you out," he de-lared.

"If you close with the enemy, remember this: spare solony, Make no prisoners. Use your weapons se that for a thousand years house so Chinesess will dure look seltaness at any discuss, Upon the way once for all "" "May the bisseing of God rest on your banners and may in voucheaft to you to find a path for Christianity in that far-off country."

Ghristlanity cannot recognize such a apotessman as this. No man one speak for true religion who insists that to dellization can rest on any other religion, and that it must be brought to maight at the point of the sword and under the black flag of "no quarter."

A comparings between such a civili-ne that and that of the Chinese, who neks only to be let alone, would be al-together in favor of the Chinese.

Form hands in the West must be in great demand, judging by the following according which the New Yerr Triume attributes to mel-known clergymen of Ponties Mistigen:

A large women meconecaled in comparatively small and much rotting man, had come in and asked to be enertied. A flar the unumony was all give the bride explanated for position: You see Mr. Sheridan, also mid form made are nightly hard to get us the part of the country, and they are even hards to keep. You get a seed introduced man and get him well broke in to west agone the name and the flar man thing you trove to quote the feel and pass of the season get right being he make I had a first clean hand, but just ment the season get right being he make the season get right being he make the same Rr. Use menter to be up a first clean hand, but just menter the limit I wom't getter to be set in the man thin the limit is warned get right being he make the time of the limit is a man almost the limit is warned and multiple makely. He had nothing at all to my ng at all to may.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth; I would meet my absent ones above. My hushand was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at J. E. Curry & Co's Drug Store. Beguiar also 50a and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refueded.

A woman who-bad ignored a subpooca to appear as a witness in a case tried in Westmoreland, Kan., was brought before the court by the sheriff

Amoor country; containing 500,000 aquare miles, and when the United states grabbed the Phillipines the asspicious Christians are coming they want more. The blood of it is on somebody's hands.

I see that General Gorden is going ap yender on another mission of peace—trying to mix up the blue and the gray and make a comprise color that will satisfy both sides. He can't do it

Farbington Post.

content with the presentation of the issue of imperialism made by Mr. Hrysh in his steech at Indianapolis. It is the most complete and logical ar-It is the most complete and logical argument which has yet been submitted. If any evidence were needed to prove Mr. Bryan's ability, it is amply found in this address. In 1896 be was so thoroughly saturated with the eliver question as to gain for himself the reputation of being a man of one idea only. His persistent and successful effort to incorporate the 16 to 1 plank in the Kansas City declaration strengthened this view of his character. It was felt that although the platform assertfelt that although the platform asserted imperialism to be the paramount laste, Mr. Beyan would not be able to laste, Mr. Bryan would not be able to divorce himself from his favorite subject, and the money question, after all, being the one with which he was most familiar, would occupy his thoughts to the exclusion of all else. The falsity of this belief is shown by the admirable manner in which he has taken hold of the newer and graver topic. He has ignored sliver altogether. The obnoxious word is not mentioned in his speech. There is no reference to 16 to

policy of imperialism. He finds no-where, in any Republican aspect or party declaration, any evidence that the Filipines are to be made citizens. Mr. Bryan is for expansion, but it must be, to his mind, expansion that mans new States and more citizens. An other kind of territorial acquisi-tions, he argues, at variance with the idra of a republic. It is government by force, a government of taxation

abould have the unemaining of measure civiligation, and the "largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties." But this, he asserts, is exactly what King George promised the American colo-nists, and with which they were not content. Says Mr. Bryan;

will be used in the campaign. The proposition is not elaborated, while considerable space is devoted to what Mr. Bryan regards as the solution of the Philippine problem. He follows closely the language of the Damocratic national platform, and wants the United States to promise the Filipinos ndependence and self-government, saist them in the laudable task of

Monroe dootrine. That is, at least, a definite and intelligent programme.

Mr. Bryan's speech is long, but it is worth reading. It is the ablest, most logical, and thoughtful, as well as the most advoic and plausible, presentation of the question of imperialism which has yet been submitted to the American people.