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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## SENATOR TILLMAN'S SPEECH AT MANNING.

### His Defence Against Appel's Charges.

#### Candidates Should be Pledged to Abide by Party Platforms.

The political meeting at Manning was not characterized by any sensational event, and Senator Tillman's speech was not extreme or denunciatory as many had expected. The revelations about whiskey rebates on the part of Appel did not amount to anything, and Senator Tillman's failure to bring any proof of McLaughlin's party treachery was equally disappointing to the audience and the public.

Mr. Appel announced that he was satisfied with the explanation he had received from Tillman as to the rebates, but insisted that he was in the Democratic party and would always remain a Democrat, and that his whole fight was to keep the party as it now stands. There were about twelve or fifteen hundred people present, and as might have been expected, Tillman had a hand primary and the result was almost unanimous in his favor.

At the opening of the meeting Senator Appel presented the following questions, which he stated contained everything that he wished information upon:

1. Was not the primary system inaugurated to give every white man a voice in the selection of candidates for office?

2. Does not our party pledge allow every white man to be a candidate who pledges himself that he is a Democrat and will abide the result and support the nominees of the primary, then why change it now?

3. Was not one of the main tenets of the Reform movement to bring the candidates face to face with the people and that there should be free thought, free speech and free action?

4. Are you and some of your pretended friends not in favor of fixing the party pledge so that a man who does not agree with you on certain questions, notwithstanding he claims to be a Democrat, shall not be allowed to give the people an opportunity to decide whether or not he is a Democrat?

5. When the dispensary system was inaugurated, did you not make large purchases of the stock?

6. Did there not exist at that time a whiskey trust, and did you not make large purchases from a member of that trust?

7. Did not the trust have an agreement to pay its purchasers a certain rebate?

8. During several months of your administration large quantities of liquor were purchased, were there any rebates recorded on the books of the institution?

9. Why do not the rebates appear on the books?

10. Did you ever get cotton seed meal and have it charged to the penitentiary and insist upon that institution paying for it, and only paid for it after two years and then by compromise?

11. What authority did you have to buy for your private use and have it charged to the State?

12. Did you not get brick for your private use that belonged to the people of the State? Would you have offered to pay for these brick had it not been exposed through the Neal investigation?

13. How many bushels of oats did you get from the State farm and have shipped to you at your home in Trenton?

14. Did you have the right to run a private farm at the expense of the State?

15. By what right in law or morals did you get the authority at the State's expense to get wood, coal and vegetables?

16. Did you not continue to receive products from the penitentiary at your home at Trenton as late as 1897, not even paying the express charges?

17. Did you not denounce your predecessors in office and charge rottenness, because of alleged pilfering from the penitentiary?

18. Was not a committee sent to investigate the dispensary transactions refused the right to examine the books, and did not the members of the trust refuse to be subjected to an examination on oath?

19. Were not your dealings with the trust questioned, and did you ever demand of the trust that they permit an investigation of your transaction?

20. Did you not on the hustings create the impression upon the minds of the people that the cause of their oppressed condition was largely due to corporate greed and that the State of New Jersey was an incubator for fraudulent corporations?

21. Are you not a member and a director in a New Jersey chartered corporation?

22. Did you not denounce the interference of a United States Senator with our campaign?

23. Is it not against the law for you to use a free pass, express or telegraph frank, and do you use them?

24. Did you not as a Governor of the State, and as chairman of the board of directors of the State penitentiary, instruct the book-keeper of that institution not to charge anything on the books to you or to open an account against you?

As to the dispensary matter Senator Tillman said that the State got no rebates. Neither did he as Governor. That the dispensary started with \$50,000 capital; that \$25,000 of that

amount was used in the equipment; that it was out of the question to get a stock of goods for less; that he had the opposition newspapers and whiskey dealers to fight, who said that the dispensary would be a failure, and through the kindness of George Hubbard, of the Mill Creek Company, who had faith in him, he got the supplies and he waived the right of rebates so as to get the necessary credit. The State did not pay for its liquor for a year or two after it got it, and by mixing cologne spirits with two stamp liquor the amount of the rebates was absorbed, and this cost the State \$1.35 per gallon. This, Tillman said, was the purest, cheapest whiskey that the State ever got. He emphatically denied any rebates. He said there was no proof, and that time and again efforts had been made to get proof against him which did not exist.

As to the penitentiary charges, he showed that he had paid for everything, or it was given to him by Colonel Neal personally, who had a perfect right to give him whatever he pleased, and that the report showed that the State had never lost anything by him. And that he himself called the attention to the oats purchased by him and to his failure to pay for some on account of not being able to get the bill. He stated that if he went to stealing, it certainly would be for more than a few potatoes, tomatoes, etc.

Relative to his connection with the Sabi Oil and Marketing company, he stated that he was simply gambling; that Lockwood, the president of the company, was a friend of his who had gone to Texas, and that he had always fought the Standard Oil Company. When Lockwood went to Texas he offered to take him (Tillman) in as a stockholder and Tillman invested \$1,200, all of which he now believes he has lost, and that it was after he had gone in the company that his name was used as a director. The company was organized in New Jersey. This company, he said, was amenable to the laws of Texas and that he, as Senator, had nothing to do with it.

As Senator, he of all men, would not advise the people as to a choice of candidates; this was his chief objection to Hampton in 1890. He said that the use of the frank was not prohibited in Washington, and it was not a violation to send a message from Washington to Manning, S. C., and that he did not deserve any blame. He did have a frank, but was not to be bought by \$5 or \$10 worth of telegrams a year, and no vote of his would ever show that he had been bought by his telegraph frank and he did not use the frank in the State. He presented a letter from Burriss that he did not instruct him not to charge articles to him bought from the penitentiary.

Upon State and national politics and the duty of the Democratic party in the May convention, Senator Tillman spoke as follows:

There is a matter of deep interest which will come up for discussion and settlement in the coming May convention, and as I am the representative of the Democracy of this State upon the national committee, it may not be improper for me to express my views on it, and to inform you as to the sentiment and feeling of the Democrats in Washington on the subject. The Democratic party in South Carolina has occupied a peculiar position for twenty-five years. The whites are in the minority in this State, and under the reconstruction dispensation there were some thirty-five thousand more negro than white voters. The consequence was that after the overthrow of the rebel tag government in 1876 we adopted a system of party government and the white people of the State were educated in the employment of political methods that obtained hardly anywhere else. We have had an "imperium in imperio," or a government within a government. Democracy has meant white supremacy, and Republicanism meant negro equality. The necessity for white unity overshadowed the other considerations, and the Democrats of the State were taught that submission to the will of the majority and loyal support of the nominees of the party were paramount to all other considerations. Hampton taught us that an independent was worse than a radical. Like all of his actions and utterances in these trying days, that advice was the very essence of wisdom and patriotism. His clear judgment, which was his most distinguishing characteristic, saw the danger to the State of a Democracy split into factions and appealing to the colored vote. And I take this occasion to say that no other living South Carolinian more willingly or gladly pays tribute to his leadership or has a better realization of the invaluable services to his people and the State rendered by this great man in 1876.

It was only after the revolution of 1890 that there was anything like freedom of political utterance and action. The conviction which brought this about also brought with it an attempt on the part of those who were in the minority to withstand the popular will, and some of those who had been most clamorous for party regularity and submission to the dictates of a convention in selecting candidates bolted and ran Judge Haskell for Governor. The Haskell movement was based largely on personal opposition to me, and there was never any question in regard to the loyalty of those who supported

Judge Haskell to the general principles of Democracy in the nation. Following the independent action of the Haskellites came the rebellion of those who voted against Cleveland for Weaver in 1892 amounting to some two thousand or more white votes, mainly in Pickens and Oconee counties. Then in 1894 there was another rebellion on account of the adoption of the "Colonel plan." Dr. Pope ran as an independent candidate for Governor and received several thousand white votes.

So there have been three attempts to resist the will of the organized Democracy speaking through regular channels. In each of these instances, those who had broken fealty with their fellows, and who failed to support the nominee of the party as they had pledged, at the primaries to do, were forgiven and admitted back to fellowship without any question. In each case those who resisted the will of the party of course felt justified in acting independently, but they were private soldiers, so to speak, and the desire of our people for continued fellowship and good will among the whites has prevented their expulsion from the party.

Now we are confronted with a different condition of affairs. The new constitution adopted in 1895 has eliminated for the present the negro majority. The number of negroes eligible to vote does not exceed 15,000, but it is constantly increasing and there may be a good many thousand who are not registered who would be eligible to registration. There have been in the recent past evidences of Republicanism cropping up in South Carolina in various directions. There is no doubt we shall soon have a white Republican party appealing to these negro voters.

The action of one of our United States Senators in advocating Republican doctrines and voting with that party on all essential measures, countering all the while that he is a Democrat and that he has the right to define what Democracy means, has brought things to a focus. The Democratic party in South Carolina, and it is well understood that the State is overwhelmingly Democratic, has a right to be honestly represented in the Senate and in the House, and in fact, I do not believe the Democrats of the State would intentionally and willingly elect any man to any office whose Democracy was unsound if they knew it.

Our present danger is Republicanism in the guise of Democracy. Therefore the question has been raised and it is now an issue, and it must be settled as to what constitutes Democracy and who shall define it. It is contended that we should leave the primary just as it is and make no new rules and regulations to prevent a recurrence of the election of a man or men whose Democracy does not tally with that of the national party. We are urged to permit every man to vote who will take the pledge, and not to require of the candidate any other pledge than the one now in force. To the first proposition there can be no serious objection. We need not be solicitous about the rank and file; at least I do not think the time has yet come when we must drive out of the party individuals who will pledge themselves to support the nominees, State and national, though they may be disloyal. It would be manifestly unfair to permit Republicans to vote in a Democratic primary, thereby endangering, if they were in sufficient numbers, the election of a genuine Democrat as against some mugwump or traitor. I do not think, however, there are enough avowed Republicans who will take the oath to make it necessary to trace their records back to the preceding November election and see whether they voted as they pledged themselves.

It may in time become necessary to use the registration lists at the legal tender to purify the club lists, but we cannot well make the rules so exacting that we will bar out men who rank and file act independently in merely local matters. The fact that our fight is in the primary and not in the legal election, and hardly half of the Democratic votes are ever polled at the legal election, would make it difficult to devise a scheme to prove who or who had not supported the "nominees of the party." I will not, therefore, discuss that phase of the subject, but it is a matter of vital necessity that we should make candidates define their attitude and give explicit pledges as to their actions while in office.

Senator McLaughlin was charged with Republicanism in his race in the primary of 1897, but he denied it bitterly, and I thought he was honest. He denies it still, but his utterances now are all in endorsement of the Republican policy, and his votes tally with his speeches. We must have a revision of the pledge given by candidates which will make it impossible for any honorable man not a Democrat to secure the nomination, if we are to keep the party from being stabbed in the back and not have a repetition of the present disgraceful state of affairs.

At this time South Carolina really has no voice in shaping public matters in the Senate, and if she has a voice the votes of the two Senators are nearly always on opposite sides of any given proposition. This is something that does not obtain in any other Democratic State, and I know of no way by which we can guard against a recurrence of this condition except to require all candidates for the Senate, State officers, Congressmen and other positions of honor and trust to pledge faith and loyalty to the doctrines and principles of the party as announced in State and national conventions. This will leave their status as far as it can

be devised in words as absolutely known.

Senator McLaughlin is no longer a factor in dealing with this question. He is simply an illustration of what might happen again under the present loose regulations. While his actions have shown the necessity for a revision of the pledge to be given by candidates, the party can act without considering his case at all. It is even desirable that he be given an opportunity to go before the people and let them show him how they feel about his treachery. The revised pledge can be required of all other Democrats without charge of persecution or personal affront. This is important for the future welfare of the party. Let him run if he desires to face the people and be elected if he can get the votes. If he can win in the primary after his record is set before the people he can win much easier as an independent if he is denied admission. We do not want to be unjust to him or to his followers.

If the Democracy of South Carolina wants to put none but Democrats on guard it must decide the Democracy of each candidate by requiring a pledge in writing that will define clearly what the candidate's opinions are, and a solemn pledge to stand by those opinions. Of course men may sign such a pledge and then deceive the people afterwards, but we owe it to our fellow Democrats of the country to at least safeguard our Democratic primaries as far as possible.

There is one other subject connected with party policy that demands serious consideration. The large number of candidates who seek the various State offices and Congressional and Senatorial honors render it impossible in one day for those candidates to have even a respectful hearing. Any man who is fit to be Governor or Senator cannot discuss public questions in any intelligent way if his time is limited. Some plan must be devised by which those candidates who fill the really important offices, and who will shape and control affairs, must be given sufficient opportunity to make the people understand whether or not they are competent. Many of the positions which are sought are largely ministerial and the duties are well defined, and these officers cannot change or shape public policy in any material degree. There is no good excuse or reason why seven or eight candidates for railroad commissioner and fifteen or twenty of the other State offices shall be given time at a State campaign meeting, or so little time as to merely get up and make their bow.

In the last State canvass it required about five hours for the respective candidates, allowing only thirty minutes for the candidates for Governor and ten minutes for the others, not counting the candidate for United States Senator, who usually came last. The limitation on the time of the candidates for the important offices, if it be continued, will absolutely destroy all interest in the State campaign meetings, and finally destroy the primary system itself, and I am strongly of the opinion that it would be well, indeed necessary, to have two campaign days in each county, say six weeks or two months apart, at which certain specified candidates shall address the people.

The suggestion has been made that there ought to be a limitation on the number of meetings to one in each Congressional district. This will never do, because the people are entitled to see and hear the men who seek their votes, and if such a system were adopted there would be few, if any, citizens at such meeting other than those who live in the county where the meeting is held. The newspaper reports would have to be depended on entirely in order to get any sort of information as to what the candidates were saying and what impression they made; and this would mean the use of the press by those who were able to obtain its support to control elections; and this does not mean that the press is venal. Few people take daily papers, and nearly all the weeklies have patent outsiders. Somehow all of Senator McLaughlin's speeches were published in these outside papers or sent as supplements. It was legitimate advertising, but we do not want rich men who are able to pay for such advertising to have advantage of the poor men who cannot. The only safe way is to have the candidates face the voters and let each man decide for himself. I warn the people against surrendering the right to judge for themselves.

Government by newspapers may be a very good thing, but the people of South Carolina repudiated it in 1890, and I have no idea they are going to return to it, and I am therefore prepared to urge the scheme I have outlined, as the best which suggests itself to me. The two sets of candidates could begin on opposite sides of the State and thus not interfere with each other. The people ought to devote at least two days to the selection of the best men, and this cannot be brought about without hearing them fully. If the people lose interest in their government that government must become bad. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," is as true now as when it was uttered.

A movement is on foot in Spartanburg with some of the leading citizens of the town behind it to have a big Fourth of July barbecue, picnic, speech-making, military drill, etc. Correspondence is already under way with a view to securing attractions and an orator of national reputation. Among those talked of are Senator Bailey, of Texas, Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, and Ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York.

## THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

### The Fertility of its Soil and the Variety of its Resources.

The Porto Rico Trade and Agricultural Journal is published in English and Spanish, and is devoted to the interests of commerce and agriculture. The following extracts from its columns are valuable and interesting:

The island of Porto Rico has been correctly termed the richest island of the West Indies.

To the marvellous fertility of its soil is added untold riches in minerals, which, if scientifically mined and handled with improved processes will greatly add to its most enviable reputation as a wealth producer.

Among the many kinds of minerals to be found in Porto Rico, the most important, both as to quality and quantity, are gold, copper, iron and silver. The existence of these minerals has been established beyond doubt by official data, and the vestiges of the work done centuries ago by the Spaniards, in the extraction of manganese, lignite, quicksilver, sulphur, of lead, bitumens, jet and sulphur are also found in quantities on the island.

The first Spaniards to arrive on the shores of Borinquen, appreciating the properties of the King of Metals, undertook the task of ridding the island of its gold and, with this end in view, they set about washing the sands of the rivers and streams and sinking shafts in the hills. Notwithstanding their primitive and most imperfect methods of mining, the results were quite satisfactory, and, according to authentic documents, the production of gold from 1509 to 1536 was 3,495,800 dollars.

It must be borne in mind that these results were attained by the first settlers of the island who knew almost nothing of the land and were hampered in their labors by ignorance of mining and deficient methods. In view of these facts the question arises—what are the results to be obtained by modern machinery and scientific mining?

The island is traversed by a range of mountains running from east to west which extends through the Windward Islands on the east and to the Deschenes Island on the west. The most noted ridge of this range is called Luquillo, about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea and down whose sides flow a series of rivers and creeks, the most important of which are Mameyes, Rio Prieto, Sabana, Fajardo, Gurabo, Espiritu Santo, Rio Grande, Gilipao, La Maquina, Tabonuco, Cajones, Guanaguan and Anon. In the beds of all the foregoing rivers gold is found, and much of the wealth of this island having been washed from the Anon in one day. The most abundant stones in the Mameyes river bed are red-spars and porphyry, striped with veins of quartz and iron pyrites, the alluvium land occupying the low and mid-way parts of these river-beds.

### SECRET OF THE SEASONS.

The question "when to plant" is a puzzle to the Porto Rico agriculturist. It seems to make no great difference when a crop is planted, the result is always the same—a good harvest. Some years ago, one of the island's most enthusiastic agriculturists, in endeavoring to force nature to divulge her season secret, planted a patch of corn each month consecutively for a year with the result that sixteen months from the time of the first planting he was rewarded with his twelfth good crop. There was a slight difference in the height of the December crop from the other eleven and it was a few days longer in ripening, but, aside from these two differences, there was nothing to show that Nature favored one crop more than another.

Another prominent grower, in experimenting with pineapples, produced an abundance of this fruit in March, fully three months before its "season." These two citations of the many like experiments that have been made on the island make it easy to understand how it is possible for the people in the United States to have fresh fruit and vegetables 365 days in the year.

### THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

During the Civil War and as late as 1862, cotton of a very fine quality was raised on the Island of Porto Rico. At this time, when the planters of the United States had once more given their undivided attention to the raising of cotton, Porto Rico cotton-men transformed their cotton fields into cane fields and cotton raising in Porto Rico has since been woefully neglected. That this industry could be made a money maker can be seen from a few figures obtained from statistics of various kinds and from the books of an old-time cotton raiser.

There are approximately 300,000 acres of idle land on the island of Porto Rico to which cotton could be raised. This land will produce 750 to 1,000 pounds of cotton per acre. The land can be purchased for \$15 to \$20 per acre. It will cost no more than \$5 to plant an acre and the best

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COSTS 50 CENTS IF IT CURES.

labor is procurable at 40 cents a day.

Cotton machinery is comparatively inexpensive and silk cotton, the kind which seems to do best in Porto Rico, (in quality about the same as upland) is worth 8 cents f. o. b. San Juan.

From the above it should not be difficult to see a good thing in cotton raising in Porto Rico.

### CATTLE AND HORSES.

There is no spot on the globe where they raise better milk cows and beef cattle than in Porto Rico.

It may not be generally known that Lord Durham took with him to Europe in the 18th century a number of Porto Rico cows and bred them to Holstein stock, thus producing the famous Short Horn Durham, but such is, nevertheless, the case.

Feed and water are most plentiful, the cattle need no housing nor care whatsoever and there is plenty of shade for them in most parts of the island—a combination of conditions that forebodes a bright future for the cattle raising industry in Porto Rico.

The Porto Rico horse, strictly speaking, is the result of in-breeding of upwards of two hundred years and the result obtained has been an animal of great endurance and hardiness. It has been stated that the Porto Rico horse can claim origin from Arabian stock, (this might have been the case had the question of size alone been taken into consideration, but with very few exceptions the quality of the Arabian is lacking in the present horse of the island. Endurance certainly is shown in a marked degree, as well as well defined conformation. A crossing of the Morgan with the native horse of Porto Rico should produce very satisfactory results. The two marked characteristics of the Morgan blood—endurance and hardiness—added to the wonderful endurance of the island horse, should make a perfect, medium sized animal and one admirably suited for park and lightweight harness work. There is no reason why the native horse could not be most successfully bred also for purposes of polo. The essential features always sought for in the making of polo ponies are agility, endurance and size; the former two qualities the Porto Rico horse already strongly possesses, the question of size is one to be easily overcome.

There are some sheep on the island, but these need considerable care and do not thrive in the warm climate of Porto Rico on account of their heavy wool. Goats, however, are found to be excellent substitutes. Their meat is of a delicious flavor, they give an almost incredible amount of rich, sweet milk and it does not cost much to raise them.

A young goat, properly raised, is fully as nice as the fattest lamb and many Americans in Porto Rico prefer the goat meat. A "nanny" is worth \$2 to \$4 and it is true that they thrive on the proverbial "tin can."

### SUGAR AND RICE.

A recent trip through the sugar belts of the island showed a very promising state of affairs in the gathering in and grinding of the cane. Particularly was this noticeable at Manati, Dorado, Vega Baja, Arecibo and Camuy. From indications, the facilities for grinding at these points were inadequate to meet the present large crops of cane.

As these crops will increase in volume on the island, it must, of necessity result in the early erection of larger Centrales, and the consequent introduction of improved machinery for grinding. The importation of rice from the United States to Porto Rico is an enormous item, and it has been estimated that upwards of 27,000 tons are consumed annually on the island, rice being the staple food of the natives. Due to exemption from duty, the Japan Koshi rice, grown in Southern Louisiana and Southeastern Texas, now control the Porto Rico market and consequently command high prices on the island.

An industry well worth the consideration of capitalists is the erection of an up-to-date plant in Porto Rico for clearing rice. The East India rice in the husk, on which there is an import duty of 75 cents per 100 pounds in Porto Rico, could be shipped to the island, and allowing for all charges, rice of a very superior quality could be sold at a figure far below that now ruling for the American product. The revenue to the island would amount to more than \$135,000 annually from duties, with a further direct benefit to the natives of \$150,000 per annum in wages and the difference in retail prices of the two articles.

### VALUE OF CULTIVATION.

While it is true that the rich soil of Porto Rico yields wonderfully large crops, it is also true that much better results can be attained and the land made to produce fifty per cent. more than it does if the agriculturists can be induced to alter their time worn customs of cultivation.

Old fashioned implements are used almost exclusively in Porto Rico; the crops are planted in such a manner that cultivation by modern methods is impossible; the cost is double the amount it should be, the work is imperfect and the result is consequently one half of a crop. Nature has done much for the island, but she cannot do

it all and for the best results she must have assistance.

### CLIMATIC AND HEALTH CONDITIONS.

The climate of Porto Rico can well be said to be remarkably equable. As the mean temperature on the island does not vary more than 6 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the year, with a range of the thermometer of only 40 degrees Fahrenheit, Porto Rico enjoys the distinction of having continual summer. At midday, the temperature rises to about 85 degrees Fahrenheit. The coolest months of the year are December, January and February, whilst the hottest months are June, July, August and September. Bracing, cool weather predominates in the mountains. Snow and hail are quite unknown in Porto Rico. The island is also blessed with plentiful rainfalls, which greatly assist vegetation, and add to the large water supply of the rivers.

For a tropical country, Porto Rico is remarkably healthful, and compares most favorably with the health resorts of Europe and the United States. Due, particularly, to the very efficient and thorough sanitary measures which have been adopted by the United States authorities, yellow fever and smallpox have been completely stamped out of the island; an observance of the usual dietary precautions generally taken in all tropical countries by intending settlers, will ensure perfect and lasting health.

Dr. R. M. Hernandez, the president of the superior board of health of Porto Rico, in his annual report of last year, to the Commissioner of the Interior, stated that as a result of correspondence with the Secretary of the New York Life insurance company the extra premium formerly charged by that company on persons living in Porto Rico, was abolished in September, 1900, and the remission was granted solely on the favorable statistics submitted as to sickness and mortality on the island.

### FROM A BACHELOR'S VIEW.

Courtship is a trial court that often gets its verdict wrong.

When the moth at the flame is a widow, it is not the moth that is in danger.

Love triumphs when mosquito bites are ignored by the girl in the lace waist.

Civilization would have been perfect long ago if shaped by women, and men were not historians.

The girl who has broiled lobster with champagne sauce rarely marries the man who pays the bill.

The woman with three divorces needs no wedding rehearsal.

Those girls who love flowers with savage intensity have a lot to learn.

Husbands for convenience would be perfect if there were no other women to tell.

It always seems more vulgar to get caught doing what you ought not to do than it is coarse to do it.

Clear skies bring soft smiles, spring breezes waft tender fancies and mellow sunshine warms pretty lips for sweet kisses.

The poor man saves what the rich man squanders.

What goes up must come down, especially swelled heads.

In modern households doctors are luxuries, dressmakers necessities.

The man who always seems to be more hard up than the one who is trying to borrow money is the one he tries to borrow from.

After a woman has been in love ten or fifteen times she wants to knock off putting the way a workman does work when the whistle blows.

A woman who hasn't got a family doctor never feels her social position is secure.

The man who saves money began yesterday; the man who doesn't is going to begin tomorrow.

Speculating in Wall Street is easier than gambling with matrimony, but it isn't any more profitable.

You can get interested in some people without caring for them the way you can get interested in a mustard plaster without hating it.

The last argument of a woman is suddenly to veer around and take your side of it, declaring you have come around to her side.

In society life has its silver lining on the outside.

Love unaltered by wealth seldom cheats a widow.

In this millieu that forms on the crust of love there is the germ of a lawyer's fee.

Homeopathic doses of affection make some women wish one husband could be three.

Ever never had a debating society in which there was another woman to call her to order.

The reason a woman tells such whoppers about the rent she pays and how much it costs her to live is to make other women think how smart her husband is to make so much money.

Dr. Henry G. Moore, of Wabash, Ind., has an old battle flag in his possession said to have been carried by Gen. Anthony Wayne ("Mad Anthony") during his campaign through Northern Indiana and Ohio, toward the close of the eighteenth century.