

ROUGH ON MR. BRYAN.

Caustic Criticism of His Career in the Field of Politics.

He is Charged With Being More Ambitious, Selfish and Faithless Than Either Hill or Cleveland.

In the Outlook, a new and very breezy magazine, published in New York, appears in a discussion of political affairs the following sharp criticism of the political career of William Jennings Bryan from his old friend, Alfred Henry Lewis, the biographer of Richard Croker:

For myself, so much do I limp in interest, I would turn neither hand nor head to promote or to undo the fortune of either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Bryan or Mr. Hill. And while of Mr. Cleveland I deem little and of Mr. Hill still less, and hold them both, perhaps, much lower than does Mr. Bryan; and though I may subscribe to much if not all he intimates of the ungrace and party ignominy of those gentlemen; yet when he presents himself as their superior in these traits of faithfulness, and lack of personal ambition and want of selfish regard, Mr. Bryan must pardon me should honest amazement find expression on my brow. Selfish, trustless, ambition-bitten, careless of party good as may be both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill, the history of Mr. Bryan discloses him as more ambitious, more selfish and more faithless. He will mount any horse from either side which will carry him to his own advantage.

Mr. Bryan came to Washington in 1891, and as a Democrat entered the House caucus to help select a candidate for Speaker. There were five in that speakership conflict—Messrs. Crisp, Mills, Hatch, Springer and McMillin. The battle lay between Mr. Crisp, who was Mr. Gorman's candidate, and Mr. Mill, who was put forward in the fortunes of Mr. Cleveland. A presidency and tariff policy as well as a speakership were at bay in that fight.

When balloting began Mr. Bryan cast his vote for Mr. Springer. The war staggered forward for hours, and from first to last Mr. Bryan's vote went ever Springerward. Mr. Hatch withdrew and cast his vote for Mr. Crisp. Mr. Springer withdrew and cast his vote for Mr. Crisp. The struggle became a duel between the Texan and the Georgian, and in the end Mr. Crisp beat Mr. Mills by the starved majority of two.

From beginning to end, on the last as on every ballot, Mr. Bryan cast his vote for Mr. Springer. While Mr. Springer, through a score of ballots which proceeded the end was himself withdrawn as a candidate and in the caucus voting for Mr. Crisp, Mr. Bryan sat watching his suffrage—firing his lonely, selfish arrow in the air—on Mr. Springer.

Later I myself asked him to give me his reasons for so strange a course. Mr. Bryan was younger and not so skilled of craft as now. With an air ineffably cunning he reminded me that those four gentlemen, other than Mr. Springer, namely, Messrs. Mills, Crisp, Hatch and McMillin, were all of them ex-Confederate soldiers; and he closed with the unctuous assurance that he was of no mind to go back to his district, where abode many ex-soldiers of the Union, with the record of having voted for a one-time rebel. Every other Northern Democrat was taking that chance—if chance it was—that day. But Mr. Bryan, too selfish, too crafty, too much the lover of himself and too little the lover of his country, to face this invented risk of supporting a Confederacy a third of a century after its death, for his own mean safety throw away his vote and his voice in a game where—fairly—a throne was the stakes and an empire being fought for.

Mr. Bryan went on the Ways and Means Committee of that Congress. He supported a sugar tariff behind locked doors, and in conferences of the committee. He was but lukewarm for an income tax, fearing it might operate—because of the revenue it would provide for—as an argument against the trust schedule for sugar. When the House in open session freelisted sugar Mr. Bryan, eaten of disappointment, went across to the Senate and lobbied with red-faced might and main for strenuous weeks to retrieve the Oxnard fortunes—the Oxnards were then of the Sugar Trust—with Mr. Allen, of his State, and put the trust schedule again in the bill.

And why did Mr. Bryan so toil in the sugar vineyard? Because he was at that time ambitious to come to the Senate; and he looked forward to a best-sugar boost up Senate stairs.

In February and March, 1895, Mr. Bryan was foremost with Mr. Pence, of the Populists, and Mr. DuBois, of the Republicans, in constructing a silver propaganda which would do its work without reference to party. Such as Mr. Bland declined the movement, but Messrs. Bryan, DuBois, Pence, Stewart, Sibley, Jones, Carter and others of loose morals of politics were prompt and earnest in their membership.

Mr. Bryan at their meeting one evening rose and in an impassioned speech proposed that they of the propaganda name a silver Presidential candidate for the fight of 1896; the Republican or Democratic party might thereby be driven to take such gentlemen up. The club agreed; Mr. Stewart (Senator) unexpectedly offered Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Mr. S. was chosen. Mr. Bryan, with a face like chalk, was sorely comfounded of disappointment; he had believed the meeting would name him. Was such harlotry unselfish or a faithful, true adherence to the Democratic party?

In the same month Mr. Bryan arranged with the Populists of Virginia to stump the Old Dominion against Mr. O'Ferrall, who was to be, and later became, the nominee for Governor of that State's Democracy. Mr. Bryan grew alarmed and afterward defaulted in his pact with these Virginia Populists; being, however, first severely spoken with for entering into it by Mr. O'Ferrall himself.

Mr. Bryan, when Mr. DuBois and others planned and executed the silver bolt of 1896 for the Republican convention, was himself carefully present in St. Louis. The talk of Mr. DuBois and the bolters was "Mr. Teller for President." Mr. Bryan asked them to yoke his name with that of

Mr. Teller to make on this outlaw ticket the Vice Presidential run. Mr. Teller, however, forbade the use of his name then, and the programme which otherwise would have resulted in "Teller and Bryan" fell gasping by the wayside.

One month later when the Democrats gathered themselves together in Chicago Mr. Bryan appeared with contesting delegation; he was himself personally pledged again and again for the support of Mr. Bland. He broke his word; he deserted his pledge; he accepted the fluke-proffered nomination of that Democracy he had three times sought to betray and made the race for the White House with his honor—because of his treason to Mr. Bland and his thrice-attempted treasons to Democracy—with his honor, I say, in the dirt beneath his feet.

Such is the story of Mr. Bryan, and Messrs. Vest, Cockrell, Gorman, O'Ferrall, Dubois, Sibley, Pence, Jones, Stewart, Tarsney, Teller, Cockran, Catchings, Watson and Simpson and scores besides will commend it for plain accuracy. Such being Mr. Bryan's story, one has a right to assume that it comes from him with but black-pot black-kettle grace to point at Mr. Hill and Mr. Cleveland as self-seeking egotists, traitors of Democracy, and mere cheap party-slippers for their own poor ends; and whether or no I turned deaf to Mr. Cleveland or callous toward the blameworthy of Mr. Hill, I'd of a verity lend scant credit to Mr. Bryan and never follow his leadership a foot.

Death of Robert S. Pringle.

Mr. R. S. Pringle, who on the evening of the 11th fell into a man hole excavation for the new sewerage system in Columbia, died at his home Friday morning.

At the time of his injury it was feared that he had injured himself internally by the fall of about twenty feet to the bottom of the opening, but it was hoped that he would be able to pull through. This morning he died, it is supposed, as a result of the injuries received at the time of the fall.

Mr. Pringle was attending a meeting of the Mutual Aid Society, of the cotton mills, of which he was manager, and it was while on his way home that he fell into the opening and received the fatal injuries. Mr. Pringle is of an old and distinguished family. He was the son of the late Hon. W. A. Pringle, who was for many years the Recorder for the City of Charleston. Mr. Pringle was born in Charleston and was about 50 years of age. He attended school in Columbia and was a schoolmate of Clerk of the Court J. Frost Walker and Mr. T. H. Gibbs.

Mr. Pringle has been connected with the Whaley Mills here for five or six years, and at the time of his death was the superintendent of the buildings connected with the Olympia Mills, and was well liked by every one and was regarded as a most industrious and competent worker. He leaves a widow and one son, Robert S. Pringle, Jr., Mr. W. Alston Pringle, of Charleston, is his brother, and he has a sister in Alabama.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The jury of inquest into the cause of the death of Mr. R. S. Pringle rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by falling into a hole left open by the Sewage Company, at the corner of Lincoln and Indigo streets.—Col. Cor. News and Courier 15th.

Heat Prostrations.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 15.—The highest temperatures of the season were recorded throughout Arkansas today. Near Vanburen five laborers on the Iron Mountain Railroad were overcome by heat and three are dead. At Alma there was one death from the heat. But one prostration is reported here, that of a policeman. The maximum temperature for the day was 94 degrees.

Snowing in Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—The weather continues cold and rainy. The temperature yesterday in southern Saxony stood at 33 degrees Fahrenheit, and snow fell in the mountains in Alsace. The North sea summer resorts are practically deserted. Army officers are wearing their overcoats.

Watched by Detectives.

Quebec, Aug. 14.—There are no developments in the Gaynor-Greene case although the general impression in this city is that the United States government will soon take some other proceedings in the matter. In the meantime both Messrs. Greene and Gaynor are enjoying their liberty by walking and driving around the city where they will probably remain for some time to come, as they have no intention of removing from here. While on their daily walks or drives they are closely followed by a Quebec detective who always keeps them in view so that another attempt at kidnaping would probably fail.

On the coast of Brazil is a large deposit of monazite sand, resembling sea sand, but somewhat more yellowish and brownish, which contains several per cent of the oxides of thorium and cerium, says the Gas World. This sand is shipped principally to England and Germany, where these elements are extracted and sold as nitrates which are soluble in water, and with them mantle manufacturers make solutions into which the knitted cotton fabric is dipped, subsequently dried and the cotton burned, leaving a network of oxides of thorium and cerium in the proportion of 99 parts of the former to one of the latter. To protect this delictable fabric from breakage it is dipped into colodion, which, upon evaporation, stiffens the mantle and is readily burned off after the mantle is put in place upon the burner.

Lafayette, Ind., Aug. 13.—Examination papers of eighty-two applicants for rural route carriers were forwarded to Washington today by Edward F. Hutches, a special agent, and H. C. Coles and George E. Fox, Board of Examiners. Thirty-three new rural routes were established and will be started as soon as the appointments are made. This gives Tippecanoe county thirty-nine routes. Every resident of the county is being served.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE EXPOSITION.

Claims on File Amount to Nearly \$270,000.

Special to The State. Charleston, Aug. 15.—The time for filing claims against the exposition company expired today. The claims to date aggregate \$269,126.41. According to the order of the court, all claims which have not yet been filed, will be debarred payment.

The books of the company will be put on exhibition tomorrow and they will be closely scanned by many interested parties. This was the last day of the occupation of the offices at the administration building. The offices were fully closed by Clerk Aubrey, who has just completed his employment of many months in the Charleston exposition. He was first connected with the bureau of publicity, then he was the chief clerk and later he has been the clerk of the receivers.

THE WEEPING HABIT.

According to Col. James Tillman he saw tears course down his Uncle Ben's cheeks when he read slanders about himself. Once upon a time a man went about this state saying harsh things about such men as Col. William Monroe, Col. A. P. Butler, General Johnson Hagood, Senator J. H. Earle, General John Bratton and Governor J. P. Richardson, who are dead, and General M. C. Butler and Major Tom Woodward, who are alive. Nobody ever saw them shed tears. Which proves only that some men are weepers and some are not.—Laurens Advertiser.

Iowa occupies today a very important position from a political point of view. Two places in the Cabinet are held by its sons. Of these posts one of the very first rank, the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Another Iowa is the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and still another, after a long career of prominent service, is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate. The deliverances of the convention of the administration party in that state upon public questions are therefore of significance. The platform adopted at Des Moines on Wednesday, while declaring that the Republican party stands by the policy of protection, yet asserts that it favors "such changes in the tariff from time to time as may be deemed advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relation to the commerce of the world." Further, the platform indorse reciprocity as the national complement of protection and declares in favor of "any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." These declarations are naturally interpreted as leaning very decidedly towards a more liberal fiscal policy.

American horses are in demand in France. The French army purchases annually a large number of these animals, and on the farms they are gradually displacing cattle for draft purposes. For many years the soil has been cultivated almost entirely with the aid of cows and oxen, but for this work the superiority of the horse is fully acknowledged. The introduction into France of American agricultural machinery, such as mowers, reapers, drills, rakes, etc., has also led to the use of horses in greater number than ever before. The exodus of laborers from the farms to the cities is still another explanation of the increased demand for draft animals. This exodus is also responsible for the increasing use of farm machinery. The scythe is giving place to the mower, the old-fashioned method of sowing to the modern drill, and these machines are worked best by horses. A leading agriculturist stated recently that "the demand for agricultural machinery to replace hand labor on the French farms will be greater this year than ever before."

The Bell Telephone company is putting its wires under ground in Charleston. An ordinance passed in that city five years ago required that wires should be placed under ground in ten years. This gives the Bell people five years yet, but owing to improvements contemplated in the central office in that city, the company will do the work at once.

The condition of the Philippine problem appears to press rather more hardly on the boys in the ranks than on the authorities in Washington and Manila. "Twenty more insane soldiers from the islands," it is reported, "recently passed through Chicago on their way to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington. They were bound securely in chains."

Farmers' wives and daughters in this State who would like to make money for themselves might get a hint from the example of Mrs. A. P. Croper, of Jay County, Ind. "She has been in the business several years, has two hundred swarms of bees this year and has marketed nearly 2,500 pounds of honey."

The address issued by the negro congress at Atlanta which has just adjourned is one of the most encouraging papers which has proceeded from representatives of that race. Its moderation of statement, its modesty in claiming negro progress and its rational and temperate tone toward the white people of the south are worthy of high praise. It does seem that the more advanced negroes are beginning at last to grasp the situation and realize in what direction the race must strive to develop its possibilities. Taken in connection with frequent editorials in the negro journals now becoming numerous in the south this declaration shows that substantial progress is being made in the broadening and bettering of the mental attitude of the race. When the impulse given from the top shall spread to what we may term the middle class of negroes conditions in the south will be greatly improved. There is hope for the negro, great hope, when the leaven of common sense is thus planted in his brain—too long the home of harmful vagaries and morbid aspirations.—The State.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 15.—The price of anthracite coal has advanced to \$8.25 a ton. The prevailing price for anthracite in Louisville at this season is about \$7.50.

Palm Oil Butter.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Mr. Yerkes, the commissioner of internal revenue, has made a decision on the question whether palm oil in very small quantities may be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. The commissioner holds negatives. His decision says: "This office rules that in which so minute and infinitesimal a quantity of a vegetable oil is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine is proposed to be used of palm oil, and through its use the finished product looks like butter of any shade of yellow it cannot be considered that the oil is used with the purpose or intention of being a bona fide constituent, part or element being solely of producing or imparting a yellow color to the oleomargarine and that therefore that the oleomargarine so colored is not free from artificial coloration and becomes subject to the tax of the ten cents per pound."

Exports from Norfolk, Va., continue to decrease, because of the system of barging freight from there to Newport News. July, 1898, the exports from there exceeded \$822,000. The amount has decreased steadily, till last month the exports were only \$243,000. Merchants and business men are considering plans to retain the traffic.

The Republican State Executive Committee of Alabama, which met in Birmingham a few days ago, adopted a rule which practically excludes negroes from participating in the convention, and the colored contingent is kicking. They are making desperate efforts to take the kink and the color out of the Republican party in that State. But without these how could it be identified?

The record to date shows that five regiments of regulars who saw actual service in the Spanish-American War, and who lost in killed, wounded and missing 604 men, have filed 764 pension claims, while five regiments of volunteers, with no losses at all in battle, have filed 2,997 claims. Such figures as these carry their own comment.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Derzeite, which was launched at Stetting, Germany, a few days ago is said to be the biggest ship in the world. She is 700 feet long, has engines with 38,000 horsepower, can clip off 25 knots an hour and cross the Atlantic in five days.

THE MOUNTAIN EXCURSION.

Cheap Rates to Seashore and Mountains via the Atlantic Coast Line.

The Atlantic Coast Line announces the following cheap rates to the seashore and mountain resorts of the Carolinas and Virginia on account of the annual mountains excursion, August 20th. Rates effective August 20th, good to return on any passenger train until September 4th. Children under twelve years and over five years of age half rates:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Rate. Locations include Anderson, Asheville, Brevard, Flat Rock, Glenn Springs, Greenville, Hendersonville, Hot Springs, Saluda, Spartanburg, Tryon, Walhalla, Waterloo, Ocean View, Va., Old Point, Va., Virginia Beach, Va., Wrightsville Beach, N. C.

In addition to the special low rates, the A. C. L. will operate through Pullman sleepers from Jacksonville, Fla. to Norfolk, Va., leaving former point at 9 a. m., arriving at Norfolk the following morning at 6 a. m. These rates and schedules offer excellent opportunity for parties desiring to make a business trip or to take a vacation at a very little cost and receive benefit of all modern conveniences, which includes the very best dining car service.

Enlightening the Minister. "We are going to have pie for dinner," said Bobby to the minister. "Indeed!" laughed the clergyman, amused at the little boy's artlessness. "And what kind of pie, Bobby?" "It's a new kind. Ma was talking this morning about pa bringing you to dinner so often, and pa said he didn't care what she thought, and ma said she'd make him eat humble pie before the day was over, and I suppose we're going to have it for dinner."

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