

The younger a man is the more he has to learn.

Our mistakes contribute much to the wisdom of others.

Every dog has his day, but, like man, they always wait two.

Uncle Sam will capture the capital prize in the Havana lottery.

Things are actually what they seem about one time in a hundred.

Youth is going to do things tomorrow that old age didn't do yesterday.

When a woman loves a man she loves to make him believe that she doesn't.

The briny breakers at the seashore are less dangerous than the heart-breakers.

The floorwalker says the girl in charge of the glove department is a counter-fitter.

A great many of the thoughts a man has today appeared in yesterday's newspaper.

The trouble with the disagreeable things people say about us is that most of them are true.

What a man can do in his greatest moment, and he always consults his dignity by doing it.

It's a shame that Prof. Norton of Harvard hasn't had time to make a republic to suit him.

A man never realizes the worthlessness of his earthly possessions until he tries to pawn them.

When a man isn't willing to practice what he preaches, it's about time for him to give up preaching.

A marriage without love and a steam boiler without a safety valve indicate that some one is going to get blown up.

Clubs are often detrimental to a man's welfare—especially those in the hands of policemen and expert poker players.

The noblest labor that can be performed is for a man to take the rough materials of human nature and mold them into a saintly soul.

Remember that the great world is a theater—your part in the play is determined by the poet; but its performance depends upon yourself.

Do not wait for extraordinary opportunities for good actions, but make use of common situations. A long continued walk is better than a short flight.

Jessie Schley has at least made a name for herself by her efforts for peace, but if anybody asks us what there is in a name we shall not say a word.

A whisper of peace, thinks Sagasta, should be followed by a cessation of hostilities. As in the fairy stories, the armies and navies should immediately go to sleep, to be awakened only by the messenger of peace, or more likely by the going off of Spanish guns. Oh, no; that is going too fast. Had the whisper come before war did things would have been different, but there was a long and bloody delay.

The nation's aim should be to assimilate whatever knowledge the world has to offer, and with this strength thus obtained from without and within, to push resolutely forward toward intellectual enlightenment and material development. The words were recently addressed to his own people by the Marquis Ito, the great statesman of Japan. Under the inspiration of such leadership, Japan is moving into the front rank among the nations.

We certainly have no undue sympathy for Captain Carter, but we cannot refrain from saying that certain features of the sentence are barbarous and ought not to be carried into effect, even if, instead of purloining a paltry sum of \$3,000,000, he had carried off the whole United States treasury, including the gold reserve and the other contents of the vaults. It was right enough to dismiss him in disgrace from the army, to make him forfeit all his pay, and to imprison him for ten or twenty years at hard labor in a penitentiary, but the last feature of Carter's sentence—that any officer speaking to or addressing Carter will be accused and tried for "scandalous conduct"—is the rankiest injustice, to the innocent as well as to the guilty. It is the worst medieval barbarism, probably, that survives in form of law or etiquette at the present day.

To the attentive eye each moment of the year has its own beauty, and in the same field it blooms every hour a picture which has never been before, and which never shall be seen again. The seasons change every moment and change their glories of gloom on the earth's bosom.

If the Esos Blossoms do not believe the way to stardom, when they will enjoy all the rights and privileges of other states and bear their share of the national responsibilities.

IT IS A SHAM

Dissection of the Resolutions of the South Dakota Republicans.

To the Voters of South Dakota—The leading parties of the state have each adopted a platform of principles, so-called, and each has placed thereon candidates for the various offices who are asking the suffrages of the voters.

We ask the voters to consider the parties, their platforms and the candidates carefully.

The platforms of the triple alliance have been before the public for two months and the public is familiar with their provisions. We desire to call attention at this time to the recently promulgated republican platform. The first plank of this platform rejoices: "in the general renewal of prosperity, the outflow of hundreds of millions of hoarded money into the channels of trade, the reduction of interest rates, restored confidence, the renewal of business industry, the re-employment of labor, the advance of wages, the restoration of fair prices for farm products."

Those who have a surplus of this "prosperity" may be expected to vote for Mr. Phillips, provided they think they owe it to the republican party. But it will require a shrewd financier to locate the "reduction of interest rates," "restored confidence," etc., and where is the advance in wages? Is it among the New England mill operatives who after a six months' strike accepted a ten per cent reduction? Or among the Wisconsin woodworkers who, working for an average of 90 cents a day, struck and after five months have gone back at the old wages? Is it among the iron workers of Ohio who submitted to a cut of 25 per cent in January last and are now striking in Mark Hanna's town of Cleveland against a second cut of ten per cent? Or is it in Illinois where the coal operators are importing negroes to take the place of struggling white miners and Governor Tanner is trying to get his troops back from Cuba so they may shoot starving Americans instead of well-fed Spaniards. We predict for next winter the worst times among the unemployed in our cities the country has ever known. "Fair prices" for farm products must surely be a joke. For with a war in progress and the markets wary of supplies, our farmers are selling wheat at 45 cents a bushel! It is the lowest price ever known for wheat under such conditions. Do the Mitchell party wreckers consider this a "fair price"?

"We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and unhesitatingly indorse the gold standard of money, under which the nation has made such unsurpassed strides of progress."

So! And is not this just exactly what the silver people two years ago predicted you would do? Yet in the last campaign the republican orators from every platform and the newspapers in every hamlet in this state declared the republican party was the only true bimetallic party. Thousands of misguided men voted for McKinley honestly believing the republicans would restore silver. Now the mask is thrown off and the gold standard endorsed. The gold standard means still lower prices. Are the voters ready for that?

The census shows that in 1870, the last census before the demonization of silver, the value of all farm products in the United States was \$200,000,000 more than was shown by the census in 1870. The statistical abstract of 1897 published by the government, shows that the total value of all farm animals in the United States in 1896 was \$30,000,000 less than in 1873, the year in which silver was demonized. Is this what is meant by the "unsurpassed strides of progress" under the gold standard?

"We unqualifiedly commend the republican president and congress, who, despite all opposition, with unexampled energy, raised, equipped and sent to the front a magnificent army and navy that have won a series of victories."

One would infer it was a republican army and navy! Yet every naval victory was won by vessels built under a democrat administration and the naval heroes of Manila and Santiago were neither of them republicans. The army officers who have won the chief glory in the war are Teddy Roosevelt who openly rebelled against Aiger, secretary of war, and democratic Joe Wheeler, who won the battle of Sanjao after he had received orders to retreat. The utter incompetency of the Washington end of the management of the war threatens to prove the rottenest chapter of American history. With the proceeds of a loan of \$200,000,000 in bonds in the treasury and a revenue bill producing a million dollars a day, wounded soldiers have been left to die on the battlefield without help, the sick are without tents, without blankets, nurses or medical attendants, and the dead are buried uncoffined on Long Island. The little care they have received is mainly due to the women of the Red Cross, who have begged the funds from a charitable public, while the plethoric treasury has been depleted to pay exorbitant prices for the yachts of millionaires.

This war plank is funny in view of the fact that McKinley desired to arbitrate the destruction of the Maine and declared the starving of the Cubans was none of our business. He was practically forced into action by the prodding and the votes of the silver forces in congress.

"We pledge our efforts to secure a fair and liberal treatment of the Indians, and to work for the enactment of a free homestead bill."

This is a cheap promise. It was promised in the St. Louis platform and yet in a speech in congress last winter Grosvenor, the Ohio congressman and special spokesman for McKinley, declared that plank was put in "only to catch votes" and that it was never intended to be carried out. The free homestead bill has already been defeated by republicans in congress. A pledge of that kind now is worse than a farce. In the house of representatives when this bill was up, on a division of the house, every republican but ten voted against it and every silver man but six voted for it. The bill had already passed the senate which had a silver majority. Yet in face of this remarkable record, the party has the nerve to declare in favor of the "free homestead bill."

"We pledge our nominees for congress to use their utmost efforts to secure legislation and the repression of corporate abuses. We further pledge them to earnestly work for the extension of the interstate commerce act, giving national commissioners full power and authority to regulate interstate freight and passenger rates."

This plank pledging the nominees in congress to use their efforts to repress corporate abuses will make the citizens of this state smile, when they reflect on the position of republican congressmen in voting last June against Senator Pettigrew's bill to reduce the amount paid railway corporations for carrying the United States mail \$6,000,000 when not one republican voted for it.

Senator Pettigrew offered an amendment to the Dingley tariff bill which would have destroyed all trusts, and the solid vote of the republican senators was cast against it. He also offered an amendment to the war revenue bill taxing the income of corporations and trusts for the support of the government and the solid vote of republican senators was cast against it. Will any sensible voter of this state believe that R. J. Gamble and Charles H. Burke, the subservient candidates of the corporations, will support the above plank of their state platform against the dictates of a republican congressional caucus?

The pledge given in the above plank, that republicans will work to give the interstate commerce commission full power to regulate interstate freight and passenger rates is another subterfuge which is fully refuted by the republican record in both branches of congress. The national commission of railways during the session of congress just closed drew a bill and presented it to the railway committees in the senate and house, both of which are controlled by republicans, and neither committee would permit it to be reported for action, but they were quietly pigeonholed in the archives where many similar bills sleep.

The republicans come before the citizens of this state with another plank in their platform that is a repetition of broken pledges made by South Dakota republicans for the past six years. They now say:

"We rejoice in the passage by the last legislature of the Iowa railroad law."

The special attention of the voters of this state is called to this plank and they are asked to go back to 1892 when the republican party in their state platform made the following solemn pledge:

"We demand the enactment of a law conferring said railroad commission with power to establish local passenger and freight rates."

Again in 1894 in party platform they made this pledge:

"We demand of the legislature that the railway commission shall be dignified with sufficient authority to properly protect such (agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial) interests against unjust discriminations by transportation companies."

Again in 1896 in state platform they said:

"We demand such legislation as will clothe the board of railroad commissioners of this state with full power and authority to correct evils, right wrongs and in general to prevent all unjust discriminations, and we favor a legislative enactment fixing a reasonable maximum tariff of passenger and freight rates."

Notwithstanding the republicans were in the majority in both branches of the legislature in 1892, no effort was made to carry out the party pledge to give said railroad commission "power to establish local passenger and freight rates."

Feeling secure in their majorities in this state in 1894 they modified their platform somewhat and only proposed "that the railway commission shall be dignified with sufficient authority to properly protect (the people) against unjust discriminations by transportation companies." The republican campaign orators and newspapers however, referred to this plank as a pledge that would give the people railroad legislation regulating traffic rates and when the votes were counted it was found they had an overwhelming majority in both branches of the legislature. On the convening of the legislative session in January, 1895, Representative Wheeler of Sioux Falls and Senator Foote of Brule county both introduced what was known as the "Wheeler railroad bill" which was in substance the Iowa railroad law. These bills were introduced the first and fourth day of the session and were read and referred to the railroad committees in both bodies, Senator Kennedy, the present United States marshal being chairman of the senate railroad committee, and J. B. Diecker being chairman of the committee in the house. Neither of the bills ever saw daylight again so

far as the legislative body as a whole was concerned, but both committees reported "progress" on them until near the close of the session, when the reform forces of the house attempted to force a report from the committee, but being in the minority were unable to secure action on the bills. It was during this memorable legislature that Senator Pettigrew wired the members from Washington to keep their party pledges and pass a maximum passenger and freight railroad law, but the republican members signed an insulting answer to him "to attend to his own business and we (they) will attend to ours."

Thus the republicans had again betrayed the people of this state by and through the manipulations of the railroad lobby who were sufficiently in control of the party to prevent its keeping its pledges.

This among other broken pledges of the party in the state, and the absolute change of front in the national republican party on the financial and other issues had caused a sloughing off of many republicans from the party and when it convened at Aberdeen in 1896 the party machine was thoroughly alarmed and they decided they must speak out plainly in their platform upon the railroad question. Therefore they said: "We favor a legislative enactment fixing a reasonable maximum tariff of passenger and freight rates, hoping by this unequivocal pledge and the large use of corporation money to be able to again carry the state, when they would have again broken their pledges or passed some sort of a railroad law that would have been ineffective or useless. When the polls had closed in November, 1896, it was found the party of broken pledges, the republican party, was in the minority and therefore not able to control the enactment of state laws. They, however, did attempt by every subterfuge known to scheming politicians, backed by the same republican railroad lobby, to prevent the passage of a "reasonable maximum tariff of passenger and freight rates."

The record of their votes in the senate and house journals of 1897 justifies us in the assertion that they did every thing in their power to prevent the passage of the Palmer railroad law, in its present form. This bill was Senate bill No. 1, and it passed the senate on the 19th day of the session and was referred to the house railroad committee and on the 23d day of the session a majority of the house committee, being populists, returned the bill to the house with the recommendation that it pass without any change being made.

M. S. Sheldon of Sanborn county, a republican, offered a minority report, "recommending that the bill heretofore annexed be substituted therefor." The substitute offered by Sheldon was the Minnesota railroad law, which gives no authority to railroad commissioners to regulate rates, and this was the law the republicans proposed to give the citizens of this state after pleading in their platform of 1896 "a legislative enactment fixing a reasonable maximum tariff of passenger and freight rates." Mr. Weeks, a democrat from Bruis county, moved the rules be suspended and the substitute offered by Sheldon be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Burke, the present republican nominee for congress, who was then a member of the house, demanded a division of the question. On the vote to suspend the rules 25 republicans voted no. On the question to indefinitely postpone the Sheldon substitute (the Minnesota law) twenty-five republicans voted no. They were Baker, Bangert, Burke, Davison, Devine, Dollard, Donehue, Downer, Dowling, Gleichrist, Goddard, Hair, Harverson, Heeren, Hanoton, Howell, Jardine, McLaughlin, Meisenholder, Overseth, Pfeifer, Schaubert, Sheldon, Ulmer and Williamson. More than two-thirds of the republican members of the house voted to give the people a law that in no way would regulate freight and passenger rates. Mr. Burke, Dollard and other republican leaders made speeches in favor of the railroad law of Minnesota, a law that the railroad lobby of that state are fighting to keep upon the statutes.

When the republicans found they could not defeat the Palmer bill, Mr. Dollard moved the majority report of the committee be adopted, which carried. Then it was that the railroads attempted to get in their fine work. Probably not more than three or four of the leading republican house members understood the effect of the motion offered by Mr. Hair, one who voted for the Minnesota law, but he "moved that the rules be suspended and Senate bill No. 1 be read the third time and placed upon its final passage." Hon. W. S. Glass, of Watertown, voting in favor of the republicans carrying out their party pledges by passing the Palmer law, "called attention to the fact that the constitution prescribed that bills must be read on at least two different calendar days and that in consequence the motion was out of order," and Chairman Colvin so ruled.

If the motion of Mr. Hair had prevailed the passage of the Palmer bill would have been void and republican pledges would again have been broken.

The following day when the bill came up for its third reading amendments were offered by republicans with a view to injuring some of the main features of the law and they received substantially the same number of republican votes.

When it was certain that no substitute to the Palmer bill could be passed, and its force and effect could not be killed by amendments, then and not until then did the republicans give their unanimous vote for the bill that they now, in their state platform, "rejoice in the Iowa railroad law," and pledge their "nominees for railroad commissioners and attorney general" to carry on the contest to a successful termination. With such a record before the citizens of this state and the same railroad machine successful at the Mitchell state convention, do the republican managers hope to again deceive the voters and secure enough votes to give them power to legislate the present railroad commissioners out of office, and amend or repeal the present Palmer railroad law, at the dictation of the railway corporations.

This republican state platform contains another plank which we desire to call the attention of the voters to, that is somewhat interesting. It reads as follows:

"We arraign the populist governor and legislature for stinting our public institutions, while wasting money upon political controversies, and we promise an honest and businesslike administration."

It was to be expected that the republicans would "arraign the populist governor and legislature" for economy in state affairs but the voters will remember that under this economy the floating state warrants have all been taken up and several thousand dollars worth of bonds have been paid off as the result of the "stinting" referred to. The people will, however, wonder what "money" the governor has wasted upon "political controversies," unless it was his own money. It is true that Public Examiner Taylor expended some of that appropriated for expenses of his office in unearthing crookedness in the republican state auditor's office, and it is also a fact that the governor hired attorneys to prosecute those persons who had prostituted their official positions but he paid those attorneys with his own money. It is also true that he prosecuted and removed Insurance Commissioner Kipp for following in the tracks of his republican predecessor, C. H. Anderson, but surely our machine friends do not call this "wasting money upon political controversies," since Kipp was one of Governor Lee's own appointments, and he paid the attorneys from his own private funds. It is also true that he mobilized the state troops without calling the legislature together at an expense of thirty or forty thousand dollars, contrary to the wishes of the republican politicians of the state, and that when he was unable to get the present state treasurer, Kirk G. Phillips, to assist in raising the last \$3,000 to defray that expense he (Governor Lee) advanced the money from his own private account.

The portion of the above plank which "promises an honest and businesslike administration," will be taken by the conservative voters of this state with generous allowance, when their minds revert back to administrations given this state by this same republican railroad machine.

Here is a plank that will also interest the voters:

"We favor such change in our revenue law as will require corporate and other property, now exempt, to pay its equal share of taxation."

Every republican state official except one in the past two years has stood like a stone wall on the state board of equalization in opposition to every effort to compel the railway and express companies to pay a fair share of taxes. The two men who have been the most subservient to the corporations in this respect are Phillips and Roddie and these two corporation servants are nominated on a pledge to "require" these corporations to pay their share of taxes. The express companies are now paying less taxes than they did in the first year of statehood.

We give this platform this attention because it is the utterance of a hit-and-run party on which the leaders hope to regain their lost power in this state. In the main, the claims, demands and assertions are incoherent and where they are definite (when judged by the record of the party) they are ludicrous. The people of this state have been able to secure important reforms only by turning the republicans out. The republicans promised us the Australian ballot law but this was only secured by electing an anti-republican legislature—that of 1891. In that session the populists and democrats had a majority and gave the people the Australian ballot.

The record of the party on the railroad question, as we have shown is one long and shameful record of broken pledges.

They charge Governor Lee with wasting the public funds. The amount of assurance required to make such a charge is monumental. This party is responsible for the Freudenfeld defalcation, for the Taylor steal and a score of other scandals and never in its history prosecuted a republican defaulter, except the farce of the Taylor trial. For the first time in the history of this state we have now, in Maris Taylor, a public examiner who examines and, in case, a governor who has the nerve to dismiss his own appointees when they fall to do their duty. After Taylor had stolen \$360,000 and actually left the state, the republican examiner reported the funds all right and Governor Sheldon publicly addressed the legislature commending the "honest" and capable administration" of the treasurer who had already run away with the state money. Is there a voter in the state who believes that could happen with Lee and Taylor in office?

We assert without fear of contradiction that under Governor Lee there has been the first good business administration the state has ever known. It would have been still better had the state treasurer been in sympathy with him. For example no one but a republican would have issued \$100,000 in illegal bonds, as Mr. Smith did. It was openly charged at Mitchell by scores of republican delegates that Mr. Phillips has pocketed a large amount of interest on state funds—probably \$60,000—which properly belongs to the state, yet he was nominated for governor. He has prevented the proper taxation of railroads. He refused to advance funds for the mobilization of state troops, hoping to force the governor to call a special session of the legislature, though there was plenty of money in the state treasury and he was compelled to borrow the money outside on his personal note and the entire expense of raising the two regiments was less than a special session would have cost.

The state finances are now in better condition than they have ever been. This is due to revenue bills passed by the last legislature and the careful administration of Lee. These revenue laws are mainly the oil inspection fees, the elevator and liquor license and the insurance laws, all of which laws were later opposed by the republicans in the last legislature but which pay the state about \$150,000 a year and relieve the taxpayers to that extent.

—W. E. Kidd,
Chairman People's Party State Central Committee.

—John A. Bowler,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

—W. T. LaFollette,
Chairman Campaign Committee of the Silver Republicans.

Good Blood Makes Health

And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. That is why it cures so many diseases and makes so many people feel better than ever before. If you don't feel well, are half sick, tired, worn out, you may be made well by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.
Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The Sayings of Chamfort.

Calumny is like a wasp against whose buzzings it is best to take no action unless you can be sure of killing it; if you come short of that, it is certain to return to the charge more spiteful than ever.

"If you would avoid being a charlatan, eschew platform oratory. When once on a platform, you must either play a part or be pelted."

Conviction is the conscience of the intellect.

Nature has willed that wise men as well as fools should have their illusions, in order that they should not be made too unhappy by their wisdom.

There are well-dressed follies just as there are well-dressed fools.

We give our friends the full-face view of truth; we allow our masters a glance at its profile—Stahl's Pensées.

Two Interesting Buildings.

Pictures of two interesting Baltimore and Ohio Railroad buildings have been reproduced in a recent issue of Truth. One is the building at Frederick, Md., which has been used since 1831 as a freight station and which is still devoted to that purpose. In the little cupola of the building a bell once hung which was always rung on arrival of trains from Baltimore when horses were the motive power of the railroad.

The other building is the station at Mount Clare, Baltimore, and it is noted as being the location of the first telegraph office in the world. It was from this building that Professor Morse sent his celebrated message in 1844 to his friends in Washington, forty miles away.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Free Lands in Montana.

Homesteads and pre-emptions can be taken in the Milk River Valley and other parts of the state within sight and hearing of daily trains on the Great Northern Railway. Renters and others should avail themselves of this chance to get a footing and become independent. For printed matter and other information, address Moses Folsom, Immigration Agent G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Character Analyzed.

"No," said Maud, emphatically, "I don't like him."

"But he is very polite and amiable," suggested Mamie; "and quite intellectual. He always has something interesting to read to you."

"I know it. But he's the kind of young man who carries lovelick poetry in one compartment of his pocket book and items about ice cream poisoning in another."—Washington Star.

Discount Expected.

Influenza Patient—What, doctor, do you mean to say you charge me is a visit?

Doctor—Certainly; just the same as I charge any one else.

Influenza Patient—Oh, but you ought to make a reduction for me. Why, I introduced the influenza into the neighborhood.—Tit-Bits.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, all makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

"Blanco says he intends to fire on our flags of truce."

"Well, he means he is going to fire around them."—Detroit Free Press.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure Consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '05.

In matrimonial engagements men have to face the powder.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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