

At the close of the war with Mexico At the close of the war with Mexico the Whig party was in a favorable po-sition for a series of national triumphs. Democratic leaders had inaugurated a war which violated the better conscience of the Nation for the purpose of secur-ing an increased area for slavery. They had indeed secured Texas as a slave state, but along with Texas a vast terri-tory had been acquired from which slavstate, but along with Texas a vast terri-tory had been acquired from which slav-ery was legally excluded, and into which it seemed impossible that it should be introduced. From nearly all other terri-tory slavery had been excluded by the Missouri compromise. If in 1550 the Whig party had been faithful to the leader-ship of the Whis Propulsari and had ship of the Whig President, and had refused to enter into any compromise which was fitted to help the Democrats out of their political dilemma, it would naturally have drawn to itself the anti-slavery sentiment of the North and the Union sentiment of the South, it would have continued to be a great National party with enduring and triumphant is-sues. But in an evil hour certain Whig leaders, notably Henry Chy and Daniel Webster, threw themselves in opposition to the Whig administration and brought Webster, threw themselves in opposition to the Whig administration and brought forward a series of compromises which were fitted to remove from pro-slavery Democrats the odlum which they had brought upon themselves. In the face of Whig opposition the Democrats had carried the country into a war, with the intention, as was believed, of acquiring more slave territory. Along with the add-

ed slave territory they had gained free

Whig Mistakes.



territory. Had the Whigs been wise they would not have raised the question of extending slavery into the free territory. The Whig compromise act legalized slavery in the acquired territory in case the people should desire it when they ap-plied for admission as states. The Whig compromise also provided for a fugitive slave law, which was so drawn as to be an offense to the great body of the North-ern people. ern people.

By the compromise measure the Whigs losi the support of Northern anti-slavery citizens, while they gained no support from the South. Everywhere the people asked what the Whig party meant. Webster and the promoters of the com-promise answered this question by say-ing that the party stood for the Union and the compromises. But the Demo-crate could say with even greater fer-vor that they also stood for the Union and the compromises. The compromises served to unite the Democratic party. By the compromise measure the Whigs The free-sollers, who had separated from the Democratic party. The free-sollers, who had separated from the Democrats in 1845, returned to the fold on the basis of the Whig compro-mise. There was nothing distinctive for which the Whigs stood. In the platform of 1852 the Whigs stood. In the platform of 182 the Whigs naturally felt impelled approve of the compromises. The mocrats also approved of the compromises, named the measure to be succedly observed and faithfully executed. Then the question remained unanswered, what did the Whig party stand for? It seemed to stand for precisely the same thing which the Dem-ocratic party represented. A polltical ocratic party represented. A political party in the American system is expect-ed to discover, criticise and oppose the er-To neous policy of another political party. It is a primary duty of one party to hold the opposing party to the responsi-bility of its own acts. Under the lead-erable of a Southern slaveholder the White had a great opportunity to secure a permanent settlement of the whole question of the extension of slavery into new territory, and to accomplish this it was not necessary for them to do anything but simply to leave the territory as the Democrats left it. Undoubtedly some Whigs were afraid that the Union would Whigs were afraid that the Union would be disrupted. President Taylor, who knew the South well, had no more fear on that subject than had President Jackson 15 years before. In any event the way to save the Union was for the Whig party, as a great National organ, to hold its place. Of course the Whigs who were responsible for the compro-mize did not understand what they were doing; they did not know that they were doing; they did not know that they were destroying their party. The Democrats, however, were not slow to understand the nature of the act. All that was necessary for the Democrats to do in order to gain an easy triumph over the Whigs was simply to hold the Whigs firmly to the responsibility of their own acts. The Whigs have enacted the compromise, now let them stand by it. Especially let them stand by the fugitive slave act! During the campaign the Democrats were united and hopeful, while the Whigs

AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES BT HON. JERSE MACT, XIL AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES of with the passing of great statesmen and former leaders. While the Whig convention was in session in Baltimore, in June, 1852, Henry Clay was dying in Washington. No one had in all respects so thoroughly personated and represent-ed the party as he. Twice its standardbearer; always in the minds of the peo-ple, a candidate for the Presidency, he had a personal following such as few men have enjoyed. Daniel Webster also hoped, and indeed expected, to be made the candidate of the party. He had been

the candidate of the party. He had been voted for for President, but he had never received the regular nomination of his party. Twice, it is alleged, he might have had the nomination for the Vice-Presi-dency, and in each case had he accept-ed he would have become President through a vacancy in that office caused by death. Webster died in the midst of the campaign. It is one of the remarkable coincidences of history that so large a number of statesmen, who as young men had begun to exercise a guidance in men nau begun to exercise a guidance in National politics in the early decades of the century should all at once leave the burden of statesmanship to a younger generation. Besides Ciny and Webster there was John Quincy Adams, who died at his post two years earlier. John C. Calhour died a little inter than Adams Calhoun died a little later than Adams;

Had the War of Secension been fought

bloodless, and it would have left the Union party permanently ascendant. South as well as North. Slavery would have been confined to its present limits and removed from a dominant place in National politics, and the great Whig party, as the party expressing Union sen-timent and National aspiration, would have disputed authority with the Democrats, who stood for the principles of free trade, personal liberty and local au-tonomy. The parties would have divid-ed along the old lines of real or supposed conflict in industrial interests. And if over there was a time when a nation needed to have all its political energies directed to the industrial interests of the whole people it was the United States of America from 1550 to 1870. During this period the railway, as a great National institution, was created; during this peri-od the telegraph and the daily paper be-came an integral part of the National life. It was during this period that busi-ness corporations, organized for the pur-pose of private rain cot possession of the pose of private gain, got possession of the urces of the country. The founda-was laid for our most serious indus-

trial problems during the period when the attention of the people was monopo-lized with the question of the preserva-tion of the Union. It would have been an easy matter to deal with the rallway problem and allied monopolistic enter-prises before the Civil War. But after 10 years of neglect and after another 19 years occupied with the consideration of special problems which the war created, satisfactory control seems almost



General Winfield Scott.

were divided and despondent. In the Na tional Whig convention there was lack of unity as to the platform; a consider able minority voted against the clause expressing approval of the fugitive slave law. The platform, however, was in this respect made acceptable to the Southern members. These gave almost their entire support to Millard Fillmore as the candidate for the Presidency, while Winfield Scott received the votes of all who were opposed to committing the Whig party to the sanction of the fugitive slave, law. to the sanction of the fugitive slave law. Daniel Webster was the favorite of 29 delegates, mostly from New England. In the final result the South got the plat-form and the North got the candidate. South was a Virginian by birth, and was mominated on account of his military ca-resr. Several of the leading Whigs in the South openly repudiated the candi-date on the ground of his alleged free-oul tendencies. On the part of the Whiles soil tendencies. On the part of the Whigs it was a lifeless campaign, and in the outcome only four states, Vermont, Mas-mchusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee, chose Whig electors. This proved to be the last important Whig campaign.

The End of an Era. The passing of the Whig party coincid-

Fonter, Mrs J G Freig, Mrs Emma-2 Friedley, Miss Rose Gabriel, Miss Gadere, Mrs W J Gardner, Mrs George victims to sectional strife, misunder-standing and hatred. Parties were formed on sectional lines and the Nation was transformed into warring sections. The Whig party might have recovered

after the crushing defeat of 1552 but it did not. A bnownothing party, organized first as a secret society, spread all over the country. North and South. The Whigs did, indeed, bring out a ticket four years later, in 1556, and made Mil-lard Fillmore their conducts. Fillmore lard Fillmore their candidate. Fillmore was likewise the candidate of the South-ern Knownothing party, and as representlard Fillmore their candidate Fills ing the two parties combined he carried the single state, Maryland. There was again a feeble effort to revive the party

in 1800, but it was of no avail. Jack Mary Avel, D Bambrick, Thos Barrett, Eimer Baraboo, J Barta, Paul Bell, Chas Becker, W H Beno, Lacy

Iowa College.

sell, Becker, W L Beun, Levy Thennett & Harvey Thennett Allx Fairbanks Couldn't Handle It. New York correspondent Chicago Times-Herald. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction here with the Republican National plat-form. It is criticised as lame, flabbid, awkward, lacking the true ring. Mem-bers of the Administration are disappoint-Bennett, Alix Bergham, J H Bline, J E Booth, Rev R Bowen, James Bryand, George Breach, Frank Brook, Frank ed because their plans concerning the platform went wrong.

After the important planks had been fully discussed by a number of Senators they were turned over to Postmaster-Butter, Jno Butter, Jno Butterworth Bros Caples, C C California & Ore Lu bering Co Caldwell, O B Campbell, T C Cardi, Joe Chloride Mining Co Charde Mining Co Comers, M Dramer, Vernon Cullen, Jos-3 Duningham, H E General Smith, and by him put into good, sterling English. Then they were ap-proved by President McKinley and sent over to Philadelphia. Senator Fairbanks was chosen for chairman of the committee because he had been one of the Senators consulted in the preparation of the various planks, and it was supposed he would be able to secure adoption of the draft which the President had adopted or something closely approximating it. Now it appears that nator Fairbanks was not able to con-Daw, Herman Davis, Chas Jennis, Bert Dian, Sam trol things, and it is said Senator Hanna was so busy with the Vice-Presidency





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Shrewd Mme. Tolstol. Philadelphia Record. In his early youth Count Tolatol deter-mined never to marry, and on the strength of this resolution sold the fam-

fly mansion, which was torn down and removed, except one wing, which he reserved for his bachelor quarters. At the age of 22 Telstoi changed his mind

New York Sun. No other Russian women have such collections of Easter eggs as the young Csarina and the Dowager Empress. tically to prohibit it.

It has, for many generations, been a court custom for the reigning Czar to give his wife at Easter time an egg containing some handsome gift, usually a souvenir of some particular event, and the present Caar and his father, Alexander III, have always observed the old custom. The two Empresses have, with considerable misgivings, it is said, allowed custom. their Easter egg collection to go to Paris, and be placed on exhibition in the Russian section of the exposition, and the French dramatic temperament is deeply stirred and moved by this testi-mony to the infimate and cordial rela-tions between the two nations tions between the two nations.

The first received by the present Caar-ina was given to her in the year of her coronation. It is a large golden egg, en-ameled in rose color, and contains a tiny and perfect model of the state carriage, in which the young brids rode to the Mos-core exhedral on her wedding the MEN No Cure cow cathedrai on her wedding day. The coach is of gold, cushioned in red enam-el and hung with tiny sliver curtains which can be drawn on gold wires. The imperial crown in beautiful dismonds





Hopes to Colonize the Swiss.

Chicago Record. Detroit, Mich.-John Storrer, since 1890 an agitator for bringing the Swiss to the United States and colonizing them, is in the city on a visit to his son-in-law, the Rev. J. J. Schuknect, of the Evangeli-Will Sall From Tacoma on or About CAPE NOME cal Association. He said: "The upper peninsula is the ideal place to colonize the Swiss. The climate is right, and with their initiative and refer-

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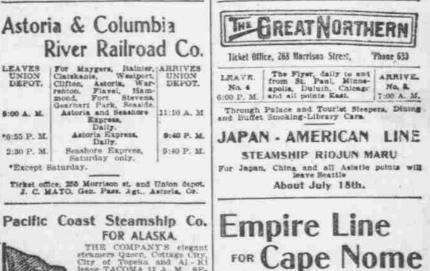
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