go with the exercise of the uppersons abject to what reference to the petition of the petition of the property of the protests against the the Jews in Roumanist of the that have been made in Armenians in Turkey? No stration is our history, no ment in the world, has more than the the products sprift. for the broadest spirit

more resolute attitude of ainst every wrong that oututilisation of the age, at home
Do our opponents object to
at the laternational tribunal at
was rescued from impotence,
into a potent instrument for
ag the nations? This governmed that tribunal, and advoby others, in pursuance nethods. In carrying out this that settled dispute after dis-friendly gre a-tionrbitra bpc; arbitration or by friendly agree I has behaved towards all nang or weak, with courtesy, dig-ustice; and it is now on excel-

opponents object to the settle the Alaska boundary line? Do set to the fact that after free-we gave her reciprocal trades with the United States, while the time keeping naval stations and providing against its sink-chaos, or being conquered by any ower? Do they object to the our flag now flies over Porto a they object to the cure flag now flies over Porto a they object to the our flag now flies over Porto a they object to the our flag now flies over Porto a they object to the our flag now flies over Porto a they object to the our flag now flies over Porto a they object to the acquisition of Once they "hauled down our Once they "hauled down out we have hoisted it again; do lonce more to haul it down? object to the part we piayed in Du they not know that the voice United States would now count hing in the far East if we had sed the Philippines and refused to was done in China? Do they the fact that this government a peaceful settlement of the in Venezuela two years ago? Do in Veneguela two years ago? Do ject to the presence of the ship-g Colon when the revolution broke nama, and when only the presthis ship saved the lives of Amer-lizers and prevented insult to Do they object to the fact that Beirut when an effort had ade to assassinate an American and in the port of Tangter when rican citizen had been abducted n each case the wrong complain-trighted and explated? and that s righted and explated? and that he mat lew days the visit of an a squadron to Smyrna was for the tong-delayed concession of rights to those Americans con-neducational work in Turkey, object to the trade treaty with of the fact that the shape carry to nai flag how have a higher than ever before in marksman-in seamanship, as individual as component parts of squad

d fleets? If they object to any se things, we just seen where foreign policy has been not y advantageous to the United but hardly less advantageous to id as a whole. Peace and good o followed in its footsteps. The cent has shown itself no tess anx espect the rights of others than at that the rights of Americans pected in return. As for the navy, been and is now the most potent itee of peace; and it is such chiefly formidable, and ready for

CROACHMENT OF THE EXECU-

by the Executive upon the ity of Congress or the judiciary.

nily the act they ordinarily have
is pension order No. 78, issued unauthority of existing law. This lirected that hereafter any veteran civil war who had reached the sixty-two should be presumptively the pension of six dollars a under the dependent pension o those whose capacity to earn their nood by manual labor has been de-ed 50 per cent., and that by the d so per cent. And that by the he age of seventy was reached the option should be that the physical ity was complete; the age being I as an evidential fact in each case, order was made in performance of imposed upon the President by of Congress, which requires the towards of the complete seguintifies to govern we to make regulations to govern ordinates of the Pension Office in ning who are entitled to pensions. In Cleveland had already exercishis power by a regulation which de-ed that seventy-five should be set as age at which total disability should enclusively presumed. Similarly Pres-McKinley established sixty-five as age at which half-disability should in question, in the exercise of the power, supplemented these regula-made under Presidents Cleveland McKinley.

men who fought for union and for in the years from 1861 to 1865 not saved this nation from ruin, but ed an inestimable service to all t to-day we have a country did; and the nation has de-I they did; and the nation has de-by law that no one of them, if dis-from carning his own living, shall he pension to which he is entitled, y as a matter of gratitude, but atter of justice. It is the policy of publican party, steadily continued many years, to treat the veterans war in a spirit of broad lib-The order in question carried out olicy, and is justified, not merely on grounds, but also on grounds of morality. It is a matter of common

ge that when the average man ends for his wages upon bodily as reached the age of sixty-two ing ability is in all probability less If than it was when he was in his nd that by the time he has reach-age of seventy he has probably age of seventy he has probably earning ability. If there is doubt his point let the doubter examine ployes deing manual labor in any nanufactory or on any great rail-and find out how large is the proof men between the ages of sixtyseventy, and whether these men employed at the highly-paid tasks they did in their prime. As a of fact, many railroads pension ploves when they have reached es, and in nations where old age prevail they always begin sometween the two limits thus set. y to test our opponents' sincerity natter. The order in question is e at the pleasure of the Execuients come into power revoke this order and announce will treat the veterans of sixty-seventy as presumably in full for and not entitled to pensions. or and not entilled to pensions, now authoritatively state that I to do this? If so, we accept If not, then we have the right y they raise an issue which, d, they do not venture to meet, an to those acts of the adminshish they venture to assail misrepresenting them, there are oh they dare not overtly or of-ack, and yet which they cov-forward as reasons for the of the party. In certain great

auccessful; others, because suits were not indertaken which would have been un-uccessful. The Democratic State con-cention in New York dealt with the anthracite coal strike by demanding in de-ilberate and formal fashion that the na-tional government should take possession of the coal fields; yet champions of that envention's cause now condemn the fact convention's cause now condemn the fact that there was any action by the President at all—though they must know that I was only this action by the President witch prevented the movement for flational ownership of the coal fields from galaing what might well have been an aresistible impetus. Such mutually destructive crificisms farnish an adequate for coherent acmeasure of the chance for coherent ac-non or constructive legislation if our op-cents should be given power.

POLICIES OF THE DEMOCRATS. So much for what our opponents openly recovertly advance in the way of an attack on the acts of the administration. When we come to consider the policies or which they profess to stand we are not with the difficulty always arising when statements of policy are so made that they can be interpreted in different ways. On some of the most vital ques-tions that have confronted the America ake the position that silence is the best acsible way to convey their views. They extend that their lukewarm sittings of artial acquiescence in what others have compiled entitles them to be made the ostodians of the financial honor and ommercial interests which they have but recently sought to ruin. Being unable to agree among themselves as to whether the gold standard is a curse or a blessing, and as to whether we ought or ought not to have free and unlimited coinage of silver, they have apparently thought to expedient to avoid any committal on these subjects and individually each to these subjects, and individually each to follow his particular bent. Their nearest approach to a majority judgment seems to be that it is now inexpedient to assert their convictions one way or the other, and that the establishment of the gold standard by the Republican party should not be disturbed unless there is an alteration in the relative quantity of production of silver and gold. Men who hold sincere convictions on vital questions can respect equally sincere men with whose views they radically differ; and men may confess a change of faith without compromising their honor or their self-respect. But it is difficult to respect an attitude of mind such as has been fairly attitude of mind such as has been sescribed above; and where there is no respect there can be no trust. A policy with so stender a basis of principle would not stand the arrain of a single year o

usiness adversity.
We, on the contrary, believe in the gold tandard as fixed by the usage and vertice, it he business world, and in a sound annetary system as matters of principle. 2 matters not of monetary political ex-dency, but of permanent organic pol-s, in 1:56 and egain in 1960 dar-signifed

a without regard to their party tead; the past, joined to work against what ey regarded as a debased monetary sysem. The palicies which they considered to by a may been steadfastly adhered to by the administration, and by the action 14, 150, Sengress established the Light gord standard as the non-all monetary value. This net received a support of every Republican in the outer, and of every Republican except as at the Senate. Of our oppositents.

supported it in the House and two the Source, and one number and firty posed it in the riouse and twenty eight the Senate. The record of the seven years proves that the party now in power can be trusted to take the addi-iculal action necessary to improve and strengthen our monetary system, and that opponents cannot be so trusted. undamental fact is that in a popular government such as ours no policy is ir-evocably settled by law unless the people cep in control of the government men who udifieve in that policy as a matter of deeb-rooted conviction. Laws can al-ays be revoked; it is the spirit and the control of the government men purpose of those responsible for their en-actment and adminstration which must be fixed and unchangeable. It is alic to say that the monetary standard of the nation is irrevocably fixed so long as the party which at the last election cast approximately 46 per cent of the total tion. Until our opponents as a party ex-licitly adopt the views which we hold and upon which we have acted and are acting, in the matter of sound currency, the only real way to keep the question from becoming unsettled is to keep the Republican party in power.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

As for what our opponents say in refer-nce to capital and labor, individual or orporate, here again all we need by way if answer is to point to what we have ctually done, and to say that if contined in power we shall continue to carry at the policy we have been pursuing, and o execute the laws as resolutely and earlessly in the future as we have ex-cuted them in the past. In my speech of ceptance I said:

"We recognize the organization of cap-tal and the organization of labor as aut-aral outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be fa-vored so long as it acts in a spirit of jus-tice and of regard for the rights of others. Cach is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held of a strict obedience of the law; for no man is above it and no man below it. The umblest individual is to have his right afeguarded as scrupulously as those he strongest organization, for each is ceive justice, no more and no less. oblems with which we have to deal our modern industrial and social life are manifold; but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is imply the spirit of honesty, of courage

ind of common sense."
The action of the Attorney General is inforcing the anti-trust and inter-State ommerce laws, and the action of the last Congress in enlarting the scope of the inter-State commerce law, and in creating the Department of Commerce and Labor. with a Bureau of Corporations, have for the first time opened a chance for the na-tional government to deal intelligently and adequately with the questions affecting society, whether for good or for evil. ing society, whether for good or for evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations, and because of the new relations caused thereby. These laws are now being administered with entire efficiency; and as, in their working, need is shown for amendment or addition to them—whether better to secure the proper publicity, or better to granules the rights. publicity, or better to guarantee the rights of snippers, or in any other direction— this need will be met. It is now asserted "that the common law, as developed, affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies." But there is no common law of the United States, its rules can be enforced only by the State courts and officers. No Federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the State to control trusts and monopclies, which led to the passage of the Federal statutes known as the Sherman anti-trust act and the inter-State commerce act; and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts, and by the statutes of the last Con-gress supplementing them, that the national government acquires any jurisdic-tion over the subject. To say that action against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the common equivalent to saying that the naticnal government should take no action

ANTI-TRUST MOVEMENTS. successful suft against the Undoubtedly, the multiplication of trust-rifles Company—the merger and their increase in power has been en by the Department of largely due to the "failure of officials

he State can act is harrowly circum-cribed; but within that sphere all that bould be done has been done. All thinking on are aware of the restriction upon the ower of action of the national govern-ent in such matters. Being ourselves nindful of them, we have been scrupu-usly careful on the one hand to be mod-late in our promises, and on the other and to due promises, and on the other and and to keep these promised, in letter and a spirit. Our opponents have been hamared by no such considerations. They may promised, and many of them now to mise, action which they could by no a salidity take in the exercise of constitutional power, and which, if attempted, would bring business to a standstill; they eve used, and often now use, language f wild investive and appeal to all the user passions which tend to excite one at of Americans against their fellowomericans; and yet whenever they have tool power they have fittingly supple-rented this extravagance of promise by solute nullity in performance.

EQUAL TREATMENT OF ALL This government is based upon the ful damental idea that each man, no matte want his occupation, his race, or his re-ligious belief, is entitled to be treated or his worth as a man, and neither fayored discriminated against because of any condent in his position. Even here at come there is painful difficulty in the first to realize this idea; and the atompt to realize from other nations acomewledgment of it sometimes encounters betacles that are well-nigh insuberable the computations which in the there are many nations which in the cw procession of the ages have not yet achied that point where the principles high Americans regard as axiomatic my recognition whatever. One of the the difficulties arises in connection with right American citizens of foreign birth, r of particular creed, who desire to avel alroad. Russia, for instance, reuses to admit and protect lews. Turkey efficient to admit and protect certain sects (Cheristians This movement has confident for the convergence of the contractions). Christians. This government has con-stortly demanded equal protection broad for all American citizens, whether dive or naturalized. On March 27, 1890. cutting Play gent a letter of instructions and the diplomatic and consular officers the tailed States in which he said: This Department does not discriminate etween native-Lorn and naturalized citi-ens in according them protection while incy are alread, equality of treatmen-eing required by the laws of the Unit These orders to our agen broad have been repeated again and grain, and are treated as the fundamental ule of conduct hald down for them, proealing upon the theory "that all natur-lized efficient of the United States while foreign countries, are entitled to and noreign countries, are entitled to and all receive from this government the me protection of persons and proper-which is accorded to native-born citi-ns." In issuing passports the State De to protect every American citizer of whatever faith, from unjust molesta-tion; and our officers abroad have been tion; and our officers abroad have been stringently required to comply with this

ote, refuses to put in its platform any of our opnoments that nor diations be to statement that the question is settled and to seem ercumstances, the demand of our opnoments that nor diations be to statement that the question is settled and to seem ercumstances, the demand of our opnoments that nor diations to remain silent cannot be accepted as equivalent to a recantable. The contract of the co times of the facts or insincerity. No change of policy in the method or man-ner of negotiation would add effective ness to what the State Department bar to in the past will be continued in the ture. This administration has on al roper occasions given clear expression the belief of the American people that fature scrimination and oppression because eligion, wherever practised, are acts justice before God and man; and it aking evident to the world the depth American convictions in this regard we ve gone to the very limit of diplomatic

> elr demand for radical action by the tare Department they couple a demand of a reduction in our small military es-oblishment. Yet they must know that heed paid to our protests against illreatment of our citizens will be exactly roportionate to the belief in our ability o make these protests effective should

CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

ture opposents have now declared them-ives in favor of the civil service law repeat of which they demanded in and in 1995. If consistent, they should game one step further and conby and in 1996. If consistent and con-naturated the country upon the way in the the civil service law is now admin-blered, and the way in which the classi-bid service has been extended. The expoless from examinations are fewer by than ever before, and are confined individual cases, where the application the rules would be impracticable, un-ise or unnecessary. The administration the great body of the classified civil tyles is free from solities, and appoint-ents and removals have been put upon business basis. Statistics show that here is little difference between the ten-re of the Federal classified employes and hat of the employes of private business orporations. Less than 1 per cent. of the lassified employes are over 70 years of out into operation and scrupulously ob-cryed. Without one exception every ap-solutment in the Philippines has been

datform of principles definitely take is-ue with us, and where, if they are sin-ere, their triumph would mean disaster o the country. But exactly as it is im-possible to call attention to the present eromises and past record of our <u>oppo</u>-ments without seeming offensive, so it is mpossible to compart their platform with beir other and later official utterance nd not create doubt as to their sincerity n their private or unofficial utterances many of them frankly advance this in-discrity as a merit, taking the position that as regards the points on which I am about to speak they have no intention of keeping their promises or of departing from the policies now established, and that therefore they can be trusted not to abuse the power they seek. REAT QUESTION OF THE TARIFF.

When we take up the great question of the Company—the merger ind their increase in power has been by the Department of largely due to the "failure of officials because of which the stration should be thrown for they dare not openly act. They dare not openly act. They dare not in we or formal manner say case wrong was done or in the method of achelic of the method of achelic of instruments for instrume

existing law." This is precisely the need that has been met by the consistent and size dily continued action of the Department of Justice under the present admirstration.

So hav as the rights of the individual capitalist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public, and as rearries organized capital and labor, the ostilon of the administration has been so lear that there is no excuse for missaid and in the content of the capital and labor, the ostilon of the administration has been so lear that there is no excuse for missaid and the capital and labor, the said of the administration has been so lear that there is no excuse for missaid and the capital and labor. The capital and labor, the capital and labor and capital and

that shown in effective fashion that in indeavoring to make good this guarantee, it freats all men, rich or poor, whatever itely creed, their color, or their birth-lace, as stanling alike before the law nder our form of government the sphere a which the nation as distinguished from the State con act is narrowly circumhe large corporation would work no penely minry but destruction to its small r competitors; and equally of course such change would mean disaster to all the age-workers connected with either the age or the small corporations. From the standpoint of those interested in the

> of its weaker American competitors, an brown only into competition with foreign requirement; and that the first effort I neet this new competition would be used by cutting down wages, and would ther or: be primarily at the cost of labor, I be case of some of our greatest test such a charge might conference that positive benefit. Speaking broadly, it is evident that the changes in the turiff will affect the trusts for weal or for woe sim-oly as they affect the whole country. The tariff affects trusts only as it affects all other interests. It makes all these interests, large or small, profitable; and its benefits can be taken from the large only

volution of the trust problem such

hange would therefore merely mean that the trust was relieved of the competition

under penalty of taking them from th There is little for me to add to this It is but ten years since the last at-empt was made, by means of lowering he tariff, to prevent some people from prespering too much. The attempt was ntirely successful. The tariff law of the ear was among the leauses which in that ar and for some time afterwards electually prevented anybody from pros ering too much, and labor from prosper Undoubtedly it would be pos de at the present time to prevent any the trusts from remaining prosperous the simple expedient of making such sweeping change in the tariff as to par-vze the industries of the country. The usts would cease to prosper; but their naller competitors would be ruined, and wage-workers would starve, while it he wage-workers would starve, while it rould not say the farmer to haul his roduce to market. The evils connected ith the trusts can be reached only by stional effort, step by step, along the nes taken by Congress and the Executive other the past three years. If a tariffer was passed under which the country has passed under which the country rs, as the country has prospered the present tariff law, then all will share in the prosperity. If a riff law is passed aimed at preventing ne prosperity of some of our people, it as certain as anything can be that this as will be achieved only by cutting down prosperity of all of our people. Of course if our opponents are not share in their proposal to abolish the sysm of a protective triff there is a to in arguing the matter at all, save by

sin arguing the matter at an, seve by inting out again that if on one great size they do not mean what they say is burdly safe to trust them on any her issue. But if they are shoore in is matter, then their advent to nowe ould mean domestic misfortune and missue out the safe and are receibled. y as widespread and far-reaching and which we saw ten vears ago. Wheney speak of protection as "robbery, bey of course must mean that it is in oral to enact a tariff designed (as is the esent protective tariff) to secure to the merican wage-worker the benefit of the see kept up in this country. Now to dse. The auestion of what tariff is best or our people is primarily-tone of expedi-ncy, to be determined not on abstract cademic ground, but in the light of exrience. It is a matter of business; to orkers, professional men, all alike. Our ertainly not shown us that we could at ord in this matter to follow those ore sologal counsellors who have confine hemselves to study in the closet; for th etual working of the tariff has emphati-ally contradicted their theories. From line to time schedules must undoubtedly be re-arranged and re-adjusted to meet the shifting needs of the country; but this can with safety be done only by those who are committed to the cause of the trotective system. To uproot and destroy but system would be to insure the pros-tration of business, the closing of the factories, the impoverishment of the far ner, the ruln of the capitalist, and the tarvation of the wage-worker. Yet, if refection is indeed "robbery" and if our properties really believe what they say, then it is precisely to the distruction are uprouting of the tiriff, and therefore of our business and industry, that they are decided. When our opponents last obtaind bower it was on a platform declaring a protective tariff "unconstitutional;" and the effort to put this declaration into prac-

ice was one of the causes of the general attantal prostration lasting from 1883 to 197. If a protective tariff is either "un-constitutional" or "robbery," then it is lust as unconstitutional, just as much rob ery, to revise it down, still leaving it rejective as it would be to enact it. In ther words, our opponents have commited themselves to the destruction of the otective principle of the tariff, using ads which if honestly used forbid them in permitting this principle to obtain in

en the smallest degree. RECIPROCITY. Our opponents assert that they believe teclprocity. Their action on the most uportant reciprocity treaty recently ne-cliated—that with Cuba—does not bear ut this assertion. Moreover, there can no reciprocity unless there is a subtantial tariff; free trade and reciprocity re not compatible. We are on record as avoring arrangements for reciprocal coring arrangements for recide relations with other countries rrangements to be on an equitable basis f benefit to both the contracting parties, he Republican party stands pledged to very wise and consistent method of in foreign commerce of the reasing the untry. That it has kept its piedge is oven by the fact that while the di-estic trade of this country exceeds in ge, and in the main the service rendered so vigorous and efficient. Where the fierit system was of course most needed was in the Philippine Islands, and a civil service world, standing first among the nations in the country exceeds in volume the entire export trade of the world, standing first among the nations in this operation and scrupulously observed during the last seven years near-the top billions of dollars' worth of goods solution one exception every appointment in the Philippines has been in an average half as much again as and and ard of fitness, and without need to when many of our people with the strictest and without need to when many of our people with the strictest and the previous four years, and without need to when many of our people with the strictest and the previous four years. by other consideration.

Finally, we come to certain matters on which our opponents do in their distribution of principles definitely take is cort. Indiana, I said:

"The one consideration which must imperative need of preserving the American standard of living for the American workingman. The tariff-rate must never tall below that which will protect the American workingman by allowing for the lifference between the general labor-cost here and abroad, so as at least to equalize the conditions arising from the difference in the standard of labor here and abroad-a difference which it should be our abu ester in so far as it represents the needs of better educated, better paid, better fed, and better (lothed workingmen of a high er type than any to be found in a foreign ountry. At all hazards, and no matter what else is sought for or accomplish-by changes of the tariff, the American workingman must be protected in his standard of wages, that is, in his standar of living, and must be secured the fullest apportunity of employment. Our laws should in no event afford advantage to dereign industries over American indus-

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cpted as definitely established. Surely we are a right to say that it has passed beyond the domain of theory, and a right o expect tant not only its original advo-ates, but those who at one time distrustates, but those who at the time districted it on theoretic grounds, should now acquicace in the results that have been provid over and over again by actual experience. These forty odd years have been most prosperous years than my other nation has ever seen. Beyond median this prosperity could not have nestion this prosperity could not have ome if the American people had not pos-essed the necessary thrift, energy, and usiness intelligence to turn their vast naterial resources to account. But it is no less true that it is our economic polcy as regards the tariff and finance which us enabled us as a nation to make such good use of the individual capacities of or citizens, and the natural resources o our citizens, and the natural resources of our country. Every class of our people is sensited by the protective tariff. During the last few years the merchant has seen the export trade of this country grownster than ever in our previous history. The manufacturer could not keep his factory running it it were not for the protective tariff. The wage-worker would do ave tariff. The wage-worker would de well to remember that if protection is Tobbery," and is to be punished accord-ingly, he will be the first to pay the pen-tity; for either he will be turned adrift intrely, or his wages will be cut down to the starvation point. As conclusively shown by the bulletins of the Bureau of .2thor the purchasing power of the aver-ige wage received by the wage-worker has grown taster than the cost of living, and this in spite of the continual shortening of working hours. The accumulated sav-ngs of the workingmen of the country, as slown by the deposits in the savings ounks. have increased by leaps counds. At no time in the history of this r any other country has there been an rn so productive of material benefit alike to workingman and employer, as during seven years that have just passed, he former has benefited quite as mucthe manufacturer, the merchant, an he wage-worker. The most welcome and impressive fact established by the last lensus is the wide and even distribution of wealth among all classes of our coun ryment. The chief agencies in producing his distribution are snown by the census o be the development of manufactures. nd the application of new inventions to niversal use. The result has been an in-cersing inter-dependency of agriculture and manufactures. Agriculture is now s it arways has been, the basis of civili-ation. The six million farms of the inited States, operated by men who, as a lass, are steadfast, single-minded and in lass, are steadfast, single-minded and ininstrious, form the basis of all the other
ichievements of the American people and
are more fruitful than all their other reources. The men on those six million
farms receive from the protective tariff
what they most need, and that is the
best of all possible markets. All other
fusses depend upon the farmer, but the
farmer-in turn depends upon the market
they furnish him for his produce. The
annual output of our agricultural products innual output of our agricultural products in nearly four billions of dollars. Their interest in value has been prodigious, altough agriculture has languished in most ther countries; and the main factor it his increase is the corresponding in-rease of our manufacturing industries American farmers have prospered because he growth of their market has kept pac with the growth of their farms. The ad-litional market continually furnished for ignicultural products by domestic manuincturers has been far in excess of the utlet to other lands. An export trade in farm products is necessary to dispose of r surplus; and the export trade of ormers both in animal products and in hast products, has very largely increased. Without the enlarged home market op thhis surplus down, we should be teluce production or else feed the world it less than the cost of production. In he forty years ending in 1800 the total alue of farm property increased twelve and a haif billions of dollars; the farmer aming eyen more during this period than he manufacturer. Long ago over-produce manufacturer. Long ago over-produc on would have checked the marvelous de-clopment of our national agriculture, ut for the stendily increasing demand of American manufacturers for farm proucts required as raw materials for stead-ly expanding industries. The farmer has ecome dependent upon the manufacturer a utilize that portion of his produce hich does not go directly to food supply 1960 52 per cent, or a little over half the total value of the farm products the nation was consumed in manufact ring industries as the raw materials of factories. Evidently the manufactur-is the farmer's best and most direct Moreover, the American manfacturer purchases his farm supplies al-

most exclusively in his own counting-tenths of all the raw materials very kind and description consumed in merican manufactories are of American roduction. The manufacturing establish-cents tend steadily to migrate into the art of the great agricultural districts. he center of the manufacturing industry 19.0 was near the middle of Onio, and i moving westward at the rate of abou hirty miles in every decade; and this movement is invariably accompanied by marked increase in the value of farm ends. Local causes, notably the competition between new farm lands and old farm ands, tend here and there to obscure what is happening; but it is as certain as the operation of any economic law, that in the country as a whole, farm values will continue to increase as the partnership beworn manufacturer and farmer grows ore intimate through further advance I industrial science. The American manufacturer nover could have placed this nation at the head of the manufacturing rations of the world if he had not had behing him, securing him every variety of ing him, securing him every variety of w material the exhaustless resources the American farm, developed by the il and the enterprise of intelligent and acated American farmers. On the other od, the debt of the farmers to the manfacturers is equally heavy, and the fu-ure of American agriculture is bond up in he future of American manufactures. The two industries have become, under the conomic policy of our government, so losely interwoven, so mutually inter-ependent, that neither can hope to main tain itself at the high-water mark of progress without the other. Whatever

makes to the advantage of one is equally of the advantage of the other. BENEFITS OF HIGH TARIFF. the two in the benefits that have come by protection; but benefits have come to both; and a reversal in policy would mean Jamage to both; and while the damage would be heavy to all, it would be heav-

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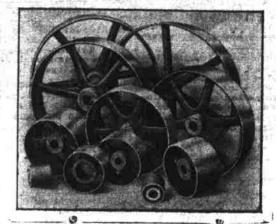
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