A YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE.

"LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMSI' AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTHS."

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

TOLUME XXVI.

# WILSON, N. C., SEPT. 27, 1896.

NUMBER 35.

# of Sight Seeing?

Well to see sights that will please the eye and suit PROTECTION, MONEY, RECIPROCITY. the pocket book, we advise you to take a look at the

# Sight" of Bargains

Now open to you at the CASH RACKET STORES. They are sights worth seeing, worth buying. Not confined to any one line of goods but all.

#### NEVER BEFORE

has this store, in its whole history, placed before the people of his little city such a variety of goods at prices quite so ridiculous.

# ladies and Gents Furnishings, Laces,

Notions, Stationery, Hardware and Tinware, Soaps, Brushes of all Kind.

We can knock competition clear out of sight. (Excuse the slang.) Come, see for yourself.

#### J. M. LEATH, Manager

The Cash Racket Stores,

Corner nash and Tarboro Sts.

#### STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

flosing Quotations of the New York and

Philadelphia Exchanges. New York, Aug. 28.—The transactions in ocks today, while on a moderate scale, were el distributed, with the activity in spots. or the first time the market appeared to elect with some degree of spirit the improvginancial outlook, which is chiefly based on be substantial gold imports and the implied reanation of the present stiffness in money and the commercial paper market. Closing bids: Millimore & Ohio 1314 Lehigh Valley ..... 28 desa & Ohio 1234 New Jersey Cen. 941/2

N. Y. Central .... 93 .146 Pennsylvania.... 50 1214 Reading ..... \*734

lake Erie & W ... 1312 St. Paul .......... 651/8 Jehigh Nav W. N. Y. & Pa .... 178 "Mass't paid.

General Markets. PELLADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Flour steady; win-\*superfine, \$1.90 @2.15; do. extras, \$2.15@2.30; emsylvania roller, clear, \$2.75@3; do. do. Erzight, \$203.25. Wheat quiet, but, firm; Au-Ist 61% 402c. Corn lower; August, 2634 @2678c.

bistendy; August, 25/0231/2c. Hay dull; choice bothy. \$13.50 a 14. Lard steady ; western steam, Beef steady; city family, \$9.50@10. Pork ill family, \$9.75 m 10. Butter steady; western hry, 8 2 11c : do. ereamery, 111 2 & 16c 1/2.; do. betory, 7 will 4c.; Elgins, 16 2c.; imitation Ramery, 10 a 12 e.; New York dairy, 10@15c.; acreamery, ill a 161 c.; Pennsylvania creamm prints, extra, 19c.; do. firsts, 17@18c.; do. fonds, Halie.; prints jobbing at 20@23c. besequiet; New York large, 5 @8c.; small, 6@ part slams, 205c.; full skims, 1@14c. Essteady: New York and Pennsylvania, 121/2

#### Live Stock Markets.

We: western fresh, 121 2 a 15c.

New York, Aug. 28.—Steers active; oxen, alsand cour firm : native steers, \$3.70@4.55; legans and Colorados, \$3.771/2@4.35; stags and den, 83.15/a3.50; bulls, \$2.10/a2.321/2; dry cows, 13/62.65. Calves steady and higher; veals, \$4 grassers and buttermilks, \$3.30@4. theep barely steady; lambs lower; sheep, \$2.50 4: lambs, \$4.50 a5.55; one car load \$5.75. Hogs

LAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 28.—Cattle strong; hine, \$4.50(0,4.65; common, \$3@3.50; bulls, stags tows, \$2.03.50. Hogs fair; prime light, \$3.75 est medium, \$3.70@3.75; common to fair Street \$3.65/03.70; heavy, \$3.25@8.40; roughs, 13. 83.63.25; Sheep steady; prime, \$3.65@3.80; lat. 83.63.25; common, \$2.2.75; common to Fod lambs, 83 @3.50; veal, calves, \$6.25@6.50.

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a lite-long disease, like scrofula, or example? The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength and happiness.

If you want to buy a good watch theap go to J. J. Privett the Jeweler.

Ribbons, a big line. M. T. Young recovered from a severe illness.

#### A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Tuesday, Aug. 25.

A dispatch from Havre announces that M. Ribot, ex-premier of France, has sailed for America.

Ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, was appointed secretary of the interior by President Cleveland, to succeed Hoke Smith.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert was the guest of Hon. J. R. Roosevelt, secretary of the American embassy, at Windsor Forest,

Three additional suits were brought at Lancaster against the Pennsylvania Traction company for damages growing out of

the Chickies trolley disaster, The Chicago mail train on the Pittsburg and Western railroad was wrecked at Valencia Station, near Pittsburg, by two

freight trains colliding at the time the mail train was passing. Many passengers were injured. Wednesday, Aug. 26.

John C. Black was nominated by the

gold Democratic convention for governor of Illinois. Bill Doolin, the last of the noted outlaws of the southwest, was killed by

deputy marshals at Guthrie, O. T. Charles Church, junior member of the private banking house of C. J. Church & Co., of Lowell, Mich., shot and fatally wounded his wife and then committed

At Newport, R. I., yesterday Harry Payne Whitney, son of the ex-secretary of the navy, was married to Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, eldest daughter of Cornelius

Vanderbilt. Baron Fava, Italian ambassador, was in conference for some time yesterday with Acting Secretary of State Rockhill concerning the lynching of Italians in Louisi-

ana several weeks ago. Thursday, Aug. 27.

sailed for Europe on the steamer Majestic which we trade more largely than any yesterday.

The dry goods house of Hilton, Hughes & Co, New York, established by A. T. Stewart, assigned yesterday.

Ex-Mayor Cowherd, of Kansas City, was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Fifth Missouri district.

Ex-Judge McArthur, of Washington, D. C., died at Atlantic City yesterday. He was on the bench at the trial of Guiteau.

Friday, Aug. 28. General Harrison addressed a great meeting of Republicans in New York city

last night. The palace of the sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded yesterday by the British fleet

and is a mass of ruins. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher celebrated

her 84th birthday yesterday. She has just

### MR. M'KINLEY'S LETTER

A Presentation of the Issues of the Present Campaign.

A Large Portion of the Letter Devoted to the Free Silver Question-He Announces Himself as Opposed to Such a Policy.

CANTON, O., Aug. 27 .- Major McKinley's letter of acceptance was issued yesterday. It is in part as follows:

Hon. John M. Thurston and others, members of the notification committee of the Republican national convention-Gentlemen: In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign.

For the first time since 1838, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party, and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the of silver to one ounce of gold.

The mere declaration of this purpose is so grave that conservative men ever where are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another, and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance and so far reaching in its consequences as to call for the most prinstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprojudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases nor deluded by false theories.

Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises.

We have coined since 1878 more than four hundred millions of silver dollars. which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage?

They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government, and not for private account or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. .The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes, to the government for the benefit of the people.

These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. .

Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold ? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it, and if there were it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver monometalism. These dollars, therefore. would stand upon their real value.

Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., commercial nations of the world, with other. Eighty-four per cent. of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard countries and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold

basis. It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. It has inaugurated no

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor

our products, or our property, we should lican platform declares in favor of such receive in return money which is as staple and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them.

The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis People's declaration is that "our national money shall be issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private," and be distributed "direct to the people, and through lawful disbursements of the government."

Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin which would inevitably follow the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten our public honor by the unlim

ited issue of an involven ble paper curtanling and c coultherly be conteived, and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us, which in fact do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are be-United States at a ratio of sixteen ounces | neath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebukaby those they are sought to influence, a menace to our financial and industrial and I believe they will be. Every attempt interests, and has already created uni- to array class against class, "the classes versal alarm. It involves great peril to the | against the masses, ' section against seccredit and business of the country, a peril tion, labor against capital, "the poor or interest against inter est in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen.

We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagague, and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties.

hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good moneynever made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright, or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1880 to 1802, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the government and an accumulating sarplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know is good.

The only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and temperament of our people passed by the Fiftythird congress was the general tariff act which did not receive the approval of the president. Whatever, virtues may be claimed for that act there is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation-the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contribued to swell our national debt more than \$262,000,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars, from the revolution to the re-

We have either been sending too much money out of the country or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression and indicate its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared.

It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase of the volume of business; not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence: not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined; not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and im-

portance. The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufactures and a lequate protection to home labor

and the home market. Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Repub-

encouragement to our sugar interests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use."

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890 are striking suggestives. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their greatvalues, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption.

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign immigration and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the old world.

The soldiers and sailors of the union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally manifested in the welfare of another.

The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping, which prevailed inthe early years of our history, should be again adopted by congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained.

Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation at home than to increase our influence abroad and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions, then the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country. If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of president of the United States I shall count it a privilege to aid, even in the slightest degree, in the promotion of the spirt of fraternal regard, which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, state or part of the republic.

#### MR. BRYAN'S DAY OF REST.

It is a mere pretense to attribute the The Candidate's Brief Respite from the Activity of Campaigning.

> JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 31.-Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan enjoyed a day of ease vesterday, after a week of campaigning which has included speeches in the largest inland cities of the state, in two or three farming centers and many short ones from car platforms. Two or three and sometimes more speeches have been made by Mr. Bryan each day, and the intervals between have been spent in traveling by trains and carriages. The week with him was a lesson of unremitting turmoil, pushing through crowds, riding after brass bands, with fireworks flying or cannon roaring in his cars. Even in the quieter moments at hotel tables and in car seats, there have always been a dozen people at his elbow to shake hands, to try to talk politics or tell him how the campaign must be run. He has even had to wield a fork with the left hand while writing autographs with the right.

Despite this continuous strain, Mr. Bryan was looking almost as fresh as a week ago when he appeared in the hotel dining room yesterday. His voice has lost most of the huskiness which at one stage of the tour threatened to bring it to an end. He and Mrs. Bryan went to the First Presbyterian church, where they listened to a sermon by Rev. G. M. Colville, in the morning. Afterward they drove to Lakewood on Lake Chautauqua, twelve miles from here where they were entertained by Norman E, Mack, of Buffalo. Wherever they stirred curious groups gathered about them. Today Mr. Bryan leaves New York state, probably to return in October when he will speak in Brooklyn and other

Troops Needed at Ontonagon.

Ontonagon, Mich., Aug. 31.-The sheriff has telegraphed the governor of Michigan to send militia to quell disturbances here, and two companies of the Fifth regiment, state militia, at Houghton, were notified by the governor to go to Ontonagon on the sheriff's call. Trouble has arisen over the distribution of supplies to sufferers from the recent conflagration, and many deeds of vandalism have occurred. Barrels of liquor have been stolen from the ruins of saloons, and lumbermen and Polish laborers have become drunk. Threats have been made against the lives of the foremen of the Diamond Match company, and incendiary fires are destroying houses.

Killed by a Fellow Lunatic.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—Samuel Wallace, an insane patient at the Dixmont Insane asylum, died at 2 o'clock in the morning in the hospital department from the effects of an assault made during a murderous frenzy by a fellow insane patient, Harry Heinbaugh. The killing was done with a tin utensil, Wallace having been beaten to death. Nothing was done to the slayer. he being an imbecile. A little stricter watch is kept on him than before. The dead man was 62 years old, and was acharity patient from Butler, Pa. He was a married man, having a wife and family at Butler.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself