

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR: CYRUS B. WATSON, of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: THOMAS W. MASON, of Northampton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: CHARLES M. COOKE, of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER: B. F. AYCOCK, of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR: R. M. FURMAN, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, of Cabarrus.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: F. I. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT: A. C. AVERY, of Burke.

GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.

"You tell us the great cities are in favor of the gold standard."

"I am for McKinley, Russell and Gold," says Oscar J. Spears.

"I desire to meet Mr. Russell on the hustings of North Carolina."

THE GOLD SUPPLY.

The gold organs contend that the annual increase in the supply of the world's gold is such that there will be enough to meet the world's demand for money and therefore there is no need of the free coinage of silver by this or any other country.

The late Professor Scoebeer, of Austria, was the leading authority on statistics pertaining to the production and use of the precious metals and kindred topics.

The production of gold in the United States in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

The production of gold in the world in 1895 was \$19,350,000, against \$18,510,000 in 1894.

all that the world needs for money. It may be said in reply to this that the silver mines are controlled by a comparatively few men, which is true, but while silver is demonstrated and gold is the single standard of so many nations silver cannot come into competition with gold and the gold men have a practical monopoly of the world's supply of real money.

The world needs silver as a check on the gold manipulators, and the silver miner as a protection from the rapacity of the gold miner.

But taking these figures as at least an approximately accurate statement of the gold production, we would have in round numbers a little less than \$203,000,000 for the world. Suppose these figures to be kept up, and after deducting one-third, say, for use in the arts, all the rest were coined, it would give us an increase of about \$138,000,000 a year in the world's supply of gold coin.

Divide these \$138,000,000 among the world's 1,400,000,000 of people and how much would it amount to per capita? Less than ten cents. Is there any danger of flooding the world with gold at that rate?

But we know that this gold is not all coined, and that a very considerable portion of it remains in the form of bullion, because it answers the purpose of the large money holders better in that form than in coin for shipping purposes. They prefer the bullion to coin on account of the waste in coin by abrasion, which is doubtless one of the reasons why so much of it remains in the form of bullion. In view of this fact and the quantity of gold used in the arts, there is little probability of the world being overflooded with gold, even if the output of the mines be much larger than it is now.

But whatever the increase may be, while the single gold standard prevails this metal will be a metal of speculation and a metal for hoarding which will prevent it from becoming a coin for general circulation, for which it is unfitted even if it were not a metal for speculation and hoarding, by its high value. For general circulation there is too much value in too small a coin, and for that reason even if it were abundant enough for general circulation people would not like to carry it and would prefer some other kind of money, either silver or paper. Its high value makes gold, as it has been so often truthfully called, the money of the rich man while silver is the money of the poor man. A dollar in silver is a coin of fair proportions, while a dollar in gold would be lost in a vest pocket and a \$2.50 piece would be buried in a handful of nickels. If the world had to depend on gold alone it would soon have to quit business or let a very few men boss the business.

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

The organs and spokesmen of the gold standard have either been deluding themselves or attempting to delude others by professing to believe that the free silver sentiment was strong only in the South and in some of the States West of the Mississippi river, but the probabilities are that their eyes have been opened since the extraordinary demonstrations of the people all along the line of Mr. Bryan's journeying from Lincoln, Nebraska, to New York city, where he was greeted with such enthusiasm as has welcomed no other man since Grant came fresh from the fields where victory gave him fame.

We have had a sufficient expression of popular feeling by this time to know that the sentiment for free silver is not peculiar to the South or the far West, but that it is a potent factor in all the States, and that in some which the so-called "sound money" men have been claiming there is every indication that it is the controlling power.

Indiana is one of those, in which the situation is thus stated by Hon. W. Boyle, First Assistant Secretary of the Indiana branch of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, who says:

I am certain from the outlook that Bryan and free silver will carry Indiana by 50,000 to 75,000 majority, and it would not surprise us to see it go to 100,000. Out of 80,000 belonging to our society I find that they stand as follows: Republicans, 27,821; Democrats, 30,818; Populists, 3,100; Prohibitionists, 61. On the money question they stand as follows: For silver, Republicans, 97,008; Democrats, 19,777; Populists, 3,100; Prohibitionists, 31. For gold, Republicans, 438; Democrats, 641; Populists, none; Prohibitionists, 30.

This is corroborated, as far as the sentiment goes, without giving figures, by others, and some of them gold men, including Mr. Bynum, who after a tour through the State said he found the silver sentiment in the rural districts overwhelming. Mr. Bynum, who is said to have his eye on a Federal judgeship, is now one of the chief engineers of the Democratic gold convention, which is to put out a ticket to "help defeat" the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

The re-nomination of Hon. J. A. Lockhart as the Representative from this district was anticipated, and it was proper that it should come by acclamation, as a just tribute to a gentleman whose ability and qualifications were recognized by his colleagues in Congress, as shown by his selection as a member of several important committees, but also as an expression of opinion as to the action taken in unseating him near the end of the session. As far as he is concerned this unanimous action of the representatives of the Democracy of

there wasn't any spreadeagle, "boy" oratory in the address delivered by Wm. J. Bryan on the occasion of the notification of his nomination Wednesday evening, but there was a cool, dignified, mastery and thorough statement of the intents and purposes of the party of which he has been made the present standard bearer, a manly defence against the accusations and misrepresentations of its opponents, and a glorious vindication of the representatives of the Democracy who formulated the Chicago platform and nominated the standard bearers to battle for the principles enunciated in that platform. There is no attempt at oratorical display in this address, no flights of fancy, no fascinating word painting nor suggestive, captivating metaphors, but every sentence is a plain appeal to the thought and the reason of the listener who is supposed to be a patriotic citizen and desirous of promoting the happiness and prosperity of his country and of posterity. No unpejorative man can read that address without recognizing the patriotic spirit that inspires and pervades it, and that he who thus spoke for the people showed good cause why they protest against the wrongs which were therein so clearly and forcibly pointed out. They fail to find in it an "anarchistic" or "communistic" utterance, or a syllable that might not be spoken by a Washington, Jefferson or Jackson.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Candidate Bryan has the advantage of belonging to himself. His candidacy is a great improvement on the syndicate system of running a man.—New York Journal, Dem.

The gentlemen who met at Indianapolis and resolved that two-thirds of the Chicago Convention constituted a minority of the party, and that they themselves are the only ones who realize what is true Democracy, are in grave danger of bringing on the ideas of the tailors of Tooley street.—Washington Post, Ind.

Every now and then we hear of delegations of workmen going to Canton, Ohio, to chant to McKinley the praises of protection and say strange to say labor does not share in the benefits of protection. When the McKinley tariff which was higher than the war tariff of 1861, was in operation wages were reduced in every line of industry and there were more strikes and lockouts than were ever known before in the history of the country. It appears however, that there are still a few working people who can be gulled by the talk of protection bringing high wages.—New Orleans States, Dem.

TWINKLINGS.

"I'll never ask another woman to marry me as long as I live."

"Turned down again?"

"No, accepted."—Philadelphia North American.

"Does young Whittle know much about politics?"

"Yes, I think he does. He has had several chances to run for office and didn't do it."—Washington Star.

"Miss Gowanus—I envy the way you can talk to Mr. Castighe; he never sits on any of your remarks!"

"Miss Gowanus—No; I make them too pointed."—Judge.

"Why do you laugh at his stale jokes?"

"I did not laugh he would think I did not understand the jokes and would try to explain them."—Truth.

"Citizen (offering bonds).—'I own a six story flat house in Harlem.'"

"Magistrate.—'That's all right. Any incurrence?'"

"Citizen.—'Well, there's the janitor.'"

"Cumso.—'Would you call Senator Milgrabs a successful statesman?'"

"Cawker.—'Yes, indeed! His speculations in sugar alone net him fully \$25,000 a year.'"

APPOINTMENTS WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

W. S. Bone, Presiding Judge.

Elizabeth circuit, Trinity, August 15, 18.

Magnolia circuit, Trinity, August 22, 23.

Bladen circuit, Bethel, August 29, 30.

Clinton circuit, Kendall's, September 5, 6.

Mission, Haw Branch, September 13, 18.

Oswego circuit, Swansboro, September 19, 20.

Greenville Reflector: Mrs. John C. Powell died at Falkland Tuesday morning. Mrs. Powell was the wife of one of the managers on the lumber railroad in that section.

Isaiah on having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Raleigh Press Visitor: Deputy Sheriff W. J. Sears from White Oak township was in the city this morning and reports a splendid rain last night about Apex. Beyond Apex he says there was one of the worst wind and hail storms he ever saw, ruining crops. J. L. Barker, Jack Maynard and others about Green Level say their crops will not be worth gathering. Mr. Sears says the wind cut an oak tree in his front yard square off.

Pender Star: While little Johnnie Lee and her mother were eating supper at their home in Whiteville, Thursday night last, Johnnie was shot through the window and instantly killed, and his mother was wounded. He was an inoffensive boy of about 18 years old, and no motive is ascribed for the dastardly deed. The county is aroused and the clue to the perpetrator will be followed up.

Clinton Democrat: Mr. Henry Matthis died at his home in Taylor's Bridge on Sunday. He had been in feeble health for several years. Mrs. James Duncan died at her home in South Clinton Sunday morning. She had been in poor health, as expected, the result of heart disease.

Patience Barden, relict of the late Woodard Barden, died at her home in Turkey on Monday morning, aged about 87 years. A near relative of Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President, lives in North Clinton township, this county. He is Mr. Allen Bryan, who has been in the army and came from the same part of Virginia that the family of candidate Bryan went from.

Goldsboro Headlight: Nathaniel Moore, who murdered his wife near Fremont, on the night of August 1st, is still at large. Reports as to his having been in this section have been circulated several times. The sad news reached this city Saturday of the death of the young man, James R. Ireland, at her home near Newsum, in the 87th year of her age. The deceased was the relict of the late Samuel R. Ireland, one of the pioneer settlers of Sampson county.

The sad and sudden death of Mrs. James H. Dixon occurred at her home in Georgetown, near this city, Monday evening. She seemed well at going to bed that night, but in the morning she was found attending to her domestic work. About 2 o'clock she was taken with a congestive chill and died before medical aid could reach her. She was 24 years of age.

Kinston Free Press: The farmers report that the hot, dry weather is burning up cotton. There is no doubt that cotton and tobacco are both badly cut off by the dry spell following so much rain. Mr. Geo. B. Webb is making experiments to develop a new process, originally his own, for curing tobacco. He has succeeded in curing small parcels of it a bright yellow. He says he expects to cure it from thirty to fifty days without any heat. If this process proves successful he will be able to cure a pound of tobacco to each cubic foot of room space, without any danger of burning, without any attention after first placing it, without the use of any artificial heat, and with a perfectly natural and inexpensive process, retaining all the oils in the tobacco, curing it in a bright color, with a velvety finish, and perfectly curing the stem and leaf. If this proves practical it will be a great saving to the tobacco farmers, and will mean a fortune for Mr. Webb.

The Valley of Madagascar. No great faith is expressed by General Duchesne in the future of railways in Madagascar. "The road built by the French military engineers from Majunga to Andriaba," said the general in conversation with our Paris correspondent, "is a magnificent work, but the difficulties of the country through which the French had to go at an almost running pace. I had taken with me officers of the engineers to survey the country for a military railway, but when they saw the difficulties they gave up the idea. It looks very easy on a map to go up the valleys, but Madagascar valleys are not like those of other countries. They shrink into gorges, and are cut up by narrow, steep, rocky slopes. It is like a maze, and the work is done comparatively easy when compared with the east one from Antananarivo to Tamatave. The latter defies description. It was taken down to Tamatave in a litter by native porters, and I cannot make you come to our journey's end. My porters take you through quagmires, tumble down sheer cliffs and cling to the branches of trees like monkeys and balance themselves as they go. It is a very hard and dangerous journey, and I do not believe that any European, who turned their hands to anything, and thanks to the bounty of a virgin continent, generally with good results. But progress has been made, and I believe that any American, like the European, has become a specialist. He is learning to do one thing well."

Already the "fatal belief" deprecated by Mill has disappeared from business where it means ruin and bankruptcy, and from manufacturing and transportation where it means arson and murder. But it still survives in our administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more widely diffused. I hesitate to say that anything is or could be worse than our unrefined and unprincipled administration of public affairs, where the evil consequences, though greater, are not so strongly felt, because they are less personal, less tangible and more