VOL I

SPEECH MADE A SYNOPSIS OF

THAT

THE

Convention . Defeat of the Recognized Candidates.

Below is a synopsis of the speech by Hon. W. J. Bryan in the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, Ill., Thursday that made him famous and that nominated him:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I would be presumptuous, indeed to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened, if this were but a meeting of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizens in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that Gify can bring. I come to speak to you in defiense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty, the cause of humanity. (Loud applause.)

"Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out as this issue has been by the voters themselves. On the 4th of the March, 1895, a few Democrats, nost of them members of congress, issued an address to the Democrate of the nation asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour, asserting also the right of a majority of the Democratic party to control the position of the party on aramount issue, concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of alter in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party. Our silver Demo-erats went forth from victory unto victory until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country.

(Applause.) "In this contest brother has been arrayed

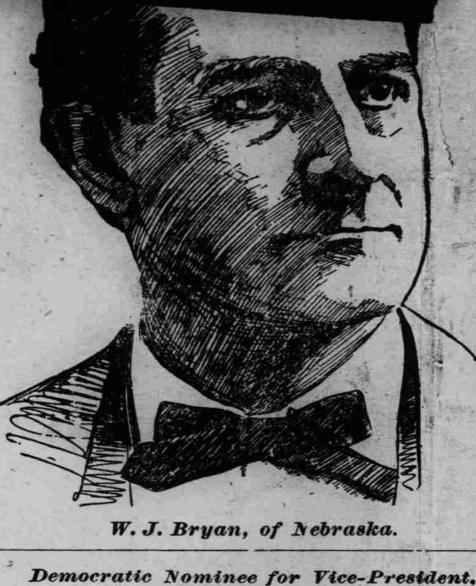
ask him, if he will apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself? He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he fail us what he is going to do if they fail to

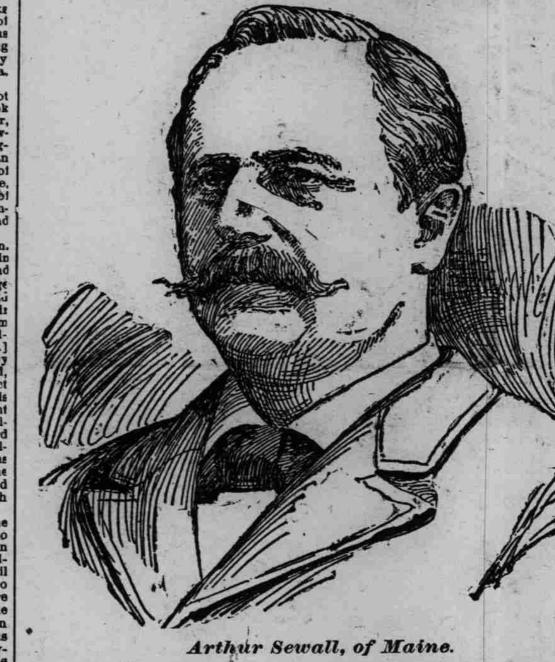
secure an international agreement? There is nore reason for him to do that than for us to

more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the parity. They have tried for 80 years—for 80 years—to secure an inter-national agreement, and those are waiting for it most patiently who don't want it at all. [Cheering' Laughter, long continued.] "Now, my Triends, let us come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why is it that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question. I reply than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slains its tens of thousgold standard has slains its tens of thous-ands. If they ask us why we did not em-body all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the Constitution, all other necessary reforms will be possible; and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. Cheers. Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiments of this course.

as come over the sentiments of this country? Three months ago, when it was confi-dently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidate, even the advoeates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a President, but they had good reasons for the suspicion, because there is scarcely a State here today asking for the gold standard that is not within the

absolute control of the Republican party. But note the change. Mr. McKinley was hominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bistandard until it should be changed into bi-metallism by an international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans and everybody three months ago in the Republican party prophe-sied his election. How is it today? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked its a Nanolecce discussion of the standard standard like Napoleon-[laughter and cheering]-that man shudders today when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Not only that but as ns ne can near with ever-incr distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena. [Cheers.] "Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to any one who will look at the matter? It is no private character, at the matter? It is no private character, howhowever pure, no personal popularity, how-ever great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare that he is in favor of fastening the go'd standard upon this people, or who is willing to surrender the right of self-government and place the legislative con-trol in the hands of foreign potentates and trol in the hands of foreign potentates and powers. [Cheers.] "We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because upon the paramount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why, if they tell us that the gold p'andard is a good thing, we point to their pixtform and tell them that their platform battles the party to get rid of a gold standpictorm and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of a gold stand-ard and substitute bimetalism. [Applaused.] "If the gold standard is a good thing, why try to get rid of it? If the gold standard, and I might call your attention to the fact that some of the very people who are in this convention today and who tell you we ought to declare in favor of international bimetal-ism and chereby declare that a gold standard sm and thereby declare that a gold standard is wrong and that the principle of bimetal-ism is better, these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together even with all the world. "I want to suggest this truth, that if the gold standard is a good thing we ought to declare in favor of its retention and not in favor of abandoning it; and if the gold standard is a bad thing why should we wait until some other nations are willing to help us to let go? Here is the ine of battle. We care not upon which issue they force the fight, we are prepared to meet them on either issue or on both. If they tell us that the gold standard is the standard of civilizazation, we reply to them that this, the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth, has never declared for a gold standard, and both the parties this year are declaring against it. [Applause.] If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So, if they come to meet us on that, we can present the history of our nation. "More than that we can tell them this, that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of a gold standard. They can find where the holders of fixed invest-ments have. Mr. Carli le said in 1878 that this was a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country; and, my friends, it is simply a ques-tion that we shall decide upon which side shall the Democratic party fight? Upon the side of the idle holder of idle capital or upon the side of the struggling masses ? That is the question the party must answer first and then it must be answered by each individual hereafter. "The sympathies of the Democratic party, as described by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses, who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous that their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon it. "You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms and your cities will Themas Benton said, you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That Was Cicero, who destroyed the accordination in able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Upon that issue we expect to carry every single State in this Union. "It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when but 3,000,000, had the cour-age to declare their political independence of every other nation upon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less independnote,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our fore-farthers? No. my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people.
"Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is- fought. If they say bin netalism is good, but we cannot have it till some nation being us, we canly that install." n etalism is good, but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, we reply that, instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetalism and then let England have bimetalism because the United States has. (Applause.) If they dare te come out and in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the pro-ducing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests, and all the toil-ing masses, we shall answer their demands







against brother and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would les i, and new leaders have spruug up to give direction to this cause of truta. (Cheers.)

"Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people. We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to com-pliment the gentleman from New York (Senator Hill). But we knew that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to at him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] Isay it was not a question of persons; it was a question of principle, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side.

"We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of the business man. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. The merchant at the crossroads' store is as much a business man as the merchat of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much-a usiness man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the price of gram. The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured into the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates, who in a back room, corner the money of the world. "We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast; but those hardy ploneers who braved all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert to blossom as the rose -those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where they have erected schoolhouses for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead, are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country. (Great applause.) "It is for these that we speak. We do not

come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity. (Loud applause.) We have petitioned, and our pe-titions have been scorned. We have entreat-ed, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked, We entreat no more. We beg n. longer.' We entreat no more. We petition no more.' We defy them. (Great a) plause and confusion in the silver delegat ons.)

"They tell us that this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that chang-ing conditions make new issues; that the

principles upon which rest Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must' be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen and we are attempting to meet those conditions.

The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burdens of government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in layor of an income tax. When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy, the blessings of a government like ours. He ays that we are opposing the national bank

THE CANDIDATES. Sketches of the Democratic Nominees for President and Vice President.

Mr. Bryan was born in Salem, Marion county, Ill., on March 19, 1860. At the age

of fifteen he entered Whipple Academy, at Jacksonville; in 1877 he entered Illinois College, and graduated valedictorian in 1881. For the next two years he attended the Union Law College, Chicago, studying in the office of Lyman Trumbull. After graduation he began practice at Jacksonville.

In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and became a member of the law firm of Talbott & Bryan. He was elected to Congress in the First Nebraska District in 1890 over W. J. Connell, of Omaha, and was re-elected in 1892 over Allen W. Field, of Lincoln. In 1894, Mr. Bryan declined a third nomination, and Mr. Bryan declined a third nomination, and was nominated by the Democratic State Con-vention for United States Senator by the unanimous vote of the convention. The Re-publicans, however, had a majority in tho Legislature, and Bryan was defeated for the Senatorship. Since Mr. Bryan's Congress term expired he has given his time exclu-sively to spreading the doctrine of free silver. He first appeared in the political arena of Nebraska in the campaign of 1886, when he stumped the First district for J. Sterling Morton, nominee for Congress. The same Morton, nominee for Congress. The same year he declined a nomination for Lieuten-ant Governor. On July 30, 1890, he was nominated for Congress and wrote a plat-form on which he ran. Nobody but himself thought he could be elected. He stumped the district on the tariff issue, and won fame as a political orator throughout the State. This beautiful language has been used by an admirer to describe his graces as an orator:

Mr. Bryan lives well in a commodious

Manufacturers' Expect an Early Renewal of Activity-New Industries.

SOUTH'S CONDITION OF TRADE.

The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn., has received a large number of letters during the past week from Southern manufacturers in regard to the present condition of trade and the outlook in industrial circles. These reports are in the main encouraging. Although the unsettled financial question tends to depress business and the usual midsummer

press business and the usual midsummer duliness prevails, the prospects are still en-couraging for an early renewal of activity. Among the most important new industries' for the week are the Spring Mountain Im-provement company, Little Back, Arr., capital \$50,000; the 1 ocahontas Electric company, Huntersville, W. Va., \$200,000; the Direct Navigation company, Houston, Tex., capital \$100,000; a \$100,000 cotton mill at Greeneville, Ala.; a \$10,000 elevator equip-ment company at Boanoke, Va., a 40-barrel flouring mill at Thompkinsville, Ky., and the Cisco (Tex.) Oil mill, capital \$75,000.

the Cisco (Tex.) Oil mill, capital \$75,000. Other industries are as follows: Electric light plants at Lafayette, La., and Marion, S. C.; electrical manufacturing works at San 8. C.; electrical manufacturing works at San Antonio, Tex.: a fertilizer factory at Linton. Fla., and flouring mills at Culler, N. C., and Ottobine, Va. A grain elevator will be erect-ed at Pudacah, Ky; ice factories at Harri-son, Ark., and Brookhaven, Misa.; iron mines will be opened at Jacksonville, Ala.; plow works will be located at Lynchburg, Va.; a rice mill at Orowley, La., and a cotton gin at Marianna, Ark. A handle factory will be built at Dobbin, W. Va.; a sash and blind factory at Salisbury, N. C.; a saw mill at Berne, Ark., and a saw and planing mill at Culler, N. C. The enlargements include an electric light

The enlargements include an electric light plant at Valdosta, Ga.; flouring mills at New ton, N. C.; Watauga Valley, Tenn., and Floyd, Va.; glassworks at Fairmount, W. Va.; ecal mines at McHenry, Ky., and a match factory ut Vicksburg, Miss. Used a Hog Trough as a Bost.

erent plats on which various fertilizers have been used will be photographed for comparison. There are only two or three farms of this kind in the country, and the farm at Southern Pines is at the head of the list. In August a grand rally of fruit-growers and truchers will be held there. This is intended to be an "experience meeting," after the fruit and truck crops are gathered, and farmers can look back on the season, and see what caused their successes and their fail-ures. Mr. J. Van Lindley and others prominent in the State Horticultural Society are the promoters of this August meeting.

Southern Pines, taking photographs

of the growing crops at the new horti-

cultural experiment farm. The dif-

Beginning of a Rate War.

The Seaboard Air Line Wednesday announced that there would be an immediate reduction of 381 per cent. in all its rates, both freight and passenger, on every part of the line. This announcement created a decided sensation, but it was no surprise, as the Seaboard has always led in the making of lower rates. This action is thought to mean the beginning of a great rate war, for the Southern will, it is said, meet the cut at every point. Meanwhile the Seaboard people are rushing to catch the first fall of business.

Railroad Assessments.

The railroad commission increases the valuation of the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad from \$8,500 per mile to \$10,000, and that of the Norfo'k & Southern from \$6,000 to \$7,000. The rolling stock on the 722 miles of the Atlantic Coast Line is assessed at \$951,-000-an increase of \$33,000, and its depots at \$199,000, an increase of \$10,000. Of the new railroads, the Hendersonville & Brevard is assessed at \$2,500, the Caldwell & Northern at \$1,500.

N. Y. Hop-Growers Prospecting.

Mr. A. J. Jones, of Warren, the promotor of hop raising in the State. and a party of Northern hop-growers are in Bichmond county on a prospeeting trip. The industry is probably better developed in Richmond than in any other county in the State, and the lands there seem admir_bly adapted to hop-groving. It is hoped that these New York hop-growers will pitch their tents right here in North Carolina.

Another \$1,000 for Trinity.

Rev. A. P. Tyer, 'finalcial agent of Trinity College, has received another handsome donation for Trinity. Mr. J. T. Nelson, one of Person county's staunchest and truest citizous, has given Trinity College cas thousand dollars to cutablis's a Loan Fund scholarship.

Committed Sulside.

At Asheville, Abrahan Lovi, clothier aged 45, committed suicide by throwing himself from a bridge into the Swanganoa river. He had been

8. "I took the from following the sheep to be suler over my people, over Iarael." Is is well to remember whom we were and what we were when God called us. It is well to continue little in our own sight and never think anything of ourselves. Wheat called to special service for God, we must bear in mind who calls us ("I took thee.") and that He has in view for us some special work. In this case it was to be "ruler over Israel.

9. "And I was with thee and have out off all thine enemies and have made thee a great name." See how God did everything, and every instrumentality was simply that which God saw fit to use. Whatever was done He was the dooer of it (Gen. xxxix., 22). I rejoice to believe that God has a pre-pared life for each of His children, and a prepared service for every moment of that life (Eph. ii., 10), and if we are only willing and cheerfully subject to Him He will work it all out to a glorious consummation. 10. "Moreover, I will appoint a place for my people Israel and will plant them," etc. The fact that when they are thus planted they will move no more nor be afflicted any more is in perfect accord with many similar statements, such as Jer. xxxi., S8-53; xxxii., if; Amos ix., 15, and still awaits fulfillment. All events which to us may seem and may 9. "And I was with thee and have out off

All events which to us may seem and may be far in the future are to Him, who sees the end from the beginning, a present reality and are as sure of fulfillment, however un-likely it may seem, as if actually accom-

plished. 11. "Also the Lord telleth thes that—that He will make these an horse." The word "house" may signify a dwelling, whether tent, temple or palace; also a place contain-ing anything, or one's family or posterity. The following verses show that here it means posterity and kingdom.

12. "I will set up thy seed after thee, and I will establish his kingdom." The Apostle Peter, filled with the Spirit, said on the day of Pentecost that God had sworn with an path to David that of the fruit of his loins He would raise up Christ to sit on His ioins He (Acts ii., 30), and the next verse in Peter's fermon says He would be raised from the dead. To Abraham were promised the land and the prosperity as the stars and as the tand, and now to David are promised the tingdom the throne and the bins. ingdom, the throne and the king. 13. "He shall build an house for my name

and I will establish the throne of His king ind I will establish the throne of His king-lom forever." The church which is being low builded together for a habitation of Jod, through the Spirit, upon the founda-tion of the apostles and prophets (see chap-ber iii., 5), Jesus Christ Himself being the thief cornerstone (Eph., ii., 20-22), is never valled a kingdom, but is an elect company but of all Nations to rule with Him in His. tingdom. The kingdom will have Israel, ill righteous, for its center and Jerusalem, he throne of the Lord, for its capital (Isa.

he throne of the Lord, for its capital (Isa. **x**., 21; Jer. iii., 17). 14. "If He commit iniquity, I will chasten im with the rod of men," etc. Bishop Iorsley gives this reading: "When guilt is aid upon Him." And Dr. Clarke says, "In uffering for iniquity." Of Solomon it hight be said, "If he commit iniquity," but sot of Christ, and we have already proved rom Peter's sermon that the seed referred to i Christ and not Solomon. 15. "But My mercy shall not depart away rom him, as I took it from Saul." Whatever sference there may be hare to Solomon it in only be as typical of Christ in the matter I the kingdom. David evidently under-sod it of some one in the far future. See it last clause of verse 19 and note these arious readings. "This is the manner of te man who is God the Lord". (Luther). And this is the law of the man," the Adam Lout the man" (Horsley). Stier's comment at "Thou speakest of an eternal kingdom Kennicott). "And this is the arrangement bout the man" (Horsley). Stier's comment : "Thou speakest of an eternal kingdom a which no man can be king. He must be fod and man because He is to be My Son, and yet He is to be King for ever and ever, thich belongs to God alone." 16. "Thy throne shall be established for-ver." Gabriel said to Mary that her Son hould ait on the throne of His father Dwid

not in the names of the claimants, and the papers relating to these claims were retained at the Navy Department, and were not at-tached to the vouchers, according to the

"The papers or a portion of them were sent to the Bureau of Construction and Re-pair for safe keeping and it appears that they were not entered on the files of papers relating to the purchase of ressels, and were lost sight of in that bureau. "The over-payments made under this ap-propriation appear to be \$5,585. Of this amount one claim of \$1,793, may be correct, the investigation of the Auditor into its val-idity and having been concluded.

the investigation of the Auditor into its val-idity not having been concluded. "The bills in all these cases except that of Mr. Lewis having been made in the names of the attorneys and not in the names of the claimants, the record at the Auditors's office did not furnish a ready check upon the pay-ments when made in the name of the claim-ants themselves. It was not until the date, name of attorneys, and appropriations out of which the payments had been made had been ascertained by this Department in con-sequence of the matter having been brought to attention by Mr. Lewis, that the number and amount of the over-payments was dis-covered."

and amount of the over-payments was dis-covered." One of the persons paid under the appro-priation, Mrs. Tuthill, widow of Geo. A. Tut-hill, of Mobile, Als, who received \$4,255, re-ports she has spent the money. Gen. Shelly is trying to arrange for the settlement of other claims paid or in process of pay-ment. He explains that the original pay-ment was made to Mr. Lewis when he had just come of age and his father's estate was in the hands of executioners, where it still continues, and that his (Shelbey's) power to coffect the claim was obtained from the execu-utors. When the check reached Mr. Lewis he returned it with such information as stopped further disbursements and enabled the Department to trace the vouchers for the payments made 28 years ago.

ine Department to trace the volumers for the payments made 28 years ago. It is more than probable that but for Mr. Lewis' prompt action the entire appropria-tion for these claims would have been dis-bursed shortly.

SILVER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Much Pleased Over the Work for Silver in America.

The Bimetallic Leage of Great Britain held its annual meeting Monday in London. The annual report declares that the cause of international bimetalism has made substantial progress during the year, both in Great Britsin and abroad. It mentions resolutions ain and abroad. It mentions resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Deputies in France, the Chamber of Representatives in Belgium, and the Prussian Diet, declaring for bimetalism. A large section of the people there are, however, so strongly convinced of the urgent necessity for the remonstization of sliver that they are indisposed to wait for international agreement. No party of any importance in the United States favors gold monometalism."

The report concludes as follows: "The re-sponsibility for the present and growing dan-gers to the industrial life of the nation rests upon those who oppose that monetary sys-tem under which our prosperity advanced by leaps and bounds,"

To Suspend for Awhile.

Secretary Rounseville, of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association, of Fall Biver, Mass., has received a letter from a Bouthern cotton manufacturer in which the writer states that 1,913,000 out of a total of 2,500,000 spindles in the South have agreed to shut down 38% per cent. of the time be-tween July and October.



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me.

was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracies of Catility and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America. (Applause.)

"We say in our platform that we believe the right to coin money and issue money is a function of country and the believe it. We function of government. We believe it. believe it as a part of sovereignty, and can nomore, with safety, be delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegated to private individuals the power to make Penal statutes or to levy laws for taxation. Ir. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentleman who has addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell as the are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank, and that the govern¹ ment ought to go out of the banking busmess. I stand with Jefferson. rather than with them, and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the govern-ment, and that the banks ought to go out of the government business. "They complain about the plank which de-clares aminor the World business."

clares against the life tenure in office. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that a being built up in Washington which ex-eludes from participation in the benefits the

hundes from participation in the hundler members of our society. "Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment provid-ing that this choose in our laws shall not ing that this change in our laws shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting the laws, are made payable in gold. But if

for a gold standard by saying to them. you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." Nobody Can Remember. Miss Willard says it is no longer considered a breach of courtesy to decline a drink in Kentucky. When was the experiment ever tried?-Louisville

Commercial _____

Neb. His family consists of Mrs. Bryan, Buth, aged eleven, William J. Jr., aged six; and Grace, aged five. The study in which Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have desks, is a very at-tractive room. It is filled with books, staua-

ry, and mementoes of campaigns. There are two butcher knives which Mr. Bryan used in the campaign with Field to refute the latter's boast of the effects of high protection.

ARTRUR SEWALL.

Arthur Sewall was born at Bath, Me., November 25th, 1835. He has been a lifelong Democrat and has been chairman of the Maine Democratic State committee for many Maine Democratic State committee for many years. His residence is the Sewall estate in Bath, which has been in the possession of the Sewall family since 1760, when his great-grandfather took title only three removes from a grant by King George. Mr. Sewall married in 1859. His wife was Emma D. married in 1859. His wife was Emma D. Crookes, of Bath. There are two children— Herold M. and Wm. D. Herold M. was ap-pointed during Mr. Cleveland's fir-t adminis-tration United States Consul General at Samoa, but has since gone over to the Re-

Samoa, but has since gone over to the Be-publican party. Mr. Sewall has been engaged most of his life in ship-building and ship-owning. In the early days he built wooden whilers and coasters for which the State of Maine was famous. The firm has been Sewall & Son for three generations. Mr. Sewall is president and principal owner of the Bath National Bank. He was president for nine years of the Maine Central Bailroad. He resigned the latter position two years ago. He was at one time president of the Eastern Bailroad and has still quite considerable interests in railroads and in railroad-building.

New buildings reported are: An audito-rium at Chattanooga to cost \$10,000; a \$12,-000 boller house at Newport, Ky.; a \$10,000 church at Atlanta, Ga.; a \$20,000 church at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; a \$20,000 courthouse at Madisonville, Tenn.; a \$15,000 hotel at Fulton, Ky., and a \$20,000 jail at Frandlin,

WOULD GIVE BRYAN 5 MAJORITY

A Table of the States the Democrats Confidently Expect to Carry.

The following table has been prepared at the Democratic headquarters, showing the States which they expect to carry, together with the number of electorial votes in each: Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, California 8, Colorado 4, Florida 4, Georgia 13, Idaho 3, Kaosas 10, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 8, Maine 6, Maryland 8, Michigan 14, Mississippi, 9, Missouri 17, Montana S, Nebraska S, North

Missouri 17, Montana 3, Nebraska 8, North Carolina 11, North Dakota 3, Oregon 3, South Carolina 9, Tenneasee 12, Texas 15, Utah 3, Virginia 12, Washington 4, West Vir-ginia 16, Wyoming 3—total 228. As 224 electoral votes will decide the mat-ter, this combination would give Bryan a majority of 5. The silverites place Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio and South Dakota as doubtful. They have a total of 75 elec-toral votes. toral votes.

Used a Hog Trough as a Bost. At Scotland Neck a colored boy was drowned on Mr. W. F. Butterworth's river farm. The lend was covered in water and the boy was using a hog trough for a bost, when it caprized and he was drowned.

Mr. B. H. Woodeil, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Oda Fellows of this State, is having his new quarters fitted up in Raleigh, according to the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Number of Idle Spindles in the South. A circular letter received from T. H. Martin, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, states that of the 2,500,000 spindles in the South 1,923,000 were stopped for varying terms. The factories operating them are located as follows: Alabama, 138,000 spin-dles; Georgia, 460,000; North Carolina, 570,-000; Tennessee, 80,000; South Carolina, 578,-6.0; Virginia, 103,000; Mississtppi, 39,000; Kentucky, 21,000; Louisiana, 57,000. Some of these agree to close until Aug. 1, other for 60 days and the remainder until Oct. 1,

hould ait on the throne of His father David Luke 1, 62, 82), and this agrees with Isa. 1., 6, 7. See in verses 23, 24, of our lesson hapter the story of "the averlasting lation." Bead Jer. XXXI., 85-87, and be imple enough to believe that God means that He says. The only solution of the astern question is the restoration of Israel and the return of their Mess.ah. See Iss. gil., 6, 7.-Lesson Helper. Horrible Railroad Accident. At Logan, Iowa, Saturday twenty-five people were killed and forty injured in . wreck on the Chicago Northwestern road. The train was an excursion composed of fifteen coaches, loaded with Omahs, Council Bluffs and Missouri Valley people and was struck by freight No. 38 and the pawenger train ditched. The accident occurred three quarters of a mile west of Logan.

The Date Not Fixed.

The sub-sommittee of the Democratic notication committee met in the Clifton House in Chicago on Monday, and decided to let the members of the notification committee re-turn to their homes where they will be in-formed in a few days as to the time of noti-fying Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall of their nomination. This will be decided by the ex-ecutive committee of the notification orga-mittee ers of the notifica ation commit

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