

DUNN, N., C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1896.

FORMALLY NOTIFIED

THE STANDARD BEARERS OF DEMOCRACY ACCEPT.

"Billy" Bryan Makes the Grandest speech of His Life .- It Was at Madison Square Garden. New York City.

William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice President of the United States, were formally notified of their nomination by the committee appointed for that purpose, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Wednesday last, and they both accepted. The occasion was one to which the entire country had been looking forward for many weeks and interest had risen to the boiling point through repeated promises and hints that the speech the young Nebraskan would deliver would exceed in eloquence, vigor and magnetism his great effort befere the Chicago convention. Mr. Bryan himself had been partly responsible for the feverish feeling generated among the people. Only the other day, when a crowd of enthuwasts gathered at a station along the route of his journey from Lincoln to New York, had importuned him for a few words he had answered: "Read the newspapers Thursday Morning and you will have something worth read ing." Mr. Bryan spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens: shall, at a future day, and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification com mittee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, that I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed sgainst us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the position taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however bitter, will lead us to depart a single hairsbreadth from the course marked out by the national cenvention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention, assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised. "It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a manace to private security and public safety; and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being, to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes both of social order and national honor. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them; every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions; they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by their fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated with admirable clearness and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and sphere of government. He said: 'Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven, and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue are man's opportunities, and entitled to protection by law." We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life. We would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions, in ability or merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law. and that government officials shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citi-Zens. "I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hauds of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to Congress in December, 1861, said: 'No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or to touch aught which they have not earnestly earned.' 1 repeat his language with unqualified approval and join with him in the warning which he added, namely: 'Let them beware of Supreme court. surrendering a political power which

they already possess, and which power, if surrendered, will be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.' Those who daily follow face shalt thou eat bread,' are now, as they have been, the bulwark of law and order-the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace, and its surest defenders in time of war.

"But I have only read a part of Jackson's atterances-let me give you his conclusion; 'But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and rust advantages artificial distinctionsto grant titles, gratuites and exclusive privileges-to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful-the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.' Those who support the Chicago platform endorse all the quotation from Jackson -the latter part as well as the former

part, "We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the benefi-ciaries of gonernment ravoriusin-they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must, in this campaign, face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of in-dividuals. We welcome such opposition-it is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the govern-

ment administered without fear or fa-

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE-FINANCE. "Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign-the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism, no national party the injunction, 'in the sweat of thy | during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it. and no party in this campaign has had

the temerity to oppose it. Three par-ties-the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties-have not only declared for bi-metallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bi-metallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in secur-ing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States in independent action on the ground, in their judgment,

that it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed." "When they asserted that effort should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bi-met-

allism, they condemned monc-metal-lism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the money-changing class and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world, It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon the issue.

vidual voters to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

THE REASON OF THE FARMERS.

The farmers are opposed to the gold stan-dard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail, they have lost more than they have gained by fail-ing prices, and besides this they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have been perceptibly decreased although its requires more farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compeli-ed to pay \$1,000 although it may be twice as difficult as f rmerly to obtain the dollars difficult as f rmerly to obtain the dollars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just complaint against the gold standard

"The wage earners have been injured by the gold standard, and have expressed them-seives upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, of the leading la-bor organizations and presented to Congress. Wage earners know that while the gold standard raises the purchasing

power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less perranent; loss of work n ore probable, and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money, because money is rising; and it also dissourages enterpise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand the restoration of bi-metallism will discourage boarding, because when prices are steady or rising money cannot afford to be idle in bank vaults. The farmers and wage earners together consti-tute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering fluancial legislation? A monetary system which is pecuniarily advantageous to a few syndicates has

borrowing under a system, which by lower-ing the value of property, weakens the foun-dation upon which credit rests?" Mr. Bryan said his perty was not asking for snything new, but merely insisting on a return to the policy of the government from the first President down to 1873.

return to the policy of the government from the first President down to 1873. "If there are two kinds of money the op-tion must either rest with the debtor or with the creditor. If the creditor has the right to chose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is resonable to suppose that he will require the debt or to pay in the dearest metal, if there is any perceptible difference be-tween the builton values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one may be percepti-bly cheaper than the other, but demand thus price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price," The op-tion ought, therefore, to lie with the debtor. Then followed the argument that the gov-ernment shold pay its obligations not in coin of the orditor's choosing, but its own. "We contend that free and unlimited coin-age by the United States alone will raise the builting value of allows to the domand will raise the builting value of allows to the dealer.

"We contend that free and unlimited coin-age by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of allver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. * * * We also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver, created by law, will raise the price of silver bullion."

Bilver bullion." He had no fears of all the world's silver be-ing dumped into the United States mints. We cannot even expect any of the annual product of silver, because India. China, Ja-pan, Mexico and all other silver-using coun-tries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product. The arts will require a great deal. There is but one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores and great deal. There is but one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bi-metallism will not only stop falling prices but will—to some extent—restore prices by reducing the world's demand for gold.

surely doing special work. 8, 4. "Absalom said, moreover, Oh, that I were made judge in the land." He speaks of the justice that he would show if he were made judge in the land, but it should not After answering every conceivable argu-ment against free sliver, Mr. Bryan appealed to New Yorkers to come under his standard. and closed with a peroration in which he, referring to the heroic statue in the harbor nearby, begged that Liberty might ever be allowed to erlighten the world.

SABBATH SCHOOL INTERNATIONAL LESSON FUR

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AUGUST 28.

lesson Text; "Absalom's Reball-

ion," Il Samuel xv., 1-12-

12-Commentary.

Golden Text : Exodus xx.,

There were 153 deaths in New York in one day from heat.

LATEST NEWS

Two men who had served terms in California, were re-arrested in Mexico while they were engaged in digging up a bar which is worth \$12,000.

The United States Treasury gold re-serve at the close of business Friday, stood at \$106,063,916. The days withdrawals were \$202,000.

1. "And it same to pass after this tha Absalom prepared him chariots and horse, and fifty men to run before him." Absalon was the third son of David, born in Hebron, and his mother was Maacah, daughter of the king of Geshur (II Sam. iii. 2, 3). Absalom signifies "father of peace," but his life would rather suggest one who was of his father the devil (John vill., 44). Because of the murder of his brother Anmon, David's firstborn, he fied to the king of Geshur and was there three years, but through the pleading of the wise woman of Tekoa, em-ployed by Joab, he came back to Jerusalem and dwelt two years without poconciliation to his father, after which, through Joab's intercession, the king became reconciled to him, saw him and kissed him (chapter xiv., 28, 88). The St. James Gazette publishes a special dispatch saying it is reported that the Arctic explorer, Nansen, has arrived at Vardo, an island of Norway, in the Arctic ocean off Finmark on board the steamer Windward.

Acting Comptroller Coffin has been informed that Josiah E. Kelley, assis-tant cashier of the First National bank of South Bend, Ind., had committed suicide because his defalcation of \$24,-000 had been discovered. The National bank examiner reports that the shortage was made good from the surplus and that the business of the bank will in no way be affected. 2. "And Absalom rose up early and stood beside the way of the gate." The expres-sion "rose up early" signifies great earnest-ness and is used many times in Jeremian concerning God's unwearled earnestness in urging His people to repeat and turn to Him. In Isa v., 11, it is used, as here, con-

A passenger traiu on the Lake Shore railway was wrecked near Otis, Ind., by the washing away of a culvert. The engineer, James Griffin, and the fireman Michael Roach, we.e killed, but the passengers almost miraculously escaped fatal injuries. The train consisted of thre : passenger coaches and two mail cars. An hour and ten minutes before, a freight train had safely pass-ed over the point where the accident occurred. The theory of the railroad officials is that a cloudburst washed away the culvert.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The Drought Works Injury. Indica-

voritism. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that those trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the sault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrong-doing, but that it should also prevent wrong-doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unoffending traveller, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal,' thundered from Sinai, and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small; to the strong as well as the weak; to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives

beneath its flag. It-follows as a necessary conclusion that vicions legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation and not by those who enjoy its benefite.

THE INCOME TAX.

"The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court, declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remem. bered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the Supreme Court. The party is simply pledged to "use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be construed." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some 20 years ago this same court sustained, without a dissenting voice, an income tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown; prepared to accept the natural and lehas not a future court as much right to gitimate consequences of such an act.

nethy or r 5 HO co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bi-metallism. Between bimetallism - whether independent or international-and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation for bi-metallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only

"There can

metal suitable for standard money among civilized nationt? If they are in fact desirous of securing bi-metallism we may expect them to point out

the evils of a gold standard and defend bi-metallism as a system. If on the other hand they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bi-metallism. I am justified in sugesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people. What is the test of honesty in money? It must plainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely houest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power. It would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.

"It cannot be successfully claimed that mono-metallism or bi-metallism, or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both mono-metallism and bi-metallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its urrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of a dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bi-metalism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar-that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power-but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than the gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1873, when there were enough open mints to per-mit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country, but now, when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold depresses prices and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an uncarned increment the influence of this great nation must not be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are

end it than a system would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth

"Our opponents have made a special ap-peal to those who hold fire and life insur-ance policies, but these policy-holders know that, since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders. "Much solicitude has been expressed by

our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because sav-ings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that the will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to cellect their assets; and they further know that if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, that they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

"It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to the merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not make their profit from the people from whom they borrow meney, but from the peo-ple to whom they sell their goods If the peo-ple cannot buy, retailers cannot sell and if retailers cannot sell wholesale merchants and anufacturers must go into bankruptey.

Those who hold as a permanent investment the stock of railroads and other enterprises-I do not include those who speculate in stocks or those who use stock holdings as a means of obtaining an inside advantage in construction contracts-are injured by a gold standard. The rising dollar de-troys the earning power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and, as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard times.

'Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threaten the permanency of such salaries.

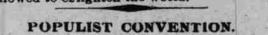
"Official salaries, except the salaries of those who hold office for life, must in the long run be adjusted to the conditions of those who pay the taxes, and if the present financial policy continues we must expect the contest between the tax-payer and the taxeater to continue in bitterness.

"The professional classes-in the mainderive their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who produce

"I have not attempted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon all classes -in fact I have only had time to mention a few-tuteach person will be able to apply the principles stated to his own occupation "It must also be remembered that it is the

desire of people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property This being due, in considering any tempo rary advantage which may come from a sys-tem under which the dollar rises in purchasing power, it must not be forgotten that the dollar cannot buy more than formerly unless property sells for less than formerly. Hence it will be seen that a large portion of those who may find some pecuniary advantage in a gold standard, will discover that losses exceed their gains.

"It is sometimes asserted by our opponents that a bank belongs to the debtor class but this is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities That is to say that while the bank loans a large amount of the money to its depositors it not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depositors, but in ad-dition thereto, has enough to cover its capital and surplus. When the dollar is rising in value slowly a/bank may, by making short time loans and taking good security, avoid loss: but when prices are falling rapidly the bank is apt to lose more because of bad debts than it can gain by the increase in the purchase power of its capital and surplus. It must be admitted, however that some bank-ers combine the business of a bond-broker with the ordinary banking business and these may make enough in the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legit-imate banking business. As long as human nature remains as it is, there will always be danger that, unless restrained by public opinion of legal enactment, those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves in a certain condition may yield to the temptation to bring about that condition. Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of the government is to prevent men from injuring one another, and never was that duty more im-portant than it is to-day. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by fur-nishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity, favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the peo-ple of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy, administered in behalf of all the people, would make our govern-ment independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic. Mr. Bryan quoted Senator Sherman, who warned against the danger of a contracted currency in 1869, and also from Mr. Bland, who in 1878, said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and ernment is to prevent men from injuring one who in 1878, said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard, would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world." Mr. Bryin continued: "It is asserted, as it is constantly asserted, that the gold stan-dard will enable us to borrow money from abroad. I reply that the restoration of bimetalism will restore the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of prosperity, which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers. Even if we desire to borrow, how long can we continue



Guthrie Nominated for Governor-O. H. Dockery for Lieutenant.

The State Populist Convention was called to order in Raleigh Thursday by Chairman Butler. All counties were represented and there was but One contest. L. C. Caldwell of Statesville was made temporary chairman. after the appointment of the committees the convention at 1 o'clock took a recess until 2:30. After recess Congressman Harry Skinner was select 1 as permanent chairman and the platform was adopted. It reaffiirms national platform, and the 88

State matters, endorses to the present county government and election laws, call on the legislature to exercise the power reserved by the State to make all United States coins legal tenders and pass an appropriate law, such coins to include trade dollars; forbidding gold notes being taken; pledging the continuance of 6 per cent. interest; pledging further aid to public schools and more competent enpervision of them; declares for an unpartisan judiciary; favors reformation for criminals; condemns Democratic administration for failure to execute the antitrust laws; favors low and equitable freight rates and sid to the trucking industry; condemns the secret methods of the lease of the North Carolina railway to the Southern railway by the Democratic party; calls for legislation forbidding charters to lines of railway competing with the present main lines, and calls for a reduction of the salaries of State officers.

W. A. Guthrie, of Durham, was nominated for governor on the first ballot, getting 797 votes and Cyrus Thompson 322. An intensely dramatic scene followed when Senator Butler arose and placed in nomination Oliver H. Dockery for lieutenant governor, who was defeated by D. L. Russell as the Republican nominee for governor. Congressman Skinner declared he would not submit to Dockery, and that he opposed nominating any Republican or Democrat, now that the 'middle of the road" policy had been agreed on and that Butler's plan was to divide the Republican vote and put in the Democratic electors.

Dockery was nominated and the ticket was completed as follows: Secretary of State-Cyrus Thompson. Treasurer-W. H. Worth. Auditor-Hal. W. Ayers. Superintendent public Instruction-C. H. Mebane. Attorney General-Z. V. Walser. Judge Montgomery was re-nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

MILE A MINUTE.

With Three Seconds Over Made by Cyclist.

Reports from St. Louis, Mo., says that after three preliminary trials, Cyclist E. E.

made judge in the land, but it should not require much penetration to see that a man who would treat his own father as unjustly as he was now doing would not be likely to do justly by any one unless it might happen to serve his own ends. I heard only this

deraing the earnestness of the wicked, for here we see Absalom in the place of public

gatherings, kindly greeting the people who came to the king to have their wrongs right-ed and seeking to turn their hearts from his father to himself. The self-seeking of

the natural heart is often seen in those who seek to advance themselves, no matter who is overthrown, but when this is seen in a son against his own father then the devil is

to serve his own ends. I heard only this week of a Senator who said that no poli-tician would take hold of a matter without considering how it might affect his own po-litical prospects. It is the world's way to live unto oneself; it is only by the Spirit of God that we can deny self and live unto God. 5, 6. "So Absalom stols the hearts of the men of Israel." There was not a finer look-ing man in all Israel (chapter xiv., 25), but parhaps not one with a blacker heart. "Fa-vor is deceitful and beauty is vain," but "a meek and quiet spirit is in the sight of God of great price." and it is the heart, not the outward appearance, that God looks upon (Prov. xxxi, 80; I Pet. iii., 4; I Sam. xvi., 7). When the king kissed Absalom (xiv.. 33), it was the loving kiss of a heartbroken father welcoming his erring son, but these ss), it was the loving kiss of a heartbroken father welcoming his erring son, but these kusses of Absalom were more like the kiss of Judas when he betrayed his Master, for every one was a stab at his father's heart. There are those, even in this father's heart.

words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple." 7. "Let me go and pay my vow, which I have vowed unto the Lord in Hebron." The margin of the B. V. says probably after four years, not forty years. But what a liar he was and how desperately wicked; there was murder in his heart, and that against his own father, yet he seeks to hide it under a pretense of paying a vow unto the Lord, while all his vows must have been to the devil rather than to the Lord. Hebron was his birthplace, but it was also the place where the bodies of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob lay buried, and that his wicked heart could speak of Hebron, which signifies fel-lowship and carries us back to faithful Caleb, who followed the Lord fully, shows how hardened in sin he had become. 8. "If the Lord shall bring me again in-deed to Jerusalam, then I will serve the Lord." This, he said, was the vow which he had made to the Lord while in his banjah-ment at Gashyr. If David bplieved his son, as he seems to have done, how comforted he must have been by this evidence of his son's repantance. How little he though that with such words from his son's lips the father of Hes was in his heart. of the simple."

Hes was in his heart. 9. "And the king said unto him, Go in peace." Believing him to be sincere he gives him a father's blessing, but there was gives him a father's blessing, but there was no peace in that foul heart covered by so fair an exterior, for "There is no peace, saith the Lord to the wicked" (Iss. lvii., 21). Peace was within his reach, as it is within the reach of every one who has ever heard of the Prince of Peace, but it can only become the possession of those who are truly penitent and and sincerely submit to flim as their Saviour and Lord. "The work of the effect

penitent and sincerely submit to him as their Saviour and Lord. "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness guietness and assurance dorever" (Isa. xxxii., 17). "So he arose and went to Hebron." 10. "Absalom reigneth in Hebron." With profession of devotion to God on his lips and his father's blessing sounding in his cars he goes forth to carry out his devilish designs against his father. The proclamation which he caused to be sounded forth was equal to his saying, "I hereby rebel against my father and drive him from his throne." David so understood it, for hesaid unto all his servants, "Arise and let us fiee, for we shall not else escape from Absalom," and the servants said, "Behold thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall appoint" (verses 14, 15). Contrast the conduct of the king's son with that of his servants and of Ittal the Gittite in verses 19 to 21. 11. "They went in their simplicity, and

servants and of littal the Gittite in verses 19 to 21. 11. "They went in their simplicity, and they knew not anything." This is written of the 200 men out of Jerusalem who went with Absalom. If we would follow Jesus in this spirit, simply trusting, not knowing nor desiring anything but His will, what bleased people we would be and what glory He would get through us, but to follow a leader like Absalom thus blindly is the way to rule. There are many nowadays who rebel against the word of God and yet have many follow-ers who know nothing of God, but what they hear from others. They are too simple. 1. "The people increased continually with Absalom." How thoughtlessly the crowd will follow a popular leader. How multitudes turn away from the God of Truth and His dear Son to listen to an Ingersoll. In all directions and on all sides an increas-ing multitude is following the one whom Absalom followed and who would love to de-stroy Jesus Christ, the King of kings, and His followers. But the Lamb shall over-come and they who are with Him are called and chosen and faithful. David returned in due time, and so will the Lord Jesus. Let us be patient and faithful. —Lesson Helper.

as Point to a Higher Price for Ootton.

The weekly crop bulletin as issued by the weather bureau at Wash ington, contains the following:

Virginia-Oontinued hot, dry weather has done some damage to late corn and tobacco; fall plowing delayed; pasturage holding one threshing about finished; bay mostly secured; fodder pulling becoming general; soaking rains would be of great benefit in all sec-

North Carolina-Intense heat and drought sausing continuous decline in condition of all Borth Carolina—Intense heat and drought causing continuous decline in condition of all crops; cotton shedding, plants wilting, and farming very little top crop; first new bale this week, earliest ever known; late corn will be a failure without rain scon; Atripping fod-der now in progress; tobacco cures light and thin; peas, potatoes and peanuts still good. South Carolina—Orops materially injured by excessive heat; rain over limited areas only, generally dry; early corn safe, late dry-ing up. cotton turning yellow, shedding half grown bolls and squares, and opening pre-maturely, picking active; rice excellent, be-ginning to ripen; tobacco curing nicety but quality inferior; minor crops in fair condition Tennesses—Drought with intense heat causes serious failing in crops, especially in western portion, where it assumes disastrous features; cotton ahedding fruit, opening ab-hormally, and drying up; worms and "firing" injuring tobacco, necessitating early cutting; early corn fine, late greatly shortened; much more seed clover saved; plowing practically suspended. Georgia—Abucrunally, high temperatures

Buspended. Georgia-Abnormally high temperature, lack of rain and excess of sunshine have in-jured all growing crops; ootton dropping and turning yellow; picking in progress late corn, except on low lands, needs rain pastures and gardens failing rapidly.

HOKE SMITH RESIGNED.

His Resignation is in the Hands of the President,

The Washington Post confirms the report that Hoke Smith has resigned from the Cabinet, in an article from which the following is an extract: Secretary Hoke Smith's resignation as a member of the Cabinet and the head of the Interior Department is said to be in the hands of the President.

in the hands of the President. "The authority for this statement is a close personal friend of Secretary Smith. As the story goes, Secretary Smith forwarded his resignation to the President at Gray Gables on the same day that he authorized the pub-lication in his paper, The Athanta Journal, of the editorial declaring that paper would sup-port Bryan and Sewall, although deprecat-ing the platform upon which they were nom-justed.

inated. 'In his letter to the President it is said that Secretary Smith announced the position that he was going to assume, pointed out that he had, during the campaign in Geor-gia, given a solemn pledge that he would abide by the action of the Chicago conven-tion and then went on to say that he felt that he could not in justice to the Prerident, long-ar remain in his capinet " or remain in his cabinet.

American Dental Association.

The American Dental Association concludd its convention at Saratoga, N. Y., Thursday. These officers were elected: President James Truman, Philadelphia ;Vice-President Thos. Fillebrown, Boston; Wm. R. Clifton Waco, Texas; Recording Secretary, Geo. H Oushing, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, Emma Eames Chase, St. Louis, Treasurer, Henry W. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn. Old Point Comfort, Va., was chosen as the place for the part meeting.

return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow re-hearings they admit that error is possible. The late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a re-hearing.

"While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank in the Chicago platform.

"The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to the rich. The system is employed in several of the most important nations in Europe, and every income tax law now upon the statute books in any land, so far as I have been able to ascertain, contains an exemption clause. While the col- | influences which are now operating to lection of an income tax in other countries does not make it necessary for this nation to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of

an assault upon the well-to-do. "Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of the income tax prices is but another definition of law by the national convention, but I hard times. shall also refuse to apologize for the convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the

Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other form of property.

"Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but misist that we should submit to represent conditions rather than return to the bi-metallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of the gold

standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuous one and no one can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will those who denounce the income tax as add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall of

> "Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every other class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the indi-

Anderson, wheeled a mile in one minute and three seconds over a plank path. He was paced by a locomotive pulling a coach and rode a wheel geared to 92. Anderson could have bettered his time a few seconds but he mistook the signals and slowed up a little too soon. The trial took place near Oldenburg, Ill., on the "Bluff Line." For a dis-tance of two miles the road had been planked between the tracks perfectly smooth. One mile was marked off in the center o! this stretch with flags and torpedoes, the latter for the timers and to indicate to Anderson when to go ahead fast and when to slow up. Anderson announces that he will make another attempt on August 28 on a wheel geared to 120.

NATIONAL CALAMITY.

Present Hot Spell as Disastrous as a Plague.

The report of fatalities resulting from the heat in various sections of the country indicate that the present hot spell will be as disastrous in its effects as a national calamity or plague. The death roll up to Monday exceeds 125 in the principal cities. In greater New York the number of deaths from heat reached fifty. In Baltimore the deaths were nineteen and in Philadelphia eighteen. East-ern cities appear to have suffered nost se-verely, although the death list in the West continues to be high. Following is the report of fatalities:

port of fatalities: New York and vicinity 50; Philadelphia 18; Washington 6; Baltimore 19; Bayonne, N. J., 2; Newark, N. J., 3; Albany, N. Y., 2; Jersey City 1; Pittsburg 1; Chicago 6; Bochester 1; Louisville 1; Memphia 1; Cleveland 2; Cincin-nati 5; San Antonio 1.

RACE WAR RAGING.

Negro Railroad Laborers Attacked by Enraged Arkansans.

The race war in Polk county, Arkansas has broken out in earnest, and as a result of the first battle, three negroes are dead, eight wounded and many have been run out of the county by the whites. Several negroes

have been forced to leave the county. The troble is between white and black inborers employed on the grading works of the Kansus City, Pittsburg and Gulf railway, Horatial, Ark. The white laborers are de-termined that the negroes shall not work on the road, and are being backed up by the citizens of the county, who have armed themselves for the purpose of running the megroes opt.

negroes out. A lot of whites, composed of Italians Swedes and Hungsrian laborers, together with a number of natives, has made a rais on the camp occupied by the negro, laborer and three of the latter were killed outright several others wounded and a number hav several others wound fied into the interior.



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