DUNN, N., C. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1896.

SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR REPTEMBER 6.

Lesson Text: "David's Love for God's House," I Chron. xxil., 6, 16-

Golden Text: Psalm lxxxiv, 4 - Commentary.

6. "Then he called for Solomon, his son, and charged hip, to build a house for the Lord God of Israel." It is written of David Lord God of 'srael." It is written of David that the Lord preserved him whithersoever he wep", and that he reigned over all Israel executing judgment and justice among all his people (I Chron. xviii., 18, 14). His later years were given to making preparation for the temple which he desired to build fof the Lord and which was built by Solomon on Mount Moriah, where Abraham of-fered up Isano, and which David afterward bought from Arannah or Ornan the Jebusite. 7. "And David said to Solomon, my son, as for me, it was in my mind to build a house unto the name of the Lord, my God." In chapter xxviii., 2, he calls it, "An house of rest for the ark of the covenant of the Lord." The ark was the symbol of the presence of God, for He told Moses that He would meet with him and commune with him from above the mercy seat, from between the cherubin, and that there He would dwell among them (Ex. xxv., 8, 22). Nathan the prophet thought so well of David's plan that he said, "Do all that is in thine heart, for God is with thee" (chapter xvii., 2).

8. "Then shalt not build an house unto My name, because thou has shed much blood upon the earth in My sight." This was the Lord's message to David through Nathan. Compare chapter xviii., 3. There was a seremonial uncleanness connected with the shedding of blood (Num. xxxi., 19, 20), but words of Solomon to Hiram in I Kings v., 3, it would also seem that the hindrance to David's building the temple was the wars that were about him on every side, and the temple must wait for a time of est. The tabernacle of Moses and its lessons are very applicable to the times in which we live, while the temple of Solomon rather points to the next age, the time of earth's rest, when the true Solomon shall reign.

9. "His name shall be Solomon (peaceable), and 1 will give peace and quietness unto Israel in his days. Thus said the Lord of him who should build the temple, calling him a man of rest, and saying that he should have rest from all his enemies. The other name of Solomon, Jedediah (beloved of the Lord) (Il Sam. xil., 25, and margin) is also very suggestive of Him who is the true be-loved and also the Prince of Peace. "He shall bear the glory and shall sit and rule upon his throne, and he shall be a priest up-on his throne." Behold the man whose name is The Branch (Zech. vi., 12, 18). Compare

10. 'He shall build an house for My name,
and I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel forever." While Solomon is surely referred to in these words and in this lesson, and also the temple which he builded, we may well say in the words of our Lord, "A greater than Solomon is here" [Luke xi., 31). A throne established forever could not be for any mortal man, but David, being a prophet, knew that God had sworn with an oath to him that of the fruit of his loins, according to the flesh, He would raise ap Christ to sit on His throne (Acts ii., 30).
11. "Now, my son, the Lord be with thee, come back from the prophetic and Messianic outlook to the temple then about to be builded at Jerusalem. The whole story of the temple and kingdom of Israel had both a near and a far off fulfilment, the near be-ing partial, but the far off being complete and abiding. To the latter we are now in this year 1896 drawing nigh, but how nigh God alone knoweth. "The Lord be with God alone knoweth. "The Lord be with thee" (see also verse 16) is what we all need as we live to complete the present building, the church, or body, of Christ, built of stones from all Nations (Acts xv., 14; Rev. v., 9, 10;

understanding, and give thee charge concerning Israel." The plans of everything concerning the temple were given to David by the Spirit of the Lord (chapter xxviii., 12-19). All that Solomon needed was wisdom to carry out the plan, and the same Spirit who gave the pattern would give the wisdem to complete the work, if only Soiomon would rely upon Him. God has a plan and purpose concerning the completion of the church, and the Spirit will carry out the plan through us if only we are willing and obedient. See Eph. ii., 10; Heb. xiii., 20, 21; lsa. xiv., 24: xilii., 13.

13. "Then shalt thou prosper. . . Be strong and of good courage. Dread not, nor be dismayed." The secret of prosperity is found in taking heed to the word of God, meditating therein day and night that we may observe to do all that is written therein. according to Josh. 1., 8, 9. Thus the Lord Himself will be our strength, and fearing Him—that is, fearing to grieve Him—we need have no other fear. The comfort of Isa. xii., 10, and Jer. xxix., 11, will then be ours. See also Deut. xxxi., 8.
14. "Now behold, in my trouble I have

prepared for the house of the Lord an hun-dred thousand talents of gold and a thou-sand thousand talents of silver." This besides brass and iron without weight and abundance of timber and stone. Valuing a talent of gold at \$25,000 and a talent of silver at \$1500, which is a very low valuation, we have here gold and silver to the value of \$4,000,000,000. Then from David's private 500,000 in silver (chapter xxix. 4), while the ru er gave \$125,000,000 in gold and \$15,-000,000 in silver. Thus we have a total in gold and sliver alone of more than \$4,725,-000.000 (four billions two hundred and twenty-five millions) for this temple of the Lord. Where is the giving of to-day?

15. This verse speaks of workmen in abundance for every manner of work, or, as in chapter xxviii., 21, willing, skillful men for all the manner of the lord.

all the manner of workmanship, for any manner of service, wholly at thy command-ment. All seemed inspired with the great fact that the palace was not for man, but for the Lord God, therefore David prepared with all his might and the people with perfect heart offered willingly to the Lord

(chapter xxix., 1, 2, 9).
16. "Arise and be doing, and the Lord be with thee." It is written in Dan. xi., 82, "The people that do know their God shall be strong and do." Can it be that our great difficulty is that we do not know our God? Are we ignorant of His love, His purposes.
His power, and, while bearing His name,
yet not in sympathy with Him? He is with
us. He has given us all things. He has all power. Let us set our heart and soul to seek the Lord our God (verse 19), that we may know Him and yield to Him for His pleasure.—Lesson Helper.

Whitney-Vanderbilt.

At Newport, R. L., Tuesday, the wedding of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Harry Payne Whitney, son of Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, took place at "The Breakers," the summer home of the New York millionaire. Owing to the recent illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the wedding was a family affair, and not a social function. function. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Bishop H. C. Potter, of New York, assisted Rev. G. J. Magill, of Trinity Church.

Wright-Thought you were out staring. Didn't I hear you say something b t season about starting out and having the whole stage to yourself for once in your life? De Hamme-Well, I not only had the whole stage to myself, but at the last town I tackled I had the whole house for my own.-Indianapolis

STORMS IN THE WEST. Damage by a Terrific Wind-Light-

ning's Deadly Work. Saturday's dispasches from points in Indiana and Ohio report severe storms, accompanied by much destruction of property by lightning and some fatalities.

At Indianapolis the wind reached hurricane velocity, but no serious property loss was sustained, nor were any lives lost. The rainfall was very heavy.

Near Bome City, Ind., a large barn was destroyed by lightning and Arthur Foos, aged 14, was killed.

Early Saturday morning storms in the same territory were equally destructive.

At Ellwood, Ind., lightning nemolished. Bev. J. T. Wright's residence. All the family escaped injury, but Mr. Wright was horribly burned and paralyzed from the waist down. Greensburg, Ind., reports heavy damage to crops and several bridges washed away. Mrs. John Baumgardner, of Wabash, was struck by lightning and fatally injured. Lester Bliss and Neil Bliss, at Delphos, Ohio, were killed by lightning.

At Hobort, Ind., the building of Adam Smith was demolished by lightning and the entire family of three persons killed.

Reports from St. Louis Mo., says a severe wind storm visited the States of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas and Oklahoma

souri, Arkansas and Texas and Oklahoma territory. Beveral lives were lost and much property destroyed. Electrical discharges and heavy rains accompanied the storm of

At Birmingham, Ilia, the electric light plant, the Austin planing mill, the Trade palace and the Austin college were unroofed. At Mendota, Ilia, Pohl's hotel and several residences were unroof All the grain fields about Mascoutah, Ills.

were destroyed.

At West Plains, Mo., the storm was severe upon light structures. The grand stand at the ball park, where a game was in progress, was blown down and 15 people were injured,

Near Browning, Mo., the farm house of Thomas Gooch was blown down and Gooch's wife and infant son were killed. The public school building at James, Mo., was totally wrecked and the Drummond hotel unroofed. At Edina, Mo., Peter Lorey, a boy was killed by a falling tree.

At Fort Worth, Tex., a general rain feil for

the first time in over three months. The lownpour extended into the Panhandle ountry as far as Clarendor, and on the exac Pacific road west of Midland. At Guthrie, Okla., the long dry spell was At Guthrie, Okla., the long dry spell was broken by a heavy rain, the temperature dropping nearly 40 degrees in a few hours.

At Huntington, Ind., Wallace's show tents were wrecked by the storm. The horses and the menagerie stampeded and much property was ruined. The elephants caused a panic. The storm unroofed several buildings and blew down a wall of the new Griffith bolck.

SOUTH IS PROSPEROUS

Merchants and Manufacturers Note an

Increase in the Volume of Trade. Despite the interest in politics The Chattanooga [Tenn.] Tradesman's Southern correspondents report a fair amount of activity in industrial circles. Cotton is being marketed. new industries are going up and both merchant and manufacturer are beginning to note an increase in the volume of trade. Judging from the bank clearings, the South is more prosperous than any other section of the country and it is a notable fact that this has always been true in seasons of depression. Southern lumberman differ in their optuons as to the condition of the market, but in most sections lumber is moving more freely and but for the depressing effect of politics there would be no cause for com-

lemand for cotton and woolen goods, but new mills and enlargements are still reported and faith in the success of the cotton manufacturing business in the South is by no means diminished.

means diminished.

The following new industries are reported:
Brick works at Faith, N. C., a canning factory at Inverness, Fla., a distillery at Columbia, S. C., electric light plants at Athena, Ala., Brunswick and Cuthbert, Ga., and Ala., Brunswick and Cuthbert, Ga., and Grenada, Miss., an ice factory at Orystal Springs, Miss., a \$25,000 foundry and machine shop at McComb, Miss., and a machine shop at Spartanburg, S. C. The Globe Mining Company, capital \$100,000 has been chartered at Atlanta, Ga., the Tison Press Manufecturing Company, and Cuthbert, Ga., and Green Company, and Cuthbert, Ga., and a machine shop at McComb, Miss., and facturing Company at Macon, Ga., the Little Rock Oil & Delinting Company, capital \$25, 000, at Little Rock., and the erection of a \$100,000 cotton mill is contemplated at Madi son, Ga., and woolen mill to cost \$75,000 at Laredo, Tex. Woodworking plants will be built at Vicksburg, Miss., and McMinnville,

The new buildings include an asylum annex at Raleigh, N. C., to cost \$19,000, a \$40,000 business house in Galveston, Tex.; a \$13,000 church at Texarkana, Ark.: a \$14, 900 courthouse at Lexington, Ky., and one to cost \$40,000 at Wise, Va. A \$15,000 hospital will be erected at Richmond, Va.; a \$20,000 jail at Griffin, Ga.; a \$30,000 office building at Charlotte, N. C., and a warehouse to cost \$12,000 at Owensboro, Ky.

CROPS IN THE COTTON BELT. The Drought Has Done its Work o

Corn and Cotton. Following are extracts from the summar

of the weekly climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau at Washington: Virginia-Drought conditions continue in

dewater and southern portion of middle counties, causing a gradual falling off in prospects for tobacco, late corn, peanuts and pastures; elsewhere local showers have relieved the situation, and the outlook for corn and tobacco is very good and fall work well

North Carolina-Frequent showers and cooler weather improved crop conditions, and proved favorable for farm work; cotton picking progressing rapidly, will all be out by middle of Semptember; sorghum syrup making commenced; tobacco curing light and chaffy; peasuts suffered from drought, but pototoes, peas and rice doing well.

South Carolina—Showers along the coast
and dry over other sections; about normal temperature, and very light change in crop condition, with a declining tendency in late sorn and cotton; tobacco curing nearly finshed; excellent rice harvest weather, but too

dry for sowing turnips or fail crops.

Georgia—The protracted drought was broken in central and northern counties on Saturday, and good rains were general on Monday, 24th instant. Cotton is too far advanced to receive material benefit; the bolls are opening prematurely and dropping rapidly; picking is general and being pushed vigorously; the erop will fall far short of the

nesse-Good showers in portions of Tennesse—Good showers in portions of middle, western and upper eastern sections had been beneficial of the ongrowing and maturing crops and pastures; cott n mostly open and picking rapidly progressing. Much of the tobacco crop cut and housed. Late corn being cut for fodder; much five hayforage saved.

Thrashed the Preacher.

A Special from Norfolk, Va., says Rev. Bufus W. Weaver, of Greensbore, N. C., who is temporarily filling the pulpit of the Park Avenue Baptist Church in Brambleton ward, escorted Miss Kate Wise to her home. When he left he kissed her, as he says, with the full consent of the lady. But Mra. Oldfield, sister of Miss Wise, saw the kissing and demanded an explanation of the preacher, which was not satisfactory. The matter was reported to Mr. T. F. Wise, a brother of the young lady, who called on the preacher and threshed him severely.

GOLD AND

PROTECTION

EXTRACTS FROM MCKINLEY'S

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. He Argues Against Free Silver-Th

Republican and Democratic Plat-

forms Contrasted. Below can be found extracts from Maj. McKinley's formal acceptance of the Republican nomination for Presi-

To Hon. John M. Thurston and Others,

detail questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I market value and coined it into silver



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

and patriotism as citizens of that re public which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our government. nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of our fathers or of the government to do it, and if there were,

For the first time since 1868, if ever isane as to our monetary system; of vast importance in its effects and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 onnce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial. and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the medit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party agsociations and united with other patriotic citizens in emphatic prytest against the platform of the Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the life time of the republic more serious than the one which

is thus presented. The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance, and so far reaching in its consequences, us to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases nor deluded by false theories. dollars were to be freely had, without lation be fixed between the two metals and cost or labor. It would mean the free all agree upon the quality of silver which use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have bullion, but would make silver coin no not been able to secure, and with the free freer to the many who are engaged in and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occulabor. It would create no new occupations, it would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people, or the wealth of the nation.

silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for fifty-three cents worth of silver, and other people will be required to receive it as a full dollar in payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the extra indicates a most startling reaction. transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its

government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts public and private. Members of the Notification Commit-tee of the Republican National Con-now in use different from those which would be in use under free GENTIZMEN: In pursuance of the coinage? They are to be of the same promise made to your committee when | weight and fineness; they are to bear the notified of my nomination as the Re- same stamp of the government. Why publican candidate for President, I would they not be of the same value? beg to submit this formal acceptance I answer: The silver dollars now in of that high honor and to consider in use were coined on account of the govvisited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering on the welfare and the happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which, in my opinion, vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world and our morality, integrity

the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver deference between the deference deference of the commercial value of the silver deference deference deference of the commercial value of the silver deference deferenc full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the rocognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations in the world. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must honor and protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is these a moral obligation but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statue to maintain the parity.

These dollars in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the sliver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollar into circulation. It could not only get them as any citizen would get them by givin something for them. It would deliver then to those who deposited the elleer and its con-nection with the transaction there end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? the confidence and trust which our it would be powerless to do it. The simple conduct in the past has always into silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system of wast to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no sult is against reason and is contradicted experience in all times and all lands. means the debasement of our currency to an amount of the difference between commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing and the effect would be to reever changing and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborer and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity, and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy, I am unalter-

Bimetallism cannot be secured by indep dent action on our part. It cannot be ob-tained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty onces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold-at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not only a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other, Which we trade more largely than any other.
Eighty-four per cent: of our foreign trade
for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard countries and our trade with other countries was settled on gold basis.
After pointing out that the United States
has now more silver than gold in circulation,

On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public address, I said: "It we could have an inter-national ratio, which all the leading nations

The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1879 is thus to be re-opened with all its uncertainties and cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon hs. This indicates a most startling reactionus. This indicates a most startling reaction-ary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance; but the decla-rations show the spirit and purpose of those relicions action are contending for the requirement of sound mance; but the deciarations show the spirit and purpose of those by combined action are contending for the control of the government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin which would inevitably follow the free coinage of sliver at sixteen to one, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menance to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived and every patriotic citizen would be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and created distinctions among us, which in fact do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be. We have coined since 1878 more than four hundred millions of silver dollars which are maintained by the

have made to delegations that have dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the issues presented on our future.

trasting in receipts under the former with those under the latter and adding:

The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$196,988,607, during the first fifteen months operation of the tariff of 1894, compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1894, compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The ross has been large, constant and steady at the rate of \$18,180,000 per month or \$500,000 for every business day of the year. We have either been tending

We have either been tending to much money out of the country or getting teo little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression and indicate its remedy?

It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase or coin but an increase of confidence. Not

more coinage but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricte labor of American workingmen. Our farmers have been hurt by the change

in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use."

It promises to our wool and woolen inter-

ests "the most ample protection," a guaran-tee that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more gris wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool growers of Amer-

tically destroyed and our woolen manufac-turers involved in similar disaster. At no turers involved in similar disaster. At no time within the past thirty-six years and perhaps never during any period, bave to many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again entrusted with the control of Congress. The letter here treats exhaustively of the advantages to American trade of the Bepublicant and the state of lican principle of reciprocity. Statistic quoted to show the increase of foreign inder the reciprocity clause of the tariff of 1890, and a return of the system is priged.

The declaration of the Republican platform touching foreign immigration is treated as one of peculiar importance at this time and Major McKinley announces himself in hearty sympathy with the present legislative re-striction of foreign immigration and as fayoring such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by "the de-based and criminal classes of the old

It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the States. I would be glad to contribute towards binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which indeed, now "have every inducetry, which, indeed, now "have every induce ment of sympathy and interest" to weld then the North and the South and the East and the the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated or in danger of being separated because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over. "We are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate under the approving smile of him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, of its peace and good order, of its continued ascendancy amongst the greatest governments on earth.

WM. MCKINLEY.

LAURADA LANDS IN CUBA. The Cargo Consisted of 58,000 Pounds

of Dynamite, Etc. According to two cablegrams received in Philadelphia, Pa., the steamer Laurada, which sailed from that port for Oubs, on August 6, landed one of the most formidable flubustering expeditions yet shipped to Cuba and then landed at Port Antonio, Jamaca. The first news of the arrival of the Laurada oolnage plank adopted at manage is that any one may take a the mints of the fifty-three cents to the mints of the fifty-three cents to the mints of the corpers of the government and receive for it a silvet dollar which shall be the context of the government and receive for it a silvet dollar which shall be the context of the government of all delts, public or private. The owner of the silver public or private. The owner of the silver public or private. The owner of the silver builtion would get the context of the silver public or private. The owner of the silver context of the silver public or private. The owner of the silver public or private. The owner of the silver context of the silver public or private. The owner of the silver context of the silver public or private. The owner of the silver context is the silver builtion would get the silver builting the silver builtin was a cablegram from Port Antonio by Capt, John D. Hart announcing the arrival of the

WASHINGTON

CREAM OF THE NEWS AS CULLED FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

Which Will Be of More or Less Inter est to the General Reader

There is talk here and in some of the papers (it is nothing but talk) that chairman Butler has an idea of proposing that Sewall and Watson both be withdrawn, and a new man chosen. Here is the story: "If Sewall flunks in Maine and Watson takes in the West during his stumping tour Butler hopes to induce the withdrawni of Sewall and have his nominee for Vice-President accepted. But he probably sees that Watson will not take in the west. In this event it is said that Senator Butler will present a substitute for both Sewall and Watson. He has upbraided the Chicago convention for not easting aside the sectional bugaboo and nominating a Southern Democrat for Vice-President—say Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court. Some persons who know how strong the Senator's admiration is for the Justice, and how he has recently used his name in connection with the office of Vice-President, say that they are convinced his programme includes the effer of Clark to the Chicago convention leaders as one person entirely acceptable to Populists."

Chairman Butier, of the Populist National Committee, has announced that. Tom Watson, the Populist candidate for Vice President, would begin his speaking tour at Dallas, Texas, on Labor Day, September 7th, and from that time forward would be on the stump until election day. From Dallas Mr. Watson will so through the Northwest, as far as Nebrasia, returning by way of Missouri and Arkansas, and thence to Georgia, where he will remain until Georgia's early election. After that occurs Mr. Watson will again enter the Northwest, going as far as Idaho and Washington. He will come East in time to give some attention to Eastern States before election.

Acting Secretary of State Bockhill has authorized the statement that there was no truth in the report of friction between the Department and Mr. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey. Mr. Rockhill says the the Minister has been commended by the department in the highest terms for his administration of the affairs of the United States Legation at Constantinople during recent emergencies. There has been no intimation of a resignation due to friction or due to any cause, as there is every reason to believe that all concerned are entirely satisfied with the official and personal status of affairs.

There seems to have been a change in the sentiment at the Populist headquarters in regard to the question of notifying Mr. Bryan of his nomination by the Populist convention, and it now appears certain that he will be formally notified on some nearby date. Senator Butler, ther chairman of the Executive Committee, says that this would probably be done and that the notification committee and the Executive committee would soon have a meeting at which the details would be decided upon. Further than this the Senator had nothing to say.

The Treasury officials on Wednesday re-ceived a telegram from Assistant Treasurer at New York stating that arrangements had been perfected for the importation of \$1,-750,000 in gold coin. This sum, together with the \$2,750,009 now on the way, makes the total importations within the last few days \$4,500,000. Those statements are said to be a part of the general movement in New York, having for its object the maintenance of the reserve at or above the \$100,000,000

Gen. J. B. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, has recently declined an interview on politics or the financial issue now before the people. He said that he was practically out of politics and would absolutely retire from political life at the end of his present term. He added: "Of course I shall not less interest in public affairs, but I feel that I can do more good in another seld.

The State department has received a copy of the French law annexing Madagascar to France. It provides that French goods shall be admitted to Madagascar free of duty while other foreign goods shall pay a duty of 10 per cent, ad valorem. This rate is the same that the United States paid under the treaty with

Chairman Jones is said to be defraying the preliminary expenses of the National Democratic Committee in the campaign, chiefly out of a \$10,000 check which Candidate Sewall is reported to have given him as his contribution to the campaign fund, just after the Chicago Convention, and which is said to be by far the largest gift he has received.

Consul O'Hara reports the details of serious floods along the Mosquito coust in the neighborhood of Bluefields, Nicaragua. The town of Rama was completely submerged, the water rising to the roofs and sweeping away many houses.

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affaire Acting Commissioner of Indian Adams Smith has awarded the contract for erecting school buildings at the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Indian agency to Owen & Hill, of Minneapolis, at \$46,525 for Rosebud and \$44,766 at Pine Ridge.

Secretary Smith's future plan is to return to Awants, Ga., after Sept. 1st, and devote his time to the practice of laward private busine s. He will not enter actively in the campaign, but will make one or two speeches in Georgia for the State and National ticket.

It is reported that the United States war-ship Monocacy has been lost in Chinese waters. She was an old hull, and had been resting in the mud in the river. It is not likely that any lives were lost,

A telegram received by the chairman of the committee of arrangements of the District of Columbia indicates that Mr. Bryan will be a Washington between the 15th and 20th of teptember—probably the 17th.

Appointments to the United States Naval Academy have been made as follows: G. F. Nesi, Rhea Springs, Tenn.; Pickens E. Wood-son, Bonham, Texas.

The Democratic and Silver parties have jointly ordered one million documents.

Chairman Jones Denies It.

Chairman Jones Denies It.

Benstor Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee, denies the alleged offer of a position in the Bryan cabinet to Mr. Watson in return for the latter's withdrawal from the Vice-Presidential race. "The story has the merit of being entirely original at least," said Mr. Jones. "There is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. I do not understand what Mr. Tillman meant by making such an offer. It is well known that Mr. Tillman called on Mr. Watson, but his offer is unauthorized and in fact no such is or has been contemplated."

NEWS OF

BRANGED PARAGRAPHICALLY FOR THE BUY READER.

rings Both Home and Foreig as Taken From the Latest Dis-

Notes From the South. Thursday the Nashville, (Tenn.), American was sold by order of United

States Court. It was bought by first mortgage bond bolders. Tom Watson's campaign plans have been altered and he will probably de-vote almost his entire attention to the

Chas A. Collier Thursday defeated Albert Howell for mayor of Atlanta, Ga., by 670 majority. Mr. Collier was president of the Cotton States Ex-

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Rail-road company has shipped 500 tons of pig iron to Liverpool and 800 to Ge-nos, Italy. It has orders for more, with inquiries which indicate a grow-ing demand for Alabams coal beyond

Throughout the North

At Goes Station, O., a powder mill olew up and several men were killed. At Chicago the Elgin Sewing Machine and Bicycle Company has made an assignment. Assets \$150,000. and liabilities \$100,000.

The dry goods firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., of New York, once A. T. Stewart & Co., has made an assignment to G. M. Wright.

the American yatch Vancedor and Canadian yacht Canada went to the Canada by two miles. Time of winner,

At Elwood, Ind., Tuesday the tin plate strike was brought to an end by the company signing the scale. The strikers were well pleased and celebrated the event. At Lowell, Mass .. Charles Church

junior member of the private banking house of C. J. Church & Ce., shot and fatally wounded his wife and then committed suicide. The looked-out men of the Brown Heisting and Conveying Company's

works at Cleveland, O., have voted to return to work, and the famous strike. productive of several battles and riots

The Union Steel Company, of Alexandria, Ind., has just gone into the ands of a receiver. It was one of the largest concerns in the gas belt. The plant represents an expenditure of \$1.

What the Cable Brings. The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead.

Large parties of armed Italian filiusters are reported to be leaving Italy laily to assist the Christians in Crete. The executive committee of the Irish National Alliance has issued an appeal to the Irish people in America to con-tribute funds to the relief of the Irish prisoners released and to be released

rom English prisons. United States Minister Terrell has notified the Turkish government that he latter's answer to the demands of the United States for indemnity as a ment of the burning of the American nissions at Kharput and Marash is not

SUPERINTENDENT COWHIDED. Conductor Hoffman Resents Charges

Said to Have Been Made Against Ham At Charlotte, N. C., Wednesday, Charles G. Hoffman, a conductor on the C. C. & A. Railroad, of freight train No. 60, running between here and Columbia, S. C., sowalded Superintendent P. L. Wells, of the same road, Mr Wells is division superintendent, with his office at Columbia, and it seems that some office at Columbia, and it seems that some time in the spring Mr. Hoffman took up three ten cent tickets and failed to turn them in: The tickets were found some time ago in a pocket of a coat that he does not wear by Pinkerton detectives, so the superintendent says, unpunched. Mr. Weils accused him of it a few days ago. Mr. Hoffman later saw another railroad man, who told him that Mr. Weils had said that he (Hoffman) was in leasure with the country that man) was in league with the agent at E Mill. S. C., to beat the railroad, one sell the tickets and the other falling to pu them. Mr. Hoffman on Wednesday bou a good cowhide and went down to see Mr. Wells at the station and gave him a cowhiding. He cut him across the face twice and then slapped him. It has caused some excitement among the Southern railroad men. itement among the Southern railroad me Mr. Wells is a Northern man, and a gradus



WE OR OUR DEALERS can coll you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for \$15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade. —difference to we want your trade. —difference to me will have it. We challenge the world to produce a HETTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine for \$50.00, or a better \$20. Sewing Machine for \$50.00 or a better \$20. Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents. THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO

MANN, BOSTON, MASS, 23 UNION SQUARE, E. E. MECAGO, REL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DARLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA. FOR SALE BY RAINEY & JORDAN Dunn, N. C.