

BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

HE DECLARES UNQUALIFIEDLY AGAINST A SECOND TERM.

Agalst Federal Interference With State Affairs—Condemns Cleveland's Financial Policy—Resolutely Favors the Monroe Doctrine, Etc.

William J. Bryan has given out his letter of acceptance for the nomination of President. The full text is as follows:

Hon. Stephen M. White and Other Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic Committee: GENTLEMEN: I accept the nomination tendered by you in behalf of the Democratic party and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the presidency of the United States.



from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of an office to advance my personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in case the campaign results in my election. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention and unqualifiedly endorse every plank therein.

Our institutions rest upon the position that all men being created equal are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men, being created equal, it follows that to citizen has a right to injure another citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first, to avoid acts of affirmative injustice and, second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen. A Democratic form of government is conducive to highest civilization because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil, except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him. Democracy is indivisible to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth. Neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed.

Recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what character or through what form they commune with their Creator.

OF THE CRYSTALLIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S WILL.—Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption, and again with its letter of notification was formally delivered it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in its declarations. Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility and no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for its prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours, law is but the crystallization of the will of the people without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty, nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law, government is impossible. The Democratic party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States and it is also pledged to support and defend the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It combines the idea of natural strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests "an indissoluble union of independent States."

STATES RIGHTS.—Our wise forefathers, fearing the tendency towards centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration guarded against both, and national safety, as well as domestic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that while the United States guarantees every State a form of government and is empowered to protect each State against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State, except upon application of the Legislature of the State, or upon application of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened. This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the State, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their most intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than a President to judge of the necessity for Federal interference. Those who framed our constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

ECONOMY.—Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoilation, no expenditure of public money can be justified, unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical administration of the government. In determining what expenditures are necessary the interests of those who pay the taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public money.

BONDS.—An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and Treasury notes; but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its bonds in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holders of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the Treasury Department. The government of the United States when administered in the interest of all the people is to establish and maintain its own financial policy, not only without the aid of any syndicate, but in spite of any opposition which the syndicates may exert.

It is to be asserted that the government is dependent upon the assistance or good will of a portion of the people other than a constitutional majority, is to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.—The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as by the sense of the nation. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes in order to secure a gold or silver standard is a measure which illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note, because it is not convertible into gold or silver, is better than the United States note, which stands behind it and yet the banks persistently demand that the United States note be retired and a gold or silver standard place to interest-bearing bonds, in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue paper money is to confer a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a national bank system based upon interest-bearing bonds.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—A dignified, but firm, maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the President who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad in the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the Western hemisphere rather than invite the continued irritation which would necessarily result from the extension of such authority. The laboring man of the country has been denied the right of free trade with the rest of the world. No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. America, which like the United States, relies upon volunteer service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes no distinction between the citizen who has risked his lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

THE PROGRESS OF WELFARE.—Labor creation of the capital. Until wealth is produced by application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country, there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the products of wealth create the nation's prosperity, in time of peace, and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the nation's wealth.

ARBITRATION.—I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in inter-State commerce and their employees. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the courts of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration, and the railroad cannot reasonably object to the decision rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employees, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inequality and embarrassments occasioned by disputes by those who own the great arteries of commerce, on the one hand, and the laborers who operate them, on the other.

dumping of criminal classes upon our shores, and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

INSURANCE.—The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the Senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases, will meet with general approval.

THE TERRITORIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT.—The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the States. New Mexico, Oklahoma Territory and Arizona are entitled to statehood and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the people for the United States to admit the government of the Territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the Territories and district, is entirely in keeping with the theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homesteads for citizens.

WATERWAYS.—The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the national character of those waterways and the enormous expense of such improvement. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

THE TARIFF.—It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of a free trade reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any tariff or other reform. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principle, but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States to reduce the tariff, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which grew in prosecuting against the tariff. A decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil, or "shut the doors of mercy on manufacturing interests." In the presence of this overwhelming issue, differences upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined to progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver standard of the constitution restored. (Signed) W. J. BRYAN.

SOUTHERN GRAIN EXPORTS.

Two-Thirds of Corn Exports Went Through Our Ports. The Manufacturers' Record publishes statistics of the grain exports from all the Southern ports of the crop year ending August 1, 1896. These figures show that the total exports from all Southern ports was 4,567,188 bushels of flour, 6,408,989 bushels of wheat and 65,819,790 bushels of corn. Including the flour to bushels, the total figures up to 95,000,000 bushels of grain from Southern ports, against 85,000,000 bushels for the preceding year, showing an increase of 10,000,000 bushels. The total exports of corn from the United States for the year were 94,000,000 bushels, and of this 65,800,000 were from Southern ports.

Comparing the exports of corn by ports, New Orleans shows the phenomenal increase of 2,700,000 bushels in 1894-95 to 21,145,000 for the past year, and New York, which was practically one and the same port, as they are both of Hampton Roads, shipped last year 1,300,000 bushels, against 7,600,000 last year. Galveston, which made no corn shipments last year, has sent out this year 1,138,000 bushels. Mobile's corn shipments advanced from 12,000 bushels to 115,000 bushels; Beaufort and Port Royal from 85,000 to 417,000. At Baltimore the increase was from 5,500,000 to 19,000,000.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

ARRANGED PARAGRAPHERALLY FOR THE BUSY READER.

Happenings Both Home and Foreign as Taken From the Latest Dispatches.

Notes From the South. The "Lilly White" wing of the Republicans of Texas met at Fort Worth and nominated a full ticket. For Governor: Daniel L. Bassell, gold, or Wm. A. Guthrie, silver. For Lieutenant-Governor: O. H. Dockery, silver, or C. A. Reynolds, gold. For Treasurer: W. H. Worth, gold or silver, which? For Secretary of State: Hal W. Ayer, silver, or Coon Skinner Henderson, gold. For Supt. Public Instruction: C. A. Mebane, silver. For Attorney-General: Z. V. Walsler, gold. For Associate Justices: W. A. Montgomery, Silver. R. M. Douglas, gold. For Congress—First District: Harry Skinner, silver. Second District: Geo. H. White, col. gold. Third District: J. E. Fowler, silver. Fourth District: W. F. Strowd, silver. Fifth District: Thos. Settle, gold. Sixth District: C. H. Martin, silver. Seventh District: A. S. Shuford, silver. Eighth District: R. Z. Linney, gold. Ninth District: Richmond Pearson, gold. For United States Senator: Jeter C. Pritchard, gold.

THE OFFICIAL AGREEMENT. The People's party State executive committee and Republican State executive committee, in behalf of their respective parties, affirm our devotion and fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and fair count in all elections held in North Carolina, and pledge ourselves to the policy of upholding the principles of free and honest elections aimed at and provided for by election laws enacted by the Legislature of 1890 and for the purpose of maintaining the act of the last Legislature restoring to the people the right of local self-government, enter into the following terms of co-operation: First. To equitable co-operation to secure the election of members of the Legislature pledged to these reforms, with co-operation on county officers.

Second. That the Republicans concede the Populist candidates for Congress in the following districts: Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh; and the Populists reserve the right to name candidates in the Second, Fifth and Ninth, the First and Eighth districts having made satisfactory adjustment through their respective Congressional committees. Third. That the Republicans support the nominees of the People's Party for secretary of State; treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and associate justice of the Supreme court. That the Populists support the nominees of the Republican party for attorney general, associate justice and judge of the Superior court in the Fifth district.

Fourth. That the good offices of our respective committees are pledged to accomplish the results aimed at in this agreement. Hal W. Ayer, chairman; L. C. Caldwell and L. Z. Garrett, People's Party Committee; A. F. Holton, chairman; M. L. Mott, B. O. Patterson and A. R. Middleton, Republican committee. Both State chairmen say this agreement completely satisfies them.

Smallest of the Insane. Wednesday of last week a young colored girl, of Wake county, Amanda Scott, only 14 years old was taken to the insane asylum at Goldsboro. As she stood beside the deputy who had her in charge, she looked almost like a baby. She measures only about three and a half feet in height. But her mind is as badly deranged as if she were full sized. She is the queerest and tiniest patient that was ever sent from that county.

L. W. Ashley & Sons, a large plumb tobacco manufacturing firm of Mt. Airy, has assigned, naming J. M. Patterson as trustee. A mercantile firm in which they are interested at the same place has also failed. The assets and liabilities have not been given out.

Preliminary arrangements are being made for the encampment of the First and Third Regiments of the State Guard at Raleigh during the State Fair.

The Governor has appointed Jas. T. Post, of Wilmington, director of the agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro, vice James B. Dudley, resigned.

What is stated to be the largest single consignment of tobacco ever received in Mecon, Ga., was recently shipped to that city from Winston. It consisted of a solid carload of chewing tobacco.

A TRIPLE EXECUTION. The White Man Asked to Be Allowed to Go First—He Did. At Paris, Tex., Geo. L. Wheeler, white, and Elias Lee and Hickman Freeman, colored, convicted in the Federal Court for the eastern district of Texas for crimes in the Indian Territory, were hanged last Friday. At the request of Wheeler, he was hanged alone. The trap was sprung at 11:16 and he was pronounced dead at 11:25. The negroes mounted the gallows at 12:05. The trap was sprung at 12:12 and they were cut down 15 minutes later. All three necks were broken. Freeman was remarkably cool, while Lee nearly broke down.

Swallow Will Not Withdraw. The New York Commercial Advertiser prints the following dispatch: "BATE, Me., Sept. 4.—Editor Commercial Advertiser: Any statement or inference that I propose to withdraw from the Democratic National ticket are without foundation. I have never had the remotest intention of doing so. (Signed) ARTHUR SWALLOW."

NORTH STATE CULLINGS.

DOCKERY IS DOWNED.

And Reynolds, of Winston, Steps into His Shoes. The leading Republicans and Populists met in Raleigh last week to consider the matter of fusion between the two above named parties, and the following is the result:

For Governor: Daniel L. Bassell, gold, or Wm. A. Guthrie, silver. For Lieutenant-Governor: O. H. Dockery, silver, or C. A. Reynolds, gold. For Treasurer: W. H. Worth, gold or silver, which? For Secretary of State: Hal W. Ayer, silver, or Coon Skinner Henderson, gold. For Supt. Public Instruction: C. A. Mebane, silver. For Attorney-General: Z. V. Walsler, gold. For Associate Justices: W. A. Montgomery, Silver. R. M. Douglas, gold. For Congress—First District: Harry Skinner, silver. Second District: Geo. H. White, col. gold. Third District: J. E. Fowler, silver. Fourth District: W. F. Strowd, silver. Fifth District: Thos. Settle, gold. Sixth District: C. H. Martin, silver. Seventh District: A. S. Shuford, silver. Eighth District: R. Z. Linney, gold. Ninth District: Richmond Pearson, gold. For United States Senator: Jeter C. Pritchard, gold.

Charles Ballare, who has been serving in the insurgent army, has reached Jacksonville, Fla., from Cuba. He gives a thrilling account of raids made by the insurgents on Manzanillo, Cein-fuegos, Batanabo and Pejusol. He says Cuba is now an ash heap and that the insurgents' success is assured.

The rate committee of the Southern States Freight Association met in Atlanta, Ga., last Tuesday to consider the preparation of new tariffs to meet the latest cut by the Seaboard Air Line. The purpose of the committee was to fix a rate using Atlanta as a distributing point to all other points reached by the associated lines. The committee adjourned without definitely settling the matter.

Throughout the North. Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, is dead. Cause, paralysis.

Sewall Gillam, father of the late Bernard Gillam, the famous cartoonist, died at his home at Mount Vernon, N. Y., last week.

The Consolidated Electric Railway Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., has gone into the hands of receivers. The company was capitalized at \$2,000,000.

At Watertown, N. Y., Walter Sanger beat E. C. Bald two straight heats in a mile race for \$1,000. Time, first race, 1:59 3-5. Time, second race, 1:59 4-5.

The Democrats of New Jersey met at Trenton last Wednesday and nominated Presidential electors and endorsed the Chicago platform in emphatic language.

The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts met in Boston last week and elected Presidential electors and a full State ticket. The seceders of the above named party did likewise.

Miscellaneous. Chairman Bynum, of the National Democratic party, expects the Palmer and Buckner ticket to poll a million votes.

The latest reports from Li Hung Chang is that he stopped at Winnipeg, Canada, for a few hours and thence on to Van Cover.

Luigi Palmieri, the Italian meteorologist, is dead. Aged 89 years. A cablegram from Havana, Cuba, says: "The Cortes has adjourned after unanimously authorizing the government to borrow \$200,000,000, guaranteed by the railroads, and also unanimously authorizing the government to raise another loan of unlimited amount to defray the expenses of the campaign against the insurgents, this loan to be guaranteed by any of the national revenues."

A REPUBLICAN ORGY.

GENERAL PROFLIGACY UNDER HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Recent Statements of McKinley Completely Disproved—Republican Extravagance Mainly Responsible for the Country's Distress. To Mr. McKinley: In your letter of acceptance you say of the Wilson Tariff law: "It lacks the essential virtue of the creation—the raising of revenues sufficient to supply the needs of the Government. It has contributed to swell our National debt more than \$262,000,000, and general business demoralization is seen on every hand." Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our men at home are idle and men abroad are occupied in applying us with goods. In a recent speech at your home you were even more explicit. You said of the sound-money Democrats: "They . . . were chiefly instrumental in putting on the statute books tariff legislation which has destroyed American manufacturing, checked foreign trade and reduced the demand for the labor of American workingmen."

In the same speech you characterized the existing (Wilson) tariff law as: "Free trade legislation which has already resulted so disastrously to the American people and entailed upon the Government deficient revenues, upon the people diminished trade abroad and starvation wages at home."

These statements and characterizations are not true, Mr. McKinley. 1. The Wilson tariff has not "destroyed American manufacturing" or "checked foreign trade." On the contrary, as you very well know, the exports of American manufactured goods, which amounted under your own tariff law in the fiscal year 1892 only to \$158,000,000, have so increased under the Wilson law that for the fiscal year 1896 they were no less than \$228,000,000.

2. When you assert that the existing tariff has "reduced the demand for the labor of American workingmen" you are under obligation to establish the fact. What proof have you that the demand for American labor is less under the present tariff than it was under your own? If your assertion is true you can easily establish it by statistics. You doubtless remember that in 1890 you asserted that wages in protected industries had advanced under your tariff, and yet upon an oft-repeated challenge you utterly failed to point out a single instance in which any such thing had occurred. Is your present assertion equally without a foundation of fact? Is it fair, is it just, is it even honest to make such an assertion if you cannot prove it?

3. The Wilson law is not "free trade legislation" and you know it. You know that the present tariff is higher than the Republican tariff of 1883, under which labor was simply protected. You know that it is 50 per cent. higher than the Morrill law tariff. You know it is the highest protective tariff in the world. Is it honest or fair to call this "free trade"?

4. The Wilson bill, as you perfectly know, has not "entailed upon the Government deficient revenues." You know that but for the Supreme Court's anomalous decision declaring its income tax feature unconstitutional the Wilson measure would have produced ample revenues to pay all Government expenses and leave a surplus. You know that when that source of revenue was destroyed it was a Republican Congress which refused to increase the beer tax or do anything else to repair the deficiency. Is it fair, is it manly, is it wise, under existing circumstances, for you thus to misrepresent facts?

But there is a broader aspect of this matter. In these assertions and suggestions you challenge scrutiny of Republican crimes under Harrison. It is reckless and even a fatal thing for you to do. The very machinations which you charge to Democratic legislation and Democratic administration have been the necessary results, the inevitable fruits of that orgy which began with Mr. Harrison's inauguration and ended only with his departure from office after his crushing defeat by the people. As you were yourself a prominent and influential factor in the events of that period you must know this fact as well as we do. Is it fair for you to ignore it and attribute to Democratic legislation and administration results which were unmistakable consequences of Republican misconduct?

1. You know perfectly well that when Mr. Harrison came into office Mr. Cleveland turned over to him a Treasury full to repletion, with a surplus of more than a hundred million of dollars, and with revenue laws producing vastly more money than the Government needed. 2. You know that at the end of Mr. Harrison's term the surplus was exhausted and that there would have been a deficiency apparent but for the juggling of accounts in the Treasury department and the wrongful conversion of a trust fund to illegitimate uses. 3. You know that this result was brought about in part by the reduction of receipts created by your own tariff bill, under which, in the same year, the customs revenues were cut down from \$239,000,000 in 1890 to \$177,000,000 in 1892 and \$181,000,000 in 1894.

4. You know that it was in other part produced by the reckless squandering of a Republican Congress of which you were the chosen leader. That body not only swelled expenditures to a billion dol-

lars, but fastened so many unjust permanent charges upon the Treasury as to make it impossible for succeeding Congresses to reduce this extraordinary and extravagant total. 5. You know that whatever deficiency there has since been in the revenue, whatever consequent embarrassment to business and whatever prostration to industry are in large part the fruits of recklessness for which the Republicans much more than the Democratic party is responsible; and in which you yourself bore a commanding part. Why not tell the truth about these things? Are honesty, candor, fair dealing and truth telling less imperative obligations to a candidate for President than to ordinary men?

But this is not all. Mr. Harrison was elected by a minority vote, even as compared with that of his Democratic opponent alone. The majority of the popular vote was heavily against him. No sooner was he seated than your party set about securing his re-election and preserving its control of the Senate in spite of anything the majority of the voters might desire. There were five Territories that could be depended upon to elect Republican Senators and give their electoral votes to a Republican candidate. By dividing Dakota a Republican Congress made of these five sparsely populated Territories six new Republican States, with twelve Senators, eight members of Congress and twenty electoral votes.

Not one of these States had a population fairly entitling it to admission. Not one of them would have been admitted except in aid of the Republican conspiracy to re-elect Mr. Harrison and to intrude the Republican party in control of the Senate in spite of the country's will. Incidentally this political crime was expected to render impossible the repeal of any legislation the Congress that committed it might enact. It was designed to enable your party to fasten permanently on the country that system of bounties and favoritism and extravagance which made possible and profitable the very wrongs and robberies against which the free silver cause is largely a misguided protest.

Mr. Harrison and the Congress elected with him reduced the revenues, squandered the surplus, increased the expenditures, swelled the pension list until it cost more than any of the great European war establishments and inaugurated a system of general profligacy which has alarmed and angered the country. In face of this record it is neither honest nor politic in you to insult the intelligence of Democrats whose suffrages you ask by attributing to Democratic legislation and administration the ills of which your own party was chief author.

It was not the Wilson law, but the Republican crimes under Harrison, that laid the foundations for present distress and created the conditions which threaten the country with policies of dishonor.—New York World.

A Trust Director for Vice-President. Garret A. Hobart, nominated by the Republicans for the Vice-Presidency, is a fit and proper person to represent the party of commerce. As a director in the American Cotton Oil Company, the official name of the cotton seed trust, he is personally interested in restoring the McKinley law. That tariff imposed a duty of twenty-seven per cent. on cotton seed oil. The Wilson tariff abolished the duty, thus decreasing the power of the trust to charge higher prices to American consumers than to foreigners. If McKinley is elected the duty on cotton seed oil will be restored, for the benefit of Mr. Hobart and his trust associates. How will that help the millions who will have to pay higher prices for oil?

A Tariff "Restoration." Major McKinley wails that our foreign trade, "so precipitately cut off by adverse National legislation," must be reopened for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. That is, under the "protective" tariff we must again sell to the foreigner cheaper than we do to our own citizens.—Fitchburg Post.

Hicks—I saw your poem in the paper last week. How did you get your pull with the editor? Wicks—Oh, I didn't bother the editor, I called upon the business manager.—Somerville Journal.

Advertisement for the NEW HOME Sewing Machine. It is absolutely the best sewing machine made. WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. THE NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper machines for those who are on a tight budget. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade. If it is not yours, it will be. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine for \$50.00, or a better \$20.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents. THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. CHICAGO, ILL. BOSTON, MASS. ST. LOUIS, MO. NEW YORK, N.Y. PHILADELPHIA, PA. FOR SALE BY RAINY & JORDAN DUNN, N. C.