DUNN. N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1896.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

AN AUDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

CHAIRMAN MANLY'S APPEAL FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

He Irges the White People to Come Together for Protection Against Negro Rule and Ruin.

Below is an address issued to the voters of North Carolina by the Democratic Executive Committee and signed by Clement Manly, chairman. which was made public last Satur-

day: RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16, 1896. To the Voters of North Carolina: FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Democratic party, now in the midst of its greatest battle for the rights of the people and good government in our beloved State and in the nation, again calls on those having the sacred right of freedomthe ballot-to sustain its cause.

For twenty years we had victory following victory. Two years ago a division in our ranks lost our Legislature to Democracy. This we must redeem.
Twenty years ago, under the masterful leadership of Vance, we went from defeat to victory. Again, with the Democratic banner in the hands of the champion of the peopl., Cyrus B. Watson, we go again to victory.

The Democratic party has ever stood

with the masses. Its principles have always been the embodiment of the necessities of the plain people, that class of producers and bread-winners whose labors of head and hand represents American manhood and forms the assential structure of the State. Never has this truth been more practically illustrated and exemplified than today, when again it asks the suffrage of the freemen of North Carolina.

If the Chicago platform of 1892 did not express the people's wishes, or if the administration of the principles then enunciated have not been in accord with the popular demand, the Democratic party, as the ancient and well-tried organization through which the people have sought and obtained their rights, is now in the people's full control. The clear and positive ex-pression of the popular will in our State and national declaration of principles leaves no lingering doubt in the minds of a long-suffering people. And this complete assurance of the reforms demanded has satisfied every ardent expectation by fixing as the excentor of the laws to be enacted men whose lives are the living issues of the

Democratic faith lies in those immutable principles which preserve human liberty. It has brought them out of the past as principles immortal, and ever living, and, in the course of years, as exigencies have arisen. Democracy has gone out boldly to lend its helping hand to the present wants of the people, and join with them in the establishment of their wishes. This has been its triumph. Those representing this great Democracy have this day acted in accord with this vital spirit of the party. Today three parties in this great financial crisis, demanding that silver be restored to its proper position with gold as a money of final redemption at the ratio of 16 to 1; an income tax, that the rich may bear their proportion of the burden of taxation, and kindred reforms, have nominated the same candidate for President to carry out these reforms. There was in two of these parties a difference as to Vice President. On account of the constitutional regulations providing for the election of a President and Vice President we must act together or divide our vote. The Democratic party in North Carolina had no hesitation as to its proper course, but proposed [and arranged a composite ticket of electors of the three parties, that the people's will might prevail.

Again, that Bryan's administration might not fail for want of silver legislation, our party definitely proposed to the People's party a united effort for free silver congressmen in every district in the State. This proposition made August 13th, has been insisted on since by your committee, but de-clined by the People's party. More recently it has become appar-

ent that the Republican party was amassing an enormous registration of illegal voters, made possible by an election law of boasted fairness, but the provisions of which plainly permit fraud, as many of those who assisted in its enactment now plainly see. The colored race has drawn the color line, and seeing the white people in division over the questions of gold and silver, have, with a few exceptions of the more considerate and enlightened of their race, withdrawn from any participation with the white people in consideration of questions affecting the public interest, and arrayed themselves in an unbroken Republican column, trusting that the apparent division of the white people would give them a dominant position. Not only this, but we have the boastful assurance of the Republican party officials in the press of the country that the illegal registra-tion of the blacks would give the State to McKinley.

All these matters have met our consideration. In such a crisis the Democratic party rallies to the support of the people. North Carolinians must come together to protect North Carolina. The intelligence and virtue of the land must control. White men must be saled to saled with the code adopted in setting such grievances. Both are brave men and if the field is resorted to as the only way of settling the matter, it is believed each will face his foe gamely. must be asked to unite. In this spirit, the spirit of Democracy, your commit-tee, or October 13th, frankly asked cooperation of others whose interest should be our interest. A co-operaofficials. This proposition the People's his basty action is dismissing them.

party, through its executive committee,

In this effort at unity, the Democratic committee felt that the heart of the people was with it. If some HE FINDS FOOD FOR THOUGHT thought this action was without proper authority or humiliating to party pride the answer is plain. The Democratic party acted in this as in all its great movements, regardless of forms when it seeks the substance, knowing no pride save its proud heritage of serving the people. And we cannot think that the action of the l'eople's Party can express the wish of many of that organization who honestly favor silver legislation and good government. Nor can we think that those who have so long and earnestly advocated the restoration of silver, can give their adherence to any arrangement which demands their votes for gold standard candidates. A vote given directly or indirectly to a gold standard Con-gressman or a Senator, fetters the hands of a silver President, for he can sign no bill for the relief of the people sign no bili for the relief of the people until a bill passes Congress and is presented to him. Mr. Bryan himself has emphasized this important fact by pleading with his friends that they do not, by the election of a hostile Congress, tie his hands to prevent his breaking the chains which bind the

The records of the census of the United States for 1890 discloses 109,-346 qualified negro voters and 233,307 qualified white voters in North Carolina; and the Auditor's office of North Carolina discloses that in 1895 there were 63,391 colored polls and 167,300 white polls listed for taxation in North Carolina. Since the census of 1890 the exodus has largely depleted the colored vote, and there is not now 100,-000 qualified negro voters in North Carolina. And if there is any such negro registration claimed by Republican party officials as is notoriously circulated it will be manifestly fraudulent. Therefore, there can be no doubt of the result in the State if an honest election is held, and there is no factious divisions of the friends of honest government, and these shall register and vote as their evident interest appears. And although some division of the white vote is imminent. With this great majority there should be no doubt of our power to marshal for the Democratic party sufficient votes to save the country from Republican rule

The committee has not been insensible to the criticism of some of its friends, because of its efforts to bring together the silver votes, but they felt sure that the unselfish and patriotic impulse which guided each member of the committee and the good results which must follow its action would be finally understood and approved. Offers to the People's party for a union of voters of that party with us were not made from any distrust of the Democratic hosts or because of a want of reasonable confidence in the result; but the Democratic party felt the importance of uniting the white people of North Carolina for their common interest. It made no empty declarations for unity, but acted in accord with its purpose. The committee felt that all men who think alike should act together, and it is believed that the voters of this State, feeling the sincerity of our motives, will sustain it.

Now, however, having failed in our earnest efforts to unify the parties favoring silver and white supremacy, we call on all the voters of North Carolina to support the only ticket presented to them which offers a hope of success gainst a ticket headed by McKinley and Russell, and which, from township constable to President, offers then candidates pledged to the restoration

From all parts of the Union come assurances of approaching victory. North Carolinians, rally to your standard and place your State in the long column which will sum up Democratic triumph? Let us gird up our loins for this battle; let us all work in harmony and good will; let each man think that on him depends the fortune of the day, and victory will follow the oriflame of Democracy. From this day work! Let no private demands prevent this public duty. You who honor your native land, who love your firesides, remember this battle and its victory is yours. Remember that on your efforts depends the question whether Bryan or McKinley shall be your next President, and whether Watson or Russell shall be your next Gov-

PROSPECTIVE DUEL.

Two Aggrieved Kentucky Politicians

Want to Fight. It is stated in Lexington Ky., on seems to be reliable information, that State Smator Charles J. Bronston and ex-Chair man of the Democratic State Central Committee John D. Carroll are on the verge of a duel. The trouble grew out of the late Bronston's defeat by throwing his strength to Evan E. Settle of Owen county. It seems that Bronston had counted on Carroll to nominate him and was mad when his opponent was benefitted by the withdrawal of the Henry county man. The report says that Bronston cursed Carroll roundly and that Carroll coolly told him to think over the matter and apologize for his remarks. Bronston proposed to settle it then in a personal encounter, but Carroll refused and told him that he should have time in which to take back any objectionable language. Letters have passed between them, but is stated by those close to Bronston that he does not intend to retract what he said and they see no way out of the trouble axcept in accordance with the code adopted in setting such grievances. Both are brave Frankfort convention, when Carroll caused

Asked to Return. The twelve clerks who were discharged by Crawford & Co., at St. Louis, Mo., because should be our interest. A co-operative ticket was offered to the People's party for a complete arrangement in the interest of silver and the rule of North Carolina by wise and upright officials. This proposition the People's published statement, Mr. Crawford regrets of the published statement of the invitation.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

IN THE TRUTHFUL CAMERA.

Photo Gallery by the Countryside Marks Civilization's Progress.

The photograph gallery in a country own is one the most pleasing marks c. Ohristian civilization and the advancement of modern science. I pass by one every day and it is gratifying to see its patrons awaiting their turn or coming out with smiling faces and all arrayed in their best apparel. It is a family discussion before they come what dress to wear, what ornaments, and how the hair shall be arranged, or whether to sit or stand, whether a side view or a front or whether the baby shall be taken alone or with its mother. All classes are on an equality before the camera, for the sunlight of nature has no favorites. So far as faces and features are concerned, the camera tells the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. This morning as I passed I saw a countryman sitting on the steps with a child in his arms. His wife and little girl were inside awaiting their turn. I used to know him before he was married, and so I stopped and gave him my hand. His folks were poor, honest and industrious, and I have great respect for all such. The women do the housework and have the care of the children. The men cultivate their little farms, work the roads, sit on the juries, nurse their sick neighbors, bury the dead, go fishing on Saturdays and take the family to meeting on Sundays. They are generally Populists, not be cause of any political principles involved, but because of affiliation and association. Most of their kind are Populists and therefore clannish. They stick together because they are either poor or less than rich. Their fathers fought in the late war, and these will fight in the next if it comes in their days. It may be a rich man's war, but it will be a poor man's fight.

"Are you going to have the baby's picture taken." "No; not this one," said be; "I wanted my wife's and our little girl's. They are in there. I I thought I would like to have them proven, -BILL ARP in Atlanta Constiabout the house, for life is uncertain. von know. Jim Moore's wife died last year and Jim says he would give the world for her picture, and Jack Brown lost his little girl in June. She was a mighty purty little thing, but Jack bain't got no picture and so I concluded to have some taken for fear of accident.

"That is all right," said I, "but supto have one of you?"

"I reckon she would. She mentiongot to spare. The winter is comin' on and we all have to have shoes and stockings and the like, and my cotton crop was powerful short, but I will have mine taken sometime. I reckon all your folks have got 'em, haven't

Love for wife and children is the best virtue of human kind, and poor folks have as much of it as rich ones. Yes, more. Many of them haven't anything else to divide their affections. It is a pleasing thing to see them at the picture gallery and to witness their pride when the work is done and the faces of their loved ones are before them on enameled cards, fresh and clean from the artist's hand. What a wonderful art it is. I remember well when the first daguerreotype was taken in our town. It was only forty years ago, and when our first little girl was four years old we had her picture taken. She was a little beauty then, and I thought the picture was the sweetest gem on earth. We have it now in its old-fashioned case. That little girl is long since a mother and has pictures of her own little girls, and they are much finer in their finish, but I prize the first one most. It carries me back in memory to the days of my sweetest, fondest, proudest, parental love. I idolize that child and I love her dearly yet, but she left us for a young man she was no kin to in the world, and who has never done anything for her but to give her a ring and books of poetry and a little French candy now and then. We had to give her up to him, and as Tom

"She took our daylight with her

And the foys that we love best, With morning light upon her brow

Daguerre was a benefactor to the emotional side of our nature. He was a French artist-a painter of panoramas of cities like London and Paris and Naples. He used the rays of the sun through colored glass to heighten the effect of his paintings, and kept on experimenting with sunlight until in 1839 he caught it on the king and made it stick to metallic plates and reflect the images thrown upon them. His success was partly accidental, partly design, and he himself was astonished at his discovery. In 1840 Arago made the announcement to the scademy of science and Daguerre was made an officer in the Legion of Honor and voted a pension of 6,000 france a year. He died in 1851 and a monument was erected to him in Paris.

But-like all inventions, Daguerre's was crude and imperfect. Photography has grown out of it and seems now to be the perfection of art. It is used in making the exact likenesses of all the great works of art and nature and bringing them in reach of the millions who have never seen and never will see the originals. All the monuments, pyramids, churches, cathedrals, bridges, mountains and waterfalls—all the grand old paintings of Raphael and coment.

Rembrandt, all the sculpture of the old masters and even the aspects of the moon and eclipses of the sun and the reproduction of the ancient manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments. The lightning itself cannot more instantly speed its way than photography now catches a bird on the wing or a race horse on the turf or a

meteor in the heavens. Just so it was with the locomotive, the spinning jenny, the sewing machine, the telegraph and telephone. All were improved from time to time by the cun-ning of the human brain and human hand until they now seem to be per-fect, but they are not.

On the mantle near me I see a cabinet photograph of a well preserved old man who has a sweet little black-eyed grand-child on his arm, while her head rests trustingly upon his shoulder and touches his venerable cheek. She looks shyly and timidly at you, but clings to the old man as the tender vine clings to the old oak that the storm shas riven. The old man's face is calm and serene. I like those pictures for the children's sake, and wish that I was so coupled with every little grand-child and that my wife had some to child and that my wife had some to committee to accept the Populists' match them. I was ruminating that August proposition for a complete fuwhen I am dead and gone and that little girl in a mother, maybe she will show the picture to her child and say: "I never knew my father, for he died when I was very young, but that old man was my grandfather and he was good to me and I loved him very dearly." Maybe when I am in the spirit land I will some times be near her and hear her talk that way-maybe so; who knows? Flowers and music are the sweetest gift of God to mankind and pictures and painting the sweetest that come from the hand of man.

But of all the cameras that catch and hold fast the images of art or nature there are men of science who assert that none are equal to the retina ery look or glance or vision makes an imposssion there. An impression so delicate and unpalpable millions may lie upon its glassy surface and the last thing seen is on the top. They say that if a man is murdered while he faces the murderer the assailant's face and form will be found upon the victim's eyes. Some experiments have been made to prove this, but they were imperfect and un-satisfactory. Maybe it will yet be

COTTON AND CORN. Uncle Sam's Monthly Report Shows Crop Conditions.

The returns to the statistical division the department of agriculture for October make cotton show a deeline of 8.5 points pose you die; wouldn't your wife like from the September condition, which was 64.2 per cent., against 60.7 for the present month. The percentage by States are as ed that, but pictures don't become a fallows: Virginia 58, North Carolina 64. rough man like me, and besides, it would cost more money than I have Alabama, 61, Mississippi 60, Louisians 61, Texas, 57, Arkansas 53, Tennessee 69, Mis-

The department's report as to the condition of cotton last month is fully sustained by the returns for the present month. In all the States east of the Mississippi river little or no top crop will be made and the crop will be gathered by the middle of the month. Pamage is reported from Mississippi by frosts on the 28th and 29th of last month. Caterpillars and rust are complained of in the Sea Island districts of Florida; slight improvement has been made in some few Louisiana and Arkanges counties, but the crop will be gathered sas counties, but the crop will be gathered before the close of the month. There has been a general deterioration also in Texas. In some sections the crop has been injured to worms, rust, frost and heavy rains the las of September. There will be a very small yield from the top crop and the reports so the crop will all be gathered by November. The returns to the statistician of the again.

The returns to the statistician of the agricultural department for October make the general condition of corn 90.5 per cent. against 91 for the month of September. The averages of the condition in the large and surplus corn States are as follows: Tennessee, 80; Kentucky, 90; Ohio, 106; Michigan, 102; Indiana, 106; Illinois, 102; Wisconein, 98; Minnesota, 97; Iowa, 102; Missouri, 85, Kansas, 81; Nebraska, 101.

The returns of yield per acre of all wheat indicate a production of 11.9 bushels, which

The rate of yield of the most importan

States is as follows: New York, 15; Pennsylvania, 14; Ohio. 9; Michigan, 12; Indiana, 9; Illinois, 13.6; Wisconsin, 14.5; Minnesota, 89; Iowa, 83; Missouri, 80; Kansas, 81; Nebraska, 14; South Dakota, 10.5; North Da tota, 87; Washington, 85; Oregon, 87; Cali-

fornia, 14.5.

The indicated quality for the country at large is 84.4 per cent., against 85.7 last year. The averages of a few selected States, are: New York, 93; Pennsylvania, 84; Kentucky, 74; Ohio, 67; Michigan, 89; Indiana, 71; Illinois, 80; Wisconsin, 80; Minnesota, 89; Iowa, 83; Missouri, 8; Kansas, 81; Nebraska, 84; South Dakota, 90; North Dakota, 87; Washington, 85; Oregon, 87; California, 94.

The wheat crop is generally short in quantity and poor in quality owing to unfavorably weather drouth at seeding time, deficiency of snow protection and excessive rains after harvest, producing scanty growth, shriveled grains and rust. Worst in the great central region, Ohio, Kansas and adjoining States. Crops fairly good in New Jersey and Maryland and adjoining parts of Pennsylvania and New York; also in Bocky Mountain valleys.

The preliminary estimate of the yield of

The preliminary estimate of the yield of oats is 24.3 bushels per acre, against 29.6 a year ago; quality, 74.9, ranging from 55 in Kansas to 104 in Montana. The average yield per acre for rye is 18.8; of barley 25.6. Condition of buckwheat is 36 per cent.: Irish potatoes 81.7; tobacco 76.9.

A Lawyer's Tragic Death.

At Suffolk, Va., Merritt Briggs, one Eastern Virginia's leading criminal lawyers. was struck dead while pleading a case in the Circuit Court room at Suffolk, Va. Mr. Circuit Court room at Suffolk, Va. Mr. Rriggs' face suddenly blanched and his hands were nervously pressed over his heart. He muttered a word of excuse to Judge Prentiss, staggered backward and sank in his seat. There was a deep breath, several short pasps, and all was over before the horrifieb spectators had realized the situation. Death was almost instantaneous. The deceased was born and educated at the University of Virginia. He leaves a wife, but no children. He was 46 years old.

Lynchers Get Life Terms. Samp Williams and Bill Woods, who were Samp Williams and Bill Woods, who were convicted in the Washington county, Alabama, district court of participation in the panching of Wiley Chambliss, some four years ago, and sentenced to life imprisonment, were brought here and lodged in jail for safe keeping. All the parties are white as was their victim. Three of the tynchers have been convicted, all receiving the life imprisonment.

THEY DECLINE THE PROPOSI-TION FOR STATE FUSION.

Three Reasons Given for the Rejection--Want Watson to Withdraw Voluntarily -- Both Propositions.

The past week has been one of propositions on the part of Democrats and Populists, and below can be found the workings of the two committees, as well as the letters:

Thursday the Populist State Executive Committee, after an all night sesnine o'clock, adjourned at twelve The declination of the Democratic

committee's proposal for complete fu-sion was adopted with but two dissenting votes. Three reasons are assigned for the rejection of it: First, the failure of the Democratic

Second, the belief that owing to the short time before election, satisfactory arrangements could not be offected so that the fusion would receive the hearty and loyal support of both par-

Third, "We entertain no hope of being able to make you a proposition that would be acceptable and at the same time be sustained by the full force of both parties."

It is suggested, however, that the voluntary withdrawal of the Democratic nominee for Governor would eliminate the danger of the election of

Senstor Hoover and Mr. W. O. Stratford wanted to submit a counter-This is what prolonged the session

of the committee. They dissent from the above reply. Chairman Ayer announces that his committee will meet no more before

THE DEMOCRATIC PROPOSITION. The following are the resolutions of the Democratic Central committee, as embodied in a letter from Chairman Manley to Chairman Ayer:

"This committee, believing the white people of the State are intensely in earnest in their desire and purpose to secure the benefits of the reform for which Bryan stands and to preserve good government in North Carolina. is prepared to invite a close alliance among all those who hold to these views. This, in our opinion, is made imperative in view of the fact that the colored voters of the State have been united in a compact body in support of those measures for which McKinley and Russell stand. The colored people and their leaders have made a union of the white people necessary to defeat McKinleyism and Russellism in North Carolina. To provide for a union of those believing in white supremacy and good government the chairman of this committee is instructed to propose to the executive committee of the People's party a ticket to be voted for in the coming election as

"For Governor, C. B. Watson, of Forsyth: Lieutenant Governor, W. A. Guthrie, of Durham; Secretary State, Cyrus Thompson, of Onslow; Treasurer, W. H. Worth, of Wake; Attorney-General F. I. Osborne of Mecklenburg; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John C. Scarborough, of Johnston: Auditor, R. M. Furman, of Buncombe: Supreme Court, A. C. Avery. W. A. Montgomery; Superior Court, Fifth district, J. S. Manning. For Congress that the several districts shall be arranged as follows: To the People's party, First, Third, Fourth and Seventh districts; to the Democratic party, Second, Fifth, Sixth Eigth and Ninth districts.

"That the committee pledges its best efforts to the election of W. Guthrie as United States Senator.

"For the legislature both parties pledge their best efforts to defeat all Republican candidates to the legislature and to elect only Democrats and Populists and only such of them as are known to stand for the reforms advocated by Mr. Bryan. "All of which is respectfully sub-

mitted.

CLEMENT MANLY. "Ch'm'n Dem. State Ex. Com."

THE POPULIST COMMITTEE. The following are the members of the Populist State Executive committee: H. W. Ayer, chairman; Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Richlands; Capt. A. S. Peace, Oxford; J. B. Lloyd, Tarboro; S. O. Wilson, Baleigh; W. K. Pigford, Clinton; Col. Harry Skinner, Greenville; J. T. B. Hoover, Elm City; V. To Edwin Burritt Smith, Chairman etc.:

J. McArthur, Lissa, Sampson county; My Dear Sir-I am so much interested J. McArthur, Lissa, Sampson county; W. O. Stratford, Greensbore; Y. C. Morton, Rockingham; J. H. Sherrill, Catawba; R. A. Cobb, Morganton; Theo. White, Hertford; Geo. E. Boggs, Waynesville; R. B. Kinsey, LaGrange; W. C. Wilcox, Carthage; Jas. Amos, Henderson; S. A. Edmunds, Lumber-ton; Jno. A. Sims, Concord; A. D. K. Wallace, Rutherford.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S MEETING. This committee met at Populist headquarters at 8 o'clock.

At midnight a sub-committee was

appointed to prepare a reply to the Democratic proposition. The committee is composed of Chairman Hal Ayer, Capt. A. S. Peace, State Senator Westmoreland, Capt. J. B. Lloyd, and Commissioner S. Otho Wilson. The committee took a recess of an

hour, when the sub-committee reported the reply, which was adopted.

The reply was sent to Chairman Manly at an early hour Thursday

Wild oats cost as much as ever, in ptte of the fact that everything else has been greatly reduced in price.

STILL ON THE GO.

Vednesday Bryan Campaigned in Michigan and Wisconsin.

The weather has been considerate to Mr. ryan. Where the candidate had reason to pate sold and disagreeable traveling he intered sunshine and warmth. As usual he began work early, starting in with peech-making at 8:45 a. m.

At Ironwood a large crowd was in waiting. It was composed for a great part of miners, and when Mr. Rryan emerged from the car they gave him an enthusiastic welcome. He spoke from a gaily decorated platform erected a few hundred yards from the train and for the most part of his speech dwelt on an explanation of how under a gold standard the dollar would rise in value and property would fail in proportion to that rise.

Fifteen minutes later Bryan addressed a similar growd at Bessemer, both in numbers and enthusiasm. In this speech Mr. Bryan ridiculed the flood of money idea advanced by the supporters of the gold standard, saying that he was not airaid of a flood of money and that those who were apparently fearful of such conditions were generally those who did not have money enough to provide for the winter's supplies and pay their debts.

At Watersmeet, which was reached shortly

provide for the winter's supplies and pay their debts.

At Watersmeet, which was reached shortly after 11 o'clock, Mr. Bryan spoke in a conversational tone from the rear platform to a few hundred enthusiastic listeners.

There was a shot made into Wisconsin at Florence and the residents of that town in the Badge State larned in force.

The adherents of the white metal were demonstrative and so were the followers of the yellow. Aftea Mr. Bryan had concluded his speech and his admirers had finished cheering and applauding three cheers were given for the Bepublican nominee.

By the time Escanaba was reached the bright sunshine of the day had changed to the bleak cold wind which was to be expected in the Northern peninsular. This, however, did not deter a large growd from being present around the stand built within a hundred yards of the depot and the cold apparently did not chill the enthusiasm of those assembled. Here Mr. Bryan was presented with a badge of national colors surmounted by a crown of silver, from a citizen who expressed himself as being "For Bryan now, for McKinley in 1900."

The opposition was out inforce at Ishpeming when the Bryan party arrived there. There was a large crowd to listen to the candidate, but it was not enthusiastic. There was a big Republican rally and the McKinley club of the city, headed by a brass band,

club of the city, headed by a brass band, marched to the Democratic gathering. Mr. Bryan had concluded his address and Timothy Tarnsley, had been speaking for a moments when the band appeared. Mr. Tarnsley, who stood immediately in front of Mr. Bryan, turned to the nominee, and, addressing himself more particularly to him, said: "I am informed that that band is at the head of a so-called McKinley club. We

the head of a so-called Mckinley club. We are very much obliged to them and the people who sent them out for this kindly interruption, but inside of three weeks that band will be playing, if still in the same employment, an entirely different tune."

Those about the stand applauded this statement heartly and then Mr. Bryan was taken

oward his car. Negaunee, to a great measure, offset the lack of warmth displayed at Ishpeming. Mr. Bryan had time there to get on a platform and thank the people for their enthusiastic reception. He was cheered and applauded until the train left for Marquette, where it arrived shortly before 9 o'clock.

Marquette turned out an immense throng and it was the most enthusiastic meeting

K'KINLEY'S VISITORS.

He Visits the Circus and is Presented

With an American Flag. Miners, mechanics and other citizen the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania, visited McKinley at Canton, Ohio, Tuesday. They were received at the Tabernacie, where the Major delivered a speech.

Wednesday a special train of eleven coach es arrived over the Pennsylvania lines, bringing an enthusiastic party from McDonald, Pa., with greetings and congratulations for Major McKinley. The delegations were composed largely of railroad men, farmers and other citizens. Major McKinley's address, responding to the spokesman, was constantly interrupted by applause. A circus was in town and the parade was extended beyond the usual course so as to pass the McKinley home, where it was reviewed by Major and Mrs. McKinley and a number of friends. In honor of the visit to McKinley's home the circus people all wore the national colors and the tent was elaborately decorated. The press box was reserved for Mrs, McKinley and a company of friends. The employes of the circus presented Major McKinley a large and handsome flag through a committee which called at the house. Maj. McKinley accepted the flag with an appropriate address.

The Early Settler's Association of Cuyaho-Pa., with greetings and congratulations for

The Early Settler's Association of Cuyahoga County was the second delegation to
come to Canton to greet Major McKinley,
his wife and mother. The party occupied a
special train of six coaches. Mother McKinley was at the Major's home to receive the
greetings of the party. Introductory addresses were made by H. H. Addison, the
veteran journalist of Cleveland, and Rev. Mr.
Cooley, chaplain of the Early Settlers' Assoclation.

chants and mechanics of Cumberland, Md and vicity arrived. They went direct to the McKiniey home and when the Major appeared on the porch greeted him with a shouland a hurrah. They were introduced by Thomas Snyder, chairman of the Alleghen county executive committee. Saturday twenty-three delegations were scheduled to visit Canton.

GROVER COMES OUT FOR GOLD.

Writes a Letter to the Chairman of the Chicago Sound Money League. In Chicago, Ill., Saturday at the "sound" money league meeting the following letter from President Cleveland was read:

My Dear Sir—I am so much interested in the work which the American Honest Money league has undertaken that I would be glad to do anything I consistently could to ald its efforts. I regret, therefore, that I must decline your invitation to address the league on same date previous to the approaching election. Even if the pressure of official duty did not prevent, I should hardly deem it consistent with strict party propriety to mingle actively in the pending campaign.

While it is impossible that any of my fellow citizens should have the least doubt as to my sentimennts on the vital question which at this time absorbs so largely the attention of our people, the work of advancing sound financial ideas and the labor of enforcing the lessons of public and private honesty and morality I feel must be prosecuted without such participation on my part as you sug-

pation on my part as you sug-

Wishing for the league the utmost success in its endeavor, I am Yours very sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Election of Officers.

The International Typographical Union in session at Colorado Springs, Col., elected the following officers: President, W. P. Presents of Toronto, Ont., re-elected; secretary, John W. Bramwood, of Denver; first vice-president, Theodore Perry, of Nashville, Tenn. second vice-president, George W. Williams of Boston; third vice-president, Hugo Miller of Indianapolis. Ind., re-elected.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

The total amount of postal expenditure the year was \$99,626,296. The total receiver \$82,499,208. There was thus, a ficiency of \$8,127,088. The increase of ceipts was over 7 per cent; the increase expenditure is little less than 414 per of the service is shown to have been econocally administered. The result in figure a reduction of the annual deficiency of 679,256. This expenditure does not include the cost of carrying the mails over the siddled Pacific railroads, which amounte \$1,558,96. This item is never paid out any appropriation made for the poservice, but under the law is certified to secretary of the treasury as a credit in figure.

ber 22d, 24th, 26th, 28th and 30th. He he prefers to make his first address in home town of Lovington, and the other anywhere in Kentucky his friends my se Secretary Carlisle is carefully preparing speech, which in substance will be delive at all the five points at which he will sp Louisville is one of the other points with the Secretary will speak. There is the activity now among the friends of the adjustration as there was immediately before istration as there was immediately before the selection of delegates to the Chicago convention. Secretary of the Navy Herbert has also announced that he will make three speeches in Alabama during the week before the election in the interest of the Palmer and Buckner movement.

sition to fuse on the State, Congressional a Legislative tickets. The reasons given a first, that owing to the nearness of the cition arrangements could not be made on other side and, therefore could not received by a support; second that the Democrate August ignored the proposition for complication. The Populist committee suggests woluntary withdrawal of the Democrate nominee for Governor and the concentration of Democratic forces on the Populist non nee. The vote in the committee was 16 to nee. The vote in the committee was 16 Fusion continues on the national ticket.

STATE OF THE PARTY Henry D. Clayton, United States district torney for the middle district of Alabams, the President. Mr. Clayton was a delegate to the Chicago convention, is now a candidate for Congress from the second district of Alabama, and is a son-in-law of Senator Pugh, of that State. Assistant District Attorney Moore has been placed in charge of the place.

BRYAN IN DAKOTA.

They Stand in the Mud to Hear the Free Silver Advocate.

Friday, Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, was at Sioux Falls, and there he received a great ovation. Elaborate preparations had been made, and a procession of no mean proportion was drawn up at the depot when the special train carrying the Bryan party pulled in. It was rain and the day was not calculated to inspire and the day was not calculated to inspire enthusiasm or large crowds, but there were large crowds from adjoining States. After luncheon Mr. Bryan was taken to the bicycle track near the city. By this time the rain was pouring in torrents, but when he reached the stand he found an enthusiastic crowd standing in the mud waiting to hear him. Mr. Bryan's speech was devothed mainly to exonerating Senator Pettigrew from the charge of disloyalty to the Republican

At Canton Mr. Bryan spoke briefly to a crowd of farmers, who heard him with attention and applauded him with vigor.

She Stole Turkeys. Mrs. Mary Moore, a white woman. to years of age, has been sentenced to one year in the Tennessee penitentiary for stealng turkeys from Maj. T. E. Jamison, her aeighbor. Her son, Waiter Stone, alias Me-Conathy, received a like sentence. This is a Mrs. Moore was tried only a few days ago for stealing hogs, but the jury disagreed, elsven being for conviction and one for acquittal. Mrs. M core is worth at least \$40,000 in her own name, owning a farm of six hundred

Watson's Acceptance.

A special from Thomson, Ga., says Thomas . Watson has mailed his letter of accespt ance of the Populist nomination for Vice President to Senator Marion Butler at Chieago. Mr. Watson has not given out the contents of his letter, but says that he has put it in the mail. Mr. Watson's throat is improving. Dr. Richardson, his physician, says that there is absolutely nothing the matter with Mr. Watson except a trouble local to his throat, and that it will be well in a few days. The doctor says Mr. Watson must not make any more speeches for some time to

An Ex-Slave Recovers Wages. At Louisville, Ey., Annie Weir, the exlave, who sued her old master. William Weir for twenty-four years pay at 88 per week, has been given a verdict of \$1,650, which to about half the amount she asked for. I had worked for him ever since her emandition without wages on his agreement to lod clothe, and feed her as long as she liv Upon his second marriage he discharge



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