State Library

The Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 44 YEARS OLD] CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896. VOLUME XLIV—NUMBER 2257

MELLON & SHELTON

ED. MELLON. TOM. SHELTON.

BOYS, BOYS, BOYS'

STRAW HATS

SUITS, UP TO DATE.

SHIRTS,

UMBRELLAS,

Socks, Collars and Cuffs.

MEN'S

BEAUTIFUL SUITS,

The Best Goods and Low Prices.

COME TO SEE US.

NEXT DOOR TO H. BARUCH

May 13tf.

DRS. McCOMBS & GIBBON,

DESIRE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC,

That they have this day entered into a copartnership for the

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,

AND

SURGERY.

March 1, 1895 March 15, 1895

JOHN FARRIOR,

NO 4 SOUTH TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

☞ Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing.

Jan 25, 1895.

DR. E. P. KEERANS,

DENTIST,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OFFICE—7 West Trade Street

Nov. 2, 1894

DR. GEORGE W. GRAHAM.

OFFICE, 7 WEST TRADE ST.

Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

April 3, 1896

HUGH W. HARRIS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office, Nos. 14 and 16 Law Building,

CHARLOTTE, N. C

1895.

E. I. OSBORNE, W. C. MAXWELL, J. W. KEERANS

OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,

Attorneys at Law.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts

Oct 20, 1895.

DR. W. H. WAKEFIELD,

Will be in his office at 609 North Tryon Street, except on Wednesday and Thursday of each week. His practice is limited to

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND,

Dentists.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

No. 21 TRYON STREET.

Jan. 3, 1896.

SERIOT CLARKSON. CHAS. H. DULS

CLARKSON & DULS,

Attorneys at Law,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.

☞ Office No. 12 Law Building.

Oct. 7, 1896

E. NYE HUTCHISON.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Offices—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon Street, up stairs.

Corn

is a vigorous feeder and responds well to liberal fertilization. On corn lands the yield increases and the soil improves if properly treated with fertilizers containing not under 7% actual

Potash.

A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

NOTICE.

DON'T you want a good watch if so come to the

New Jewerly Store,

(Next to Gilreath & Co Shoe Store) or any thing else you need in the Jewerely line, call and see us.

—GARIBALDI & BRUNS

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

THE CHICAGO CHRONICLE

THE

GREAT DEMOCRATIC DAILY

of the Northwest.

Will be sent postpaid to any address six days a week for one year for . . . . . .

FOUR DOLLARS.

The Chronicle is the most conspicuous newspaper success of the day, the daily circulation exceeding 75,000 copies and the Sunday circulation exceeding 100,000 copies. It is a first-class newspaper of 12 and 16 pages (Sunday 40 to 48 pages) and is a stanch supporter of sound democratic principles.

TERMS.

Daily (except Sunday) 1 year	$4.00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	6.00
Daily, 6 months (campaign edition)	2.00
Daily and Sunday, 6 months	3.00
Daily, 2 months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, 2 months	1.40
Daily, 1 month	.50
Daily and Sunday, 1 month	.75
Sunday, 1 year	2.00
Saturday, 1 year	1.00

Sample copies free on application. Address

THE CHICAGO CHRONICLE,
164-166 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Executor's Notice

Having qualified as Executors of the will of the late A Brevard Davidson we hereby notify all persons having claims against his estate to present the same before the 20th day of July 1897 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of any recovery thereon. All persons indebted to the estate will be required to make prompt settlement July 10 1896.

E L BAXTER DAVIDSON, }
JNO E OATES, } Executors.

June 16 1896 6w.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of Dock McKinney, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1897, or this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

GEORGE J. ETHERIDGE,
Administrator.

July 3rd 1896. 6w

Admistrator's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Jane Black deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me, properly attested, on or before the 13th day of July 1897. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment to me, without delay.

H. N PHARR, Adm'r of Mrs Jane Black deceased.

This 7th day of July 1896. 6w

If you want to look nice, send your LINEN to the

CHARLOTTE STEAM LAUNDRY

WE have the best laundry in NORTH CAROLINA, and guarantee you Strictly first class Work.

CHARLOTTE STEAM LAUNDRY

H. N. PHARR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office No. 14. Law Building,

Prompt attention to all business intrusted special attention given to claims. Practices in State and Federal Courts.

Jan. 6, 1895.

GO TO ALEXANDER'S

DRUG STORE,

NO. 216, NORTH TRYON STREET.

Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually kept in a Drug House

J. B. ALEXANDER.

The Poor prescribed for free.

BOYS AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

BRYAN ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

He Spoke at Madison Square Garden.

A Vast Throng of Eager Admirers Present.

A Masterly Defense of the Chicago Platform—He Defies the Hostility of Those Who Find a Pecuniary Advantage in Advocating the Doctrine of Non-Interference When Great Aggregations of Wealth are Trespassing Upon the Rights of Individuals—To Advocate Inter-National Bi-Metallism Is to Condemn Gold Monometallism

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens:"

"I shall, at a future day, and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform: It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, that I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the position taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however bitter, will lead us to depart a single hairsbreadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention, assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

"It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety; and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being, to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes both of social order and national honor. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them; every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions; they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by their fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated with admirable clearness and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and sphere of government. He said: 'Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven, and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue are man's opportunities, and entitled to protection by law.' We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life. We would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions, in ability or merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

"I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to congress in December, 1861, said: 'No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not earnestly earned.' I repeat his language with unqualified approval and join with him in the warning which he added, namely: 'Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.' Those who daily follow the injunction, 'in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' are now, as they have ever been, the bulwark of law and order—the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace, and its surest defenders in the time of war.

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

"We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must, in this campaign, face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition—it is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co operation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favoritism. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrongdoing, but that it should also prove wrong doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unoffended traveller, but they include among the transgressers those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropoiate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal,' thundered from Sinai, and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small; to the strong as well as the weak; to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath its flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

THE INCOME TAX

"The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the Supreme Court. The party is simply pledged to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted. Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some twenty years ago this same court sustained, without a dissenting voice, an income tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown; has not a future court as much right to return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? when courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible. The late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a re-hearing.

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

"The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to the rich. The system is employed in several of the most important nations in Europe, and every income tax law upon the statute books in any lands, so far as I have been able to ascertain, contains an exemption clause. While the collection of an income tax in other countries does not make necessary for this nation to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of those who denounce the income tax as an assault upon the well-to-do.

"Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of the income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the Supreme Court.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE—FINANCE.

"Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principles of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetalism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of several foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed in free coinage by the United States in dependent action on the ground, in their judgement, that it 'would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed.'

"When they asserted that effort should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bi-metallism, they condemned mono-metallism. The gold has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owing and the money changing class and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have have yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon the issue.

"There can be no sympathy or no co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation for bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permantly? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetallism we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetalism as a system. If on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism. I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people. What is the test of honesty in money? It must plainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power. It would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.

"It cannot be successfully claimed that mono-metallism or bi-metallism, or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both mono metallism and bi-metallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the to its unrestricted coinage leaving the purchasing power of a dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bi-metallism is better than mone metallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice than a gold standard possibly can prior to 1873, when there were enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country, but now, when each step toward universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold, depresses prices and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an unearned increasement the influence of this great nation must not be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate consequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangable value of the dollar; therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other form of property.

"Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of the gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuous one and no one can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against silver using countries, and each new convert to the gold will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall of prices is but another definition of hard times.

"Our opponents while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every other class of society. Reorganizing the disposition of the individual voters to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself. We resent the American people the financial pilocy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

THE REASON OF THE FARMERS.

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

"The wage earners have been injured by the gold standard, and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, of the leading labor organizations and presented to Congress. Wage earners know that while the gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent; loss of work more probable, and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money, because money is rising; and it also discourages enterprise and paralizes industry. On the other hand the restoration of bi-metalism will discourage hoarding, because when prices are steady or rising money cannot afford to be idle in bank vaults. The farmers and wage earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is pecuniarily advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

"Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders know that, since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

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

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

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

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

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

The professional classes—in the main—derive their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who produce wealth.

"I have not attempted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon all classes—in fact I have only had time to mention a few—but each person will be able to apply the principles stated to his own occupation.

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

"It is sometimes asserted by our opponents that a bank belongs to the debtor class, but this is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities. That is to say, that while the bank loans a large amount of money to its depositors, it not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depositors, but in addition thereto, has enough to pay its capital and surplus. When the dollar is rising in value slowly, a bank may, by making short time loans and taking good security, avoid loss; but when prices are falling rapidly the bank is apt to lose more because of bad debts than it can gain by the increase in the purchase power of its capital and surplus. It must be admitted, however, that some bankers combine the business of a bond-broker with the ordinary banking business and these may make enough in the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legitimate banking business. As long as human nature remains as it is, there will always be danger that, unless restrained by public opinion or legal enactment, those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves in a certain condition may yield to bring about that condition. Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of the government is to prevent men from injuring one another, and never was that duty more important than it is to-day. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity, favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy, administered in behalf of all the people, would make our government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic.

Mr. Bryan quoted Senator Sherman, who warned against the danger of a contracted currency in 1869, and also from Mr. Bland, who, in 1878 said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial would."

Mr. Bryan continued: "If it is asserted, as it is constantly asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bi metallism will restore the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers even if we desire to borrow, how long can we continue borrowing under a system, which, by lowering the value of property, weakens the foundation upon which credit rests?"

Mr. Bryan said his party was not asking for anything new, but merely insisting on a return to the policy of the government from the first President down to 1873.

"If there are two kinds of money the option must either rest with the debtor or with the creditor. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearest metal, if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one may be perceptiby cheaper than the other, but demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price." The option ought, therefore, to lie with the debtor.

Then followed the argument that the government should pay its obligations not in coin of the creditor's choosing, but its own.

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

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

After answering every conceivable argument against free silver, Mr. Bryan appealed to New Yorkers to come under his standard, and closed with a peroration in which, he refering to the heroic statue in the harbor nearby, begged that Liberty might ever be allowed to enlighten the world.

CHURCH AND WOMANS DEPARTMENT.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

SPECIAL COLUMN.

Notices inserted at 5c per line for each insertion

When wishing to know what space your notice will make, allow 8 words for a line.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

WANTED—A correspondent in every neighborhood in Mecklenburg county. We want the Church, the Social and the School news. News letters must reach the office by Wednesday noon.—The DEMOCRAT.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

WANTED—A correspondent at every post-office in Mecklenburg, Gaston, Union, Lincoln, Iredell, Stanley, Cabarrus, York and Lancaster Counties. Write to the Democrat.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.