

PEACE Institute for Young Ladies and Conservatory of Music, Raleigh, N. C.

107 Rooms. Limited to 100 Boarders. Physical and Chemical Apparatus. Full Equipment. Able Faculty. Apply at once if you wish a place.

Address, JAMES DINWIDDIE, President.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

The Summer Term begins June 9, to continue three months. Thorough instruction in contract, admitting to the bar. Special lectures by eminent lawyers. For Catalogue, address

JAS. C. MacRAE, Dean
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

PROFITIOUS OPENING OF STATE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 3.)

ing to do with such a condition. The whole republican argument is ridiculously false and absurd. There may be good times and hard times under any law and under any administration of the Government, whether democratic or republican. Prices are not affected by law, except artificially, under the shelter of trust and tariff monopolies. Climate, soil, rain, sunshine, heat and cold, overproduction, scarcity, plague, famine, floods, and the work of the laborer, whether well or badly done, not to mention many other influences, are the causes of prosperity and adversity in any country. The still small voice of a wise providence directs the whirlwind and controls the storm. "Our Heavenly Father maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." Every intelligent man knows this to be true. I have sometimes wondered how the republicans and politicians can have the brazen effrontery and hypocrisy to fool the people with arguments and illustrations which every intelligent person knows to be false and illogical. The truth is, the Wilson tariff bill, which is bitterly denounced by republican protectionists, was an infinitely better law for the people and for the country—especially the southern farmers and manufacturers—than either the McKinley law or the Dingley law; and if it had not been repeated, it would be producing today more revenue and would be giving more general satisfaction to the country than the Dingley bill is doing, or the McKinley bill ever did. The average rate of duties was not much less than under the Dingley bill, but the duties were lifted from the great body of the consumers. Luxuries were taxed—the necessities of life were moderately taxed, or put upon the free list. The Wilson bill did not afford the commensurate and safe shelter for trusts and monopolies, as the other two tariff acts. The Southern manufacturer of yarns and of cotton had a much better chance under the Wilson law than under the Dingley law, and the Southern mill owners are beginning to find this out. To show how little tariff really affects the prices of farm products, let us take a few examples from some official statistics, computed by the statisticians of the Agricultural Department.

Year	Tariff	Price
1892	McKinley	\$0.30
1894	Wilson	\$0.45
1896	Dingley	\$0.28
1898	Dingley	\$0.58
1899	Wilson	\$0.80
1900	Dingley	\$0.58

Average price of wheat, per bushel:

Year	Tariff	Price
1892	McKinley	\$0.53
1894	Wilson	\$0.50
1896	Dingley	\$0.52
1898	Dingley	\$0.52
1899	Wilson	\$0.52
1900	Dingley	\$0.52

Average price of oats, per bushel:

Year	Tariff	Price
1892	McKinley	\$0.20
1894	Wilson	\$0.24
1896	Dingley	\$0.22
1898	Dingley	\$0.22
1899	Wilson	\$0.22
1900	Dingley	\$0.22

Average price of barley, per bushel:

Year	Tariff	Price
1892	McKinley	\$0.41
1894	Wilson	\$0.42
1896	Dingley	\$0.40
1898	Dingley	\$0.40
1899	Wilson	\$0.40
1900	Dingley	\$0.40

Average price of rye, per bushel:

Year	Tariff	Price
1892	McKinley	\$0.51
1894	Wilson	\$0.51
1896	Dingley	\$0.49
1898	Dingley	\$0.49
1899	Wilson	\$0.49
1900	Dingley	\$0.49

Average price of buckwheat, per bushel:

Year	Tariff	Price
1892	McKinley	\$0.51
1894	Wilson	\$0.51
1896	Dingley	\$0.51
1898	Dingley	\$0.51
1899	Wilson	\$0.51
1900	Dingley	\$0.51

Average price of potatoes, per bushel:

Year	Tariff	Price
1892	McKinley	\$0.59
1894	Wilson	\$0.54
1896	Dingley	\$0.54
1898	Dingley	\$0.54
1899	Wilson	\$0.54
1900	Dingley	\$0.54

Average price of cotton, per pound:

Year	Tariff	Price
1892	McKinley	\$0.07
1894	Wilson	\$0.07
1896	Dingley	\$0.07
1898	Dingley	\$0.07
1899	Wilson	\$0.07
1900	Dingley	\$0.07

Average price of Hay, per ton:

Year	Tariff	Price
1892	McKinley	\$8.49
1894	Wilson	\$8.49
1896	Dingley	\$8.49
1898	Dingley	\$8.49
1899	Wilson	\$8.49
1900	Dingley	\$8.49

These figures need no elaboration. Neither the farmer, the professional man, nor the laborer, but only such of the American manufacturers as are monopolists, are really benefited by the Dingley tariff law, the inequalities of which are being loudly demanded by a great part of the republican party, and such a revision cannot be proposed. The cost of living since 1897 has greatly increased, as follows: Food, 11.14 per cent.; dry goods, 16.07 per cent.; shoes, 18.07 per cent.; house rent, 22.43 per cent.; economically considered, families of moderate incomes are no better off in 1902, than in 1897. In many instances, they have much worse off. It certainly costs more to live, now, than it did, then; and wages have increased to a much less extent than prices. In the South, where we have few large towns or cities, the increase in wages has been received by a very small proportion of the laborers and wage earners. I can show by the official figures that the workingman was able to live better in 1898, when his wages were less, than he can now.

Sample Republican Argument

Another example of republican arguments—utterly untruthful, and manufactured for a purpose—is, the assertion constantly repeated, and vociferated by

republican newspapers and campaigners, that the panic of 1893 was caused by the democratic tariff laws of 1894. We see it every day, and we have been frequently reminded, that the damage inflicted by that tariff exceeded the cost of the great war between the States. That panic came on under the Harrison administration, when the large surplus in the Federal treasury had been about exhausted, and when an issue of bonds was anticipated and being prepared for. The panic was actually manufactured and made ready for a new issue of bonds. The panic therefore really came under the McKinley law. The great majority of the people claimed, that the Sherman silver act, passed by a republican Congress and signed by President Benjamin Harrison, was the moving cause, among several others, which conspired to bring on the great crash of 1893. The panic was stopped by a democratic Congress and president. The Sherman act was repealed, and after that the Wilson tariff act was passed and under its operation, there was very great improvement in the business and industrial situation, and when Cleveland handed over the government to McKinley and a republican Congress, confidence had been completely restored and there was peace, contentment and much prosperity everywhere throughout the country.

Republicans have held the government ever since, by trying to make the people believe that the republican party only could safely administer the government, or be trusted to maintain the gold standard. Every time there is to be an election, the people are warned, that if the democrats are successful, they will so administer the government as to put the country back upon a silver basis. The truth is, Grover Cleveland is the president who established the parity of the two metals upon an equality, and made in effect all the money issued by the government, whether gold, silver, or paper, to be as good as gold. In 1896, the republicans declared for the gold standard, and promised to pass a law to maintain this parity by law and not by construction of the administration, in power. It would be unsafe they said to permit a democratic president to put his construction upon the parity of the two metals upon an equality of the different forms of money, and if so, there would be another panic of immense proportions. The republicans elected their candidate for the presidency in 1896, and controlled both houses of the 54th and 55th Congress—but to this day no law has ever been passed to effectively maintain and perpetuate the gold standard. A law was passed on March 14, 1900, which professed to be a gold standard law, but in reality a provision was made, to make a standard silver dollar as good as gold. Mr. Gage, Mr. McKinley's secretary of the treasury, warned the people before the election of 1900, that the statute was insufficient to prevent a hostile secretary of the treasury from executing the affairs of the government on a silver basis; and his appeal to the people was president and congress should be elected so that the law might be amended and strengthened in such a way as to make the gold standard a mandatory law, and that all moneys of the government should be made equal to gold and made redeemable in and exchangeable for gold only. Mr. McKinley and a republican congress were elected, but no act has yet passed either house of congress to establish by statute a real gold standard. Mr. Fowler of New Jersey, the republican chairman of the House committee on banking and currency, and Mr. Hill of Connecticut, his ablest colleague on the committee, both say that the reason why no law has been passed is because of the cowardice of the members of congress who profess to be gold standard men, and they furthermore assert that the so-called gold standard act of March 14, 1900, has actually lessened the power of the secretary of the treasury. In other words, they mean to say that President Cleveland had more statutory authority to maintain a gold standard than President Roosevelt has now. The only change in the law that would appear to improve the situation is that under Cleveland the gold reserve was \$100,000,000, and all of it could be used for redemption purposes, while now the gold reserve is \$150,000,000, but only \$50,000,000 of this reserve can be used for the same purpose. In addition to that, these two great republican leaders say that there are now in circulation more than \$540,000,000 of standard silver dollars, and these dollars under a mandatory law passed by the fifty-fifth congress (republican) are being increased at the rate of \$1,500,000 each month, and there is billion enough in the treasury to continue this coinage until the standard silver dollars shall amount to about \$600,000,000. When the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was repealed in 1893, the number of standard silver dollars was less than \$400,000,000. The republican representatives and senators in congress are either too cowardly to act upon their weakened convictions in regard to the gold standard, or they are "blind leaders of the blind," or they are endeavoring to deceive the people. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the republican finances are peculiar. The republican party is on trial this year and is bound to defend what it has done or left undone, or try to do so. It is the business of democrats to give that party vindication. The authorized expenditures for the first session of the fifty-seventh congress aggregated \$1,003,355,961.55 for only one session, or nearly \$37,000,000 more than both sessions of the "billion dollar" congress of 1889-1891. And these authorized expenditures exceed the estimated revenues for the past year by about \$24,000,000.

The fifty-seventh congress is the most recklessly and wastefully extravagant of any legislative body in the history of the world. The bootleggers are having a wild and dangerous ride, and the republican party is certainly riding for a fall. A tariff law—like the Dingley act—which permits "trusts in this country entrenched behind protective laws, either tariffs or patents, to sell their goods abroad at lower figures than they sell them at to the very nation whose people give them the protection that is their life," is not justifiable. It is robbery. The man who said he was selling goods below cost and so could only maintain himself by doing a very large business is a by-word for idocy. No successful concern sells its products for less than cost, and if goods can be sold at a certain figure in London or South Africa, when made in America, then they can be sold for more profit right where they are made, and the man who denies that seriously needs a conservator. The protection given to trusts that sell abroad cheaper than at home should be taken off at once." I have quoted the foregoing from that able republican newspaper, the Hartford Courant. I entirely endorse these sentiments, and there are hundreds of thousands of republicans in the United States who entertain the same opinions. The Democratic party is united in the support of these views. Every Jeffersonian democrat believes in equal rights and equal opportunities for all, and that there should be special favors and privileges to none. The reformation of the present ridiculously high tariff is imperatively demanded by the country. Harper's Weekly, one of the greatest of the Republican newspapers, in its issue of August 2, 1902, has this paragraph:

Effective Battle Cry

"Tariff reform was an effective battle cry in 1892. Is there not every reason to anticipate, in view of the continued arrogance and unreasonableness of certain protected interests, that it may seem quite as necessary and be made quite as effective two years hence?"

On the same line I beg to quote from my friend the Hon. Eugene F. Loud of California, who succeeded me as chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads. In a speech made by him in the House of Representatives June 11, 1902, he made the following sarcastic remarks:

"Gentlemen from Pennsylvania, in days gone by, have taught us the beautiful principle of protection. It has been the prevailing sentiment of the American nation. But I venture one assertion, that the great state of Pennsylvania has gotten the leaves and fishes and we poor people on the outskirts of civilization have gotten the crumbs that you throw to the birds. Now let me offer one suggestion to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dalzell): There is such a thing as riding protection to death. And let me give you a warning here today, before the entire structure comes down on your head burying you with the rest of civilization. Do not carry protection too far."

My friend, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois—a native born North Carolinian—the republican chairman of the committee on appropriations, spoke as follows in the house on the same day:

"While I am a protectionist—one of the best, I think, in this country—we have arrived at a time when, in our iron and steel industries and many other industries, we pay half as much more for labor (if not in excess of that) than the world's labor receives elsewhere. And today we are a greater manufacturing country than Great Britain and France combined."

These two great republican leaders evidently see the handwriting on the wall and are sounding the warning to their party and to the country that the time has come when there should be a tariff for revenue only, of the government and not of the trusts and that tariff duties enriching and harboring trusts and robbing the people should be abolished. Right here I will take occasion to quote from another gentleman well known in North Carolina, Mr. George B. Hiss, president of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, the republican candidate for congress in the ninth district against my friend Mr. Webb. In an interview published in the Charlotte Observer July 24, 1902, Mr. Hiss said:

"Our English friends can equip cotton mills with machinery at least 40 per cent cheaper than we can, because we have a 40 per cent. tariff for the protection of our own American machinery manufacturers. Therefore, if we expect to grasp a large percentage of export trade, we must endeavor to overcome this protection which is given to our American cotton machinery manufacturers by injecting into our manufacturing management these economies which by virtue of our heretofore cotton manufacturing conditions, we have largely lost sight of." I will remind Mr. Hiss that the American manufacturers of cotton mill machinery sell this same American made machinery to foreigners in their own land much cheaper than they do to Americans in the home market. As the Hartford Courant has said, "This is robbery."

Mr. Henderson discussed with equal force and effect Republican extravagance, trusts, Cuban reciprocity and the Philippine problem.

Coming on to state politics, his denunciation of our democratic administration specially contrasted with its fusion predecessor, was powerful and convincing. He justified, and gave substantial reasons for his justification, the expenditure

Mr. John B. Stronach

Having sold his interest in the business of W. C. Stronach's Sons to Capt. J. W. Lee, all parties indebted to W. C. Stronach's Sons will please settle on or before August 10th.

Stronach's Sons,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Large Pores

Positively Cured at Your Home. I completely remove every spot and blemish from the face or body, rendering the skin clear, smooth and healthy. Copulation free. Write for Book. JOHN H. WOODBURY D. L. 22 West 21st St., New York.

Raleigh Male Academy

Thorough Preparatory Course for Boys. Small classes and close individual attention especially in elementary work. 24th Annual Session. BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1st For catalogue or other information address RUGH MORSON, Principal, RALEIGH, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY University of North Carolina NINE INSTRUCTORS. Well Equipped Laboratories. Thorough work Fall term begins September 8, 1902. Address F. P. VENABLE, President, Chapel Hill, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA State Normal & Industrial College, GREENSBORO, N. C.

A college of high grade with courses leading to A. B. and B. S. degrees. The chief feature of its work is the professional training of teachers. Graduates of other colleges admitted to special Normal and Commercial courses. Faculty numbers thirty-eight. Board furnished at actual cost. Board, laundry, tuition and fees for use of text-books, etc., \$140 a year. For free-tuition students \$100. For non-residents of the State \$160. Eleventh annual session begins September 18th, 1902. For catalogue and other information address CHARLES D. McIVER, President.

Looking Forward To the Fall.

We want to estimate to heat your house with THE KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR.

A heating apparatus with from nine to seventeen vertical corrugated cast iron flues, or sections, forming the fire cylinder and combustion chamber, and having 65 square feet of heating surface to each square foot of grate surface. Warms thoroughly and to the proper temperature great volumes of air, by passing it through the flues, and conveys it to every part of the building. Provides heat and most perfect ventilation for residences, churches and school buildings. Send for 164 Page Book of "Opinions." 20,000 in use. Hart-Ward Hardware Company, SUCCESSORS TO JULIUS LEWIS HARDWARE CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

Keeley Cure

For Drunkenness and Drug Usage. Our Illustrated Handbook Sent Free on Demand.

Guilford College, North Carolina.

Strong in equipment, excellent in teaching force. Noted for high moral tone. Expenses moderate. Send for catalogue. L. L. HOBBS, President.

Oxford Seminary for Girls, OXFORD, N. C.

53rd Annual Session Opens September 3rd., 1902. Board and General Tuition \$135. Apply for catalogue to PRESIDENT HOBGOOD.

Trinity Park High School

On up-to-date College preparatory school. Superior advantages. For catalogue and album of views, address J. P. BIVINS, Headmaster, Durham, N. C.

Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

Offers 125 graduate and undergraduate courses of study. New library facilities, laboratory equipments and gymnasium. Number of students doubled in eight years. Large number of scholarships awarded annually. Loans made to worthy students. Expenses very moderate. For catalogue address D. W. NEWSOM, Registrar.

Medical School UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. FOUR YEARS COURSE. Seven Laboratories. 22 Instructors

Fall Term begins September 8 1902. For information address, F. P. VENABLE, President, Chapel Hill, N. C.

DEBNAM MILITARY SCHOOL

A Boarding School for Boys and Young Men. Thorough preparation for College. Certificate admitting to many of the leading Colleges. Superior climate. High moral tone. Military training develops promptness, health and manly carriage. Full corps of experienced teachers. Ample and select and limited. Athletics encouraged. Elegant buildings. For catalogue and other information address COL. J. E. DEBNAM, Supr., LA GRANGE, N. C.

LAREMONT COLLEGE

FOR GIRLS, YOUNG WOMEN & FIFTEEN UNIVERSITY TRAINED TEACHERS. A NOTED HEALTH RESORT. TWELVE COURSES OF STUDY. YOUNG MEN'S COLLEGE. 4000 PIANO GIVEN IN MUSIC. BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE FREE.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

A combination of theory and practice, of book study and manual work in Engineering, Agriculture, Chemistry, Electricity, Mechanic Arts and Cotton Manufacturing. Full Courses (4 years), Short Courses (2 years), Special Courses (3 mos.) Tuition and room, \$10 a term; board, \$8 a month, 30 teachers, 369 students, new buildings for 500. Write for booklet "A Day at the A. & M. College." President GEO. T. WINSTON, Raleigh, N. C.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

The sixty-first annual session begins September 18th. The Easter Term begins January 28th. St. Mary's School offers instruction in the following departments: The Preparatory School, The College, The Art School, The Music School, The Business School. There are two hundred and forty-eight students representing nine Dioceses. Faculty of twenty-five. Much of the equipment is new; eight new pianos bought this year. St. Mary's Kindergarten is located in the center of the city under Miss Louise T. Bushee's charge. For catalogue address REV. T. D. BRATTON, D. D.

Institute for Young Women

Thorough instruction in all departments of Female Education. PEACE Conservatory of Music... Using the Leschetizky System. Send for catalogue. Jas. Dinwiddie, M.A., Principal, RALEIGH, N. C.

Madison Institute & Business College

Buildings, New, Modern and Commodious. Nice Play Grounds. Best Ball Team in State. Number of Teachers 4. Number of Students last Term 160. Languages, Music, Mathematics, Business Department Specialties. Good Board in Nice Families, near Buildings, from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per month. Rooms where young men can furnish their own provisions and board themselves from \$8.50 to \$4.00 per month. Tuition: From \$1.50 to \$8.00 per month. Fall Term begins September 1st, 1902. J. M. WEATHERLY, Principal, MADISON, NORTH CAROLINA.

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE

51st Year PREPARES for the UNIVERSITIES and COLLEGES as well as for BUSINESS, for TEACHERS, and for LIFE. Situated NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C., over 1,000 feet above the sea level, in view of the mountains. Largest and Best Equipped Fitting School for Young Men and Boys in the South. Rates: \$125.00 to \$175.00 per annum. J. A. & M. H. HOLT - Oak Ridge, N. C.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE

The Fall Session of this Institution, one of the oldest in the State, will begin on September 3d, 1902. The elegant and commodious College Building is located in a well shaded grove of twelve acres and furnishes all the advantages and conveniences of a pleasant home. Board and Tuition in English, Latin and French, \$60 Per Session of Twenty Weeks. OTHER STUDIES AT MODERATE RATES. Catalogue sent on application. M. S. DAVIS, A.M. President.