

BEVERIDGE ON TRUSTS

The Indiana Senator Defines the Octopus

TRUSTS GOOD AND BAD

A Form of Trust Operated by the Farmer—The Republican Idea Is Regulation, Not Punishment—Bryan an Advocate of the Labor Trust—Department Stores—Chances of Young Men—Common Sense and Justice

Last Friday night at Columbus, Neb., Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, delivered an address on trusts before a large audience of town and country people. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Mr. Bryan owns a farm. I know this, because I have read it in the newspapers. I know it, because I have seen photographs of Mr. Bryan on his farm. I am not a farmer now, but I was a farmer once. And when I was a farmer, I worked at the business. The difference between a farmer who works at the profession and the farmer who only works at the name, is just the difference between a man and his photograph. So I think I can talk to the farmers with more authority than Mr. Bryan. And as he talks to them about trusts, I also will talk to them about trusts. What is a trust? It is a great combination of capital, designed to simplify and unify business, or a great combination of labor, designed to simplify and unify industry. It is easy to see, therefore, that there are both good trusts and bad trusts just as there are good men and bad men.

A trust is a good thing when it performs the work for which it has been organized, and produces better goods at cheaper prices and delivers them to the customer more conveniently than a dozen different concerns could do. The consumer is the sovereign factor in civilization. The well-being of the masses is the result of every industrial development that endures. A trust is a bad trust when it raises prices dishonestly and without other reason than to satisfy the greed of its managers. A man is a bad man when he steals, and when he does that he ought to be put in jail. A trust is a bad trust when it dishonestly raises prices; and when it does that it ought to be restrained or put out of existence. But because one man steals that is no reason why all men should be put in jail; and because one trust is dishonest is no reason why all trusts should be destroyed. Mr. Bryan is in favor of destroying all combinations of capital. We are in favor of destroying only such combinations of capital as oppress the people, just as you are in favor of putting in jail only such men as commit larceny or murder or arson.

Let me give the farmers a perfect illustration of a trust that every farmer in this country operates himself. That trust is the self-binding harvester. I got the job of driving the first self-binding harvester that was sent to Central Illinois by the McCormicks; it was an old wire-winder. It was a trust. It was the only trust that I ever had anything to do with. It did what several different machines and implements were required to do before. It enabled the farmer himself to harvest and market his grain at a much less cost than he was able to do before. The first season the self-binding harvester appeared in Central Illinois, the same arguments were advanced against it that are now advanced against trusts. It was said it would result in each farmer becoming sort of independent landed gentry like the great landowners of England, and that he would not need any help from the day-laborers whom he had heretofore hired to do his harvesting. There were even talks of mobbing by the soldiers. But men who thought they were thrown out of employment by it, found that they were not; but that there were other employments, easier employments and better paid employments, which were opened up by the hard work that harvesting by hand afforded them; that the new conditions created by this very self-binder furnished them other and better employment. Mr. Bryan said yesterday that a mechanical trust, and yet more laboring men are employed today and at higher wages and with shorter hours than ever before in human history.

The self-binder enabled the farmer to market his grain cheaper than he was able to do before. So the trust enables the producer to produce cheaper than they did before. The self-binder increases the farmer's profits because it enables him to market his grain cheaper; and that is right. The trust enables its manager to produce cheaper than they did before, and increase in profits coming from that is legitimate, although they have no right to all such increase in profits. Better products at cheaper prices for trusts. If the farmer were able to force up the price of grain dishonestly and still increase their profits, that would be wrong, and it ought to be prevented. Just so when a trust is able to dishonestly force up the price of its products, that is wrong and it ought to be prevented. And that is what the Republican party proposes to do. But because the self-binding harvester increases the farmer's profits by enabling him to produce cheaper grain, is no reason why the self-binder ought to be banned. And just so, the fact that trusts cause cheaper production of products is no reason why they should be destroyed. The Republican idea is regulation and punishment. The Bryan idea is simply destruction. If Mr. Bryan will work more on his farm at driving the self-binder, he will better understand the first principles of the trust.

Is Mr. Bryan in favor of destroying the department store? Is there a man in the United States who will refuse to trade with the department stores? If not, why not? Because before the department stores came she had to buy one thing in one little shop and another thing in another little shop, and all of poorer quality and higher price; whereas now she buys everything under one roof at a cheaper price and of better quality and has it quickly delivered. Under the old system statistics show that more than eighty per cent of the small stores failed. And all of them had to sell poorer goods at a higher price, and even then they failed; whereas the department store sells at a lower price and better goods in more convenient form, and the small dealer with bankruptcy and failing in the end, is now the well-paid and prosperous head of a department of that great cen-

ter of distribution for the masses, called the department store. And yet that department store has not destroyed the small dealer who succeeded before. That small dealer still exists and flourishes more than ever. The shops devoted to specialties and where high individual skill is required and more prosperous now than ever. The department store does not take the place of the specialist's opportunity. It also affords the neighborhood store its opportunity. And so we see specialists' shops and neighborhood stores more plentiful and prosperous today than ever before. They are not destroyed and immediate business just as small change does the small and immediate business required of money. Because we have ten, twenty and fifty dollar bills is no reason why we should dispense with the dollar, the quarter, the dime and the nickel. Each have their spheres of usefulness. And just so the trust and the small dealer, the neighborhood store, the specialist and the neighborhood store have their respective spheres of usefulness. And the department store takes the place only of the stores which failed before and were constantly upsetting business. If Mr. Bryan is logical he is in favor of destroying that department store, because the department store is a trust in its simplest and most familiar form.

Mr. Bryan is in favor of trusts in reality as much as any man in the United States. He admits it himself. For he says that he is a great champion of labor organization. So are the laboring organizations of my State supported me for the Senate; and when they did it they knew just where I stood on every question then before the people. I am not in favor of labor organization. It is in favor of labor organization. It is the only way labor has of asserting its equal rights with the organizations of capital, and in so doing is a public benefit for the well-being of the entire nation. It benefits labor in numberless ways. Over and over again Mr. Bryan has said that these organizations are a great blessing. And yet the organization is merely a form of trust. It is a labor trust, and it is a good thing. But even a labor trust sometimes does wrong. When it does it loses the sympathy of the great mass of people. It is a trust to be resisted. Just so the trusts of capital often do wrong. When they do they ought to be punished. But because labor trusts are sometimes in the wrong is no reason why they should be destroyed. What both need when they do wrong is restraint and correction. But Mr. Bryan proposes its destruction; and if he is logical he must destroy the trust of labor as well as the trust of capital.

Let me give you another and simpler example of the trust. There is in this country a great railway system called the "Big Four Railroad." I remember the time when the railroads that formed what is now the Big Four Railroad were little, short, separate lines. The service on each of these lines was poor. The cars were bad. The tracks and road-bed were far from safe. The passenger who wanted to travel any considerable distance had to get off the cars at one end of a line and get on other cars of another line, and the longer he traveled the more he had to do this. He had to pay higher fare and to buy many separate tickets. The employees of these various lines were less in number than they now are and were paid smaller wages. Presently the lines went into the hands of receivers and the workmen had trouble in getting their wages at all. A great manager combined those lines into a system. What was the result? More trains, faster time, better cars, cheaper fares and through trains. You can get on one ticket that system's trains and, without change, go to distant points, which before required two or three changes and two or three tickets. The system employs many more men than the separate lines employed before, and the consolidation. The service is greatly improved. The convenience to the passenger is not a comparison, but a contrast with what it used to be. Therefore, there is more traveling, more business. There are tied-up cars in palace cars, your grain is hauled at lower rates of freight, more safely and more speedily. And so, it is that a great miracle is wrought: better service and cheaper rates to the consumer on the one hand, and more employment and higher wages to the employees on the other hand; at the same time more profit to the stockholders who own the road. Dare Mr. Bryan say that he would have that system broken up into the little companies from which it was formed? If he dares not, he has abandoned his position on the trust.

Mr. Bryan declares the trusts prevent young men from rising in the business world. On the contrary, the active heads of most of these corporations are young men who have risen without influence or any other aid than their own ability to their high position. The president of the Carnegie Steel Company is still a young man, and rose to his position from a boy in the works. What the trust is looking for—what any combination of capital is looking for—is fresh and vigorous men. Unless they get that, they cannot succeed. I will venture the assertion that more than 95 per cent. of the active management of the great combination of capital of this country, and the active management of each one of the departments of these great combinations of capital, is in the hands of young men without wealth or influence, but whose worth and merit have been recognized by the directors of these great concerns. If the trust does not have such ability at its command constantly, it will break down, just as trusts often do for exactly this reason, are breaking down. Keen, bold, daring minds will see that the trust is not managed with ability and they will organize another trust which is managed with ability. A trust can only exist when each and every department of it, to the smallest detail of its business, is conducted with mathematical and machine-like accuracy. And the chief demand in this country today is for talented, industrious, honest and brave young men to aid the mighty work which this industrial development of our civilization requires.

As no woman who listens to me would have the department store dissolve into the little, inconvenient, high-priced shops, selling poorer goods in a more inconvenient way; as not a man in this republic would have any one great railroad line, which were forced out of dozen small, poorly-operated, high-priced, miserably-equipped, inconvenient lines, broken up into those little roads again, just so not a man in this country is against the industrial development of a trust, when it is honestly and righteously conducted. What we are all against is the dishonest operation of these trusts, just as we are all against the dishonest conduct of any man. But the sensible thing is not to destroy them; the sensible thing is to remedy them. The right road is onward (toward government control, some think, and many developments are suggested; the right solution will certainly be found), and not backward toward the day when the farmer reaped his grain with a scythe, instead of with the self-binding harvester; not backward to the day when he threshed it with a flail, instead of with a vibrating threshing; not backward to the day when the stage-coach did the business of passenger transportation, in-

stead of the travel of the country being carried at a fraction of the price the stage-coach charged, and in palace-cars, with all the comforts and luxuries of this wonderful civilization, a lone road to the west in union is onward, and not backward, and the elements that are required in our statesmen in dealing with this tremendous problem of human society, this natural industrial development, is earnest, thoughtful, thorough study, fearless justice and moderation, instead of violent and ignorant assertion, inflamed prejudice and mad resolutions, not to remedy but to destroy.

My friends, what we need is not so much sweeping declaration one way or the other against the trusts of labor or the trusts of capital. What we need is common sense and justice. Common sense and justice we may see what is just; and the spirit of justice, in order that we may do what is just. On his dying bed Richelieu, who created France, was asked what was the secret of his power. He answered: "Some say it is cunning—that I am a fox. Some say it is courage—that I am a lion. It is neither. The secret of my power is that I am a man." And this is what we need in our public men who deal with the profound problem of combinations of labor and combinations of capital and their enemies, the social evolution of which these are a part.

NOW A NATIONAL BANK

The Bank of Lexington Decides to Join the Grand Procession  
Washington, Oct. 2.—Special.—The bank of Lexington, N. C., has ceased to exist, and by conversion it has become the First National Bank of Lexington, with a capital of \$50,000. The application for the change, which has been approved by Comptroller Dawes, was made by George W. Moseley, president, C. M. H. Ward, T. A. Grimes, C. M. Thompson and others.

MAKING PREPARATIONS

For State Convention Daughters of Confederacy.  
RECEPTION BY VETERANS

Meeting of L. O. B. Branch Camp Last Night to Appoint Committee on Arrangements—Will Receive at Soldiers' Home—Date to Be Selected by Mrs. Hinsdale and J. S. Allen—Arranging Program for Convention.

Preparations for the annual State Convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy are now being perfected very satisfactorily. The convention will assemble just one week from today, the sessions to be held in the auditorium of the Agricultural building.

The Johnston-Pettigrew Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy of this city, under whose auspices the convention will be held here, have arranged a program, a feature of which will be a reception tendered the delegates by the L. O. B. Branch Camp of Confederate Veterans, and the camp met last night to appoint committees and formulate plans. Commander A. B. Stronach presided and Mr. J. C. Birdsong was secretary. It was decided that the reception shall be held at the Soldiers' Home on a date to be selected by Mrs. J. W. Hinsdale, president of the Johnston-Pettigrew Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and the chairman of a special committee of veterans to be appointed and have charge of all the arrangements.

While it is not known positively on what day the reception by L. O. B. Branch Camp will be held, yet it is highly probable that it will be on Thursday afternoon, the probable schedule of convention events being as follows: Session Wednesday morning and afternoon, including an address by Capt. C. B. Denson, a reception by the governor of New York and King's Daughters of the Confederacy, Wednesday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock; business session Thursday morning; reception by L. O. B. Branch Camp, Confederate Veterans, at Soldiers' Home, Thursday afternoon, and a reception by the Capital Club on Thursday night.

ROOSEVELT IN LINCOLN

The Rough Rider Governor Speaks to an Immense Audience.  
Plattsburgh, Neb., Oct. 2.—Lincoln gave the McKinley and Roosevelt campaign a boost today.

There was a procession through the streets of Lincoln three miles long. It was nearly an hour in passing the streets of Lincoln three miles long. O. O. Howard, who reviewed the parade with him. He addressed an audience of 40,000 people. Mr. Bryan had asked all his townspersons to remove the Democratic banners from the streets during the Governor Roosevelt's visit, and the streets were ablaze with flags and the portraits of the Republican candidates. The dishonest experience came at the close of a trip through nine counties. Addresses were made, among other places, at North Plain City, Kearney and Dakota City.

Not Responsible

(Philadelphia Record.)  
"No one," gravely announces Socrates, "can arrest the flight of time." A bystander, "It thought anybody could stop a minute." And even the disciples of the great philosopher were forced to smile behind their togas.

CANVASS OF THE STATE

Official Announcement of the Appointments Yesterday

EVERAL ABLE SPEECHES

Hon. Edmund Jones, Hon. Dan Hugh McLean, Dr. E. F. Dixon, Hon. Lee S. Overman and Hon. Thomas G. Skinner Among These Assigned Additional Campaign Service—Announcements Republished.

Chairman F. M. Simmons and Secretary P. M. Pearsall, of the State Democratic Executive Committee, on yesterday announced campaign appointments for a number of the most prominent speakers of the State. Among them being Hon. Edmund Jones, Dr. E. F. Dixon, Hon. Lee S. Overman, Hon. Thomas G. Skinner, Hon. Geo. S. Ward and Hon. B. B. Winborne. The following is the official announcement:

- Hon. Edmund Jones speaks as follows: Wake county—Sweet Water, October 15; Core Creek, October 16; Boone, October 16 (night); Blowing Rock, October 17.
- Hon. Dan Hugh McLean, elector-at-large, speaks as follows: Person county—Roxboro, October 10; Alamance county—Graham, October 11; Elon College, October 12.
- Stokes county—Walmart Cove, October 13.
- Forsyth county—Kearnersville, October 15.
- Davie county—Mocksville, October 16.
- Surry county—Elkin, October 17.
- Wilkes county—Wilkensboro, October 18; North Wilkesboro, October 18 (night); Moravian Falls, October 19.
- Dr. E. F. Dixon, State Auditor-elect, will speak as follows: Forsyth county—Farr Oaks, October 10; Selma, October 11.
- Wayne county—Seven Springs, October 13; Pikeville, October 12.
- Lenoir county—La Grange, October 15.
- Craven county—New Bern, October 16; Jones county—Trenton, October 17.
- Onslow county—Richlands, October 18; Jacksonville, October 19.
- Solihol county—Lenoir, October 20.
- Pender county—Burgaw, October 22.
- Bladen county—Clarkton, October 23.
- Robeson county—Maxton, October 24.
- Richmond county—Rockingham, October 25.
- Anson county—Wadesboro, October 26.
- Union county—Marshville, October 27.
- Hon. Lee S. Overman, elector-at-large, speaks as follows: Johnston county—Hickory, October 19 (night); Newton, October 20.
- Swain county—Bryson City, October 22.
- Haywood county—Waynesville, October 23.
- Henderson county—Hendersonville, October 24.
- Caldwell county—Lenoir, October 25.
- Cabarrus county—Concord, October 25.
- Stanly county—Albemarle, October 27.
- Guilford county—Oxford, October 29.
- Vance county—Henderson, October 30.
- Northampton county—Jackson, October 31.
- Hon. Thos. G. Skinner speaks as follows: Currituck county—Moyock, October 18.
- Camden county—Shiloh, October 19.
- Gates county—Sunbury, October 20.
- Gatesville, October 22.
- Hertford county—Ahoskey, October 23.
- Pitt county—Grendol, October 24.
- Martin county—Robersonville, October 25.
- Hyde county—Swan Quarter, October 27; Fairfield, October 29.
- Beaufort county—Aurora, October 31; Washington, November 1.
- Hon. Geo. W. Ward speaks as follows: Hertford county—Columbia, October 13.
- Bertie county—Mar's Hill, October 19; Windsor, October 20.
- Washington county—Plymouth, October 22; Roper, October 23 (night).
- Currituck county—Columbia, October 29.
- Hon. B. B. Winborne speaks as follows: Northampton county—Jackson, October 22.
- Currituck county—Todd's Cross Roads, October 25.
- Local papers will please copy these appointments wherever they appear in their respective counties.

ALL LESS THAN 25,000

A Fact Inferred in Regard to Population of North Carolina Cities

Washington, Oct. 2.—Special.—There are no cities in North Carolina with as many as 25,000 population. This is what is learned by inference from the Census Office, where it is stated that all cities having 25,000 population have been made public and cities with less population will not be given out now, but will be announced in the bulletin which gives the population by the States and counties. The States will be announced in alphabetical order, commencing with Alabama and going down through the rest of the States. The State bulletins will be very voluminous. It is stated that each county will be divided up into townships. The bulletin of Alabama, which is nearly completed, contains 150,000 words and it will take, it is said, nearly 1,000,000 words to give the population by counties and townships of New York State. The population bulletin will be followed by educational ones and then will come bulletins giving the wealth, farm products, manufactures, etc.

The Auditorium—Its Location

(Communicated.)  
For one to inform Raleigh readers that the word "Auditorium" means a place of, or for hearing seems to be a work of supererogation. Nevertheless, there are times when it is well to recur to primary significations.

The present surroundings of the spot where the majority has partially determined to locate the auditorium is changed in one material respect only. Now, instead of being bounded on the Northeast by the "Baltimore Tavern," it was this boundary is changed to "Sambolive." The house that was formerly used to dispense the churned milk of the cow is at present occupied by negroes. The southern boundary has undergone no very material change in a decade or two, for on the south there still remain the rear of the old shoe shop, the rear of the blacksmith shop lot, and the rear of the restaurant of the

By request The Post also publishes this morning announcements made by Mr. Simmons for other campaign speakers, and published in its September 29 and 30th issues of The Post. They are as follows:  
Hon. Dan Hugh McLean, elector-at-large, will speak at New Bern in Craven county, on October 23 (night).  
Hon. R. B. Glenn will speak as follows: Alexander county—Taylorsville, October 10.

- Caldwell county—Lenoir, October 11.
- Burke county—Morganton, October 12.
- Gaston county—Dallas, October 22.
- Cleveland county—Shelby, October 23.
- Rutherford county—Rutherfordton, October 24.
- Madison county—Marion, October 25.
- Forsyth county—Winston, October 26.
- Surry county—Dobson, October 27.
- Hon. Edmund Jones will speak as follows: Caldwell county—Petra Mills, October 20; Union School House, October 22; King's Creek, October 23.
- Burke county—Alpine, October 25; Oak Hill, October 26; Morganton, October 27.
- Mr. R. N. Hackett will speak as follows: Alleghany county—Whitehead, October 8.
- Obidiah county—Crumplers, October 9; Obidiah, October 10.
- Alexander county—Hiddeville, October 12.
- Caldwell county—King's Creek, October 13.
- Lincoln county—Lincolnton, October 16.
- Cleveland county—Polkville, October 17; Lawdale, October 17 (night); Delling Springs, October 18; King's Mountain, October 19; Shelby, October 19 (night).

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F. M. SIMMONS,  
Chairman Dem. Ex. Com.  
P. M. PEARSALL, Secretary.

END OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

To Be Succeeded by The Associated Press of New York

(New York Commercial 29th.)  
The Associated Press of New York will begin operations Sunday night. From that time the press service of the various Associated Press papers will be furnished by the New York company, which is the successor of the Illinois corporation, which will pass out of existence.

The final details of the transfer of the customers of the Illinois corporation to the New York corporation have been completed, and the old company will cease to gather and send out news from that time. As soon as it can be done legally the corporation will be wound up and the charter surrendered.  
Melville E. Stone, who was the general manager of the old Associated Press, and who resigned from that position some months ago in order to be free to carry on the work of the new corporation, has been elected general manager of the new body, and he is to make his headquarters in New York.  
In effect the new Associated Press is a continuation of the old corporation. The same customers will be served, but with the change the old enmities will cease, and instead of being at bay with the New York Sun, Luffan's News, Bryan and certain other newspapers and press associations, the Associated Press will work in harmony with old rivals.  
The New York Sun, which was under the control of the Associated Press, declared to be "antagonistic," is no longer included in the category. Any member of the Associated Press who desires to do so is at liberty to take the service of the New York Sun or that of any other newspaper that cares to furnish it.

SCHEME OF RETALIATION

Boycott Proposed for Corporations that Coerce the Votes of Their Employees

Indianapolis, Oct. 2.—A scheme to retaliate on corporations that coerce their employees or use undue influence of any kind to induce them to vote the Republican ticket will be presented to the convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs which will be asked to endorse it. The scheme, which will be embodied in detailed resolutions, proposes that there shall be kept at the national headquarters of the association a list of firms throughout the United States that are reported to be using coercive methods. The machinery of the association with its million and a half of members will be asked to boycott goods of such firms, the name of which it will supply in printed form to all the members. It is claimed that the leading markets for goods of some of these firms is the south, where Democrats comprise nearly all of the population, and that the result will be felt severely. The resolutions have been prepared and with them a partial list of firms proposed to be boycotted.

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TRIAL TREATMENT B. B. B. FREE

Cures Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, and All Blood Troubles

The Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) treatment for impure blood and skin disease is now recognized as a sure and certain cure for the most advanced stages of cancer, eating sores, eczema, itching skin eruptions, scabs or scales, syphilitic blood poison, scrofula, ulcers, persistent eruptions, pimples, boils, acne and pain in bones, joints or back, swollen glands, risings and bumps on the skin, rheumatism or catarrh, or any form of skin or blood disease. Botanic Blood Balm purifies the blood, leaving the skin free from eruptions, and recovers with evidence of pure, rich blood. No sufferer need longer despair—help is at hand—no matter how many discouraging medicines you may have met with, Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures permanently and quickly. Drug stores with complete directions for home treatment for \$1.00 per large bottle. Trial treatment free, address Blood Balm Co., 108 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga., and Trial Treatment will be sent at once. Write today. Describe trouble, and free medical advice given. Over 3,000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using Blood Balm. Thoroughly tested for 30 years.

old colored man who provides meals for the weary Willies of his race. This last enterprise is the only thing of novelty on the south. The boundaries on the east are, as they have been for a half century or more, simply the rear ends of all the other lots not to be found on the north, south and west. The sight of the grand old ocean has inspired the orator to highest flights of eloquence; even so will the auditorium orator be inspired by the sight of the gifted shoemaker as he drives home his pegs in the holes of some dusky descendent of the historic Ham.

The lofty mountains poking their heads into celestial lands, have provided for the gifted speaker, by their vision, tongues of burning eloquence; even so will the blacksmith, with his browny arm, as he leads his "Kicking Stall" to the stocks to be shod, give unto the speaker thirsting for an excited thought, a token of what he is to expect when he kicks against the nominees of his party. The gorgeous illumination of his candidate's heavenly traits will be spread to still giddier heights, when he smells the bacon and collars of the neighboring negro restaurateur! But it is useless for an orator to dwell at greater length or more in detail upon the many advantages of the majority location. Imagine the love-sick swain with his dulcinea standing at one of the windows of the aforesaid auditorium, and looking out upon the landscape.

The skilled architect always wishes to see or have a picture of the location and its surroundings before he makes a draft of the different elevations and the style of the building. Gentlemen, give your architect such information! As is stated, primarily, the wood auditorium means a "hearing." If the gentlemen who compose the majority wish to have a certain number of the truth of this dedication, let them locate the auditorium in the rear of "the old Prairie building" and they will have it. LOOKER-ON.

Shame

(Henderson Evening Herald.)  
We were surprised to hear a Democrat say on our street yesterday that he was against Simmons for Senator because he had carried the last election by "trickery." The election was fair and honest and far as we know, there is a slender, not upon Mr. Simmons, but upon every registrar and poll-holder in the State. It is but an echo of the Mt. Holly speech.

Scientific experiments made by the French have demonstrated the usefulness of the automobile in war, but our own experiment in that line has just been dug out of the sands of northern Indiana and carted back to Chicago by slow freight.

Are You Deaf??  
All cases of DEAFNESS or HARD-HEARING are now curable by our new invention. This has been proved by the most scientific tests. Describe your case. Examination and advice free. Write at once at home or send postal card to our International Aural Clinic, 508 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

WILCOX TANSY PILLS  
For 20 years the only safe and reliable Female Regulator for all troubles. Keeps the system in perfect health. Sold by mail. Price, 50c. Sent by mail. Write to W. L. Wilcox, Medical Co., 207 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WINCHESTER  
"NEW RIVAL"  
FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS  
No black powder shells on the market compare with the "NEW RIVAL" in uniformity and strong shooting qualities. Sure fire and waterproof. Get the genuine.  
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. New Haven, Conn.

NEW GINNEY  
AT RALEIGH

WE ARE INSTALLING AT RALEIGH A "SYSTEM GINNEY," CONSISTING OF A BATTERY OF FOUR 70-SAW HULLER GINS, WITH THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM OF HANDLING AND GINNING OF COTTON. WE ARE PREPARED TO TURN OUT A BALE OF COTTON COMPLETE WITHIN TWENTY AND A HALF HOURS AFTER THE COTTON IS DELIVERED AT THE GIN, AND IT WILL BE PACKING IN COMPACT SQUARE BALES. WE CANNOT MENTION HERE ALL THE ADVANTAGES WE HAVE TO OFFER; BUT ASK AN OPPORTUNITY OF PROVING ALL OUR CLAIMS.  
THE GINNEY IS LOCATED AT OUR COTTON SEED OIL MILL, OPPOSITE THE SOUTHERN COTTON PLATFORM, ON HALLING BRINGS THE COTTON AND SEED SEVERAL TIMES.  
WE SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC, FEELING CONFIDENT OF GIVING PERFECT SATISFACTION.