Webster's Weekly.

"THE WEALTH OF THE MIND IS THE ONLY TRUE WEALTH."

VOL. XXII. | J. R. WEBSTER, Editor and Propt'r. | REIDSVILLE, N. C., JULY 26, 1894. | Subscription One Dollar a Year. | NO 30

W. N. MEBANE, Madison N.C. H. R SCOTT, Reidsville N.C

Mebane & Scott,

Attorneys-at-Law,

MADISON & REIDSVILLE, N. C.

In their office in Wentworth promptly every Monday. Prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted.

Reidsville Lodge No. 344, A. F. & A. M meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday nights, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

Reidsville Lodge No. 49 K. of P. meets in Masonic Hall every Monday night at 8:15 o'clock. We extend a cordial welcome to visiting brethren. R. B. CHANCE, K. of R. and S.

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Reidsville, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1894.

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—AND—

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Use Ladies Choice Plain,

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SNUFFS.

These brands are the only snuffs manufactured in North Carolina and every true and loyal North Carolinian should see to it that no other goods are either sold or used in their place.

These goods are

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On the market, and are made exclusively of picked

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We guarantee the quality of our goods. There is none better.

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Oct. 19, 1893.

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The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

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Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Railway Co.

(PIEDMONT AIR LINE)

RICHMOND & DANVILLE & NORTH CAROLINA DIVISIONS.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT JUNE 17, 1894

SOUTHBOUND.	DAILY. Nos. 35 & 9.	No. 11.	No. 37.
Lv Richmond	12 40 pm	12 50 am	.....
Lv Burkeville	2 30 pm	2 40 am	.....
Lv Keysville	3 11 pm	3 90 am	.....
Ar Danville	5 31 pm	5 35 am	.....
Lv Danville	5 50 pm	7 00 am	5 40 am
Ar Reidsville	6 41 pm	7 50 am	.....
Ar Greensboro	7 28 pm	8 40 am	6 58 am
Lv Goldsboro	*2 00 pm	5 00 pm	.....
Ar Raleigh	4 05 pm	8 20 pm	.....
Lv Raleigh	*4 10 pm	5 45 am	.....
Lv Durham	5 15 pm	6 41 am	.....
Ar Greensboro	7 20 pm	8 35 am	.....
Lv Winston	†6 0 pm	*5 40 am	6 05 pm
Lv Greensboro	7 35 pm	8 45 am	6 58 am
Ar Salisbury	9 05 pm	10 25 am	8 11 am
Ar Statesville	.....	11 19 am	.....
Ar Asheville	.....	4 00 pm	.....
Ar Hot Springs	.....	5 36 pm	.....
Lv Salisbury	9 15 pm	10 30 am	8 11 am
Ar Charlotte	10 40 pm	12 00 nn	9 25 am
Ar Spartanburg	12 51 am	3 45 pm	11 37 am
Ar Greenville	1 52 am	4 05 pm	12 28 pm
Ar Atlanta	5 20 am	9 30 pm	3 55 pm
Lv Charlotte	10 50 pm	.....	9 30 am
Ar Columbia	2 15 am	.....	12 55 pm
Ar Augusta	8 45 am	.....	4 02 pm

NORTHBOUND.	DAILY. Nos. 10 & 36.	No. 12.	No 38
Lv Augusta	7 00 pm	.....	1 30 pm
Lv Columbia	3 20 am	.....	5 10 pm
Ar Charlotte	6 40 am	.....	8 30 pm
Lv Atlanta	9 00 pm	8 00 am	12 00 Nn
Ar Charlotte	6 30 am	6 40 pm	8 29 pm
Lv Charlotte	7 00 am	7 00 pm	8 39 pm
Ar Salisbury	8 28 am	8 25 pm	9 49 pm
Lv Hot Springs	.....	12 44 pm	.....
Lv Asheville	.....	2 30 pm	.....
Lv Statesville	.....	7 11 pm	.....
Ar Salisbury	.....	8 00 pm	.....
Lv Salisbury	8 33 am	8 30 pm	9 49 pm
Ar Greensboro	10 05 am	10 05 pm	11 09 pm
Ar Winston	*11 15 am	† 9 25 am	9 25 am
Lv Greensboro	10 10 am	12 01 am	.....
Ar Durham	12 00 nn	3 35 am	.....
Ar Raleigh	1 00 pm	7 30 am	.....
Ar Goldsboro	3 00 pm	1 00 pm	.....
Lv Raleigh	5 45 am	4 10 pm	4 10 pm
Lv Greensboro	10 10 am	10 10 pm	11 09 pm
Ar Reidsville	10 57 am	10 56 pm	.....
Ar Danville	11 45 am	11 40 am	12 27 am
Ar Keysville	2 18 pm	3 20 am	3 00 am
Ar Burkeville	3 00 pm	4 08 am	4 08 am
Ar Richmond	4 50 pm	6 20 am	6 20 am

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

John Gill, Receiver

Condensed Schedule.

In effect June 24th, 1894.

NORTH BOUND—No. 2.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 am
Arrive Fayetteville	10 10 am
Leave Fayetteville	10 27 am
Leave Fayettville Junction	10 30 am
Leave Sanford	11 48 am
Leave Climax	1 46 pm
Arrive Greensboro	2 16 pm
Leave Greensboro	2 55 pm
Leave Stokesdale	3 48 pm
Arrive Walnut Cove	4 20 pm
Leave Walnut Cove	4 33 pm
Leave Rural Hall	5 01 pm
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 25 pm

SOUTH BOUND—NO. 1.

Leave Mt. Airy	9 45 am
Leave Rural Hall	11 06 am
Arrive Walnut Cove	11 35 am
Leave Walnut Cove	11 42 am
Leave Stokesdale	12 07 pm
Arrive Greensboro	12 55 pm
Leave Greensboro	1 02 pm
Leave Climax	1 30 pm
Leave Sanford	3 17 pm
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	4 28 pm
Arrive Fayetteville	4 34 pm
Leave Fayetteville	4 45 pm
Arrive Wilmington	7 55 pm

NORTH BOUND—No. 16.

Leave Ramseur	6 50 am
Leave Climax	8 40 am
Arrive Greensboro	9 25 am
Leave Greensboro	9 40 am
Leave Stokesdale	10 53 am
Arrive Madison	11 50 am

SOUTH BOUND—NO. 15.

Leave Madison	12 30 pm
Leave Stokesdale	1 25 pm
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 pm
Leave Greensboro	3 00 pm
Leave Climax	3 55 pm
Arrive Ramseur	5 35 pm

All trains mixed and run daily except Sunday.

Connections North bound, with the Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison.

Connections South bound, with the Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison; Richmond & Danville Railroad at Greensboro; Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Atlantic Coast Line at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

SUBMISSION.

Anything, my Father, send me gain or loss,
Helpless pain or service sweet,
Crown or weary cross;
I would leave it all with the,
Thou wilt choose the best for me,
Anything.

Any time, my Jesus thou shalt choose to come.
Let me robed and ready be
For the journey home;
All my times are in thy hand.
Waiting for thy sweet command.
Any time.

STUPID FALSEHOODS.

New York Times.

We invite attention to a remarkable exhibition of cool mendacity.

The Republican leaders in the Senate now begin to see that in denouncing the Democrats of the Finance Committee for the favors granted to the Sugar Trust in the pending bill they have accused and convicted themselves. Four years ago, in spite of the warnings and protests of the leading newspaper organs of their party, they gave the same Trust in the McKinley tariff a higher rate of protection than the Senate Democrats now propose to give to it, a rate that would yield and has yielded every year to the same Trust more millions of extorted profit than the rate now proposed by the Democrats can yield. Moreover, these Republican leaders voted, in committee and in the Senate, for a rate even higher than that which was finally enacted, for at last we have the admission from Mr. Aldrich that every Republican member of the Finance Committee in 1890 supported the proposition, afterward reported to and accepted by the Senate, that the Trust's duty should be 60 cents a hundred.

With this record of their own shameful course, and the record of the enormous profits forced from the people by the Trust under the McKinley tariff, and the proof that the McKinley tariff was constructed to satisfy the greed of every Trust combination in the land, staring them in the face, these virtuous persons have presumed to attack and abuse the Senate Democrats on account of their sugar schedule. It reminds us of a hardened burglar lecturing a chicken thief upon the enormity of his crime.

But now, when their opponents bring before them the history of the shameful sugar schedule in the McKinley law, how do these virtuous and exemplary gentlemen seek to defend themselves?

By bold, downright, and desperate lying. That is the word; no other will suffice. They assert that there was no Sugar Trust and that there were no certificates or shares of any Sugar Trust or combination of sugar refiners on the market of the Stock Exchange until after the enactment of the McKinley tariff in the year 1890. It seems almost incredible that the leaders of the Republican side of the Senate have resorted to this lie, but we shall lay the proof before our readers. We referred yesterday to the brief press reports of what Mr. Aldrich had said, and expressed a hope that the official report would permit a construction more favorable to him, but the official report not only makes this Senator's offense more glaring, but also brings out the fact that Senator John Sherman—the author of the Anti-Trust bill of 1890—was guilty of uttering the same falsehood.

It was toward the close of the day's debate, last Saturday, that Senator Sherman interrupted Senator Lodge to say that he had authority for the assertion that "the entire cost of refining sugar is less than one-half of a cent per pound." Both gentlemen were pointing out the enormity of the Democratic committee's offense. The following colloquy ensued. We quote from the official verbatim report on Page 6,684 of The Congresssional Record:

"Mr. Vest—If the facts are as now stated by the Senator from Ohio, and he knew them in 1890, when he was a member of the Finance Committee, why did his committee report a protective duty in the McKinley bill of 60 cents upon the hundred for the Trust, as they did report to the Senate?

"Mr. Sherman—In the first place, the Trust did not exist at that time. From information we have just received from the highest sources, it could not have existed. The trust was organized subsequently.

"Mr. Vest—I beg the Senator's pardon. The Trust was created in March, 1887.

"Mr. Sherman—I beg pardon. I have the official record as to that.

"Mr. Vest—I have the papers here in which it is shown that in 1887 that Trust was formed, and in 1890 the McKinley bill was reported and passed.

"Mr. Sherman—The Trust which now exists was formed after the passage of the McKinley bill. I think there is no question about that, because I read the facts in relation to it in the remarks I made the other day, which showed that the Trust was organized in New Jersey in the latter part of 1890.

"Mr. Vest—But the same parties. They simply changed their name and went into the State of New Jersey and formed the present Trust, which they call now simply a sugar corporation, but they were the same parties, organized for the same purpose.

"Mr. Sherman—* * * I assented to the final agreement of the conference. At that time, however, we had none of the facts which have been developed since by the very close examination of the subject matter, and even if we fell into a mistake—I stated frankly that we did make a mistake in the sugar schedule—we did not have the facts before us."

The eminent Senator who thus deliberately debased himself had said in the Senate, only two days earlier, that the Sugar Trust was seven years old. We quote from the verbatim report of his long speech of May 31, Page 6,560 of The Congressional Record:

"A few years ago most of the sugar refiners joined together and transferred all their property, all their refineries, to a syndicate. I have before me now a list of refineries and their value at the time of the making of the Trust, some seven years ago."

He also informed the Senate on that day that the "Sugar Trust paid $5,000,000 cash in dividends in 1888," and that "Sugar Trust earnings in 1888 equaled 27½ per cent. on the certificates." He also gave his associates similar statistics concerning the "earnings of the Sugar Trust in 1889." (See Page 6,561 of The Congressional Record.)

What had happened to Mr. Sherman in that short interval of two days? Had he been told that the time had come for the McKinley Republican Senators to stand together in denying that the Trust existed before the passage of the McKinley tariff?

What a stupid lie it was! Why the memorable suit of this State against the Sugar Trust was begun in August, 1888: Judge Barrett's decision was made in January, 1889, and was confirmed by the Court of Appeals in June 1890, while the McKinley bill was laying on the table of Mr. Sherman's Senate committee. And the introduction and the passage of Mr. Sherman's own Anti-Trust bill were caused in great measure of the agitation due to the wide public discussion of the questions involved in that suit.

A few minutes after Mr. Sherman had thus led the way, Mr. Aldrich followed him. Mr. Vest was pointing out how the Trusts' protective duty in the McKinley sugar schedule had been increased from 5 per cent. to 40 cents per hundred by the House committe, and how the stock market fluctuated in those days. We quote again from the official verbatim report, to be found on Page 6,688 of The Congressional Record:

"Mr. Aldrich—The Sugar Trust was not formed at that time.

"Mr. Vest—It was formed at that time.

"Mr. Aldrich—It was not formed. There was no stock on the market.

"Mr. Vest—It was formed in 1887, and the records will show it. It changed its name afterward and went into New-Jersey and got an act of incorporation, but the same companies remained in it.

"Mr. Aldrich—There was no stock on the market.

"Mr. Vest—The same parties were in it and it was the same Trust. The proceeding in the courts of New-Jersey show that it was the same Trust, with the same men at the head of it, and the same officials. * * * At 2 o'clock in the morning, on the last night before the bill was reported to the House of Representatives, that shedule was entirely revolutionized, and, instead of 16 cents upon the hundred pounds protection to the Trust they received 40 cents. The jump was made from 16 to 40 cents, and in the next five weeks the certificates of the Sugar Trust went up 31 points in the stock market.

'Mr. Aldrich—The Sugar Trust was not in existence then, and had no certificates.

"Mr. Vest—They did have certificates and I have the quotations here.

"Mr. Aldrich—I wish the Senator would find them if he can.

"Mr. Vest—The Senator from Rhode Island is a bold man in debate, but he cannot get away from the record.

"Mr. Aldrich—If the Senator has the record I wish he would read it. I say the Sugar Trust was not in existence and that there were no certificates for sale.

"Mr. Vest—I say the Sugar Trust was in existence. The Senator has quoted from The New-York *Times*. Here is a statement of the stock market, showieg that the Trust certificates jumped 31 points in the next five weeks."

This shows plainly Mr. Aldrich's part in this remarkable exhibition of mendacity. Everybody who pays attention to such matters knows how prominent the certificates of the Trust were in dealings on the Stock Exchange in 1890. Mr. Vest showed yesterday that in the course of the year the sales of those certificates amounted to nearly 9,000,000 shares. It would be a waste of time for us to show how widespread was the discussion of questions suggested by the existence and operations of the Sugar Trust in 1888, 1889 and 1890. This discussion was carried on by both parties. We showed yesterday that the original agreement of the Sugar Trust, dated Aug. 16, 1887 is on the official records of Congress, accompanied by 200 or 300 pages of testimony taken by a committe of Congress, and that this testimony and the agreement were published by Congress in July, 1888. A copy of the printed report and testimony was delivered to Senator Aldrich in 1888, in accordance with the rules concerning the distribution of documents. But it is useless to point out such proof as this. Mr. Aldrich said on Saturday that he had "investigated carefully" in 1888 "the question of the proper treatment of the sugar industry." It is the height of absurdity for him to assert now that he does not know that the Trust existed before the enactment of the McKinley tariff in 1890.

The Republican leaders in the Senate cannot in this way successfully defend what they did for the Sugar Trust four years ago.

DESERVING PRAISE.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.

IRVIN & PURCELL, Druggists.

THE SETTLE WILLIAMS CASE.

Raleigh Observer.

The report of the minority of the committee on elections of the House of Representatives in the case of A. H. A. Williams against Thomas Settle, has been printed. It was presented by Mr. Woodard and is signed by five Democratic members of the committee. Messrs. Woodard of North Carolina, Patterson of Tennessee, Hayes of Ohio, Denson of Alabama, and Jones of Virginia, a clear majority of the Democrats. It is understood that at least four remaining Democrats on the committee will dissent from the conclusion of the majority report and will vote for Mr. Williams.

The report of this minority is an able document and conclusively demonstrates that the majority report does not follow the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in its construction of the election law of the State. The questions which were before the State Board of Canvassers are not directly involved, and the result turns chiefly upon the legality or illegality of the registration.

Mr. Williams and his friends are greatly encouraged at the present outlook, and confidently expect that the matter will be taken up and disposed of favorably to the contestant during the present session.

"ROCK ME TO SLEEP MOTHER."

The poem, "Rock Me to Sleep Mother" was written by Elizabeth Akers Allen, known otherwise as "Florence Percy." It is a general favorite for it is a sweet little touch of home life. But there is another side to the picture. Many a mother rocks her child to sleep who can neither rest nor sleep herself. She is always tired, has an everlasting backache, is low spirited, weary, nervous and all that. Thanks be, she can be cured. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do the work. There is nothing on earth like it, for the "complaints" to which the sex are liable. Once used, it is always in favor.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are specific for biliousness, headaches, constipation, piles, and kindred ailments.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following is President Cleveland's letter to Representative Wilson upon the tariff situation, which Mr. Wilson read as a part of his remarks in the House this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1894.

[PERSONAL.]

HON. WM. L. WILSON:

My Dear Sir: The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two houses of Congress for the subject of tariff legislation, makes it almost certain that you will be again called on to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform. My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its relation to my fellow-countrymen, as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. I believe these absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence. I cannot get rid of the feeling that this conference will represent the best if not the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the relief of those who desire the genuine fruition of Democratic effort, the fulfillment of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details compromised within the fixed and well-defined lines of principle will not be the sole task of the conference, but as it seems to me, its members will also have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered. In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of the tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action under your leadership of the House of Representatives upon the bill now pending. Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill in its present form as it will be submitted to conference falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored; for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement; which in its anticipation, gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principles so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platform and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party now has that power. We are as certain to day as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people. It must be said that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises, or bear a genuine Democratic badge, that does not provide for free raw materials. In the circumstances, it may well excite our wonder that any Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle? It is quite apparent that this question of free raw materials does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violation of Democratic principles and Democratic good faith.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform and in accordance with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference, that have aroused, in connection with this subject a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought if possible to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which in formulating tariff legislation ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe that we should do evil that good may come but it seems that we should not forget that our aims is the completion of the tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principles. With all there is at stake there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are all willing to stand where conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem, without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions.

I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. In the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items will be considered, the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the general results as far as these are concerned will be to place home necessaries and comforts easier within their reach and to insure better and surer compensation to those who toil. We all know that a tariff covering all the varied interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours must of a necessity be largely the result of an honorable compromise. I expect very few of us can say when our measure is perfected that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deprecated the incorporation into the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that that this is a party duty. This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and well-being. The Democracy of the lands pleads most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representative have undertaken; but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

SENATOR WALSH'S PLATFORM.

Richmond Dispatch.

Mr. Walsh, of Georgia, has already made quite a reputation for himself, although he has been in the Senate only a few weeks. It will be remembered that he recently went to New York, and made a speech at the Tammany celebration; in which he ably and convincinly argued in favor of an income tax. This was indeed, bearding the lion in his den. He also took occasion soon after he entered the Senate to make a speech on general topics, and in this, too gave evidence that he was not to be a mere figurehead in the Senate. In a word, Senator Walsh is a man who not only has opinions of his own, but is always ready to advocate them, either before the people or in the halls of Congress. He believes himself ever ready to give good reasons for the faith that is in him.

Mr. Walsh is again presented before the country in the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record of this week as a political seer. He has been interviewed by the Record, and comes out for building the Nicaragua canal and in favor of providing for an international bimetallic conference. He says that if the United States Congress has the foresight to do these two things, he believes that prosperity will return to the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer, and that the capitalists and manufacturers will find new fields for investment and new markets for their wares. Labor troubles would disappear, he says, and the people find profitable employment. "Our farmers would no longer have to be contented with starvation prices for their products." Mr. Walsh is quoted as follows:

"1. Build the Nicaragua canal. This will open open up to the skill and enterprise of our manufacturers and merchants the entire field of commerce that has never failed to enrich the nations of Europe.

"2. Invite the representatives of Mexico, Central and South America, and the nations of Japan and China and all the silver-using countries of the world, which embrace about two thirds of the people of the earth, to an international monetary conference. This conference may determine that silver will be coined at a ratio of 16 in silver to 1 in gold, and that silver money will be received in exchange for merchandise and in payment of all debts."

Senator Walsh's platform is a good one. But until the tariff question is settled, or rather until a new tariff has been provided for this country, there can be no good reason to hope for the return of prosperity. The people have been taught to believe that all their varied interests are necessarily awaiting the action of Congress on that subject, and that the wheels of commerce can never be set in motion again until a new tariff becomes the law of the land. This belief is so firmly implanted in the minds of the voters that it would be a waste of words to undertake to convince them that the country will ever see prosperous times again under the operation of the McKinley law.

But let Congress pass a new tariff law before it adjourns and then Mr. Walsh's prediction as to what would result from the adopting of the two measures he proposes would almost certainly come true. Hard times have been known again and again in the history of this country, and these hard times have always been succeeded by better times. So it will be now, if we will remove from our pathway the impediment known as the McKinley law That law imposes one set of customs duties. A new tariff law would impose a new set of customs duties. The result of the removal of one set of duties and the substitution of another set is what the people fear. These fears will never be quited until Congress removes the cause of them.

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.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Atlanta Journal.

Ever since the repeal of the bankruptcy law, there have been from time to time efforts to re-enact a statute on the same subject.

The Torrey bill, so-called because a St. Louis man of that name drew it, was ineffectually urged in the two congresses preceding that now in session.

A bill, of which Mr. Bailey, of Texas, is the author, passed the House of Representatives last Tuesday and its friends believe it will pass the senate. This bill provides only for voluntary bankruptcy. it proposes to authorize federal courts to discharge from debt any person making an assignment of his property according to the laws of the state or states in which it may be situated.

The conditions of discharge are generally, that there shall be no preference in assignment except for debts due to the United States, a state, or servants or laborers of the assignor; that there shall have been no fraudulent act intended to injure creditors for three months before the assignment. All creditors are made parties defendant to the suit brought on the petition of a creditor for discharge.

The bill had sharp opposition in the House of Representatives, and is by no means satisfactory to the great commercial centers which have been clamoring for a bankruptcy law. The New York papers are especially severe in their condemnation of it. The Times, in an able editorial on the subject, says:

"We should say that the title of the bill might well be "A bill to distribute the property of debtors among the lawyers.' The requirement that the assignment of property, which is the first and indispensable step toward obtaining a discharge, shall comply in detail with the laws of whatever state or states the property may be found in, is the initial opening for the employment of legal talent. The requirement that all creditors shall be made parties to the suit on petition for discharge is the final one. What with these, and the questions arising out of the conduct of the petitioner's affairs, the disposal of his property, the lines that may have matured under the various state laws, it must be a pretty poor and nowise hungry set of lawyers that cannot make very sure when the final discharge comes that the estate has been quietly absorbed. The assumed innocent debtor who really wishes to give up all he has and begin over again may, indeed, in the end secure a release, but the number who will go through the complicated process provided by this bill will, within the two years for which it is to have effect, be very insignificant.

"Of course the bill has no operation whatever upon those debtors who do not elect to take advantage of it. The object of a system of uniform bankruptcy legislation throughout all the states and territories of the union is a double one. On the one hand it was intended that honest debtors surrendering everything to their creditors should be relieved from further obligation; on the other hand, it was intended, so far as possible, to compel dishonest debtors to make an open accounting of their business and to surrender their assets to their creditors. Both phases of this object of a bankrupt act are important. The second certainly cannot be regarded as the less important, because it involves the establishment, so far as possible, of a uniform standard of commercial morals throughout the union. The Torrey bankrupt act did this in an effective fashion and with a minimum of expense or possible litigation. The bill just passed by the house entirely ignores it. We believe that this bill was largely shaped by those who intended to protect the interests of the 'debtor class,' and who imagined they had done so. They have done the exact contrary. The real interests of the debtor require that honest debtors shall be cheaply and fairly released and dishonest debtors punished. Under this act neither of these things will happen."

THE REASON WHY.

The Danville, Va., Register wants to know why it is that the people of Virginia pay $4.50 per capita for their State government, while in North Carolina the cost is only $1.99 per capita. It is because North Carolina has the most honest and the most economical State government of any in Union. It is because the salaries she pays her State officers are small; it is because her legislators are paid very little more than their expenses, it is because there is no jobbery in the public business, it is because the business of the State is managed with that painstaking care and economy that the most prudent and conservative business man gives to his private affairs. That is why North Carolina has the best and cheapest government in the United States and she owes it all to the Democratic party! Don't let that be forgotten!

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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