WADESBORO, N.C. Nov. 13, 1895

THE PLATFORM DISCUSSED Under the head "TheTruthAbout the Situation," the Hon. Thomas F. Watson publishes in his paper an address to the Populist party. Mr. Watson is the ablest and most unselfish leader in the Populist movement and his views are therefore entitled to high consideration. The Omaha convention made some slight changes in the Ocala platform which, Mr. Watson, claims, was mistake. The following is clipped from his article.

"We have been in the thick of the fight for four years and we have some right to an opinion. We opposed these changes before they were made, but we did not sulk because they were made. We -tood to our guns, while some of the long. haired doctrinaires who forced these changes into our platform scooted away to quieter regions when the fighting grew hot and dangerous They were in bomb-proofs during the tempest of 1892, and they are in bomb-proofs now.

It will be altogether beneficial to the party if they hereafter keep their hands out of our platform work, and let the men who really

face tend?

Simply to this: We must re adopt the Ocala plat-

dropping the sub-treasury plan. This was never an essential principle; it was but a detial of distribution. The essential principle is that enough to answer the needs of busrectly to the people.

Let us adhere to the vital principle, and throw open to the governthe detail of distribution.

ered us with ridicule from Borneo to riosity of this age. Kamschatka. Undeserved ridicule, we grant-but offective, nevertheless. The best argument on finance Money," and "Potato Security."

they meet us in the big road.

islation one industry at the expense brothering explain it for us again? of another; and let us deliver our land plank from the suspicion of Socialism.

In doing this we show that spoke the truth when we told the people that we never had, in principle, departed from the Ocala platform.

We rally to our ranks once more the men who left us when we seemed to leave the Alliance demands.

We put our party in such a strong yet conservative, position that the millions of honest voters who want reform, but fear revolution, can join us in demanding the radical remedies outlined in the Ocala plat-

The campaign of 1896 has already begun. Whether Populism shall become a power or degenerate into a faction depends entirely apon oureclves." There are enough dissatisfied voters in the two old parties to give us the victory if they come to us." They are not coming to us us long as they can be made to suspec that we aim at revolution, or radical interference with vested rights.

And candor compels us to say that there are pharees in our Omaba platform which are capable of being maconstrued so as to justify their

It we rooognize this truth, and act wisely-up we go to succes and power! online and ...

If we refuse to see the truth, and listen to none but wild doctrinaire who could not command a dozen the future."

T. E. W. THE people insist that criminals shall be punished.

Now is the time to circulate rethe waters!

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In the history of shameful polit ical failures the present so called The Editor of "The Arena" Dis-Democratic party has no parallel It stands the prominently as the nost deceptive political organization of which we have any record. In he election last year the people were so incensed with the work of the present administration that they arose almost as one man and hurled from position those who had ceived them and against whom they solid south" was torn asunder never more, and old line political humbugs ike Matt Ransom who had been ecciving and plundering the peo de for fifteen or twenty years, were -natched from the places which they ad disgrated and new men elected o their sield. Indeed, it was errible rebike to modern Democ mey, but the story is not all told. On Tuesday of last week elections were held in several states and De mocracy lost nearly everything in sight except in Mississippi. The rebuke it afferved from the masses of the people was even greater than it was last year. . There is but one onclusion, namely, that the Domo gratic party is not capable of giving. he people an administration gov erned by honesty and wisdom. leaders are | both incompetent and infaithful and as a matter of course he party is disintegrating and must

bear the tug of war say upon what the world, but the thing that excites issues the contest shall be fought our curiosity most of all is the man Now, to what does all this pre- ner in which a few of the remnant anarchy of capitalism. He does not the wonderful effectiveness of labor; In order to intelligently appreci on to the shell. They seem to be wholly unconscious of the plain and unmistakable fact that modern De If we make any change at all in mocracy has left every great and the millions. those demands, it should consist in noble principle upon which the party was originally founded. They see in their party nothing but chaos and disorder; they see its leaders di vided upon every great question that the government shall create currency | the people are agitating, and they see the party shamefully routed and iness, and shall issue currency di- defeated nearly everywhere, and yet as though the Democratic party had ment the whole field of choice as to any principles, except an insatiable thirst for spoils! A latter day Dem The sub-treasury plan has beshow- ocratic patriot (?) is certainly a cu-

of history.

Speaking of elections reminds us of the prophesies made by the ring our best orator delivered could not serving Democratic editors immedientirely subdue the sneer about ately after their defeat last year "Pea-vine Currency," "Pumpkin They wrote long and laborious editorials under the heading 'Democ-Facts are facts, boys, and we had racy Will Rise Again," Now, we just as well recognize them when rise to ask our brother Democratic editors when they expect the resur Let us drop the sub-treasury; let rection to begin. If we are to judge us again demand that the necessa from the election returns of last week rice of life be untaxed by the fariff; it would seem that instead of rising let us stand by the cardinal doctrine the Democratic party is still going that it is unjust to build up by leg. in the other direction. Will our

> To the mass of the people noth ing is so epstly as thought. fact that, taking the world over. ninety nine people out of a hundred accept the creed to which they were born, exemplified their mental attitude towards things at large. Nearly all of them pursue mechan ically the poutine to which they have been accustomed, and are not reluctancy to think which they their dealing with children .- Herbert Spencer.

Hoke Smith and Grover Cleveand landed in Atlanta on Tuesday frost, followed by a hot box. It is to be hoped such an immense weight will not be concentrated on one side of the earth again soon. The old orb has been on a wabble ever since - Southern Mercury

Grover's wisit was also followed hy an carthquake on Thursday of last week. We hope be will confine

There is a good deal of talk these days about Cuban independence, tor all, and under just conditions no it is too honest a doctrine. These The agitators assert that it is the duty of free Americans to aid in secting the Cubans free. Cuban sples for any office on earth, then independence is a thing to be down we go to a more faction with desired, but, with citizens of the no power in the present or hope for United States, the independence of their own country should be accomplished first. As long as the govern ment of this country is a financial dependency of the meney kings of Europe and their Wall street agents there can be no real independence form papers! Cast the bread-upon in the United States .- Franklin (Ind.) Pcople's Paper.

cusses Mr. Call's Book in a Striking Paper Dealing with Fundamental Evils of the Hour.

(From the Arena, by permission.) In "The Coming Revolution" Mr. Call has made a contribution to so-

The author is a brilliant lawyer; cannot be preached as the necessary name, but also in fact." he has been trained to reason legic- | and natural lot of man. ally and to view questions on all mustered the subject in hand that he finds no difficulty in making his

meaning perfectly plain. resent crisis that it calls for an ex en led review. As may be inferred, inevitably by to ruin, and in a short time will be known only as a matter of a once great political party cling believe that it is the will of a Divine for labor, either of the present, is, ate the subject, it will be necessary of dollars which have been acquired brought into being." by the ten, but earned chiefly by

Signs of the Times," he says:

provision for their future; they deny either the necessity or benefit of the

He points out the general discongrievous to be borne.

crisis shows how thin are the walls of chance which ever divide success, also driven labor out of employment. always full, swollen from these vari ous sources, become now so crowded that all cannot hope to obtain posi only blind to its defects, but will tions; a competition ensues in which not recognize them as defects when some must inevitably fail. How they are pointed out. And the ever remote the tramp and the pauper of society may seem from struggle."

THE "STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE"

FALLACY. of last week. So much greatness lower animals, that the weaker are with honest toil bave slain, they thrust upon the south all of a sudden devoured by the stronger, and the become almost sociable, and perbrew the elements out of joint, and fittest survive, therefore this brutal haps abandon it to their fellows. It, the result was an orange killing struggle is natural. This argument now, these brutes had reached a is fatally weak if examined in a high state of civilization, and united The freedom which obtains among others to come to them in service or the lower animals is not present beggary for leave to get food and here. The widespread misery today shelter, how like to the institutions is due chiefly to artificial and not of man they would have attained. natural conditions. On this point himself to Enzzard's Bay bereafter. Mr. Call is very strong. He shows: for existence-brute doctrine though for the struggle for existence with palliate or justify the institutions to work need fear poverty. (2) That, have cloaked themselves under among the lower animals the colos such as "liberty," "rights of propersal fortunes of the present would be ty," and the like, and not to have impossible. These two points are paraded openly in their true colors clearly set forth, and upon the estab | under any doctrine however brutal, of the apologists for plutocracy falls. risen in revolt and made short work Touching the bounty of nature he of them." observes: ... It wines atil at a "The position of man in the world

> is far from untavorable. The world ry L. Call. Pp, 240; price, cloth. \$1.25. paper 50 cents. Arena Publishing of man throughout the civilized Company, Boston, Mass.

THE COMING REVOLUTION.\* is large enough for all, but every where land is occupied-withheld ets are glutted, mines must close, bave so little." cial economic literature of the new Machinery has come to his aid, and ate struggles of organized labor, are be exerted; he must have the use of fast increasing, the poverty of the time of positive value. It is a work with it he can accomplish so much suggestive signs of the times. He these, and of machinery and tools, masses may be accounted for. The which merits a very wide reading. in every oranch of production that shows that a political readjustment and must enter the employ of these It might be justly characterized a labor itself is becoming superfluous must speedily supervene, else will owners, who are thus his masters. bad an opportunity of voting. The trumpet call to freedom; but it is -a drug on the market; man is political as well as industrial free-inventions which should have more than this-it is a calm, fair, crowded out of the field of industry dom soon be a thing of the past. gain to be "solid" Democratic any and masterly survey of social condi because his labor has become too tions as they exist; an investigation officient. Surely, the world is large of the underlying causes of the wide | enough for all, when its bounty more | Either the spirits of men will be spread poverty and misery of today, than suffices for all the wants of man, crushed, as under the tyrannies of and a bold but reasonable and states and when his labor is only too effi - ancient times, and they will become manlike presentation of measures, count in procuring the satisfaction of unfit to remain free even name, which, it radical, are as conservative his wants-surely, in face of these or they will resent the as any remedies can be, which in the facts, the position of man in the yoke of oppression, whatever its

> sides, but his education has not their struggle and want are neces- popular acceptance, especially olinged him to the fundamental de- sary, so long as they see in contrast among phlegmatic people. The at mands of justice. He has a charm with their condition the possossions tention must be gained, the reason ing style, at once lucid and concise; and idleness of the rich. This is not successfully appealed to, and the he makes his meaning perfectly only the age of paupers, it is also people must also be made to see that plain, while using few words-an the age of the millionaire; the hovel their interest will be better conart few writers possess; his style is of the poor is under the shadow of served by the change. Old prejusimple, and he has so thoroughly the palace of the rich. However dice have to be overcome, and the So important is this work at the most lavish luxury and display; ized. Frequently the most beneficonventional economists who owe astonish the gaze of the beholder, sive step is proposed for society. their popularity and livelihood to belongs to these favorites of for- Yet the history of the world's great their efficiency as sophists in the un tune. Yet, notwithstanding all reformative measures shows that savory if lucrative role of the paid their expenditures the fortunes of when evil conditions have reached tools or attorneys for plutocracy, the rich are ever swelling into vast such a point that a noble discontent and who are ever anxious to silence er and vaster proportions; the num is everywhere visible, the light of a through injustice and the essential filled with abundance; they also show pears. Providence that a million should after all, the source of all value, and to notice somewhat at length : 1 suffer that ten may revel in millions the means by which all wealth is the condition of society to day. 2, and in business are being carried

"survival" argument is fatally weak | causes admit of the remedy. 4, The In his opening chapter on "The in that it is based on false premises. nature of the remedy required, 5, It necessarily assumes that there is The application of the remedy. 6. "There are those who have come not room enough for all, that some | The effect of the remedy. 7, How to charge the wretchedness and war | must perish in order that others | the revolution is to be accomplished. fare now everywhere existing may survive, and therefore that It is to these subjects that the auamong men to their institutions, in- man has a natural right to prey up- thor devotes his succeeding pages, stead of to any wise or beneficent on his brother, Not only does this which are written in an easy, fluent popular plea rest upon false premises, manner, affording interesting readhardships the great mass of man- tion is accorded at least as fair a and so lucid that the dullest intelwe sometimes hear a cuckoo talking kind now suffer, and demand that chance in his struggle with his fel- lectand those most unused to phi about the "rinciples of Democracy," these hardships be at once remedi lowman as the lower animals enjoy, losophical reasoning will find no and this assumption is false.

> methods proposed for remedying freedom of struggle there [among lar fallacies, his concise portrayat "The condition of the toiling of all his faculties; to one is given state mantike discussion of fundamasses may truly be described as a strength, to another cunning, and mental reforms which alone can se struggle for existence. Hard and leach by the kind provision of na- cure equality of opportunity or esconstant toil is necessary for the ture, is adapted to obtain his living tablish just conditions . which can meagre return which clothes body in his own way. This is indeed the reasonably meet the requirements and affords shelter and food, but it cause of his survival: the first law of of society to day. is not the ceaseless grind of work nature, the instinct of life, is selfwhich is chiefly responsible for the preservation; to preserve his life the in as trying a condition as the emdiscontent which is present among brute is allowed the use of every played, both being virtually slaves the industrial millions throughout faculty given him; where life is at to a few who have acquired great the industrial world. Work is not stake every means to preserve it is landed interests or other form of itself unwelcome, but it is the anxi | justified. But it is not so with man's | wealth. The real masters of both ety, poverty, and wretchedness institutions. Man cannot by his employers and employed are the which are everywhere the lot of ia. strong arm help himself to the owners of the world's soil and its in a clear, incisive manner, which bor, that cause men to look with plenty he sees around him; to do so sullen dread and revolt upon this would be trespass or crime. Cunstruggle. However meagre their ning is the only faculty in free use. subsistence, this is ever precarious; and it is allowed to run riot. Manly heirs is a contest for very life in strength is chained helpless, while both. The dependence of labor which many fail. Each recurring low cunning deft fingered, passes does not mean accepting the wages forcing millions to lives of hopetess

by and filebes from it. "Nor is labor allowed in its strug in this struggle, from failure. Then | gle the freedom of opportunity giv it is that the merchant and the en the brute. Each brute has free mechanic tail in business, the farmer access to the world; man is denied player and employed-the condiloses his farm, and penniless and that access by the laws of society, tions which give all the footholds tion where age would not have ter burdened with debt they together which give the world to the tew in and means of life to the few, and rors from possible want, and where sink into the condition of wage- each generation and say to all others enable these to say to dispossessed the children who came into the laborers; meanwhile their rain has "keep aloot." These few play the labor, 'This world is ours, and home would be properly, educated, gers via any line are landed. "dog in the manger;" and although whether ye toil for day's wages or and would also be able to enter acand the ranks of the unemployed, they may each bave enough to sup- otherwise, ye can have no right to live life with a more pleasing prosport a thousend such as they, society itself stands watch and ward over to labor, except by our leave and servitude and perhaps a homeless their possessions, and turns portion less labor away unless it can pur the dependence of labor. It is this misery which tens of thous nds of chase the consent of these owners by dependence that makes toil so industrious people suffer and the the wages of servitude. Compared grinding and existence so precarious ever-present dread which haunts with the lot of labor how free that and that makes labor debt ridden in their more fortunate fellows, they of the brute! Take the most savage spite of all its hardships. Were it show everywhere else, is shown in have but failed in the common and despicable of these, the wolf and not for the fact that the debtor is al the hyena: they each range the lowed his legal exemptions, and that the laws, and the refesal on the part prairie or forest in equal struggle, our laws no longer tolerate impris- of society to accept the great base and do not always feel it necessary to war upon and devour each other But it is urged that the savage then when they have satisfied their struggle for life is seen among the maw from the carcass which they condid and impartial spirit, even into a society giving to some few of though we leave all question of them, under the name property morality out of the discussion. For rights, the whole world now ranged he conditions are not the same in freedom by all, and compelling all

> "No! the doctrine of the struggle (1) That there is no sound reason it be-is altogether too merciful to man because there is wealth enough | with which man has cursed himself; man, woman, or child who choose institutions will instead be found to under the conditions which exist names sacred and revered by man, lishment of them the popular plea else would mankind have long ago

tural law, but in the operation of artificial and unjust conditions that \*"The Coming Revolution," by Hen- we find the mainspring of the misery

world,

"Industrial slavery carnot long coexist with political freedom nature of the case are more than world cannot be held responsible for form, and demand with their ballet palliatives or temporary makeshifts. his woes; want and wretchedness that they shall be tree, not only in

The progress of revolutionary "The poor will not believe that ideas is necessarily slow in gaining stinted and wretched may be the influence of opinion-forming organs, lot of the masses, they see here no which are always largely wedded to evidence of want; all is, instead, the convencionalism, have to be neutral everything that wealth can procure cial reforms are retarded by a false to satisfy the wants, or pander to and vicious conservatism which the author does not agree with the the appetite and pride of man, or turns alarmist whenever a progres-There are lots of curious things in the discontent of the industrial mil berof the rich, too, is fast increasing. better day dawns and increases un because no longer required." lions, who are being pressed slowly The hoards and the squanderings of til the darkness which enslave the but remorselessly toward serfdom, these alike show that the world is brain and lent wings to fear disap- is scarcely less pitiable; and another

how that condition has been pro-Thus it will be seen that the duced. 3, whether the producing difficulty in following the author in "It is not applicable to present his comprehensive survey of condi-

Frequently the employer is placed

ally for the toilers, but for that of their employers also, and rob from of another; if a man have the choice drudgery in a land of marvellous whether to do so or not, he may accept them and still be free. It is the denial of this choice to both emlabor, or place or means upon which pect before them than h upon cur terms'- that constitutes age, When the truth that the onment for debt, at least threefourths of the race would be even now at the absolute mercy of their creditors."

THE CONDITION OF THE WAGE-EARNER

TO .. DAY. of the survival of the fittes' when the current affairs, and in so changapplied to man is fundamentally ing may bring about, not nihilism talse as well as inhuman, it is true or ruin, but a bloodless and glorious that owing to unjust conditions, revolution which shall help human flow from special privileges, a few ity upwards as well as onward, and are enjoying the fruits of the indus | radiant the sunshing of happiness other attractions, Arab, Chinese and try of the millions with the appall- over a heart-heavy world -- then Mexican villages, showing just how ing result that the masses today are will down the hour of Humanity's those peoples have their "daily walk forced into a fierce and pitiless most splendid triumph; the hour struggle for existence which is at which shall entitle man to be called once essentially debasing to the a rational being. moral nature, enervating to the in- To-day while the toilers of the

or the business man, the position of if they would but stop and think, cured only by a fierce and competi- the fine spun fallacies and explanastruggle intense, but it is also pre They would also perceive that It is not in the working of na mortgage, or of the mechanic and their hoards for vulgar display and the merchant who fail in business for every luxury and indulgence

"It is not to any lack of wealth battle, which they are waging for the condition of the poor and that in the world, but, instead, to man's the right to carn a little more than of the millionaire; imagination can from use. It is, too, so boundful institutions which have made this a bare livelihood. The toiler looks scarce bridge over the distance that if labor is but allowed to exert distribution of it, and have given to out upon a bountiful world, but between them. Yet in this new itself for a brief season, the cry is the few so much, that we must look "knows full well that of all this world the millionaire is of recent raised of overproduction, the mark- if we would know why the many wealth he has no right to so much origin." as a crust of bread to keep from mills must be shut down, and labor The author points out the sign of starving, except he earn it by his must be turned out of employment profound discontent everywhere labor. Nor even to labor has he own half the entire wealth of this because there is no demand for its manifested. In our country the any right, except by the consent of country of some sixty million in products. Nor was the labor of violent oscillations of the political the owners of this wealth; for upon babitants, and that the number and man ever more effective than now. pendulum, no less than the desper | the soil or its fruits all labor must BLESSED HUMANITY ARE MADE A

> CURSE TO THE MILLIONS. The growth of labor-saving ma chinery, which should have proved an unalloyed blessing to the race by reducing the time required for manual labor and giving to the children of men ample time for cultivation of brain and soul and for whole. some recreation, has proved a curse rather than a blessing to the toiling millions, putting them ever and ev er more completely in the power of the few who are in reality the mas. ters of tho millions.

"The servant machinery makes the servant man superfluous. That such is the effect of machinery is self evident, from its labor-saving, labor dispensing power. That labor shares no partin the material. the machine; or the product; it sells its services when it can, and receives its pay, and that is the end so far as it is concerned. That la bor, however, loses its employment is no less certain; for if capital have a new servant that cheaply can do so much, what folly it would be to employ the old! let capital now give employment to all the labor that offers itself, and the world's markets are at once glutted. Hence labor is tramping the country vainly for work and daily losing emyloyment,

The condition of the farmer boy startling fact which is well worthy ing panic or financial crisis, those engaged in other lines of industry with irresistible force toward the condition of the mechanic and the

"We are, it is said, a nation o debtors; and pre-eminently is this of the business men of the country. Scarce one in a hundred but is doing business on a credit, purchasing or credit, selling on credit. It is im possible for any of them at any time to say what they are worth but it assumes that man in civiliza- ing even to these who read little, When collections are good and they are able to pay their bills, they seem to succeed: but in adverse times. when their debtors cannot pay they are brought face toface with the fact that ruin ever impends. Many of ing erise, only again attempt rising the wrongs which are becoming too the lower animals allowed is here of major producing factors in pres- to their feet; others, by the most deried. The brute has the free use ent evil social conditions, and his desperate exertions, are barely able to maintain their credit; few, indeed. rise into the ranks of wealth and independence. For one that really succeeds, there are, in all the walks of toil and honest industry, hun dreds who fail."

THE PRIVILEGED CLASSES.

In the character dealing with the privileged classes, Mr. Call turns the search light upon the dark places of our political and economic sys tem, and reveal root causes of want will prove anything but pleasing to "These owners fix the terms not the barnacles of society. If there is anything which arrogant plutoc racy fears, it is a complete mamasking of the real causes which are wealth, when under just conditions every man and woman who chose to work might soon become the owner of a home, and gain a posimillions of lives are due to monstrous crimes which are entrenched behind partial and cruel paternalistruth that the earth belongs to the people, and not to a few people; when the slow thinking masses who for so many weary ages have allowed cember 30th, with extreme limit 7 days themselves to be hoodwinked by the tools of the priv leged classes, awaken to the truth that by uni While it is true that the theory ting at the ballot they can change

tellectual faculties, and destructive world are engaged in a desperate tones, they see around them the "Whether we take the wage- lavish weath and idle splender of worker, the farmer, the mechanic, the rich"; a spectacle which alone, each, and his existence even are so- would effectively set at naught all tive struggle. Not only is that tion of the minions of plutocracy. carrous, as seen in the condition of while their own desperate exertions the wage-laborer when he loses em. turnish them only a scanty living," ployment, of the farmer when, una- the favored classes are "vying with ble to hold his farm, he loses it under each other in a mad race to spend known to man," while, furthermore, Very impressive is the extended their fortunes, despite their reckless notice of the dependent condition of waste of unearned wealth, "are the wealth-producers of the world growing from year to year. No and the bitter struggle, the forlorn comparison can be made between

"When it is considered that less than thirty thousand men already wealth of the enormously rich is poor and the rich live in the same world; and, however enormous may be the possessions of the one, or meagre the scant earnings of the other, these are alike drawn from the same fund; products of the soil is the source of all wealth. If, then, the tew have such disproportionate share, there must be little left for the many. Just in proportion as the rich grow relatively richer must the poor grow relatively poorer. When we see the millionaire heaping up his hundreds of millions in the course of a single lifetime, we may and must expect to see labor getting less than its share, and pover ty increasing; and this is borne outby the actual facts: in large centres where millionaires most abound, the squalor and poverty of the poor is most general and most extreme. This is, indeed, but the law of arith. metic; one half of the nation's wealth or labor's gains being given to thirty thousand men, there remains but one half to divide among the sixty million others. It is also the law of organic life; if the vitality be absorbed to plethora by one part of the body, all other parts must be enfeebled thereby.

"It is not, then, because the world is too small or too niggard, it is not because nature refuses to yield to man's labor enough wealth for all his needs, that the many poor are

living in misery and dying of want." Mr. Call clearly establishes the important fact that "The oppressed condition of labor is not due to any pressure of population upon subsistence; the world is large enough, but t is appropriated and withheld from use." Yet even under such manitestly unjust conditions, when so ittle of the appropriated earth is actively employed, wealth is created in abundance, but the distribution of this wealth makes the midionaire and the proletariat. He next on phasizes the fact that "The rich are exempt from any struggle for exist. ence like that of the poor man," and that it is by exemption from that struggle and through enjoyment of privileges that the colossal fortines are acquired.

(Continued next week.)

States and Internationa Exposition Atlanta, Ga VIA THE

SEABOARD AIR LINE. VESTIBULE LIMITED TRAINS

SCHEDULE		403	41	
I.v	Hamlet	8:08 a m	7:05 p m	
,	Wadesboro	8:49 ,,		
11	Marshville		8:32 .,	
**	Monroe v	9:35 ,,	8:55 .,	
,,	Canriotte	10:43-,,	1	
**	Catawin	10:29	9:59	
^*	Chaster	11.05	10.39	

2:09 pm | 5:20 a m Trains 403 and 41 are composed of the handsomest Pullman Drawing Room, Buffet Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches. No. 403 ("The Atlanta Special") is vestibuled from end to end and operated solid from Washington to Atlanta

No. 41 is operated solid from Portsnouth to Atlanta without change. These trains land passengers in the Union Depot at Atlanta-as near the Exposition grounds as through passen-

	1	1	-
FEOM	A	C	E
Hamlet *	\$15.70	\$11.50	\$7.50
Wadesboro	14.50	₹0.65	6.75
Marshville	13.40	10 05	6.50
Monroe	13 15	9.65	5.85
Charlotte	13.15	9 65	5,80
Catawba	12.10	8,90	5.45
Chester	11.05	8.10 -	5.05

COLUMN A - Tickets sold daily to December 30th, with extreme limit Jan-OLUMN C.-Tickets sold daily to De cember 30th, with extreme limit 15 days from date of sale.

COLUMN E .- Tickets sold daily to Defrom date of sale.

THE EXPOSITION

surpasses, in some respect, any Exposition yet held in America. Here you find, side by side, exhibits from Florida and Alaska, California and Maine, the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, Mexico and Canada, and so on until nearly every civilized nation on the globe is represented. On the terraces are found, among many and conversation'

Ask for tickets via "THE SEABOARD

Pullman Sleeping car reservations will be made and further information to free government and enduring struggle for "a precarious subsis- furnished upon application to any Agent of the Seoboard Air Line, or to the undersigned. H. W. B. GLOVER. T. J. ANDERSON.

Traffic Manager, General Pass. Agt. E. St. John, Vice-President.

Our Clubbing Rates.

We will club with papers men tioned below at the following

Progressive Farmer. \$1.60. Caucasian. 1.60. National Watchman, 1.50. 1.60. Constitution Home and Farm 1.15. Morgan's Buzz Saw 1.15.