Gastonia, N. C., May 7, 1896.

Onsh in Advance.

No 19

whom she met abroad but season. I cannot understand why Russia is so fuscinating to women. Possibly it is because, in the history of the world, the most wicked women have been Russians. Possibly it is because the average Russian man, while good to look apon, is in reality, stupid. And, possibly, it is because the line of caste is drawn very decidedly in all caste is drawn very decidedly to all

WOMEN ARE BORN ARISTOCRATS.

A Republic does not appeal to any-A Republic does not appeal to anything feminine. The eternal feminine wants to alt upon a throne and command other people, or else she wants to be sufficiently near the throne to influence it. With woman an aristocracy is a necessity, and although we may talk until we are blue in our faces about an aristocracy of brains, there never has been and peer will be conanout an aristocracy of brains, there never has been and never will be one. Brains how to good manners and blood. Sometimes, when I get to thinking very hard, I find myself predicting that 500 years from now the United States will be a monarchy. The day when men of brains and wealth, men like Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, longed to make all men as near as longed to make all men as near as possible equal, have gone by; in three days each city and each little town has its aristocracy, usually an aristocracy of wealth. But after two or three generations of wealth, there begins to be a longing for an aristocracy of race; and, once the aristocracy of race and wealth, with a certain leaven of brain wealth, with a certain leaven of brain is in control, it will demand a leader, and a King will be the natural result. Who will be the King 500 years from now? A descendant from the butcher Astor? One of the tribe of Vanderbilt boatmen? Will the King come from out of the West, and be descended from one of the railroad magnates, or from one of the workers who dug in the earth and found gold therein? The King will not be a politician, of that I feel sure, unless, indeed, he should descend from one of those dignited New England continues who nified New Eugland gentlemen who make politics not a question of money, but who used their money to purify politics. I am not speaking of any politicians of to-day. Even in New England, I know of none who will answer that description.

AS TO CATHERINE OF RUSSIA.

But to return to Russia. The woman of to-day is a great admirer of Catherine of Burais. She always speaks of her as possessing great brain and will power. She has never seemed to me, however, the sort of person that I should care to have an intimate acquaintance with. She began har career by killing her husband, and after that she took funcies, so to say, to ter that she took fancies, so to say, to various gentlemen, to whom she gave her very intense love, and on whom she spent the wealth of all the Russians. One of these gentlemen, Patemkin, was so weary of money that he had his books bound in bank notes, I may montion that I have never seen or borrowed one of these books, but I read this in the history of Russis writ-ten in French. Speaking of borrowten in French. Speaking or Lorrow-ieg books, aren't they cheap enough, and isn't our civilization old enough for that sort of thing to cease? You or I love a book. We spend many happy or unhappy hours ever it. Here a pas sage is marked by a pencil; there a specially beautiful description is em-phasized by some rose leaves between phasized by some rose leaves between the pages, and there, well, there where there was something that appealed specially to your heart or to mine a trur drop fell, and a tear drop never fades. This book is part of one's self. Some day Miss Rosslind Klighty ap-pears, and as she, after the manner of her kind, goes over your books, picks up this special one and usks you to lend it to her. You are kindbearted and up this special one and asks you to lend it to her, you are kindhearted and doo't know how to refuse. And this fool has in her possession what is really a part of your life. And the chaptes are ten to one that she pecolis certain pages us "lovely," "too sweet for anything," and when the book that you are fond of comes home, if it ever does, it has become so inconsisted with the insuffice of the hormore. That you the insipidity of the borrower that you exten it my with tangs and put It in

Sometimes the borrower selects your favorite passages, learns them by heart quotes them to other people, tell how they were marked in your book, and then starts in to sadapt them to your

DO NOT LEND YOUR HOOKS.

Personally, I do not lend my books. I used to, but the disappearance of a valuable Prepeb book, the mystery attending a book illustrated by John Leech, the walking away in some mys-

ERRATIC PEMININE WAYS.

EAB SOORES THE WOMAN BURDENEED WITH "INVITATIONS."

American Greens at the Char's Carenation. The Pair Sea and Their Leve for Aristocracy—Jefferman an Gentlem. Pair Recks, Lease Your Priemds—The Charles than the guarter delication of Charles than the quarter delicated to the Russian with get no nearer to Bussia than the quarter delicated to the Russian Jews on the East Side in New York City; and the queer part of it is that these hidies who do not tell the entire truth are so placid about it. It takes a woman to lie with ease. She can get into her face a look as innocent as possible, and then go alread in her effort to outdo Ananias. I can imagine that this great spectacle of the coronation will be well worth seeing, but I don't think it will ever compare, as a curiosity, with the stolidity with which the apring-gowined young woman tells of her invitution to be present, and of the impression that the made on various Russian nobles whom she met shored hat season. I cannot understand why Russia is so hascinating to woman. Possibly it is brecause, in the history of the world,—To-day, or rather to-night, nobody

SLEEP, GENTLE SLEEP.

To-day, or rather to-night, nobody sleeps well. Whether it is the fault of the noisy city, or overstrained nerves, of a troubled conscionce, who can tell? But certain sure, that the doctor who will fluid an innocent opiate is the one who will make a fortune. I don't believe the beds themselves were over more beautiful; they are of enameled wood, of bress, of mahogany, bright ened with gilt in the Empire fashion wood, of brass, of mahogany, brightened with gilt in the Empire fashion,
or of whatever material you will, but
they are always marvelous studies of
beautiful furniture. Goesip says that
Julien Gordon sleeps in a bed shaped
like a swau, with drapings of lace
about it; surely, slumbering in this
way, the songs of the swan should
come to her in her dreams. Of a fashioushle divorces it used to be said that
her bed was like a Luge hearse, heavy
and black. It stood in the center of
the room on a raised platform, which
made it necessary to climb two steps
to get to it. When it was first brought
over from the other side, the heavy
top was lined with a French mirror,
for the purchaser did not know that
American ladies objected to this stylo
of bed, but the truth was soon disof bed, but the truth was soon dis covered, the looking-glass removed and rose colored autin put in its place. Those who know said that this bedroom had a barren, cold look, and all that it suggested was the opinion given of Raphael's Madonna by Carlyle's servant...'It is expensive."

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S WAYS.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S WAYS.

That funeral type is the sort of bed Queen Elizabeth ought to have slept in. This Queen of England was undoubtedly a woman of great strength of mind. No frivolous lace decorated her nightgown, no rose-colored knots were here and there upon it, and no thin mull made the gown in which she dreamed. No, indeed; her favorite nightgown was of purple velvet, trimmed elaborately with gold lace. This was sufficient reason for her remaining a virgin queen.

maining a virgin queen.

But to return to beds. Mile, Mousseline must have a bed that looks simple and is expensive. It must be all white, its curtains of white 8wiss must be able to the same of the England, I know of none who wan answer that description. But think it all white, its curtains of white name out, for yourself, and decide under muelin, its ribbons of white satingment will the aristocrats of really, it must in the first place be as really, it must in the first place be as immaculate as the lilies, and then it must be kept so. And that is why it costs so much. Mile. Moneseline's draperies must be like herself unspotted. The facey for the salk coverlids on one's bed has caused the heavy Marselles counterpane to disappear, and this means that it is now possible for one to sleep under something that is less in weight than sheet iron, and which permits a little more ventilation which permits a little more ventilation than a stone wall. Doctors tell that more people have died from Marseilles more people have died from Marseiller counterpases than from pneumonia, and that is saying a good bit. The prettiest bed I ever saw was Mrs. Langtry's. The bed itself was Chippendale; the drageries, soft gray brocade, with they flowers in faint figures upon them; the side curtains were of botting cloth, those at the head of the bed embroidered in popples, and those at the foot in morning-glovies. But, after all, it is not the bed or its draping, or its covers, or its curtains, but it is the sleep that one wants. And one may have the rose leaf hidden in it will irritate the flesh and annoy the soul. If one is awake, the hours of soul. If one is awake, the hours of the night are just as long if one's bed is draped in brocade as if one slept without curtains and on a hard cot.

GOTHAM AND ITS SHADER.

New York is rampant in color. From royal purple to burning scarlet, from sunshing yellow to a blue that blazes, there is every color of the rambow, intensified and made inartistic. Women's heads are topped by flower gardens. The styles are not so pretty as they were when the simple cloth gown and the small become were in gown and the small bonnet were in vogue. Considering the extravagance of the poor, and they are the most extravagant people in the world, it would seem as if the old law regarding who should and who should not wear welvet brocade, silk or lace, far or jewels, should again be enforced. The lady who presides in our kitchen is attired, on Sunday afternoon, in a gray casimere with pink brocade waistoost, cuffs and coller, and she is topped by a gray but wreathed with pink roses, yellow jonquills and green leave. Her coarso, rough hands are squeezed in yellow kid gloves two stress too small for her. It has taken two months wages to pay for this get-up. Her underclothes are in rags, her shoes, are run down at the heels, and she hasn't a ponny saved. Yet, in reality, she gets better wages than the average

shopgirl, inasmuch as she pays nothing for board and when holidays come receives many presents. The furore for rich materials and bright colors is so great that, undenbtedly, we men with good taste will elling during the summer months to pretty cottons and to hats that have not all of the flowers of the field and garden and hothouse upon them.

ON POVERTY AND ART.

There are so many kind ladies who are willing to teach the lower class many good things. Just now, they seem most anxious to make them appreciate fine pictures. I wish they might bang into their beads something about the value of money and theseuse of dressing to suit one's condition in life. I can forgive the overdressing of a child; that is mother love. But, when women who have to work hard for every dollar they possess speud it so ignorantly it is quite time either for the charitably inclined to teach them better or for the country to revive the old sumptuary laws. New York used to say that it was the West and the South that overdressed. That can no longer be its claim, for bonnets and frocks, parssols and belts, gloves and veils are gaudy of the gaudiest. It is if some of them could only see thamselves as others see them they would not cover weighter. thamselves as others see than they would not crown wrinkles and the crow's feet with roses. Hundreds of years ago the Jewish maldens were, in chatchaine fashion, small mirrors framed in bruss, and these mirrors were to show seath. framed in brass, and these mirrors were to show exactly how they looked at certain times. Hand mirrors would be used nowadays. If the city would have a cheval glass at every street come, and one would not see, as one does nowadays, a shabty skirt with a gardy, overtrimmed bodice, a conspleuous hat, and a general air of over-dressing, that almost convinces one that overtaking, but not overthinking, is the habit of the wearer. To be a bit slangy, there is just too much of the Bowery skirt and the Fifth avenue

CONSISTENCY, WHERE ART THOU Consistency is lacking. Consistency in everything. In politics and in religion, as well as in dress. How to stop it all? Be the women to set a good example. Remember that there is a time of the day that demands simplicity; remember that churches were not intended as places to exhibit the handiwork of the dressmaker and the milliner. Remember that the the milliner. Remember that the gown salted to one woman is utterly unsuited to another, and remember al-ways that one never errs by dressing quietly though daintily. I love pretty things. I love to see women well dressed, but I don't like this torrent of color and this avertage of changes. dressed, but I don't like this torrent of color and this overflow of cheap materials that are so complicuous just now, for I do not think that any woman looks well in many colors, and I know that no woman can be all that she should be in cotton-backed brocades or, indeed, in imitations of any sort. There is something demoralizing about an imitation. That is the reason why the bonnet of my neighbor will not be copied by her neighbor, BAB.

The Safest Pinco. seper's Round Table.

General Lee used to tell a story about a darkey that served in the war.
It seems during the heat of the battle
the General and his attendants were posted on a small knoll watching the sourse of the action. They described a colored soldier racing toward them, leaping over obstacles in his path, his face blunched with fear. He rushed face blunched with fear. He rushed up, and fell headlong on the ground in front of Lee, crying, 'Oh, massa General, lct me stay here."

Lee saw at once that the man was almost frightened to death, and useless as a soldier. It disgusted somewhat, but his curlosity WAR groused, and he asked:

"Did you come here to get out of way of the bullets ?" "Yes, massa; where do generals am is de safest place on de field."

What the Savings Banks Indiente. Greonville, 9, C., News,

A very good indication of the con-dition of the people of this country is given by the reports of the savings banks. We find the following returns of deposits, proportion of savings bank depositors to population and avenige

Year.	Proportion depositors to	
	population.	
1870	1 in 28	Si
1875	1 in 19	- 1
1880	1 in 22	1
1885	1 in 18	
1890	1 in 15	
1895	1 in 14	
This se	ems to Indical	to a steady

crease of the saving class among the people, a steady increase of wealth among them. It looks as if the sound money system was a big thing for what are called the "poorer classes.

alks Free Hilver but Isn't One of Fools who Believe in it. Suwton Materprise,

Another free ailver man came in rednesday and after furning and frothing at the mouth in advocacy of free silver, went into the bank and gave \$101 in silver for \$100 in gold. Consistency, what a jewel!

The man who stands felly by and even the life fading out of his wife's lare, sees her health going, soos her becoming oil and fade's and wrinkied when she should still be in the perfect onlyment of viccoust, such it health, is off her less than a sam or cise done not know of the nee remeable which will be in the perfect onlyment which will be an expense of the nee remeable her to perfect the need to be a such as a second with the history of the needs her to perfect the needs of the

FOR DEMOCRATIC UNITY.

HOM. JNO. S. HENDERSON FOR SOUND MONEY AND SOUND. POLITICS.

The Ex-Congressman From the Seventi District Makes a Buld Stand for Principlo-Free Coinage at 16 to 1 a Worthions Issue and Promises For Practic Results-The Per Capita of the United States and Mexten-The Brussells Monetary Conference-No Dickering With Satler and Fusion-Democ Discord Mouns Republican Su-A Bofence of Cleveland and the Administration -Democrats Must Abide in the Ship or Be Lort.

in the National Democracy can redeem the State this year, but if the party divides there is no hope of success. Democratic defeat means Rapublican victory. Every hoperable effort must be made to hold the party together. All true Democrats must work and vote for every Democratic doctrine, that a Democrat must built be nominees, county. State and national When did it become Democratic doctrine, that a Democrat must built be nominees of the party, if they do not happen to agree with him on a monetary or other question, whether political or non-political? The rule heretofore has always been to stand by the party and to support in good faith all its nominees. The majority will control in the long run, and in the meantime the minority must aubmit. Whatever may be the differences or controversies among Democrats, let us settle them all insede the party. There is no other hope of accomplishing results and no other party will bring the people any relief. What has become of the "Greenback party?" Ilow can the "Populist party" belp the people to good guvernment and a better currency? That organization has about run its course. Another party with another name and other principles will probably arise from its askes this year or two years hence. Why should any Democrat leave his party? What can he hope to gain by leaving the Democratic party and joining or "fusing" with the Populists or any other now party to be organized this year? There are only two real parties in North Carolina to-day—the Democratic and Republican. The latter party has about swallowed up the greater part of the Populists. "Fusion" did the work, Populist and if the educational process continues much longer at least half of the Populists will become Republicans in name as well as in principles. Charlotte Observer, April 26th.

POPULISM ONLY A POLITICAL MUSH-

And what are the results of existing "fusion?" Not one blessing to the people of the State. It has become a mere scramble for spoils. The selfish and illogical coalition does not work harmoniously, and is about to full to pieces. And yet some Democrate, beholding the schism and certain wreck of the treacherous combination, are rashing blindly thoughtlessly and madly to join its broken ranks! They must not do this, but must be prevented, if possible. What has become of the Democratio "re-adjustors" who "fused" with the Republicans in Virginia? Where are the Democrate of Kansas and Oragon who a short time ago "fused" with the Populists? All "fusions" of this sort, with whatever party, necessarily come to grief and failure. For a generation the people of North Oragonian have found. party, necessarily come to grief and failure. For a generation the people of North Oarolina have found protection, safety and happiness inside the Democratic party, and it is now our only hope of defense and safety. What would have become of the liberties of the people of the Bouth during the troublons times after the war if the national Democratic party had not come to our resear? The peril confronting the party this year is the disruption of its State organization upon the "silver issue." There is no hope for "free silver coinage" at "sizteen to one" or any other ratio under a "fusion" banner in this State or elsewhere. There is no more chance for where. There is no more chance for "free coinage" under such influences than there was or is for the "sub-Treasary plan" under like auspices and combinations. All these roads lead through Democratic dissater to Republican victory. What can patrictic, good people hope from such ill-devised and abortive schemes and associations? The destruction of the Democratic organization of the Democratic organization of the Democratic organization is association. and abortive schemes and associations? The destruction of the Democratic organization is not necessary in order to bring about "free coinage." If that can come at all, the Democratic party has not stood in its way. And yet some, possibly many, extreme silver Democrata new propose as the only means of securing "free coinage" to divide and disrupt the party. The attempt will fall. The Democrate party may be defeated this year but it will not be destroyed. The Democrate who propose to break it up may leave it it they will.—I hope they will not—but they cannot destroy it. The existence of the party is coeral with that of the republic; and is will be here battling for the liberties of the people as long as the people will have any liberties left to be battled for. The Democratic party is as it has ever been the party of the people and the faithful, consistent and vigilant defender of civil and religious liberty.

ligious liberty. A HANDSOME DEFENCE OF CLEVE LAND.

Some men wish to break up the party on account of their batred of Grover Cleveland. He has been just, generous, magnanimous to the South. His policy has reduced taxation, suppressed violence and disorder, righted Republican wrongs, "repended Federal election laws," made "force bills" impossible, guaranteed to the South all her rights and honors in the United possible, guaranteed to the South all her rights and honors in the Union and maintained and preserved the public credit. And yet many Southern men denouses him for all that is bad! He has been true to his pledges and

the question of silver coinage. On February 10th, 1891, about seventeen months before he was nominated for the presidency for his present term, he said in a public letter written to E. Ellery Anderson: "If we have developed an unexpected especity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of the currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usofulness of such increase, these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage." He has been criticised and denounced for issuing bands to replenish the guid reserve. If he had not done so, the present Congress might have impeached him for wilful neglect of duty. He was personally opposed to the issue of bunds, but Congress has failed either to amend the law requiring such issue or to repeal it. He has maintained the gold standard of value and kept all sorts of money on a parity. If he had not done as he would have violated the law. He does not make laws, but he is bound to execute them. The licenthican party money on a parity. It he had not done
as he would have violated the law. He
does not make laws, but he is bound to
execute them. The Ropublican party
setablished the "gold standard" by
the act of February 12, 1873; and the
act of July 14, 1890, known as the
Sharman law, also passed by the Republicans—in spite of a unanimous
Democratic oposition in both houses—
declared it "to be the established policy of the United States to ma'ntain
the two metals on a parity with each
other upon the present legal ratio, or
such ratio as may be provided by law."
The Republicans and Populists of
North Carolina are equally responsible
for the majority which controls the
Pifty-fourth Congress, in the House as
well as in the Senate. If the law is
wrong, why don't they alter it? And
if Cleveland is acting contrary to law,
why don't they stop him? Senator
Poffer, the leading Populist in the Senate, stated in a speech on the floor of
the Senate a few days ago, that "he
did not believe that there have been
fraud and corruption on the part of
the Secretary of the Treasury or the
President of the United States in regard to the bond issues; that he did
not impute dishonorable or corrupt
motives upon the part of either of
these gentlemen, but he regarded them
as men of honor." What more need
be said? No man in public life has
ever had a cleaner or more stalluless
record than Grover Cleveland. I defended him on the stump in 1896 from
the baseless, mallelous and mendacions
charges of the Populists and Repubfeeded him on the stump in 1864 from the baseless, malicious and mendacious charges of the Po pulists and Republicans; and every Democratic speaker, will defend him again this fall when he will be enon more attacked and villed by politicians and public speakers less bonorable and less truthful than Senator Peffer.

ALWAYS A SOUND MONEY MAK. Why should the Democratic party tion" now than heretofore? Namedy is trying to drive the "free sifver" men out of the party, and so fir as I know nobody is expecting to drive out the "sound money" men. A man can be a good Democrat and hold winstever views he pleases on the currency question. The free co'nage question is not as important as it is believed to be by its most carnest advocates. I do not know of a more worthless insure or one that is less attainable, or that promises fewer practical results at or one that is less attainable, or that promises fewer practical results, at the ratio that is proposed of "sixteen to one." What do its supporters expect to be secomplished by the enactment of such a law? A largely increased volume of currency, of course creased volume of currency, of course—but not, I hope, a depreciation of the silver dollar. How are we to get any addition to the currency? Sepator John P. Jones, of Nevada, in his great specture in the Benate on that question has stated repeatedly that there could be tagt a very peatedly that there could be but a very slight increase of the currency through "free coinage." And in his speech at Brussels before the international monetary conference, delivered December 15th, 1892, when he was speaking to the whole world, he was equally explicit. He said:

"Some persons catertain the idea that if allyer were remunctized, even by international agreement, at the

that if allver were remonetized, even by international agreement, at the relation so long maintained by French law, there would be a sudden jar, which would be generally felt throughout business and commercial circles. This is a wholly groundless fear and arises from misuperchemsion. All the silver in the world is not coined and is in full use as money There is not in existence my stock of uncoined after to be presented at the mints." And is your not be forgotten that Mr. James must not be forgotten that Mr. Jones is a Popullat. What is the use of "free coinage" if we are to get no more money? My own opinion is that

bus adhered to his convictions. He is thoroughly upright and incorruptible. Few Presidents have supessed him in ability and none have been more conscientious or patriotle. History will surely vindicate him and be will be admired and bonored more by the next generation thus he is to-day, but his course is sven now endorsed, and approved by a large majority of the American people, regardless of party. No Southern man shuld ever speak unkindly of Claveland. He has always been open and candid. Those wind supported him in 1802 did so with a full knowledge of his views and ideas on all public questions. And no one who vo.ed for him in 1884, 1888 or 1823 ought to cast a stone at him now. He has never concealed his views on the question of silver coinage. On February 10th, 1891, about seventeen months before he was mominated for the presidency for his present term, his said in a public letter written to E. Ellery Anderson: "If we have demonstrated the uscfulness of such increase, these conditions full far short of insuring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, quilmited and independent silver coinage." He has been of itle sailers doined in this country antil 1890, broaded in this country antil 1890, which of the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, quilmited and independent silver coinage." He has been coriticised and done as, the present Congress might have impendent silver coinage. The has been conditions full far short of insuring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, quilmited and independent silver coinage. The has been conditions full far short of insuring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, quilmited and independent silver coinage. The has been coincided and the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, quilmited and ind coined in this country until 1840, when 01,005 sliver dollars were coined. This is not precisely accurate, as 1,000 were coined in 1839 and 300 in 1839. I have recently read with great interest the proceedings of the International Monetary Conference held at Brasin December, 1882, from which I have stready quoted. Some things I find there startle me. One things is, that England is more friendly towards a larger use of silver than France. Mr. Canoon, delegate of the United States, made this statement in a speech to the conference: "The proposition of Mr. De liotissisid, a delegate from England, the frank and able statement which we have just listened to from Mr. Tirard a delegate/from France and representing the Latin Union, clearly indicate the condition of affairs in Europe. Farmit me to say, that I have been greatly surprised at what lust occurred. We in the United States had supposed that France and the Latin Union, being the largest holders of sliver in the world, were friendly to that statal as money: but we find that for the state was a state of the state and the Latin Union, being the largest holders of sliver in the world, were friendly to that statal as money: but we find that Latis Union, being the largest holders of silver in the world, were friendly to that metal as money; but we find that while they are glad to be present with us and are interested in our proceedings, they are not inclined to join with us in any agreement as to the latter use of silver as money; and we find to our sarprise, that England, without any silver of consequence, suggests its purchase and use as a money metal " " Mr. Tirard says that in Franco they are not specially interested in any palliative m-asures to increase the price of silver and that they are able to maintain their present position." I quote now from Mr. Tirard, the French delegate: "France under present of-constances has no cause to complain

> many. All the silver extracted from the mines or demonstrated elsewhere arrived in France * and from this superadvadance of metal came its depreciation. We have coased to coin it and clation. We have coased to coin it and I think our course was perfectly right.
>
> * * Why should France permit the free coinage of silver, when she is already amply provided with it? I believe that she alone possesses as much as all the nations of Europe put together.
>
> * * If France and the Latin Union * * should alone open their mints to the free coinage of silver, all the surplus silver of the United States and of Maxico would go to France, to the surplus silver of the United States and of Mexico would go to France, to Italy, to Belgium. And where would there countries be able to use it? Nowhere, since in the rest of Europe none wish to admit it as legal tender. ** As to establishing free colorage, as to receiving the silver produced in Mexico and the United States, which France would never have accasion to return to the rower which had sent it, and which she could never me to pay for her use. the power which had sent it, and which she could never use to pay for her purchases and liquidate her obligations, he would never advise his government to accept such a situation."
>
> Personality I was not for gold manometallism, and I am not for silver monometallism. I am, as I have always been, for be-metallism. Ten years ago I said that the people "were determined to retain allver as a currency and to protect the dollar of their fathers as a good, honest dollar and to keep it on a par with gold."

ABIDE IN THE SHIP.

I have never entertained other views, atthough I have roted for free coinage when I believed the standard dollar could be maintained and circulated at its coinage value on a parity with the gold dollar. I have therefore be presented at the mints." And is lated at its collage value on a parity must not be forgotten that Mr. Jones is a Populist. What is the use of "free collage" if we are to get no more money? My own opinion is that if we had "free collage" at it to 1, it would be impossible to maintain the parity. No one pretends that it would be attempted. The passage of a bill for such free collage of the two metals to be maintained. What then? Our silver dollar would be worth its market value in buillion or about fifty-two cents at them. Why can't both be good for the two metals to be maintained. What then? Our silver dollar money is man, the propagation, and there is not fifty-two cents at them, Mr. Editor, let us all get be pushing in the cating of it.? And it is because imple have taken but would sell it in the open market for what it was worth. This country would be on a silver busis, but with a far less volume of currency. If the Democracy is defeated the Reliable of the first in the passage of a person of the form adopted at them. It will be not remedy for the evils from which is not for collage. The owners and the passage of a beginning in the cating of it.? And it is because imple have taken they are in the whole country at the next November of the first own it divide, we may sleed a Democratic for the spring and the air. If w. T. Lee, of leading the air. If w. T. Lee, of leading the place of calcumbination of calcumbinations. If the Democraty is defeated the Reliable of the passage of the first proof of the pushing it is not remedy for the evils from the wild acquired and passage of the pushing of the passage of the p



SPRING MEDICINE

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J. Li. Zeitle & Cu. Pariadelphia, Pa

publican party will triumph. Populism shd the new Silver party will be unimportant factors. The next Congress and the sext President if not Democratic, will certainly be Republican. "Sound money" Democrats at "16 to 1" must abide in the Democratic ship, and "except these abide in the ship" the Democracy "cannot be saved" from political and party shipwrock.

JOHN S. HENDERSON.

April 24, 1891. wrack. John April 24, 1691,

Pertitizers and Their Cont.

Agricultural Bulletin.

The quantity of fortilizers bought this spring by the farmers of the State is uppreculational. Compared with same date last year, it is about double and is nearly 39 per cent. About of any previous year.

Two million five hundred thousand dollars—nearly sil of it going out of the State—will not cover the amount invested by the farmers of North Carolina in fertilizers for use in their spring crops.

Most of this will be used in a more

Most of this will be used in a more or less implacted sort of way on cotton and after the brop is made the land will be in no better condition, while the farmers are taking chances of being in a worse.

Tuey are taking chances of cotton going high enough to pay back this enormous outlay and a profit braides.

It is a sort of gambling an fertilizers and is not true farming. It is the same old policy, which proved so rainous in the past to many a man who followed it. How much has been bought on a credit is not known, but fortunate will be be who has be crop less nor fertilizer bills to haunt his dreams, and who, having made his crop or x cash basis, with a bountiful supply of core and bacon, can look with calm confidence on whatever results may befull.

Estimating cotton at 5 cents, and delogate: "France under present circumstances has no cause to complain of her manetary situation and ahe does not complain. "France of all untions is the world is the one which has the largest quantity of money, both in gold and silver. "We have in France that quantity of money which, however considerable it is, in commodes no one and renders, on the contrary, important services to every body. "As a matter of fact France is still bi-metallist. If we caused to coin it it was because we were face to face with a continually increasing volume of sliver got only from the growth of its productions but also in consequence of the transformation of the monetary system of Germany. All the silver extracted from

price, it will take 120,03 bales, or about one-third of the whole of last year's oro, to pay this year's bill for tertilizers alone. I ofortunately the same general policy has been followed throughout the South. Applying the rule to each individual farmer, how can be suppose it to be a wise and safe plan to pay out a third of one rear's copy for fertilizers to be used on the next? Where are the other arpunuse all to come from, such as stock, farm implements, cost of cultivating and picking, tell for ginning and baling, marketing, etc., to say nothing of a fair marmin of compensation on his own time, later and investment, with which to make necessary purchases for his fabilly supplies, and to most other expenses.

which to make theorstry purchases for his fabilly supplies, and to most other expenses.

Last year farmers worked on a different line. Less fertilizer was brought, more can and bacon made, cotton was more culy a "surplus" erop, and the result proved the wisdom of the policy. Decreased production resulted in better priess, and with an abundance of homemade corn and ment and "track," the farmers were better off than for many years past. Why not have continued the policy that produced such good results? We would at least lave been sure of food and chotics and inve avoided debt, that fatal for of the farming interests.

What the enterms is going to be no man can forstell; but if it chall result, as some predict, in the biggest cotton crop and lowest price the country has yet seen, whom can we biame but ourserves? Experience teaghts us the folly of his old system, and the success of last year proved the windom of the change. Every farmer is free to not for himself and must manage his own budy as; but until the farmers as a chass learn to caudact their business or basiness principles, until they cause to be a prey for every exet or agent who wants to pick and plock them, and above all not!! they have ampalies, they cannot be prospersus, and there will not or candy for the evils from which they suffer.

It's an old saying that "The proof.