Vol. XX.

W. P. WARSHALL

Gastonia, N. C., April 20, 1899.

(Sint la Advance)

THE ONE DOLLAR DINNER.

others, I speak for myself—are wrong, I and I say that I would not abstract from it a single plank to get back every man who left it. Nor do I believe that we could draw people to us by owardice. The day for ambiguity has passed. That platform means something, and if you sak why it was that in the companies of 1806 the hearts of the people were stirred as they have not been hately aftered. It was because the struggling that it was because that platform only asked me for just laws. I am glad that it was supported by those who would have only asked me for just laws. I am glad that the 0.000.000 people who would have only asked me for just laws. I am glad that the 0.000.000 people who would have only asked me for just laws. I am glad that the 0.000.000 people who would have only asked me for just laws. I am glad that the 0.000.000 people who would have only asked me for just laws. I am glad that the 0.000.000 people who would have only asked me for just laws. I am glad that the 0.000.000 people who would have only asked me for just laws. I am glad that the 0.000.000 people who would have only asked me for just laws. I am glad that the 0.000.000 people who would have only asked me for just laws. I am g All Sorts of People in the Push-Mr. Bryan, the Au-

Charlotte Observer.

NEW YORK, April 15—The \$1 Jeff-erson dinner of the Chicago platform Democrats, at the Grand Central Palace to night, in point of numbers was one of the biggest affairs ever held in this city. Nearly 3,000 men and women sat down at the long tables in the various rooms of the big palace. There were all kinds of people there, dressed in all kinds of clothes. White men elbowed with colored men, and white women with colored women. white women with colored women. There were four Japanese and three Chinese present, but these Chinese were marely spectators and sat up in the second gallery. They said they had come to see Bryan. The main hall presented a different aspect from that of the Metropolitan Opera house at the \$10 dinner of the Democratic Club. There was no flower embellishment, but just great long avenues of tables covered with plain white plates. The only brushentations were bunches of celery and granite ware coffee pots. of celery and granite ware coffee pots. The boxes about the ball were festooned The boxes about the hall were festooned with flags, with eilted banners auspended between the flags. At the back of the stage were two American flags draped, one bearing the portrait of Jefferson and the other that of Bryan. Small portraits of Bryan were interspersed between the flags on the baloonies. On the stage was an immense floral horseshoe of carnations, roses and haliotrope. It had, worked in fivers, the words: "Women's Bryan League." Below the red carnations, is white roses, was the name "Bryan." Surrounding all were the numerals "10 to 1." Back on one of the cane-bottom chairs was a magnificent bouquet of to 1." Back on one of the cane-bottom chairs was a magnificent bouquet of roses, American beauties. But not even on the guesta' table was there a single flower. Looking from the top tier the hall presented a scene such as is seen at Western barbecuse or Rhode Island clam bakes. A brass band of 35 pieces on the balcony discoursed music throughout the evening.

The diners began to arrive at the Grand Central Palsce at 5 o'clock. There were 150 policemen in and about the place. The women, to the number of 475, dined in the long hall just off the second gallery. They sat down to the tables at 5:30 o'clock. The down to the tables at 5:30 c'clock. The first excitement of the evening occurred when the Russian-American Democratic Association, 250 strong, from the eighth assembly district, marched in. They were received with cheers. There was no concerted titempt to seat the 3,000 diners simultaneously. All were told to go in and sit down. About 7 c'clock nearly every seat at the men's tables was occupied, and the service began. Over 000 waiters started into the main hall with soun a few service degan. Over 000 waters star-ted into the main hall with soup a few minutes before 7 o'clock. The menn included soup, fish, roust beef, turkey, ice gream, coffee and cigars. The 3,000 bottles of wine were gractuitously served by a wine company.

OPENING OF THE BALL.

ARRIVAL OF COLONER, BRYAN. Wm. J. Bryan did not arrive until shortly after 7 o'clock. Crowds on the outside signalled his appear-ance by tremendous cheering. He come in a caband was essorted through a tremendous crowd to the waiting room outside the main hall. He shook room outside the main hall. He shook hunds with the committee. He was escorted to the guest table, a long table in front of the plutform. Fellowing came the speakers of the evening. The hand played "Hail to the Chief!" as Bryan was hurried down one of the main aisles. There was a tremendous cheering and waving of napkins. Diners stood on chairs and tables waving frantically. The demonstration lasted for five minutes. A mong those who sat at the guest table were: James B. Brown, presiding—on his right, W. J. Bryan and on his left. Chas. A. Towne, of Minnesota; O. H. P. Belmont. Wm. S. McNairy, scoretary of the Democratic State committee of Minnesota; Mayor J. E. Bimotesia, Mayor J. tary of the Democratic State commit-tes of Minnesota; Mayor J. E. Bimo-hooks, of Covington Ky.; Bolton Hall, Geo. Frederick Williams, ex-Congress-man Wm. E. Ryan, of Brobester; A. S. Townson, of Virginia; Columbia Thomas Smith, of Virginia, and John Clark Bidnath. Clark Bidpath.

A VOCIFEROUS OVATION.

The crowd was a thoroughly repre-sentative one, and before the dinner was concluded hundreds of the diners left their seats and crowded about the guest table and began to shake hands with Colonel Bryan. This was stopped with much difficulty. At 9 o'clock the committee and the speakers ascended to the platform Bryan received a vociferous ovation, the diners in many instances again standing on chairs and tables and the women waving nephine wildly. James R. Brown called the meeting to order and introduced Geo. Fred. Williams, of Massachusetts, who was given a reception. The crowd in the galleries meantime had increased and there were at least 5,000 people in the hall. The meation of Heavy the hall. The mention of Henry George's name evoked an extraordinary demonstration. (), H. P. Belmont was next introduced and read his speech from manuscript. John Clark Ridpath spoke on "Thomas Jefferson." When Mr. Ridpath said that Jefferson stood above Adams and Otis, and was the most intellectual Democrat that ever

Bidpath's spreeh a horseshoe of flow-ers was presented to Colonel Bryan who arose and bowed, John S. Crosby spoke on "Civil Liberty."

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH. MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

In introducing Mr. Bryan, Chairman Brown said that Abraham Lincoln land come out of the West to save the na tion, and that another man had come from the West to save the nation. A perfect tempest of applause from the men and women broke out. The applause subsided, but started afresh, The band struck up, but could scarcely be heard as it played "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Hats were thrown into the sir; women waved their cloaks and handkerchlefs; there was a mast-

stripes Forever." Hats were thrown into the air; women waved their cloaks and handkerchiefs; there was a mael-strem of discord. Bryan raised his hand deprecatingly, but the more be did this the more the crowd cheered. Is was a wild, frantic demonstration. It issued at least five minutes.

"Mr. Chairman, Democrats, Ladies and Gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to attend this, probably the largest banquet ever given in the United States. (Interruption of cheers for Bryan). I appreciate the kindness which has been manifested by your action and by the words of those who have preceded me. I shall carry back to my Western home new courage from your meeting, and shall be glad to tell the people in other States that in New York there be those who are true to the principles of Democracy as written in Democracy's latest creed. (Cries of 'Bravo!')

"The object of this banquet was to give Chicago platform Democrats a chance to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. (Cries of 'That's [11])

Thomas Jefferson. (Cries of 'That's it.')' There was a banquet given in honor of Thomas Jefferson two nights ago, and the discussion of the price per plate obscured to some extent the difference between that banquet and this. A Damograph has the right to not what A Democrat has the right to pay what-ever he pleases for a dinner, if he has

"The character of a political banquet is determined not by the cost of it, but by the sentiments which are woven into the post-prantial oratory. We have not one word of hostility to utter toward those Democrats who left the Democratic party in 1898. Far be it from us to criticise any man whose judgement or conscience leads him out of the Democratic party. When the Republicans met at St. Louis some of the Bryublicans left the Republican party, rather than adapt themselves to the platform written out at St. Louis. They organized a distinct party and RECALCITHANT DEMOCRATS. They organized a distinct party and they took a name sufficiently different from the Republican name, so that no one could mistake the one for the other. They made a bold and carnest fight and the Republicans who left the party in 1896 have neither gone back nor, standing outside, have they attempted to write the platform of the party which they left. They were Democrate who left us in 1896. They organized a distinct party; they nominated a ticket and perfected their national organization. But instead of tional organization. But instead of calling themselves gold Democrata, so that they could not be mistaken for the regular Democrats, they called themselves National Democrats, though themselves National Democrata, though they did not expect to carry a precinct in the United States. The party is an assessation of people for the purpose of giving force and effect to political opinions held in common. They talked to us about harmony. The only kind of harmony between those who think and act together to give force to their common opinions. There can be no harmonly between those whose opinions are antagonistic as the opinions set forth in the Chicago platform and in the

antagonistic as the opinions set forth in the Chicago platform and in the Iodianapolis platform. THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

"All that we ask is that those who come into the Democratic party shall be a part of the Democratic party. We simply insist that a man cannot be a political bigamist. He cannot be wedded to the name of our party and to the principles of some other party. We simply ask that he shall get a formal divorce, either from our name, or from their principles. The Democratic party has a platform. It does not dismay those who stand upon it to hear it denounced this years ago. We got accustomed to it in 1806. The platform was written by the representaform was written by the representa-tives of the Democratic party in the most Democratic convention that has been held in a quarter of a century.

THE PLATFORM VIRDICATED. It is a compliment to receive a presidential nomination from any national convention, but I am pread that my nomination came from a convention, not of bosses, but of Democratic citinot of bosses, but of Democratic citizens (Loud applause). It has vindicated that platform and every plank of it is stronger to-day than it was when it was written. Those who believe that we should invite into the Democratic parky all those who cannot altere in the purposes and the aspirations of that party—I cannot speak for

tax, and an income tax is stronger new than it was before. When I discuss the income tax decision, I always resort to quotations, because I have a reputation for conservatism which I must protect. (Lambter) (Laughter).
THE WAR TAX.

When I want to be severe I quote When I want to be severe I quote and when I want to criticise a Supreme Court, I quote from a member of the court, and I am so cautious that I even prefer to quote from a Republican member who cannot possibly be an anachist, because he is a Republican. Justice Brown, on his dissenting opinion, used these words: "I fear that in some hours of national perii this decision will rise up to paralyze the arm of

"The Republican party, in all of its plays, is putting the dellar above the man, and in that is departing from the doctrine of Lincoln, its founder, for in 1850 he said the Republican party believes in both the man and the dollar, but in cases of conflict the man before the dollar. The Republican party shown that when this government deals with an individual its power is unlimited, but that when it deals with property its power is limited. It can draft the citizen, but it cannot touch the dollar. In the hour of peril the nation can take the son from his mother and the husband from his wife, and stand them up in front of an enemy's guns, but it dare not lay its finger upon the wealth of the rich and make them contribute their share. (Tremendous observing). INCOME TAX PLANK A STRONG ONE.

INCOME TAX PLAME A STRONG ONE.

The income tax is stronger than it was, and it is placed upon the should-ders of the poor, who have to carry the burden, but in the Democratic party you may say there is one man who is willing to pay his share. (Loud applance). My friends, why should not people be willing to bear their share of the burdens of government. If in time of war your country needs you, you are willing to 'give your life's blood why deny the nation its just due in time of peace? It has been the history of the world that those who can make much have been unwilling to bear their share of the burdens of government and have sought to use the instruments of government for private struments of government for private gain, to take from those who make less than they can. The Democratic party is a protector of the rich and the poor, and that party which makes the rich hear their share of the burden is a better friend of the rich man then the party that takes his money and sells exemptions. (Applause).

There is suction plank in the platform of which I desire to make shention. The Hapulifican party and the gold Democrate leave been burying the money question so often that I feel I ought apologies for speaking of the dead before so large an audience. [Laughter and cheers). The Democratic platform denounced the gold standard, called it the American and anti-American, and pledged the party to destroy it at ones and substitute in its place independent bi-metallism at the ratio of 16 to 1. If the gold standard was un-American in 1996, it THE GOLD STANDARD.

is un-American now. If it was antiAmerican two years ago it is antiAmerican now, and if the gold standard was bad in 1896, you were convinced that it was bad in 1897, because
Mr. McKinley seat three distinguished
sommissioners to Kurope to get rid of
the gold standard. And why did they
not succeed? It was because they
asked the financiers of the Old World a
favor that they ought to have known
the financiers would not graft. Why
did we oppose the gold standard? Because it has ruised the purchasing
power of the dullar and lowered the
price of the products of labor. When
our commissioners went abread they
went to supplicate from persons who
had profited, and how abourd to expect
them to join in doing away with a
thing out of which they had made
money.

AN ABSURD PLANK.

supported by those who would have only asked see for just laws. I am glad that the 0.500,000 people who voted for me simply wanted me to get their hands into other people's pookets.

THE PLAYFORM ANALYEED.

"Let me recall some of those planks.

We advocate the arbitration of differences between corporations engaged in inter-State commerce and their employer. The continuous engaged in inter-State commerce and their employer destroys the laborer and is stronger as within it was in 1880. Eyerg great strike which brings iom to the employer destroys the laborer and is subject to the financiers of Europa along the line of that senselses plater on the subject of the meant as great about like this: Gentlemen, we have had the make a speech about like it; the American people have tried in the election we have had obtained the right of trial by jury. (Loud cheers and applause). That plank is stronger new than it was before. Thomes Jefferson believed in trial by jury, and government by injunction is merely a disguised method by which a man charged with crime shall be denied the right of trial by jury. (Loud cheers and applause). That plank is stronger new than it was before. When I discoss the income tax, and an incense tax is stronger new than it was before. When I discoss the income tax decisiva, I always resort to quotations, breamed and the right of trial by any and provided the spokesman to have a mode and in read to make so much and the remember of the mental trial by jury, and government by injunction is merely a disguised method by which a man charged with crime shall be denied to the spokesman to have a mode and the remember of the commence of the remember of the mental trial by jury, and government by injunction is merely a disguised method by which a man charged with crime shall be denied to the spokesman to have a mode and the remember of the commence of the mental trial by jury, and government by injunction is merely a disguised method by which a man charged with the right of trial by jury. (Loud cheers and ap still trying to get along on national bi-metallism, yet if we get the leading commercial nations of Europe to join with us, we will maintain this thing which they want,

WOULD TAKE THE PLOTOCRATS BY

THE THROAT.

"My friends, our plandras different.
We would not have sent a man over to beg, because we read in history when we were children that more than 100 years ago, our people by their blood, bought the right of the people to legislate for themselves. According to our plan, when we send a man over there it will not be to ask a man to help us. But to announce to them what some hours of national perii this decision will rise up to paralyze the arm of the government," We saw the dfinger in 1896, but many people were so blind that they could not see it, but the hour of peril cama. The war came on. We needed more money. We could not tax incomes, because the decision ruse up to paralyze the arm of the government. We had to resort to stamp taxes. We had to resort to stamp taxes. We had to buut up any old thing to put a stamp tax on. (Laughter and loud applause.) One of the things stamped is a telegram. Whenever you go to send a telegram, you go to the telegraph office and you find that the telegraph company can transfer the burden from its shoulders to yours.

PUTTING THE DOLLAR ABOVE THE MAN.

"The Republican party, in all of its

Now, my friends, an argument like that would have some effect. Why, my friends, why haven't we international bt-metalliem? Is it because there is no sentiment in Europe? On the contrary, there is sentiment there, and the sentiment is so strong that the Franch but in cases of conflict the man before the dollar. The Republican party is putting the dollar above the man in all of its legislation and nowhere is it more apparent than in taxation. The Republican party is not trying to restore justice in taxation. The war has shown that when this government deals with an individual its power is quiling. for international bi-metalliam; so strong that a report was presented while our commission was there, a report signed by ten out of fourteen members of a commission appointed to investigate the condition of agriculture, and the ten of the fourteen decire that the gold standard was destructive to English agriculture, and pointed to bi metallism as the only relief for the English farmer. (Applause.) But why, my friends, did the English government refuse to listen to the But why, my friends, did the English government refuse to listen to the laborers and to the farmers? Hecumas on the Muddle of September, 1867, the bankers of London met at the clearing house, behind closed doors and pledged to secrety, declared that the gold standard was all right. The English bankers, so few in number that they can meet in the clearing house, determined the policy of England and England determined the policy of Europe and Europe will determine the policy of the United States as long as the Republican party is in power. (Cheers and applicate.) CAN'T DROP THE MONEY QUESTION.

can't duor the money question.

"I have been asked why am I not willing to drop the money question? I replied "Because the money question won't drop us. Until some other party proposes some other ratio that it is not tries to secure bi metallism at some other ratio, there is no reason why we should discuss ratio with them. The ratio of 16 to 1 is the ratio at which our gold and silver tolan new circulate. We simply ask re instatement of the law that was on the statute books—where it was before the act of demonstration was secretly passed. We simply what to resew by law what was done by law. They struck silver down by law; we raise it up by law. They close the mints by law; we open them by law. (Applause.) My friends, you will hear people say that they don't object to silver if we will open the mints at the builton ratio, or the commercial ratio."

of bonds drawing 2½ per cent. He said if it became a law and 2½ per cent. bonds are at par, then a untional bunk with a capital of \$100,000 can inwest the \$100,000 in bonds, daposit the bonds with the Treasury and draw apoc the bonds \$100,000 in bank notes; so that the amount the bank paid for the bonds. It has not a single dollar invested and yet it goes on drawing 2½ per cent a year on nothing. (Applease.) It is a small proposition in mathematica, and yet these banks will tell you they want this dens for the public good. THE UNITED STATES A BULLY.

THE USITED STATES A BULLY.

There is another object that is not included in the Chicago platform and is yet included in the principle it sets forth. The President, in his message of 1898, asked for a standing army of 100,000 men. We have had no national convention since that time. But Democrate do not have to have a national convention to learn that the Democratic party is opposed to militarism in the United States. (Applican.) Mr. Bryan referred to the United States as a built for striking down the Filipino natives. This evented the greatest enthusiasm of the night. There was a mighty demonstration when he said that it was this country that had inspired the Filipino with the love of liberty. The American government of the Filipines is a despotism, he declared, and this was loudly applicated. It was not surprising, he said, that a country that should send to Engiand for a financial policy, as it had done two years ago, should now send there for a colonial policy. This was received with wild appliance. When he intimated that he wanted to stop, he was told to go on and may requested him to talk more on imperalism.

A HURRICAME OF ENTHUSIASM.

When he mid: "We may fail in 1900," there were tumultuous cries of "No! Never!" When he possissed a hurriesse of applease broke forth. Men and women acted wildly. When Mr. Bryan had finished there was a great rush for him on the piatform. He was almost suffocated in the erash. It required five policemen to force a way for him through the crowd. He shook hands on all sides. He tad a few minutes reception is the inside room, where he shook hands with a number of persons, then with great difficulty he west down stairs. There was a very large arowd here, and Mr. Bryan had to make a short speech to the gathering. He was enthusiastically observed as he got into a carriage, which started for the Hotel Bartholdi. Later, Mr. Bryan said: "This is the greatest dinner I ever uttended. I think it is the greatest ever hald in the United States. The hearts of the people are all right."

Helen Waterson Moody, in Ladies Hou-

Helen Waterson Moody, in Ladies House Journal.

An editor once asked me to write him an article ou "How to Maunge a Husband." I answered that I couldn't—dest, because I had never tried to manage a husband; second, because I didn't believe in managing husbands, and last, because a husband who could be managed would be a poor kind of creature whom it would be scarcely worth while to waste thought upon. There is no better principle for both husband and wife to adopt in adjusting themselves to the new relation than that of trying to do each by the other what men are socustomed to call the "raquare thing." Many a woman understands "managing?" a husband better than she does doing the square thing by him, and many a man understands and practices doing the square thing by other men who would be affronted if he were to be told that, judged by his

Remerkable ture of Rhammatism.

KENNA, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three years upo my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swellen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Moddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fity-cent bottle and used it according to directions and the next morning site walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—

A. B. Parsons. For sale by J. M. Curry & Co.

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LONDON, April 15.—The Russian Minister of Railroada, it is announced in a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, mays that when the Trans-Siberian Railroad is completed, it will be possible to go around the world in 83 days, as follows: Bremen to St. Petersburg, 1; days; St. Petersburg to Vindivostock 10 days; Vindivostock to San Francisco, by steamer, 10 days; San Francisco to New York, 4; days; New York to Bremen, 7 days.

We believe Chamberiain's Cough Bernedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a tropblesome cough, and having road their advertisements in our own and other papers we perchased a bottle to sen if it would effect us. It cared us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the test caedicine out for colds and coughs, — The Herabl, Amonville, Ind. For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

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Outstanding Assurance *** 120... \$987,137,134.00 Assurance Applied for in 188.... 198,362,617.00 Examined and Declined...... 30,318,878.00 New Assurance Issued...... 168,043,739,00 Income 30,249,286.78 Assets Dec. 31, 1898...... 258,369,398,54 Assurance Fund \$198,888,389.00 and all other liabilities 2,480,860.27... 201,058,809.27 Surplus..... 57,310,489.27 Paid Policyholders in 1898...... 24,020,523,42

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Of course it is impossible to suit everyone, but we believe that we can come as near pleasing everyone in Shoes as any other firm in town. This fact is proven to us by our Shoe business continually increasing Still we are not satisfied. We want more business and if want more business, and if you will give us a part of yours we will guarantee satisfaction. Holland & Robinson

Executor's Notice.

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