WALTER B. BELL, Editor. VOL. IV.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

HUBBARD & ROTH. Publishers

NO. 47.

GOLD AND

EXTRACTS FROM McKINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

He Argues Agalast Free Silver-The Republican and Democratic Platforms Contrasted.

Below can be found extracts from Maj. McKinley's formal acceptance of the Republican nomination for Presi-

To Hon John M. Thurston and Others,

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when detail questions at issue in the pendconsidered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous the issues presenced on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering on the welfare and not be content to omit again calling at-



WILLIAM MC'KINLEY

and patriotism as citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must fuct in the past has always in-

For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the redit and business dent settion on our part. It cannot be obtained to industrial interests and business destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborer and producers of the country, the object of the silver dollar, which is ever changing and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborer and producers of the country. to inaugurate the free and unlimited great peril to the redit and business conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and united with other patriotic citizensin emphatic prytest against the platform of the Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the life time of the republic more serious than the one which

is thus presented. The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance, and so far reaching in its consequences, as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases nor deluded by false theories. make a demand for an additional day labor. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day labor. It would add nothing to the people, or the wealth of the masses, the capital or the people, or the wealth of the masses. The capital or the people, or the wealth of the masses. The capital or the people, or the wealth of the masses. The capital or the people, or the wealth of the contrary it would derange all existing values. It would not reatore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to delay the corresponding measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary it would derange all existing values. It would not reatore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to delay the contract of values. No one suffers so much start at direct would be to delay the corresponding to the contract its direct effect would be to delay the corresponding nations of the world would adopt, and the true relational arce upon the quality of silver which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relational ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relational ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relational ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relational ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relational days all agree upon the quality of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited on its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopt an initional agreement. We may never be able to secure at the present ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relational agreement. We may never be able to secure. The double standard implies to secure it if we enter

would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little that remains.

The free coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion now worth fifty-three cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all delts, public or private. The owner if the silver declaration would get the last our national money.

The silver question is not urrear and anger line. Debarement of the currency means the denger line. Debarement of the currency means the destruction of values. No consent tent farmers and laborars. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries and here, as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money.

The silver question is not the only issue attention our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis declaration is that our national money

would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for fifty-three cents worth of ailver, and other people will basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for fifty-three cents worth of silver, and other people will be required to receive it as a full dollar in payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expunse of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its

than four hundred millions of silver dollars which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the pay-ment of all debts public and private. Members of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Conwhich would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President, I would they not be of the same value? same stamp of the government. Why

beg to submit this formal acceptance I answer: The silver dollars now in of that high honor and to consider in use were coined on account of the government and not for private account or ing campaign. Perhaps this might be gain and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, importance of the proper settlement of representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government the happiness of our people, I could for the benefit of the people. The not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which, in my contained in the silver dollar at very opinion, vitally affect our strength and much less than its coinage value. It position among the governments of paid it out to its creditors and put it the world and our morality, integrity in circulation among the people at its face value of one hundred cents or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the rocognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations in the world. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must honor and protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is these a moral obligation but there is a legal obligation,

the parity. These dollars in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free colnage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the silver builton into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollar into circulation. It would not only get them as any citizen would get them by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver and its connection with the transaction there end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of our father. nor unmindfal of the noble example and wise precepts of our fathers or of the confidence and trust which our the government to do it, and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis. truth is we would be driven to a silver basis, to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make fifty-three cents in silver worth one hundred cents and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be no easier to get. But that such would be no easier to get. But that such would be no easier to get. But that such would be to result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and all lands. It means the debasement of our currency to an amount of the difference between commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing and the effect would be to re-

great peril to the redit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative rosp everywhere are of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty onces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinnge of silver and gold at a ratio sightly in excess of sixteen and a ball converse of silver servers. ment. Merico has free coinings of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not only a single dollar in gold builton is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent. of our foreign trade for the facal year 1895 was with gold standard countries was settled on gold basis.

After pointing out that the United States has now more silver than gold in circulation, Major McKinley continues:

On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public address, I said: "If we could have an inter-

ara of unlimited, irredeemable paper currency.

The question which was fought out from 1805 to 1879 is thus to be re-opened with all its uncertainties and cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance; but the declarations show the spirit and purpose of those by combined action are contending for the control of the government. Not entished with the debasement of our colo which would the wind the debasement of our colo which would have the free collage of silver at sixteen to one, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public grade our currency. A graver menance to

inchor by the unlimited iss e of an irredesmable paper currency. A graver menance to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived and every patriotic citizen would be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the ailied parties to divide the people of this country late classes and created distinctions among us, which in fact do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be.

sought to influence, and I believe they will be.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of tariff protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. It argument were needed to etrengthen its devotion to "the American system" or increase the hold of that system upon the party and people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them.

Major McKinley here considers at great length the tariff act of 1890 and 1894, contrasting in receipts under the former with

expressed in public statue to maintain

Major McKinley here considers at great length the tariff act of 1890 and 1894, contrasting in receipts under the former with those under the latter and adding:

The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$196,983,607, during the first fifteen months operation of the tariff of 1894, compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1896. The loss has been large, constant and steady at the rate of \$13,130,000 per month or \$500,000 for every business day of the year.

We have either been rending to much money out of the country or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadly in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression and indicate its remedy?

It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase or coin but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen.

Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use."

It promises to our wool and woolen interests "the most ample protection," a guarantee that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so uninstity inflicted during the past that so uninstity inflicted during the past

Although among our most industrious and useful ci. izens their interests have been practically destroyed and our woolen manufacturers involved in similar disaster. At no time within the past thirty-six years and perhaps never during any period, bavero many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again entrusted with the control of Congress.

The letter here treats exhaustively of the advantages to American trade of the Republican principle of reciprocity. Statistics are

lican principle of reciprocity. Statistics are quoted to show the increase of foreign trade under the reciprocity clause of the tariff Act of 1890, and a return of the system is urged.

The declaration of the Republican platform touching foreign immigration is treated as one of reculiar in cortains at this time, and

touching foreign immigration is treated as one of peculiar importance at this time and Major McKinley announces himself in hearty sympathy with the present legislative restriction of foreign immigration and as favoring such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by "the debased and criminal classes of the old world."

world."

It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the States. I would be glad to contribute towards binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of sympathy and interest" to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and the South and the East and the rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated or in danger of being separated because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over. "We are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cerdially co-operate under the approving smile of him who has shus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, of its peace and good order, of its continued ascendancy amongst the greatest governments on earth.

(Signed) War. McKinley.

WM. MCKINLEY.

LAURADA LANDS IN CUBA.

The Cargo Consisted of 53,000 Pounds

of Dynamite, Etc. According to two cablegrams received in Philadelphia, Pa., the steamer Laurada, which sailed from that port for Cuba, on August 6, landed one of the most formidable flibustering expeditions yet shipped to Cuba and then landed at Port Antonio, Jamaca. The first news of the arrival of the Laurada was a cablegram from Port Antonio by Capt. John D. Hart announcing the arrival of the steamer at that port and also the bursting of three boiler tubes. A cipher dispatch was also received by the leader of the Cuban Junta in that city stating that the Laurada had landed her immense dargo on the Southern coast of Cuba, in Santa Clara province. The ciphers told that the Cubans aboard the ship landed with the cargo and that Captain Tessa Darma, who was commanded of the expedition, sent greetings to his compatriots in the Enited States. The cargo of the fill-bustering craft consisted of \$8,000 pounds of dynamite in air inch sticks; eleven field guns four cannon and seven Gatilings, a quantity of ammunition and nearly 200 men. Upon the arrival of the Laurada at Port Antonio an examination of the vessel was made by the British authorities but nothing contraband of war was found. The vessel will remain several days for repairs and then take on a load of fruit for Wilmington, Delaware. three boiler tubes. A cipher dispatch was

WASHINGTON **HAPPENINGS**

CREAM OF THE NEWS AS CULLED FROM THE DAILY PRESS

Which Will Be of More or Less Interest to the General Reader.

There is talk here and in some of the papers (it is nothing but talk) that Chairman Butier has an idea of proposing that Sewali and Watson both he withdrawn, and a new man chosen. Here is the story: "It Sewali flunks in Maine and Watson takes in the West during his stumping tour Butier hopes to induce the withdrawal of Sewali and have his nominee for Vice-President sceepted. But he probably sees that Watson will not take in the west. In this event it is said that Senator Butier will present a substitute for both Sewali and Watson. He has upbraided the Chicago convention for not casting aside the sectional bugaboo and nominating a Southern Democrat for Vice-President—say Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court. Some persons who know how strong the Senator's adraination is for the Justice, and how he has recently used his name in connection he has recently used his name in connection with the office of Vice President, say that they are convinced his programme includes the offer of Clark to the Chicago convention leaders as one person entirely acceptable to Populists."

Chairman Butler, of the Popudat National Committee, has announced that Tom Watson, the Populat candidate for Vice President, would begin his speaking tour at Dallas, Texas, on Labor Day, September 7th, and from that time forward would be on the stump until election day. From Dallas Mr. Watson will go through the Northwest, as far as Nebraska, returning by way of Missouri and Arkansae, and thence to Georgia, where he will remain until Georgia's early election. After that occurs Mr. Watson will again enter the Northwest, going as far as Idabo and Washington. He will come East in time to give some attention to Eastern States before election.

Acting Secretary of State Rockhill has authorized the statement that there was no truth in the report of friction between the Department and Mr. Terreil, United States Minister to Turkey. Mr. Rockhill says the the Minister has been commended by the department in the highest terms for his administration of the affairs of the United States Legation at Constantinople during recent emergencies. There has been no intimation of a resignation due to friction or due to any cause, as there is every regaon to be to any cause, as there is every reason to be-lieve that all concerned are entirely satisfied with the official and personal status of affairs.

There seems to have been a change in the sentiment at the Populist headquarters in regard to the question of notifying Mr. Bryan of his nomination by the Populist convention, and it now appears certain that he will be formally notified on some nearby date. Senator Butler, ther chairman of the Executive Committee, says that this would probably be done and that the notification committee and the Executive committe would soon have a meeting at which the details would be decided upon. Further than this the Senator had nothing to say.

The Treasury officials on Wednesday received a telegram from Assistant Treasurer at New York stating that arrangements had been perfected for the importation of \$1,750,000 in gold coin. This sum, together with the \$2,750,009 now on the way, makes the total importations within the last few days \$4,500,000. Those statements are said to be a part of the general movement in New to be a part of the general movement in New York, having for its object the maintenance of the reserve at or above the \$100,000,000

Gen. J. B. Gordon, United States Senator Gen. J. B. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, has recently declined an interview on politics or the financial issue now before the people. He said that he was practically out of politics and would absolutely retire from political life at the end of his present term. He added: "Of course I shall not lose interest in public affairs, but I feel that I can do more good in another field.

The State department has received a copy of the French iaw annexing Madagascar to France. It provides that French goods shall be admitted to Madagascar free of duty while other foreign goods shall pay a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem. This rate is the same that the United States paid under the treaty with the Hovas government.

Chairman Jones is said to be defraying the reliminary expenses of the National Demo-eratic Committee in the campaign, chiefly not of a \$10,000 check which Candidate Sew-all is reported to have given him as his con-tribution to the campaign fund, just after the Chicago Convention, and which is said to be by far the largest gift he has received.

Consul O'Hara reports the details of serious floods along the Mosquito corat in the neighborhood of Biuchelds, Nicaragan. The town of Rams was completely submerged, the water rising to the roofs and sweeping away many houses.

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith has awarded the contract for execting school buildings at the Bosebud and Pine Bidge Indian agency to Owen & Hill, of Minneapolis, at \$46,525 for Rosebud and \$44,766 at Pine Bidge.

Secretary Smith's future plan is to return to Avanta, Ga., after Sept. 1st, and devote his t ne to the practice of lawand private busines. He will not enter actively in the campaign, but will make one or two speeches in Georgia for the State and National ticket.

It is reported that the United states war-ship Monocacy has been lost in Chinese waters. She was an old hull, and had been resting in the mud in the river. It is not likely that any lives were lost,

A telegram received by the chairman of the committee of arrangements of the District of Columbia indicates that Mr. Bryan will be in Washington between the 15th and 20th of September-probably the 17th.

Appointments to the United States Naval Academy have been made as follows: G. F. Neal, Rhea Springs, Tenn.; Pickens E. Wood-son, Bonham, Texas.

The Democratic and Silver parties have jointly ordered one million documents. Prairie Fires in Indian Territory.

A special from Denison, Tex., says: De structive prairie fires are raging in the Chickasaw Nation. Dwellings, fences and hay have been destroyed argregating a loss of thousands of dollars. The creek bottoms are lined with thousands of immigrant wagons that dore not travel owing to the scourge of fire. There is no water, and the fire has full sway on Reck creek. The fire got into the timber, burning a number of houses and in some instances cattle were sufficiented by the amoke. The fire has got into the mountain

imber and it is sweeping everything before

WEATHER AND CROPS. North Carolina Weekly Climate and

Crop Service Report. Below can be found Director Bai-tle's Weekly Climate and Crop Service report for the past week, as reported by one or more correspondents, from

the different districts: EASTERN DISTRICE .- Past week was favorable. Good rains occurred on several dates, chiefly on the 18th, but small in amount, and were followed by soveral agreeably cooler days. Late corn, peas, turnips and potatoes were benefitted. The extent to which cot-ton has been cut off over the State is variously estimated from one-fourth to one-half. Cotton is opening rapidly and will all be picked out by the mid-dle of October. It needs more rain to mature bolls, though rain would prok ably not cause any new bolls to form. Early corn came through all right, but late is poor, though aided by showers this week. Fodder is nearly all pulled in south. Curing tobacco about finished. Making sorghum syrup has begun. Rains brought out turnip seeds and further planting is progress ing. Peas are forming fruit fairly

rice and sweet potatoes are still very

good; pea-nuts suffered considerably from the drought. CENTRAL DISTRICT. - The hot spell was broken on the 18th and cooler, pleasant weather followed, which was more beneficial to those pulling fodder and picking cotton than to crops. Scattered rains occurred on Tuesday, but many counties remain entirely dry and experienced further decline crop conditions. Cotton is still shedding in places; is opening fast, especially on sandy land, lint is short, and the crop generally a great disappoint-ment. In many places fodder is all saved; not much will be made from late corn. Tobacco is generally poor and not curing so well, though it seems to be all right in color, and the crop is earlier than usual. Peas and potatoes are needing rain. Some farmers have begun to make sorghum molasses. Soil not fit for plowing.

WESTERN DISTRICT .- The first part of the week was still warm and dry, but followed by local showers and cooler weather; a few nights were very cool. Favorable showers occurred on the 18th and 22d, but by no means sufficient to break the drought, while over large portions of the district no rain has fallen. The general crop conditions have, however, improved. Cotton still inclined to wilt and shed forms, some fields much worse than others; bolls are small; picking progressing with prospects for nothing like a full crop. Fodder-pulling fully under way; with sufficient rain late corn would make a short crop. bacco seems to be curing nicely. Cabbage is not much good; peas and sweet potatoes are doing tolerably well; molases making has begun; some plowing and seeding turnips was accomplished; large amounts of excellent hay stacked and ready for housing

SOUTH IS PROSPEROUS.

Merchants and Manufacturers Note an Increase in the Volume of Trade. Despite the interest in politics The Chatta-

looga [Tenn.] Tradesman's Southern correspondents report a fair amount of activity in industrial circles. Cotton is being marketed, new industries are going up and both merchant and manufacturer are beginning to note an increase in the volume of trade, Judging from the bank clearings, the South Judging from the bank clearings, the South is more prosperous than any other section of the country and it is a notable fact that this has always been true in seasons of depression. Southern lumberman differ in their opinions as to the condition of the market, but in most sections lumber is moving more freely and but for the depressing effect of politics there would be no cause for compaint.

There is very little improvement in the demand for cotton and woolen goods, but new mills and enlargements are still reported and faith in the success of the cotton manufacturing business in the South is by no means diminished.

facturing business in the South is by no means diminished.

The following new industries are reported: Brick works at Faith. N. C., a canning factory at Inverness, Fla., a distillery at Columbia, S. C., electric light plants at Athens, Ala., Brunswick and Cuthbert, Ga., and Grenada, Misa., an lee factory at Crystal Springs, Misa., a \$25,000 foundry and machine shop at McComb, Misa., and a machine shop at Spartanburg, S. C. The Globe Mining Company, capital \$190,000 has been chartered at Atlanta, Ga., the Tison Press Manufacturing Company at Macon, Ga., the Little Bock Oil & Definting Company, capital \$25,000, at Little Bock., and the erection of a \$190,000 cotton mill is contemplated at Madison, Ga., and woolen mill to cost \$75,000 at Larsdo, Tex. Woodworking plants will be built at Vicksburg, Misa., and McMinnville, Penn.

Penn.
The new buildings include an asylum annex at Raleigh, N. C., to cost \$19,000, a \$40,000 business house in Galveston, Tex.; a \$13,000 church at Tevarkana, Ark.; a \$14,000 courthouse at Lexington, Ky., and one to cost \$40,000 at Wise, Va. A \$15,000 hospital will be erected at Bichmond, Va.; a \$20,000 jail at Griffin, Ga.; a \$30,000 office building at Charlotte, N. C., and a warehouse to cost \$12,000 at Owensboro, Ky.

Chairman Jones Denies It.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee, denies the alleged offer of a position in the Bryan cabinet to Mr. Watson in return for the latter's withdrawal from the Vice-Presidential race. "The story has the merit of being entirely original at least," said Mr. Jones. "There is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. I do not understand what Mr. Tillman meant by making such as offer. It is well known that Mr. Tillman called on Mr. Watson, but his offer is unsuthorized and in fact no such is or has been contemplated."

Wanted—An Idea of some simple protect your idea; they may being you wealth write John weddom. It is not constructed a construction with the construction was a constructed and list of two bundred inventions wanted.

ELKIN Mfg, CO HIGH GRADE COTTON YARNS, WARPS, TWIMES, ENITTING COTTONS.

ELKIN,

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sieep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for chil-) "Castoria is so well adapted to children that dren. Mothers have repeatedly told me of 'ls I recommend it as superior to any prescription good effect upon their children.' DR. G. C. OSGOOD,

Lowell, Mass. "Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the

Castoria.

known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experi-ence in their outside practice with Castoria real interest of their children, and use Castoria and although we only have among our instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing products, yet we are free to confess that the are destroying their loved ones, by localing option, morphine, soothing syrup and other polium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass nerits of Castoria has won us to look with

ALLES C. SMITH, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

FOR SALE! National Gollection

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

148 90

22 58

44 00

Will Dispose of the Following Judgments

North Carolina.

B. P. Howell, Jonathan Creek, 190 00
J. H. Hales & Co., Kenly, 218 00
W. D. Sadler & Co., Leechville, 8 20 19
Layden & Yarboro, Lexington, 92 45
James H. Sandford, Louisburg, 303 74
Perry, Renfrow & Son, Lucama, 864 00
Isaac Williamson, Lucama, 159 57
J. A. Earles, Manson, 160 05
R. L. Bennett, Middleburg, 30 44
L. Mangrum, Benson, 200 00 J. A. Earles, Manson, R. L. Bennett, Middleburg, W. J. Bradshaw, Moncure,

John Bell, Moneure, 506 03 Riddle & Johnson, Montezums, 97 13 M. M. Mason& Co., Moreh'd C'y, 124 00 R. R. Moore, Morish J. V. Mitchell & Son, Mt. Airy, J. H. Cohen, Newbern, B. J. Smith & Co., Newbern, S. J. Jarrell, Oxford. R. H. McGuire, Oxford, S. C. Sharender, Pantego, Wm. B. Hutchins, Raleigh, Thos. G. Jenkins, Raleigh.

Rice Bros., Reidsville, R. L. Bennett, Ridgeway. F. Vanghan, Ridgeway, A. M. Long, Rockingham, N. T. Shore, Salem, H. P. Duke & Co., Seaboard, C. V. Skiles & Co., Seaboard, Fuller & Hyman, Smithfield, O. M. Conley, Statesville, E. F. Manson, Swansboro,

John F. Hardison, Williamston, 109 15
W. J. Harris, Wilson, 809 81
W. Corbett, Wilson, 764 60
W. Harris, Wilson, 764 60
W. Harris, Wilson, 764 60 Wheeler Bros., Warrenton, Wm. Harris, Wilson,

Mitchell & Askew, Winston, King Bros. Pure Food Co., Winston, Anderson & Co., Woodleaf,

200 00 L. Mangum, Benson, 845 90 25 00 T. G. Carson, Bethel, 872 00 E. Woolard, Bunyan, Patterson & Brown, Bryson City, 31 35 208 29 94 10 J. T. Wright & Bro., Candor, 89 84 114 25 J. W. Markham, Chapel Hill, 180 45 911 10 W. T. Williamson, Clinton, 103 23 T. E. Beasley, Colerain, 72 50 478 89 176 14

North Carolina.

403 23 S. B. Freeman, Colerain, 73 70 443 60 H. D. Oraddock & Co., Criswell, 421 00 136 25 J. A. & I. K. Buckner, Dem-181 18 L. H. Lee, Dunn, 227 43 W. A. Slater & Co., Durham, ocrat. Tharton & Patton, Durham,

19 50

25 00 J. E. Bonner, Edenton, Cooper & Swain, Elizabeth 22 58 City, 172 60 16 50 J. F. Norris & Co., Elk Park, 1,443 00 38 40 90 36 M. A. Wilkinson, Fair Bluff, 24 33 J. M. Chadwick, Fairfield, 99 90 J. H. Smith, Fakkland, 130 60 Gainey & Jones, Fayetteville, 276 00 144 45

L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro, 189 00
L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro, 189 00
J. J. Wilson, Talbot, 211 82
Ducker & Garren, Tweed. 37 22

Wheeler Bro. W. Sample & Bro. Greensbor 199 00 41 98 T. B. Rice & Co., Greensboro, 345 92 93 25 Sample S. Brown, Greensboro, 336 47 W. R. Jordan & Co., Greens-

71 07 33 09 River Britt Bros., Henderson, * W. T. Cheatham, Henderson, 286 00 C. D. Tharrington, Inez,

SEND BIDS TO

The National Collection Agency, WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Charlotte Observer DAILY & WEEKLY

GALDWELL & THOMPRIMS, Publishers.

J. P. CALDWELL, Editor SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

WHELLY OMNEAVER, | Nonths

Full Telegraphic service, and large com Correspondents.

Best advertising medium between was:
son, p. C., and Atlanta, G. A.

GEARLOTTE, N. C