Delivered on May 22, 1901, to a silent force, the reserved patriotism of the people. Large Audience.

## THE SENATOR EXPLAINS HIS VOTES

On Party Questions and His Relation to the Administration-Not Seeking Federal Favors.

FARMER'S MOVEMENT

Fellow-citizens: The political Reformation of 1890 had for its main object the independence of thought and acsion on the part of the people in political affairs. It was this that made me ed its object in spite of the efforts to dwarf it into a one-man movement. Its leader has not been cont ent for it to be complete, and has attempted more than once to dictate who should and who should not be elected to office. all revolutions of this kind go farther than its originators design, no power can control them.

Men who suppose that the "move-ment" of 1890 was a mere efferves-cence to give office to a favored few ere greatly mistaken. Some of the and truest have never held office, and the time is coming when those who betrayed and prostituted this great movement into a "one-man God that one thing has been accomplished. The people have been disenthralled and enlightened, and will never be satisfied with the accom-

THE "ALLIANCE." am your public servant, and am ac-countable to the people who elected me for my stewardship. This respon-sibility of public office is the great conservative and preservative force in our republican form of government. It is the province and duty of a hepresentative to study all important public questions and form a judgment as to their effect on the welfare of the perple. To do this, he must at times act independently and lead public senti-ment rather than blindly follow what is reputed to be the majority. It is firm in Birmingham, Ala., shipped 250 his duty to study national problems and vote according to his best lights and honest convictions, leaving the in Birminghan, and this small ship-final decision as to the wisdom of his course to the people. As for myself, of the \$130,000,000 worth of iron that I acknowledge no master save the sovereign people, speaking at the ballot-box, and I refuse to obey the dictates of any political Boss, either in or outside of South Carolina. This is my conception of the rights, duties and position of a Semator. My course since my election has been projected along tty. In voting on great national issues I have considered the best in-terests of the South and the country rather than the impractical results to follow from a rigid adherence to party lines. It is passing strange that some of the men elected to Comgress in 1892 should criticize me for doing what they solemnly pledged themselves to do. Don't you remember that an Alliance Delegation was elected in 1892 pledged not to be bound by a Democratic caucus, but to vote measures calculated to benefit the nation at large, irrespective of party? I feel like recalling the words, "Oh, Lord God of Hosis, Lest we Forget, Lest we Forget." PRINCIPLES HIGHER THAN PAR-

TY. Political parties under our form of government are a necessity. They ow out of the political relations established by the government itself.

There have been since the birth of the nation and always will be two great political parties, if there were no real issues they would divide and fight over the mere spoils of office. These differences originated in the diverse views entertained when our Constitution was adopted as to what constituted the proper functions of the government.

Party platforms have always been supposed to be the exponents of these views, A bloody Civil war settled the question of State's rights, and for a quarter of a century the waving of the "bloody-shirt" on the one side and the "nigger in the wood-pile," on the other constituted the dividing lines. I say that every man, on a purely sectional question, like white supremacy. is a traitor and a renegade who does not stand by his own section and his own people. I say that any man, on domestic problems, problems of inter-nal concern, should, at far as possible, bow to the behests of his party. If he cannot agree with his party on ques-tions of this kind, he should, if pose!-ve, find a party with which heis in acord. I assert, reliow-conzene, how-

DEMOCRACY BROADER THAN SEC-TIONALISM.

Fellow citizens: There is no greate: menace to the stability of our government than a large minority in the American Congress voting upon broad, vital, non-partisan American questions from purely sectional considerations. I am a Democre a honestly destrous of remaining so, and witnessing the triumph of the party to which I am attached by association and heredity.
It was never contemplated, however, by the founders of that party that it should become a purely sectional affair, yet to day there is no Democratic party capable of making itself felt outside of the South. In the North a "Reformer." A white primary, and West, it is rermeated with social-where the white people of the State could settle their differences among themselves. In part it has accomplish-not propose, however, to pursue this not propose, however, to pursue this line of thought; it is painful and can

accomplish no good purpose.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Beginning with the panic of 1893, there has never been such rapid industrial changes in any country. These changes were in progress, and our war with Spain s-rved as a flash-light to show us what was going on. In 1896, we had a campaign upon the money question. Everything was depressed. Men seeking employment, cotton under five cents, wheat below the cost of production, and idleness, discontent, distrust and misery every-where. We were told that the salvation of the country depended upon the "loaves and the fishes" will be held to an account. I stand to-day just as I stood in 1890, with the added experiforeseen forces came into play, and I ence of ten years of study and contact with public men and affairs. I thank fact that the "restoration of confidence," about which Mr. Clee and talked, and about which I did not know enough at the timeto understand, never be satisfied with the person of anything less than the full purpose of the movement—free thought, free speech, a fair ballot and rule of the people. This must and chall be the final outcome. No attempt to break down the reforms that the people is the final outcome. No attempt to break down the reforms silver speech now. Instead of a depleted treasury, there is it it to day the largest amount of gold in the history of the country, and actually the speech now. ago, deposited money in a Spattanburg bank, something that has never been pleasure to address you to-day. I done before in the history of our State. thank you for the honor and the opthank you for the honor and the opthank you for the honor and the opcordinate. I recognize the fact that I was instrumental in beginning a movement which I hope in the future may enable our farmers and merchants to secure money at a lower rate of inter-

Another great change as the result of the panic of 1893, is the rapid devciopment of our export trade. Our home markets failed us, manufacturers found themselves with immense stocks of goods on hand and nobcdy to buy them, this forced them to seek markets abroad, and one enterprising tons of Iron to Europe. At that time iron could be bought for \$6.00 per ton

my election has been projected along the line of discretion and accountabilities of discretion and accountabilities of depending the line of discretion and depending the line of depending the line of depending the line of d rope as we did seven years ago for our money, Bregland, Germany and Russia have receively find to come to New York to place their government loans. I have given nothing but a mere outline and yet ask any m:n within the sound of my voice if there facts do not present a totally changed condition. The Spanish war suidealy awoke us to the fact that our country was one of the great commercial and political powers of the world. HOW CAN I BEST SERVE THE IN

TEREST OF SOUTH CAROLINA? Believing as I do that there are vital issues which, growing out of changed industrial conditions, are conditions, are higher and crosder than mere party questions, I have, as your Senzto: looking beyond the line marked by sectionalism and partisanship, striven to promote the mater al, political an i commercial interests of our common country—for in so doing, I can best serve the interests of the State o. South Carolina. For this I have been arraigned before the people of this State and charged with allying mytelf with the Republican party. Criticism, abuse and gross misrepresentation has been indulged in. Not content with their unfair method of attack, some of the papers in their vile persecution have deceived the people by withholding information on one side of these great national issues and emphasizing and publishing everything on the other. They have persistently held me up as a renegade, and on more than one occasion alleged that I intended to resign and accept a Federal appointment. Amid all this persecution I have maintained my silence, confident that when an opportunity was

There are two questions that I sub mit to the people of South Ogrolina; First. Am I honest in the views I advocate? Second. Am I mistaken?
As to the first. All that I have to say is that my people have shed the'r blood for South Carolina in every conty to make great broad, non-polit-test in which she has ever been enga-test in which she has ever been enga-test in which she has ever been enga-ged. I was born in South Carolina, I cal and commercial development nation, the test of party fealty, when I die I expect my benes to be laid essential to the maintenance of beside five generations of honest men or and prestige of the nation and true women who have gone bevital to be relegated to the
anriana and sectional contenmy name, good or bad. Every deliar
that I have is invested in the Sale. and presige of the nation and true women who have gone be inderested to the first it have is invested in the I have I have

ants of demagogery, and could do it again in a pinch. But, fellow-citizens, the "game isn't worth the candle." If I can't be a Senator, worthy the great statesmen whom I succeed, I do not wish to hold the office. I do not claim to be infallible, and the time has been when I would gladly have been convinced that I was wrong, and thus enabled to escape from the position which at times was almost unendurable; but, fellow-citizens, I no longer feel that way. I do not wish now to be convinced. When a man has suf-I know that I was wrong, and I wish it was otherwise. But, fellow-citizens, twice within the last three years I have felt that I was very near the time when I would have to stand before the bar of a just God, who knows the se crets of my innermost soul, and I felt that he would mercy have for petty frailties and short-comings, and give me credit for the earnest and hones: effort, for the sacrifices which I had made to serve the best and highest in-Charleston gets the friendly hand of terest of my State and country. I am not afraid to meet my God and stand in which the whole State is interestupon my public record—why, then.

should I fear any tribunal here below? itical differences, I am willing to join should I fear any tribunal here below? I only wish that my life as a man was

Fellow-ckizens: To a man who loved society and that sort of thing, a seat in the Senate may be a prize worth having, but to me, it is of no value save to further the cause to which I am devoting the cat years of my life. I am in the Senate for what I can get for South Carolina, not to further my personal interests. To you suppose that I they being flayed alive, and called all sorts of pet names by the growling, grumbling Gonzales, and the whining, cringing dyspeptic Hemphill? It does not worry me very much, for I know that there is one kind of an animal that will growl just for the pleasure of growling, and enother that will whine, especially when milk is scarce. There is a good deal of growling and whining just now because of a few Federal direction where none are dropping of Democrats, Cleveland Democrats, Mc-Kinley Democrats, Tillman Democrats.

as sinless and free from reproach as it is as your public servant. Charges of corruption have been rife in South

FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

Now, fellow-citizens, I want to say one word on this subject. I do not control, I do not profess to control, I do not wish to control, nor will I be-come responsible for, the Federal putronage in South Carolina. On account of my liberal views, and what he ever, my health has been wonderis pleased to consider my patriotic fully improved and I am ready for the
stand for broad American doctrines, fray. I desire here and now to tell
the President has done me the honor to the "Bosses" (in and out of the count of my liperal views, and what he Singular De on cartain occasions as to State) who have decreed my political Carolina appointments. He death that I defy them. T has done so, to my certain knowle we has done so, to my certain knowle with Senators Morgan, Sullivan, Mc with Senators When a manufacturer seeks a foreign outlet. I will refer however, to the duty on raw cot on, which I advocated at the time. Cotton, corn and wheat are our great exports. Now I want to ask an manufacturer seeks a foreign outlet. I will refer however, to the duty on raw cot on, which I advocated at the time. Cotton, corn and wheat are our great exports. Now I want to ask an manufacturer seeks a foreign outlet. I will refer however, to the duty on raw cot on, which I advocated at the time. Cotton, corn and wheat are our great exports. Now I want to ask an manufacturer seeks a foreign outlet. I will refer however, to the duty on raw cot on, which I advocated at the time. Seeks a foreign outlet. I will refer however, to the duty on raw cot on, which I advocated at the time. Seeks a foreign outlet. I will refer however, to the duty on raw cot on, which I advocated at the time. Seeks a foreign outlet. I will refer however, to the duty on r tain it were I a traitor to my State and people. He honors me, because he knows as well as any man living, how much I love my native state. When a section, why should I not meet him like what I am honest. half way? When he is willing that the patrons who support a postoffice in South Carolina should be consulted as they are in Vermont. Massachusetts self to the question. Am I mistaken? and Ohio, why should I, as your Senteron, stick a pitch-fork into his vitals? Means Committee of the House. I be

Ah, fellow-citizens, if I have controlled any patronage, it has been in the public interest, not my own. No nephews of mine have been commissioned in the Usrited States Army. I have had no son drawing a large salary, traveling this State at government expense, manipulating political affairs for me. Take the postoffice at Aiken, of what personal interest is it to me who fills it. It does not put a dollar into my pocket and I do not get my mail there. I believe in the rule of the people, and I want to see the time come when the patrons of the office. these who support it, shall name the postmaster just as they do the sheriff and clerk of the court. Who do offered, the people would see that I re- fer for postmaster—a colved fair play and that they would identified with the nown, born and ceived fair play and that they would reared among them, or a citizen of pure reared among them. you suppose the people of Aiken preanother State, with no interest in the town or people further than to use them for his own personal advantage? Who is not even willing, after death, to permit his dust to mingle with the soil of South Carolina, but had his body shipped home to Connecticut for burial, where I am told his family are soon to follow h.m. I prefer one of our own people, either white or black, to birds of passage, who invest no money here, and fly away when there are no offices for them. Let it chairman of the Ways and Means tors are increasing it, and we are to be understood that we gladly we. Committee of the House, was sent up furnish the market for the increase.

her in which I cannot participate, and acter command. That is not what we means that the farmers in this country shall be forced to buy in a retime for seven weeks. This task that is not which I must not bear my mean by "Carpet-bag'en" in Sau he try shall be forced to buy in a retime for seven weeks. This task that is not what we means that the farmers in this country shall be forced to buy in a retime for seven weeks. This task that is not what we means that the farmers in this country shall be forced to buy in a retime for seven weeks. This task that the farmers in this country is not what we means that the farmers in this country shall be forced to buy in a retime for seven weeks. This task that the farmers in this country is not what we have an easy carried and the seven weeks. her in which I connot participate, and acter command. That is not what we means that the farmers in this counshare. If I wanted to have an easy time, I certainly choose the hard hard road. I might have drifted with the current, sang "me, too," and continued to hold office. I had pretty good tutelage and an illustrious example in my early political career in the perferring charges against him in preferring charges against him in washington; this is done for political cares of denagonery and could do it. courteous gentleman, that they are preferring charges against him in Washington; this is done for political purposes and I well understand it as proval there was. Senators Tillman, a lick at me, not Mr. Chaffee. Who a lick at me, not Mr. Chaffee. Who should be District Attorney of South Carolina? A brigat, energetic young man, raised up here in this beautiful mountain city, or a foreigner and outsider? I admit one of the best of his class; but, fellow-citizens, South Carolinians are good enough for me. Now, when appointments were made absolutely repugnant to the wishes and the traditions of our people, I was the only one who held up a confirmation in the Senate. Now when be convinced. When a man has suffered for a cause it becomes very dear to him, and I think that it wou'd break my heart if I should find now that, after all, it is a mistake, and that I have been deceived by a mirage in the bleak desert. I am human, and have my full share of the frailty and vanity which go with poor, weak human nature. I look back to some things that I have said and done, and I know that I was wrong, and I wish threat in the papers that the con-firmation is to be fought. If that is politics, if that is Democracy, then God save me from such infamy. "THE GENTLEMAN FROM MEXI-

There is one thing that I have not heard much of a kick, the loan of the government exhibit at Buffalo to Charleston. I believe, however, some-body else claims the credit. That is all right with me, it matters not who this government in a great enterprise hands with my colleague in the Sen-ate and the members in the House in securing an appropriation to reimof corruption have been rife in South burse Charleston for all expenses in-Carolina during the past ten years, curred. If we lay aside little differbut my worst enemies have never ence and everybody go to work as charged that a Crty dollar has ever one man, it can be done. I want to crossed the palm of my hand, sat here, in justice to Senator Tillman and myself, we are both capable of rising high enough not to permit anything to interfere with a matter of such general interest to the State. will even go one better and agree, if Charleston gets the appropriation, to give all of the credit to the "Gentleman from Mexico." WILL NOT BE DRIVEN

I have just one or two more things to say on the first question I am discussing. My intimate friends know that it has been my desire to retire from public life. I had determined never again to undertake the canvass of this State, and were it not that I felt that I owned it to the people of South Carolina to discuss these issues and enable them to act intelligently by placing themselves in touch with the best thought of the age, I plums that have been dropping around, would not be here today. The peo-but I notice that it all comes from the ple of this State gave me the grandest chance that any young man has Nkely to drop. From observation I in-fer that there are a plenty of Gold the opportunity and duty. I never Democrats, Silver Democrats, Bryan doubted for one moment but if allowed to present my case fairly to the people, I would be re-elected to the Senate. I have not made a vote McLaurin Democrats, and Democra's none of whom object to a job under that can be successfully assailed, save on account of my health. The campaign of 1897 left me in a physical and mental wreck. My physician has repeatedly said that I could not stand either mentally or physically the strain of such another campaign.

Within the ten mental was to fun a dat. The North, which is almost bare of timber, instead of going to Canada, has been forced to go South, and that has put thousands of dellars into this State. There is no telling what an arrangement of the schedule on cotton goods so as to Within the ten months past, howhas done so, to my certain knowledge, way they can defeat me is to rule me ket means when

> votes and speeches, and address my-When I was placed on the Wars and Means Committee of the House, I be gan a systematic course of reading on the fariff question with reference to its effect upon the people of the South, In March, 1897. I ma'e s speech in which I embodied my views had offered an amendment for a duty of two and one-half cents pound on cotton imports, and had made a fight in the Committee for a proper schedule on rice, pine lumber, turpentine, cotton seed oil, oil cake, jute-bagging, cotton ties and the coarse grade of goods made in our Southern mills. This is neither the time nor the place to go into a discussion of the tariff. I can sum it up in the statement that I did not discuss the question from a theoretic or philanthropic stand-point, but merely claimed a full share for the South of all the benefits to accrue from legislation. I recenized the and ascerted that this being true, it very place where this cotton should was but fair to give each section and be grown, but how can we develo and offered to the manufacturers of

same line in the Senate. The News and Courier, the Columbia State and ninety per cent. of the papers of the South commended my course. I hazard little in saving had I never been a candidate for the Senate, the wisdom of my course would now course. I was thoroughly disgusted with the condition of affairs in South Carolina. I could bear of nothing but "charges of corruption," "bond deals," "whiskey rebates," etc. I did not wish to be mixed up in such an affair. fair; however it might eventuate, a man could not but feel lowered and degraded by coing in contact with such filth. I felt reasonably sure at that time that I could have been elected to the Senate. I was assured by one authorized to speak, that Judge Earle would not be a candidate if I ran; but I concluded to go on in a modest, quiet way and work out my destiny in the House. This was not to be, however. It was not intended that my lines should fall in easy places. That pure man, chivalrous gentleman and upright Judge, your townsman and my predecessor, live! but a few short weeks. Governor Ellerbe tendered me the nomination I realized the radical nature of some of my utterances and votes, and while I could not foresee what has hap pened, I knew my nature, well en ough to feel certain that having once enlisted in the fight I would neve-turn back while life lasted. I, there fore, refused to accept the appoint ment at the hands of Governor Eller be unless he would guarantee that the Executive Committee would order a primary and permit the people to pass upon the issues which I had raised.

CAMPAIGN OF 1897. It is unnecessary for me to refer to that bitter fight. You all remember the meeting in Greenville, where I was insulted, bullied and baited like some wild beast, it was a sample of some of the rest. For myself I am willing to "Let the dead past bury its dead." I have no ill feeling to wards any one on account of it. spoke, I believe, in every county in the State outside of my Congressional District except three. I advocated my views not only on the tariff but on what I considered the real line of policy to be pursued by Southern Representatives. I carried about eighty-five per cent, of the vote cast and every county except three, which were lost from local considerations by small margins. I wish I had time to recount to the people what the rice schedule, which I got into that bill, has done for the rice planters on the coasts of South Carolina, the waste places it has redeemed, the thousands of dollars it has brought into this State. What the duty on pine has done for the lumber interests, which were being sacrificed to the white upon narrow partisan grounds. I pine imported free of duty from Canhad, however, determined not to run ada. The North, which is almost on account of my health. The cambare of timber, instead of going to schedule on cotton goods so as to prevent discrimination against coarse fabrics, has meant to the cotton mills of the South COTTON PLANTERS SACRIFICED

TO A SENTIMENT.

he expressed a desire to be the Pres- growlers and whiners. I care not a sentiment. I think that I am the dent of the whole country and not of ned cent what they think, so long that first Representative in Congress to I desire now to take up some of my tion of Egyptian cotton. Ten years ago there were no importations to speak of. The year I made this speech there was in round numbers fifty-six millions of pounds, and last vear there was almost seventy mil- ful that I had the strength to de lions, an increase of nearly twen.y per cent. Since then two mil's have I been built in South Carolina (in one of which I am interested) using nothing but Egyptian cotton, Now I centend, if the cotton farmers were protected like the wheat and corn planters, we could produce any kind of cotton that is needed. South Carolina is the home of the cotton plant. No cotton comes into competitior with our Sea Island cotton, an common sense tells me, that we can develop any grade needed between that and the short staple. Ten years ago the "Allen long staple" was planted all over upper South Calina, and I know of some men who bought gins especially adapted to this cotion, but they had to throw them away. Egyptian cotton hadriven them out of the business. The fact that our revenues w.e to come driven them out of the business. The from the imposition of import duties. red hills of this up country are the industry a share of the benefits, as it in competition with the cheap lathe burden must be borne by all. I bor of Egypt? What are we doing attacked the doctrine of free raw material as a clandestine and univist form of protection. I traced its history and showed that it was devise! dams in the valley of the Nile, which within two years will add one milthe East by Mr. Cleveland in his first lion and one half bales or one eighth

men who have gone through with and not had their health impaired. I have no doubt but it at it shorter the days of the gallant Early even rugged John Irby.

THE TREATY WITH While I was in this pomental condition, the war Shing came on and I had to gratheart, body and soul. All manufactured was peace and to wanted was peace and to "Republican and traitor" hurt then, while I can laugh at them in I made up my mind not to create an further issues, but tamely fail and follow the lead of Jones, This and follow the lead of Jones, This was my intention. When they can be cluded to defeat the creaty, I could be country from forcing the Italy publicans to call an extra session. The publicans to call an extra session. The publicans to call an extra session. would only postpone matters by sub-month. At the request of some of the Democratic leaders. I make a speech, not against the treaty but against Imperialism, which speech was at the time and with the lighten before me, my opinion. I had not: drawn the distinction between pansion and Imperialism, and I falls intended to vote against the rations tion of the treaty, I was so tired of tion of the treaty, I was so thred of being abused and accused of ciployalty to my party. At that the loyalty to my party. At that the however, I contended in private that the rejection of the treaty was unwise even from a party standpoint. I had then, as I have now, very fittle confidence in the political signification of Senator James K. Jones, and I believed that Senator Gorman was at heart an Expansionist, because he voted for the acquisition of the flame alian Islands, and I suspected beauty. alian Islands, and I suspected ha of an ambition after Bryan advised the ratification of the treaty. to the feat it and thus supplant him to the leadership. Not that I objected to this, for Gorman is a conservative man, and might have been elected President the last time, could be have commanded the nomination. However, on Sunday afternoon, the day become the treaty was to be voted upon the news was flashed over the wires. the news was flashed over the when that our troops had been fired upon by the very people whom we had freed from the tyranny of Spanish oppression. This presented an entirely new situation, and before I had finished reading the "extra" the converse of the New Years Sun and I think of the World called at my house before I had converted with any human being and I sulted with any human being, and I expressed this opinion, as the files of the newspapers will show. One months of delay might mean serious consequences to the people of the United States. It must be remembered the Spain had the sympathy of entires. Europe, and after the battle of Mannilla nothing but the tact of Deverand the attitude of England prevents. us from being forced into a war 20 which we were totally unprepared. To defeat the treaty meant that we were still at war with Spain. Spain that our soldiers were intruders to the Philippine Is ands. To ratify the treaty meant not a state of war, but a mere insurrection and deprived other nations of an excuse for fra-terference. It seems to me any way, that no matter what the situation or causes may be, that the only position for a man to take when we are engaged in a foreign war in to stand by his own country, right or wrong. Let me review the situation a moment. In the first place, it had not, as long as it could be avoid. This is not the place to explain that the retention of the home mared, been in favor of the war, and had but little sympathy with the flammatory addresses made in Comgress, which embarrassed the Pressdent in his humane efforts to avert distrust upon those men who forced the war on by frantic appeals and then, the very moment that hosting movement made to bring the war to a speedy and successful end. It friends will never believe anving else. To those who are fair and unprejudiced. I say, give me an impartial hearing, and if you are not convinced then, we will still respect each other. For my enemies, those who would condemn me unheard, the growlers and whiners, I care not a growlers and whiners, I care not a first Representative in Congress to point out the danger to the cotton and believe that I am honest.

I know that I am honest.

I know that I am honest.

On three stand exactly into this, a speedy and puccessful end. It was not convinced to a small and petty part for Senators to many Aguinaldo had many warranted to many appropriate at the capture of Aguinald and the cessation of hostilities. It is charged that my vote ratified the and stopped the war. If so, lamb proud of the fact, and I am the full that I had the strength to I would not have had the colaboto do it, had I not felt that me was was absolutely necessary; alizing the farreaching effect fearful responsibility, I cast my variation accordingly. I have never seen the day when I regretted it, and my - 7.41-dren will remember it after I made and with pleasure and pride, as the most glorious set of my life. most glorious act of my life. EXPANSION.

i will not undertake to deman-strate the wisdom of expansion, but will content myself by simply saving that we are a nation of expansionisms. We have expanded during the one hundred years on this continents from eight hundred thousand to four million square miles. Expansion is the bed-rock of Democracy. Thomas Jefferson, the first expansion President, added 1.122.090 square miles. our area. The annevation of Texas. California, Avizona. New Mexico and Nevada were by Democratic Administrations. Andrew Jackson world today be denounced as an Imperial at by the very same people who eat "Jackson day dinners" and worskip at his shrine, "Old Hickory" said on this subject, "I have thought with the ancient Roman, that it within the boundary of about of but always to add to it shall of

Makes Customers Feel Good.

ster worth an effort to sec. er will figure a great saving to you. tater always fuil Bargains that can't be b