

THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
YOUNG & GRANTHAM.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
R. A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC IN-
STRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR THE
STATE AT LARGE:
C. R. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
R. B. GLENN, of Forsyth.

FOR JUDGE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

BENSON, N. C., Sept. 28th, 1892

The 3rd party speakers, Messrs. Green, Stroud and Taylor were advertised to speak here, but they were so completely worn out at Pleasant Grove yesterday by Messrs. Abell, Holt, Stevenson and Edmonson that they refused to make any further speeches in Johnston county. Today the 3rd party had no speakers, the 3rd party has gone to pieces in Johnston, but the red hot little Force Bill John Sanders, who has heretofore voted to repeal county government, he wanted to give negroes control of all Eastern North Carolina. He made a poor speech, about 400 people were in attendance, 350 were strong Democrats, 20 negroes and Republicans and 30 3rd partyites from Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson and Johnston. After Sanders blew off his gas, Messrs. Holt and Pou spoke, and wiped up the ground. Mr. Abell of Smithfield, Cleveland Elector, made a very fine speech, it was highly complimented and created great enthusiasm. It was a great day for the Democratic party.

SENATOR VANCE'S LETTER

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For many years past I have been in the habit of visiting you in person during important campaigns and addressing you upon the political issues of the time. Being on this occasion prevented this privilege by the condition of my health, and earnestly believing that the questions to be decided by our November elections are of vital importance to the public welfare, I am indeed to contribute in this way my share in the discussion of them.

I regard the situation as most critical.

Since 1860 the legislation of our country has been almost exclusively within the power of one political party. Naturally it has ceased to be general in its beneficence and has become local and partial in extreme. The law-making power has become the fearfully efficient implement of such classes, corporations, cliques and combinations as could by fair means or foul obtain control of it. It has been made to subserviently personal ends. In divers ways the taxing power of the government has been prevented from public to private purposes, money is levied thereby to enrich manufacturers, to suppress rivalry in business, and in every conceivable way to help the favored few at the expense of the many. The

varied corrupting influences upon the business world arising from this legislation produce their natural effect. The classes whose business was thus favored flourish apace, whilst the unfavored have experienced in the midst of peace and plenty all the losses and hardships which are commonly felt only in times of public calamity; and the extraordinary spectacle is presented of a nation whose aggregate wealth is rapidly and vastly increasing, whilst the individual wealth of its chief toilers and wealth producers is diminishing in proportion thereto.

From the Republican party, with its disregard of the limitations of the Constitution and its natural dependence for support upon the money of the people whom it had enriched, all of this corrupt legislation has proceeded. Without it there was nothing evil done that was done.

It follows as an undeniable truth, that whoever directly or indirectly upholds, helps or supports that party is a friend to the corruptions which it has produced, and is an enemy to those who would repeal that legislation and reform the abuses founded upon it. There is no escape from it.

The Democratic party, on the contrary, believes in the strict limitations of the Constitution, and has, as a party, steadily opposed all abuse of the taxing power, or any other power of the general government for private purposes, and has unceasingly advocated the most absolute and perfect equality of all citizens in legislation of our country.

There is not a single wrong or injustice of which complaint is made in our laws for thirty years past which can justly be charged to the Democratic party. Not one. It has ever been a break-water against the tyrannical tendencies of the Republicans and though in a minority has been able to prevent some of the worst legislation ever attempted and to modify other laws which in their original iniquity would have been intolerable.

This statement of the acts and purposes of the two great political parties cannot be truthfully denied. Now what is the station? What is it the manifest duty of our people to do in the coming elections?

The two great political parties into which our people are mainly divided are once more in the field with their platforms of principles and their candidates, State and Federal, thereon. The Republicans profess all of their old doctrines from which have come the evils of which the people complain; they glory in that abuse of the taxing power which has made a few rich and millions poor, and seeking new fields of injustice and oppression, they openly declare their intentions to take from the States the right to control the election of their own representatives, which is the chief bulwark of their rights and liberties.

The Democrats re-affirm their adherence to the Constitution, their opposition to tariff robbery, to banking monopoly and to corporate oppression in all its forms; and their desire to leave the power to control elections where the Constitutions left it, and where it has resided for more than one hundred years. Primarily it would seem that no Democrats, and especially no Southern Democrat, could hesitate for a single moment as to which of these parties deserved his support.

But a new party has arisen which is endeavoring to make the people believe that the Democratic party is no longer to be trusted. The argument to prove this is a travesty on common sense: That because for thirty years they have as a party steadily opposed all abuses and have not been able at any time to prevent or reform them, therefore is it no longer worthy of support of those who desire reform. The meaning of this is, that the Democratic party has been guilty of being in a minority. Its sin consists in not having done that which it could not do! Then let it be condemned, whilst the Republican party, which has had the power and actually did all these things, and still has the power to undo them and does not is acquitted. Nay, we will help it to keep in power by betraying and destroying its only enemy. Therefore, as the Democratic party, with its vast organization in every State, county and township in the United States, with its control of one branch of Congress and comprising in the popular vote a majority of all the people in the Union, has not been strong enough heretofore to effect the reforms for which it has labored and wished, being without the Senate and Executive, they claim the only chance of reform is to vote for the candidates of this Third party, whose existence in the national government and power to control legislation are evidenced by three or four

members of the House of Representatives and two in the Senate! Common sense and self-preservation would seem to dictate that we should help the Democrats, who are almost in power to get altogether in power, and trust them to correct abuses as they have promised. One strong pull at the polls in November next would give them control of both branches of Congress and the Executive, and the long right of misrule and injustice would burst into the dawn of a new and better day. It would be time enough to leave them and form a new party when they had been tried and proved faithless.

But the leaders of this new party, falsely called the People's, insists that you shall abandon the Democratic party now and vote with them. I am pained to know that there are a good number of our fellow-citizens in North Carolina who propose to follow that advice. It strikes me as the very extreme of unwisdom; and when done with a full knowledge of the consequences it ceases to be mere folly and becomes a crime. For whatever may be the hopes of these men, they know as well as they know of their own existence, that this party has not only no chance of electing their candidates at the polls, but also none of throwing the election into the House of Representatives, about which they appear to be most sanguine. Let no man be deceived about this. The handful of votes which will be cast for Weaver in this State, be it as large as they can honestly claim, cannot wrest the electoral vote from both Cleveland and Harrison, so as to help throw the choice into the House. It is absurd to hope so. But thirty thousand (30,000) votes taken from Cleveland and given to Weaver will throw the vote not indeed into a Democratic House, but into the hands of Harrison. This result was so plain that the Republican leaders, notwithstanding their professions to the contrary, determined to not let slip the opportunity, and they are now ready with full tickets and a complete organization to avail themselves of everything which the dissension and folly of our people may throw into their laps. Their promises to run no State ticket were manifestly made with the intention of alluding a Third party ticket into the field, trusting that when men get hot and bad blood prevails they might walk off with the prize in both State and Federal elections. Alas! that want of reflection or patriotism should render this scheme a probable success. Indeed, it is so plain that no intelligent man can fail to see it or honestly deny it, that the only probable not to say possible, result of the Third party movement in North Carolina this fall will be to elect a full Republican State ticket and to aid in the election of a Republican President and House of Representatives. What is to be gained by that result I need not ask. How the reforms which they profess to desire are to be obtained through Republican success is something which surpasses conjecture. No true friend of this commonwealth, I am sure, will contribute to this result. It is reported that a prominent candidate on the ticket of the Third party says he had rather submit to negro rule or any other kind of rule than such as we have at present; but I am forced to believe that if this be true, there are very few other white men of North Carolina who are outside of the Penitentiary and who ought to be outside, who entertain sentiments so foul and brutal. Our people know that under Democratic rule they have had good laws, low taxes, economy, and purity in the administration of their affairs, and I hope and believe they will not likely risk its overthrow by casting useless or useless votes in November.

The class of our people who have had greatest cause to complain of vicious legislation is the agricultural. The party which has steadily resisted this, and continually declaimed against it on the hustings and have struggled manfully to repeat it in the halls of legislation, is the Democratic. You will bear me witness that unremittingly since I have been your representative in the Senate I have both spoken and voted against that unjust legislation. At home, as you know, I never ceased to expose its inequalities and to advise the farmers to organize for resistance to it. When they did begin to combine, they had the sympathy and good wishes of almost every just man in the United States who was not in some way the receipt of plunder arising from this abuse.

Never was there a political movement of our people founded upon better grounds or more reasonable complaint. But that which I feared, and against which I earnestly warned them, soon came to pass. Men who had little interest in agriculture and much interest in their own fortunes

aspired to be its leaders. Often men who had failed to obtain office from either of the old political parties concluded to form the farmers and raise personal crops of honor and profit out of them. They pressed to the front, thrust the real farmers aside, and involved the Alliance in the wildest and most impracticable propositions ever heard of among sane men; and in defiance of their constitution soon converted it into a mere political party composed of the discontented and the disappointed elements of society, professing no fixed political principles or regard for the Constitution of their country, but striving only to obtain the very worst of class legislation, which is their sole idea of statesmanship. Their proposition to purchase and control all the lines of transportation and telegraph in the United States at the expense of many billions of dollars, and of refunding to the soldiers the difference between paper and gold at the date of their payment, at least a billion more; of loaning people money on real estate at lower rates of interest than the market rates, and kindred schemes, are so preposterous that argue them seriously is a slander upon our civilization; and the advocacy of such measures for the hitherto most conservative of our society is a notification to all the world that we are approaching that stage of demagogism and communism which mark a people as unfit for self-government.

My unflinching confidence in the true farmers of North Carolina, who as members of the Alliance will, I trust, not permit their noble Order and their just cause to be thus perverted and debased. Rest assured that no real friend of that noble class of men who, under the providence of God, give us our daily bread, will ever consent to this degradation of their cause into the obnoxious tool of unscrupulous, ambitious men, forfeiting the sympathy of all moderate people, and making the very name of Alliance to stink in the nostrils of justice and common sense. I can but believe the good judgment of our farmers will enable them to see where these leaders are taking them, and that their native honesty will impel them to draw back in time to save their country.

Many of our people, it is true, have objected to Mr. Cleveland, and preferred that he should not have been nominated. I confess that I was among the number. But an individual preference before the nomination of a candidate is one thing, and the duty of a true man after the nomination has been fairly made is another and very different thing indeed. In the one case a preference may be indulged in properly, without danger to the principles we confess or the party which has those principles in charge; in the other case we endanger both and falsify our pretensions by contributing undeniably to the success of our adversaries. If we refuse to abide by the voice of the majority of our fellow-Democrats, freely and unmistakably expressed in friendly convention, there is no end of all associated party effort in the government of our country; if we personally participate in that consultation or convention and then refuse to abide by the decision of the tribunal of our own selection, then there is an end of all personal honor among men, and the confidence which is necessary to all combined effort is gone forever. The man who bets proposing to collect if he wins and to repudiate if he loses is in all countries and among all classes of people considered a dishonest man.

But if the considerations of good faith do not influence men's actions in such a case as this, surely those which pertain to the public welfare ought to be decided. If not satisfied with Mr. Cleveland it seems to me an honest man should balance accounts, pro and con, in this way: Cleveland agrees with me in desiring to reform the oppressive tariff taxation, to restrict the abuse of corporate privileges, to repeal the tax on State banks and thereby to expand the currency, and above all he is vehemently opposed to Force bills and all similar attempts to destroy the rights and liberties of the States. In all essential reforms he agrees with me except to the single matter of the free coinage of silver, and in respect to this there is reason to hope that the same candid and vigorous investigation which brought him in full sympathy with his party on the great question of tariff reform will soon bring him to see the absolute necessity of maintaining both of the precious metals on a par to meet the urgent needs of the currency of the world, Harrison, on the contrary, agrees with me in nothing; there is no chance of reform which I desire that he is not bitterly opposed to, and his party with him. Why, then, should I hesitate? Either my vote Weaver will help Harrison and in-

jure Cleveland or it will not—it cannot avail Weaver, for he has not a chance whatever, will probably not carry a single State; why, then, should I risk doing a damage to the candidate who would do most for me, though he does not promise to do all, and contribute to the elect on of the one who promises me nothing but an indefinite continuance of existing wrongs and an insolent threat of other and greater wrongs so soon as he has the power to perpetrate them?

It seems to me, fellow-citizens, that the path of duty was never more plain or the necessity of walking in it more imperative than it is at this moment. Let me beg your earnest consideration of the situation before you vote in November, and before you cut loose from the old constitutional Democratic party, which in times of our extreme peril has so often brought us forth out of the house of bondage, and abandon its shining banners to follow reckless and incompetent men into the wilderness of their unreal schemes. Think well of the possible result of your action; how easy it is to destroy, how hard to rebuild. I recently cut down in my mountain home, in about five hours, a tree that had taken five hundred years to grow.

The Democratic party is strong and able and willing to hear you; its arm is not shortened that it cannot save you; to cherish and uphold it is the dictate of patriotism and common sense.

Your fellow-citizen,
Z. B. VANCE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT MARCH 29TH, 1891.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Wilmington,	9:50 a.m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:55 p.m.
Leave Fayetteville,	3:00 p.m.
Leave Sanford,	4:25 p.m.
Arrive Greensboro,	6:55 p.m.
Leave Greensboro,	7:15 p.m.
Leave Walnut Cove,	9:00 p.m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	11:15 p.m.

No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Bennettsville,	12:40 p.m.
Leave Maxton,	1:27 p.m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:57 p.m.

No. 16, Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Ramseur,	7:25 a.m.
Arrive Greensboro,	10:05 a.m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:45 a.m.
Arrive Madison,	1:05 p.m.

No. 12, Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Greensboro,	10:10 a.m.
Leave Walnut Cove,	1:55 p.m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	7:55 p.m.

No. 14, Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Bennettsville,	1:00 a.m.
Leave Maxton,	4:25 a.m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:55 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Mt. Airy,	6:00 a.m.
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:11 a.m.
Arrive Greensboro,	10:00 a.m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:30 a.m.
Leave Sanford,	12:45 p.m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:05 p.m.
Leave Fayetteville,	3:04 p.m.
Arrive Wilmington,	7:05 p.m.

No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Fayetteville,	2:11 p.m.
Leave Maxton,	3:32 p.m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	4:22 p.m.

No. 15, Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Madison,	2:45 p.m.
Arrive Greensboro,	4:55 p.m.
Leave Greensboro,	5:15 p.m.
Arrive Ramseur,	8:10 p.m.

No. 11, Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Mt. Airy,	2:10 p.m.
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:15 p.m.
Arrive Greensboro,	9:30 p.m.

No. 13, Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Fayetteville,	10:15 a.m.
Leave Maxton,	4:30 p.m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:05 p.m.

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North, and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South and South-west.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have 5 hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

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A Very Bad Case.
EAST NEWMARKET, Md., March 8, 1891.
My daughter had epilepsy so severe that she would have 6 or 7 fits every 24 hours. Immediately after using Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic the spasms decreased in number, and in less than two weeks from taking the first dose they entirely ceased. Before using this medicine her mind was very weak, but now mind and memory are fully restored, and she is entirely cured of this fit by the use of this great remedy. MRS. J. H. ANDREWS.

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