

Daily Standard.

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OFFICE IN BRICK ROW.

Democratic Ticket.

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CONCORD, OCT., 12, 1896.

THE SAME OLD SCORE.

We now hear that it is talked by the negroes that if the Democrats win they will be disfranchised. No more potent evidence of their unfitness for promotion to the ruling sphere needs to be presented. Have not the Democrats been in complete power in the State from 1876 to 1894? What did the negro lack in his pursuit of happiness that the white man had? Schools for their children, asylums for their blind and mute and county homes for their poor and helpless have been freely provided for. Positively no good was withheld from them and extended to any one else, yet there was probably not a campaign in all those years that some men, white outside but much blacker than their victims on the inside have not met the negroes in midnight secrecy and stuffed them full of fear that the Democrats were going to place them in a condition worse than their original slavery. This they believe or pretend to believe. Then of course comes a measure of hatred.

The negro should know that he as a race is not equally endowed with the white race and he is safe

and his interests are secure in Democratic supremacy as has been abundantly demonstrated, but if he allows himself to be stuffed by secret and designing advisers and undertakes to vent his unwise ambitions he may drive himself from happy and pleasant relations. History is not wanting in instances of where the better element after suffering misrule rises to the occasion and secures the greatest good to all. If evil designers wish to re-inaugurate our experiences of reconstruction days they are taking the course to do it and they should bear the responsibility. Democracy has well established her claims to the confidence of all lovers of State rather than office.

THE ELECTION OF MAGISTRATES.

Mr. Purnell advocated the election of magistrates and county commissioners. He did not show to us how it would improve matters but the burden of his argument was that we might as well elect them as anybody else. He admitted that it might put a number of the counties in the State under negro rule.

Now the name of Vance goes far in the Old North State as it may well do, but who ever heard of Vance's lending any of his influences for negro domination in any of the counties? Nay, to the contrary, when this notion of electing magistrates and commissioners loomed up some years before his death he threw himself in the breach and with all his great powers stayed the current and held off the fatal blow. The system certainly has a rebuke in the name and life of Vance.

It does not follow that in a free popular government that every citizen shall have a direct vote for every public officer. Many offices are filled by appointments and by a vote of our representatives. Nor does free government contemplate the power of an irresponsible and unadapted element to rule to the hindrance of the best interests of itself and all others.

It is a travesty on true government. Before the war we did not have this evil to contend with, and we had magistrates and county government by appointment, and there was dignity connected with the offices. Now we have the additional incentive to retain the good old system to avoid the domination of the negro race in the Eastern counties. A majority of wisdom and political virtue is contemplated in a popular government rather than the number of machine ballots.

Mr. Purnell said last Friday night that protection had made the South prosperous. What an assertion! He took good care to not tell us how. The high tariff was especially hard on the South. Scarcely anything that the South produces is protected. The South was prosperous just after the war, for the tariff was not so high, but gradually the pressure became greater and greater till we find general depression and discontent. A protective tariff favors one community at the expense of all that can not avail themselves of it. The South has not been in the tariff swim. If there could be an available tariff on cotton, wheat and corn it might even up the South, but the tariff only avails where competition comes in at our ports. The McKinley tariff bill did have a sham tariff on farm products, but it was not available and therefore a sham.

The enfranchisement of the negro race was done expecting to control the South in the interest of Republicanism. By disfranchising a large number of the nation's best elements in the South it had the desired effect and we were largely under negro and carpet-bag rule. They were the State's dark days. It was the period of misrule and State and county bankruptcy. We refer to the eastern counties. Even with us the magistrate's office lost much of its dignity and created much local confusion. Do we want the election of magistrates and commissioners? If even we did we could well afford to forego this little privilege of a little more voting for a system that has done well for all so long, and that insures prosperity and good government to our eastern sister counties.

The next Federal House will have 358 members. The New York Journal claims 185 of these for silver and 162 against with 10 doubtful; but the New York Times claims 212 for gold. Now who knows from these wise acres which way the cat will jump.

The gold bugs have figured out a gold Congress for the next session. Already they have put Maj. McKinley in the presidential chair. They claim the house by a big majority and by the skin of their teeth they make it out, beyond peradventure, that the Senate will be for gold by three majorities—provided a gold republican succeeds Don Cameron in Pennsylvania. Drowning men will catch at a straw.

The president and vice-president of the Seaboard Air Line say there is no truth in the statement by the Associated Press with reference to the alleged sale of the Seaboard at \$1.10 per share as far as they know.

Ben Tillman, after looking over the Georgia ballot battlefield thinks Tom Watson ought to retire. He says "the white people have either gone back to the democrats or the negroes naye turned democrats." He don't know which.



Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be the place where, in eighteen ninety-three That white world-wonder of arch and dome Should shadow the nations, polychrome... Here at the Fair was the prize conferred On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred. Chicago-like, they a record show, Since they started—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

NOTICE.
I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address E. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 882, and one will be sent you free.

THE RACKET STORE.

Men's Laundered colored shirts 28 cts.	Two papers needles for 1 cent, or better ones 1 cent.
Club house ties 5 cents up.	Sewing machine oil 5 cts per bottle.
Sox 4 cents to 40 cts.	Towels 4 cts up.
Ladies black hose 4 cents to 37½ cents.	Shaving brushes 3 cts up.
Ladies 35 inch Hermsdorf Opera hose 35 cents.	Garment elastic 2 cts per yard up.
Ladies white collars 10 cent, cuffs 18 cts.	White tape 1 ct per roll.
Ladies silvered or black bone shirt waist buttons 5 cts per doz.	Hooks and I's 2 doz for 1 cent, improved 1 cent per dozen.
Ladies black silk watch guards 10 cts.	The best colored spool cotton made at 2½ cents.
Chair seats 3 to 5 cts each.	Tooth brushes 2 cts up.
Wire hair brushes 8 cents.	Shoe blacking 1 cent up.
Royal talcum powder at 3 for 25 cents.	Six dozen shirt buttons for 1 cent.
Handkerchiefs 1 ct to 37½ cts each.	Three lead pencils for 1 cent.
Mens caps 10 cents, hats 23 cts up.	Combs 3 cents up.

B. J. Boston.