



W. FLETCHER AUBSON, EDITOR.
C. V. W. AUBSON, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1892.

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Directory.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor, Thos. M. Holt, of Alliance.
Secretary of State, Octavius Coke, of Wake.
Treasurer, Donald W. Bain, of Wake.
Auditor, Geo. W. Sanderlin, of Wayne.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sidney M. Finger, of Catawba.
Attorney General, Thos. F. Davidson, of Buncombe.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.
Sheriff, Levi Blount.
Deputy Sheriff, D. Spruill.
Treasurer, E. R. Latham.
Superior Court Clerk, Thos. J. Harriner.
Register of Deeds, J. P. Hilliard.
Commissioners, H. J. Starr, W. C. Harriner, E. D. Latham, Jas. Skittlethorpe and M. A. Litchfield.
Board of Education, Thos. S. Armistead, T. L. Tarverton, J. L. Norman.
Superintendent of Health, Dr. E. L. Cox.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. Luther Eborn.

CITY.
Mayor and Clerk, J. W. Bryan.
Treasurer, E. R. Latham.
Chief of Police, Joseph Tucker.
Councilmen, E. R. Latham, G. B. Bateman, D. O. Brinkley, J. F. Norman, J. W. Bryan, J. H. Smith, Sampson Towne and Alfred Skinner.

CHURCH SERVICES.
Methodist—Rev. W. H. Moore, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8. Sunday school at 9 a. m., J. F. Norman, Superintendent.

Baptist—Rev. J. P. Tuttle, pastor. Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 7:30. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m., J. W. Bryan, superintendent.

Episcopal—Rev. Luther Eborn, rector. Services every 2d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m., L. I. Fagan, superintendent.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.
Meets Tuesday after the first Monday of each month, Dr. E. P. Murray, Chairman, LODGES.

K. of E. Plymouth Lodge No. 2508—meets 1st and 3d Thursday nights in each month. W. H. Hampton Dictator, M. B. Yeager Fin. Reporter.

K. of L. of H. Roanoke Lodge—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday nights in each month. J. F. Norman Protector, N. B. Yeager Secretary.

I. O. O. F. Esperanza Lodge, No. 28 meets every Tuesday night at Bunah's Hall. J. W. Bryan, M. G., L. T. Houston, recty.

COLORED.

CHURCH SERVICES

Baptist—Elder A. B. Hicks, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. E. C. Mitchell Superintendent.

Methodist—Rev. C. B. Hogans, pastor. Services every 1st and 3d Sundays at 11 a. m., and at 3 and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., M. Wiggins, superintendent; J. W. McDonald, secretary.

1st Baptist, new Chapel—Services every Sunday at 11 and 3, Rev. E. B. Knight, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday.

2d Baptist, Zion's Hill—H. H. Norman, pastor. Preaching every 4th Sunday. Sunday school every Sunday, Messrs Wynn, Superintendent.

LODGES

Masons, Carthegian—Meets 1st Monday night in each month. S. Towne, W. M., A. Everett, secretary.

G. U. O. of F. Meridian Sun Lodge 1624—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month at 7 o'clock. T. F. Bembrey, M. G., J. W. McDonald P. S.

Christopher Atoka Lodge K of L No. —Meets every 1st Monday night in each month at 8 o'clock.

Burying Society meets every 3d Monday night in each month at 8 o'clock. J. M. Walker secretary.

Roper Directory.

CIVIL.

Justices of the Peace, Jas. A. Chesson.
Constable, Warren Cahoon.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. T. Finlayson, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock (except the first), and every Sunday night at 8:30. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Sunday school every morning at 9:30. L. G. Roper superintendent, E. R. Lewis secretary.

Episcopal, Rev. Luther Eborn, rector. Services every 2d Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Thos. W. Blount superintendent, W. H. Daily secretary.

Baptist, Rev. Jos. Tinch, pastor. Services every 2d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

LODGES.

Roper Masonic Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 448, meets in their Hall at Roper, N. C., at 7:30 p. m. 1st and 3d Tuesdays after 1st Sunday. J. L. Savage, W. M.; R. L. Williams, Secretary.

Important to Ladies.
Sir—I made use of your PHILITOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, and I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to prevent my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for it would never again be without it at such times. I am yours respectfully,
Mrs. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RILEY'S PHILITOKEN for \$1 a bottle.

CHARLES F. RILEY, Whole Sale Druggist, 62 Cortlandt St., New York.

THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

By Eugene Field.
My shepherd is the Lord my God—
There is no want I know;
His flock he leads in verdant meads,
Where tranquil waters flow.
He doth restore my fainting soul
With His divine caress,
And when I stray, he points the way
To paths of righteousness.
Yes, though I walk in vale of death,
What evils shall I fear?
Thy staff and rod are mine, O God,
And thou, my shepherd, near.
Mine enemies beheld the feast
—When my dear Lord bath spread;
And, lo! my cup he filleth up,
With all anoints my head.
Goodness and mercy shall be mine
Unto my dying day;
Then will I bide at His dear side
Forever and for aye!

CAPT. ALEXANDER'S ARGUMENT.

HE SHOWS THAT FOR TWENTY YEARS THE REPUBLICANS HAVE DEFEATED EVERY MEASURE OF RELIEF PROPOSED BY DEMOCRATS.

Hon. S. B. Alexander spent last Wednesday in Maxton, stopping on his way over to Red Springs where he spoke Thursday. The Robesonian gives a report of a short talk to the citizens, stating reasons why the people should support the Democratic party. "Referring to the present unrest brought on by the financial condition, he declared that history was but repeating itself. That the same condition existed in Madison and Jackson's time. Taking up the record made by the parties in Congress he declared that the Republicans had placed every single law upon the statute books which are complained of by the People's party, and defeated every measure of relief proposed by the Democrats. He said that if the People's party had been in existence all the time ever since the war it could not have made a better record on the line they propose than the Democrats have. This he proved from the record, taking up and giving the vote on the passage or defeat of the following and many other acts and resolutions of importance:

"The National Banking Act; the Supplement Act; An Act to provide for payment of United States bonds in coin, (which added 500 millions of dollars to the wealth of the bondholders, domestic and foreign; Taxing State banks and exempting National banks; An act to change certain currency into bonds; An act to decrease the circulation; Randall's proposition to take up the National bank notes, and issue greenbacks in their stead, (just what the People's party demand) was voted down by the Republicans. An act to pay United States bonds as per contract defeated, one Republican voting for it in the House and 119 against it. Resolution to redeem the bonds in greenbacks, defeated. Silver was demonetized by them secretly. The Democrats voted solidly against the Resumption act (which almost ruined the debtor class of the country.) The Republicans voted solidly for it.

On the first free coinage act, the vote stood in the House: Republicans, 67 for and 24 against it; Democrats, 97 for and 10 against it. Grant, Republican President, vetoed it.

In 1879 an act to make United States notes a legal tender for duties on imports was passed by a Republican Senate.

On free coinage again, the vote stood: Democrats, 105 for and 23 against; Republicans, 15 for and 127 against it.

On free coinage again: Democrats 105 for and 23 against; Republicans, 23 for and 130 against it.

stroying their security by coining the bullion deposited for that purpose. When trade dollars were demonetized, they did not go below eighty-five cents because the silver in them was worth that amount. But what is the paper worth upon which these certificates are printed? Had the House passed the bill, Harrison would have vetoed the bill without committing himself in the least. He would have only to have pointed out the fact that eighty millions of the money already in the people's hands would have been destroyed. As it would have depended upon the future and Congress' own time and sense of right to have given it value, banks would not have accepted it on deposit and given other money for it. But if this fraud had not been attached to the bill, and it had been passed, it would not have added to the volume of money one dollar per capita. Col. Polk only estimated it at 30 cents, and McCune about 40 cents. So that it is not the panacea for all our ills.

The Republican and People's party representatives voted solidly against the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation. Before the war the bank circulation in this country, outside of silver and gold, was \$8.50 per capita. Now it is less than forty cents. He spoke for Cleveland, saying that he was the only man in the North who had the courage to stand up and oppose the great pension frauds which is increasing the burden of the South. He thinks that the amount the South will have to pay for pensions eventually will equal sixty millions of dollars a year. That will be for North Carolina's share five times the amount of her State and school tax. He quoted a Northern Congressman as saying if by cyclone, drought or any other disaster the production of a certain country in his district was destroyed, still the pension money received would support the whole population.

Cleveland is the only breakwater we have to the frauds which are perpetrated in the name of pensioning the deserving. He is opposed to free coinage, but I do not believe he would veto a bill if passed by both houses and was evidently the demand of the people. I was opposed to his nomination, but he was the choice of the convention and we took part in the convention which sent delegates to participate in that convention and we are in honor bound to support him.

Capt. Alexander closed by saying that he hoped to be with us again and discuss the issues more fully. He appealed to any one present who might have been thinking of leaving the Democratic party to take the facts he has given and if they found that they had been misinformed as to the position of the Democrats, it was the part of wisdom to return to the fold.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The negroes of Forsythe county have left the white Republican party because the whites would not recognize them and have nominated a ticket of their own. This puts four tickets in the field for that county—the Democratic, Third party, white Republican and Negro Republican—Concord Times.

In one neighborhood in this county there are ten life-long Republicans who are so disgusted at the rotten trade between their party and the Gideonites that they have entered into a solemn agreement to vote the Democratic ticket from Grover Cleveland down to township Constable.—Shelby Review.

The Independent News, a newspaper published in Mr. Harrison's State, has come out boldly for his re-election upon the ground that no change in the present condition of affairs is needed. Several months ago the News leaned to Cleveland and tariff reform. It has changed, however, and prefers to keep the people in their present impoverished condition. It knows that the election of Mr. Cleveland will bring about a change very quick. The election of Mr. Harrison will not, and monopolists do not want a change.—Chronicle.

Harrison's time. When the history of this country is written, in years to come, the period when Harrison was in power will be memorable because of the rise of great trusts and the low price of cotton and tobacco.—News and Observer.

I have read that bill (the force bill) with care and attention more than twenty times. I have read it in the light of calm consideration. And I repeat that if it were presented to men now with the alternative of party support or party dismissal, I should not vote for the bill. A more infamous bill, in my judgment, never passed the threshold of the doors of the Senate. Awfully in the interest of good government, it was instigated, in my judgment, by men whose interest it was to prevent a free expression of the will of the voters at the polls.—Senator Teller, Rep.

WEAVER ON MONEY.

Will Star.
So far in his speeches delivered in this State Gen. Weaver has confined himself mainly to the discussion of the money and transportation questions. He says the country needs more money, which will be pretty generally conceded, and then he goes on to argue that the only way the country can get more money is through the Third party and by voting for Gen. Weaver as it is useless, he says, "to expect either of the old parties to espouse this new issue."

Gen. Weaver takes it for granted, that the people whom he addresses are intensely ignorant upon this question when he talks in this style. Is the first place it is not a "new issue," for the Democratic party has not only advocated it but secured a very large increase in the volume of currency when it remonetized silver (which the Republicans had demonetized), and thereby added \$400,000,000 to the volume of currency, the increase still being continued at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year. It saved and kept in circulation \$300,000,000 of greenbacks which the Republicans would have destroyed as they had been doing up to the time the destroying process was stopped. Thus fully \$700,000,000 was added to the volume of currency which would not be in circulation now if it had not been for the Democratic party.

He conceals the fact that the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago contains a plank which demands the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on the circulation of State banks of issue so that State banks may be established and thus give the people all the money they need for the transaction of business, and in a volume that may be expanded or contracted as the business needs may suggest.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the State Democratic platform as adopted by the State convention assembled May 18:

RESOLVED, 1. That the democracy of North Carolina reaffirm the principles of the democratic party, both State and national, and particularly favor the free coinage of silver and the increase of the currency, and the repeal of the internal revenue system as unjust to the consumers of the country, and leading to the formation of trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people; and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton ties and on tin, so largely used by the poorer portion of the people. We likewise denounce the iniquitous force bill, which is not yet abandoned by the republican party, but is being urged as a measure to be adopted as soon as they regain control of the House of Representatives, the purpose and effect of which measure will be to establish a second period of reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the liberties of our people and inflame a new race antagonism and sectional animosities.

2. That we demand financial reform, and the enactment of laws that will remove the burden of the people relative to the existing agricultural depression, and do full and ample justice to the farmers and laborers of our country.

3. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectively prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing such stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure most perfect compliance with the law.

5. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

6. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land,

and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

7. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

8. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

RESOLVED, That the General Assembly pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective than the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ON THE FORCE BILL.

"We solemnly declare that the need of a return to the fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our Government and the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

"We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of the Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white. It means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonism, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all—a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate."

TWO SIDES TO THE MCKINLEY BILL.

Parsons (Kan.) Eclipse.
Imitation wool sequae, advanced 120 per cent. for the poor.
Sealisk sequae, reduced 38 per cent. for the rich.
Woolless, advanced 40 per cent. for the poor.
Broadcloth, advanced 30 per cent. for the rich.
Cotton corduroy, advanced 114 per cent. for the poor.
Fine cassimers, advanced 35 per cent. for the rich.
Cotton velvet, advanced 100 per cent. for the poor.
Silk linings, no advance for the rich.
Black alpaca, advanced 66 per cent. for the poor.
Black silk, no advance for the rich.
Cotton laces, advanced 50 per cent. for the poor.
Silk laces, advanced 30 per cent. for the rich.
Flannel shirts, taxed 100 per cent. for the poor.
Diamonds, uncut, free, for the rich.
Wool hat trust, protected 112 per cent. for the poor.
Snails, free, for the Lord only knows what!
The tariff is a tax.
Who pays it?

USE OF SWEET OIL.

Pure sweet oil is an excellent and mild laxative for infants and young children. To make leather air-tight and yet not injure its flexibility, soak it thoroughly in sweet oil.
To clean paper-mache articles, wash first in warm water and soap, and polish with sweet oil.
For a burn take sweet oil and lime-water (equal parts), mix, and keep the burn well covered with it.
If sweet oil is applied to the skin immediately after a blow or bruise, it will not turn black and blue.
A remedy of great value for cuts and deep sweet oil. Put two table-spoonsful in their milk and they will rarely refuse to take it.
After spoiling patent leather with warm and letting it dry, while still warm rub just a little sweet oil in it, then rub it well out of it.
For a stiff neck, pains in the chest, etc., warm some sweet oil and rub on thoroughly with the hands, then cover with sheet wadding, the shiny side out. Wear it until you feel comfortable.
Sweet oil is a good remedy for poisonous bites, and must be taken internally (a half cupful), and bathed the wound externally with it. For a horse give one-half pint to one pint internally and apply externally as well.—Good Housekeeping.

SATISFIED.

A Quimper county (Ga.) farmer having accumulated some property, decided that he wanted to get married. He went to America shortly afterward and made known his desire to a well known merchant. The

latter agreed to help him all he could and named over several good looking women whom he thought would make good and faithful wives. Among others he mentioned two buxom and comely widows of the same name.

The matrimonially inclined farmer decided that he wished to wed one of the widows. His mercantile friend agreed to do the negotiating, and shortly afterward called upon a certain lady and informed her of the honest but bashful friend wished to confer upon her. The widow, knowing that the farmer was blessed with a pretty good share of this world's goods, expressed without a moment's hesitation, her willingness to join her lot with his.

Preparations were at once made for the wedding. The day arrived, and the prospective groom procured a marriage license and started for the home of the future partner of his joys and sorrows. Just here the funny part of the affair came in.

The farmer had never seen either of the two widows. Both bore the same name and he got them mixed, up in his mind. The result was that he went to the wrong house. When he found himself alone with the lady he barked out, "I've come to marry you."

"After a moment's hesitation the widow confessed that she didn't care if she did "step off" with him. They accordingly proceeded to a preacher's house, where the twin were made one.

A few days afterward the newly married planter came to the city and went to look for his friend. He was telling him of his newly found happiness, when the merchant suddenly exclaimed, with a groan:

"Merciful heavens, man! you married the wrong widow!"

"Oh that don't make any difference," was the reply. "I'm very well pleased with the wife I've got."—Ex.

WHAT THE EDITOR GETS.

When a child is ushered into the world the physician is present and gets about \$10 for officiating at the important event. The editor heralds the advent of the stranger and gets a curing for making a mistake as to the sex and date of arrival.

After a while the child becomes a man, the minister is called to perform the marriage ceremony and walks off with a \$10 bill in his pocket for his trouble. The editor is again called upon to chronicle this event by drawing on his imagination to make the bride and groom the best and most respectable people in the county. His only pay is to be asked for a few extra copies of his paper to send to some absent friends.

In time the once baby, once happy groom, but now a man well advanced in years, is brought down by death. Again the physician is called in and gets a bill, the undertaker is present and officiates at the funeral, and in time wails \$100 for performing the last and rite, while the editor is expected to complete the drama by holding up the deceased as a model gentleman, and one who at present is flying up the golden stairs. The probabilities are at the same time that the baby, the groom and the dead man have been so infernally stingy that he had stunted his wife and children and had never contributed one cent to the support of his local paper.

What does the editor get? He gets left.—Ex.

CURIOUS FACTS.

A railway in the Argentine Republic has one stretch of 211 miles without a curve or bridge.

In China they tie a red cord around a baby's wrist, so that it may grow up quiet and obedient.

A man in Georgia has built a number of houses which are occupied by widows free of rent.

W. C. Seapham, a Philadelphia druggist, has two boys born on succeeding Fourth of July.

A resident of Manchester, England, has a Bible 200 years old, which is two feet long and about the same in width.

Jewelers are coinuing money out of a recent fad of the fashionables by reducing photographs and copying them on watch ornaments.

The corn cob pipe which the manufactory at Washington, Missouri, sends all over the world is called the "Missouri meerschaum."

On a small twig recently broken from an apple tree near Guilleville, Ga., there were twenty-six apples the size of a large hickory nut.

A Chinese father is allowed to kill a child for disobedience, and he often does so, and so law ever convicts him, while custom honors him.

A camellia tree near Dresden, Germany, has an annual average of 40,000 blossoms. It is about fifty feet tall and was brought from Japan about 150 years ago.

The largest bull in the world, the famous "Giant of Giants" at Moscow, Russia, has a circumference of sixty eight feet, is twenty one feet high and weighs 443,772 pounds.

A match cutting machine is an automatic curiosity. It cuts 1,000,000 sticks a day, and then arranges them over a vat, where the heads are put on at a surprising rate of speed.

Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, says that one of the strangest experiences of his entertainment business in England is the custom prevailing among managers of paying him in advance.

White rat is one of the latest inventions or discoveries. It will not become soft under the sun's rays in any climate, and is expected to be used largely in calking the deck seams of fine yachts.

A bicycle rally run between Indianapolis Ind., and Columbus, Ohio, a distance of a little less than 300 miles, was made at an average speed from start to finish of a mile in three minutes 27 1/2 seconds, or 17.95 miles per hour.

Some ordinary house flies which had been imprisoned in the shaft of a mine at Bangor, Cal., for a long period by the closing of a light well were found, when the shaft was reopened, to have turned to a clear white.

—Exchange.