THE GAZETTE.

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JAMES H. YOUNG,....Editor and Proprietor.
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RALEIGH, N. C., FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

MR. SKINNER GIVES THE REASON FOR THE FAITH IN HIM.

Col. Harry Skinner, in answer to enquiries as to what would be his defence against the address of Senator Butler, gave out the following reply:

The public is entitled to a truthful review of the facts preceding and surrounding the recent Senatorial election in North Carolina. I will undertake to make this without unnecessary prejudice or passion; and as far as possible, without retaliation. I am willing personally to bear any cross my enemies may choose to fix upon me, if out of the present conditions I can still further serve silver as I have ever heretofore done at a greater sacrifice than any man in the State.

As initatory to the great reforms contemplated by the Alliance as an educator to the Populist party as the moving political party to secure them, the North Carolina Senatorial election has been unduly magnified. This has been done on lines that are deceiving to the plain, honest voter, whether he be Democrat, Republican or Populist, and for the potent purpose of making the leading factor, Senator Butler, attain his ultimate selfish ends in wrecking or causing to be absorbed or dissolved the Populist party. Let us lift the veil and let the truth in. A silver Senator is not necessary at this hour to save either the cause of financial reform or the Populist party, and it is so great a public injury to so grossly deceive the people as almost to constitute a public crime.

If honorably we could have elected a Populist Senator he could not have been potent or effective during the next four years in advancing the cause of the Populist party, or the cause of financial reform of which silver is only initiatory. I challenge any Populist in the nation to demonstrate wherein. When the public fully realizes this truth, then the natural inquiry arises, Why magnify this North Carolina Senatorial contest? The answer is irresistible that it is done either for the purpose of serving the ambition of Senator Butler or else to serve his ends in showing to the country that he absolutely owns and controls the Populist party in North Carolina and, on failure, his ultimate purpose to disintegrate it.

We must presume that Senator Butler is possessed of ordinary intelligence, and knows the consequence of certain actions notwithstanding his talk in caucus or private to the contrary.

In the election of Senator Pritchard we have secured a free silver and financial reform Senator. One who can and will be more potent and effective than any Populist could possibly be in the next four years, and we have secured this result upon the high plane of maintaining principle with the respect of all parties and classes of people by preserving our integrity and good faith. Behind this action we have the leading Populists of the nation, nine tenths of the reform press, a large portion of the Knights of Labor, and in North Carolina nearly all of the original prominent Populists. I could mention and give a list of several hundred names but for space. The reader can find them in every county. Senator Butler has at his back not the State Executive Committee, because he feared to convene them. They were elected by their respective Congressional districts and know the obligations resting between the representatives of the people and their constituents. He has only behind him a bare majority of his Central Committee and this bare majority is composed of new friends to the Populist cause, some of whom, including his recently appointed chairman, never voted a straight Populist ticket.

I will recall that at the State convention I advised against the naming of a committee that would be dominated by the influence of Mr. Butler, and the retirement from the committee of the prominent Populists of the State.

A brief recapitulation of co-operation between Populists and Republicans in North Carolina will exemplify the following:

In 1892 the middle-of-the-road fight with Republican encouragement and local support resulted in seven members of the Legislature and about 40,000 votes.

In 1894 co-operation was perfected under a contract that a Populist should succeed Senator Ransom and a Republican Senator Vance and his successor; fair election laws and a non-partisan judiciary and a practical distribution of local patronage resulted in an overwhelming defeat of Democracy, a non-partisan judiciary, and through the Legislature the election of Senator Butler to the long term Senatorship and Senator Pritchard to the short term Senatorship, with the understanding that he should be his own successor, and afterwards the establishment of our present election law. The contract was reaffirmed by Senator Butler in his speech of acceptance. He has done so repeatedly in public or private since. If Senator Butler had had the short term he would never have attempted to violate this contract; and further, the good faith that the Republicans have shown in all matters of co-operation convinces us that Senator Butler in standing for re-election under the terms of co-operation would have been elected without any opposition."

Some facts concerning the election of Senator Butler should be known. Senator Pritchard could have made a combination, and have secured the long term, but he was too honorable to do so and rejected the proposition. Mr. Skinner was invited into a combination whereby he could have defeated both Senator Pritchard and Senator Butler. He refused to do so, having been elected to Congress, believing that the people expected that Senator Butler should be returned to the Senate. Everybody knows that Senator Butler will not dare deny that if the Republicans had named the strongest gold-bug in North Carolina as caucus nominee he would have caused and advised, under the terms of cooperation, for the Populists to have voted for the Republican named, in doing so thereby securing his own election. This is too plain when it is known that Senator Butler so managed as to cause the election of Mr. Settle in the Fifth District over a true silver man, such as Judge Graham, and tried to secure the election of Cheatham, a colored gold-bug over Dr. Freeman, the Populist nominee.

From the best information that I can obtain, the differences between Senator Butler and Senator Pritchard arose on the reorganization of the Senate. Major Grant, the warm personal and political confidant of Senator Butler, by the influence of Senator Pritchard, was nominated Sergeant-at-Arms in the Senate. For some reason Senator Butler refused to vote for Major Grant. No satisfactory explanation has been given to the public for Senator Butler's breaking faith with both his friend Grant and Senator Pritchard on this occasion. The outside facts are that Senator Butler received some patronage at the hands of the present organization. In this distribution he is accused by many of bad faith. Soon after this, in April, at a meeting of the State Executive Committee, Senator Butler proposed as a condition precedent to co-operation that the Republicans should vote the Populist National ticket. Thompson and Mr. Skinner led the fight against any such unreasonable and unconscionable coercion, contending that if co-operation of the Republicans were to be continued that a fusion was fairer and more practicable. At that time it was thought by Mr. Butler that of the two parties the Republican, both in platforms and their nominees, would be more favorable to silver than the Democrats, who it was supposed would adopt the Cleveland policy. This fight was carried into the primaries and fully developed in the State Convention. The people of the State know the result of that deliberation wherein Senator Butler was compelled to disclose his hand and acknowledge that he was attempting to get gold-bugs in disguise upon the ticket. If we have not a Populist Governor no one is responsible therefor except Senator Butler. I can state positively that Judge Russell would have given away to Dr. Thompson if he could have been nominated for Governor, but I knew he would not give way to Major Guthrie. I believe that Senator Butler knew this, and this accounts for his indirect method of electing Russell. It is known that Senator Pritchard and other Republicans used their good offices, in order to bring harmony and secure success, to have the Republican nominee Henderson, the Auditor, retired so that Populist State Chairman Hal Ayer might be elected Auditor. In the campaign Senator Butler cannot disguise that he knew of these conditions in North Carolina, and that he was overruled by his committee with his consent, and that the Populist party through his direction was made to try to secure the election of Tom Settle, a single gold standard man over W. W. Kitchin, a true and acknowledged free silver man.

Without Republican assistance no Populist could have been elected to any State office, Congress or local office save and excepting two counties. Every man elected to the Legislature by Republican assistance was charged that if elected that he would vote for Pritchard. Few denials of this charge were made, a great many openly admitted So far as the First District is concerned, co-operation between the Republicans and Populists was perfected upon this basis by resolution passed by the Republican and Populist Congressional Convention. Mr. Skinner had met at his appointments this open charge, and as far as that district is concerned, both as to himself and to members of the Legislature, the matter was regarded as closed on the 3rd day of November.

During the campaign and since, Senator Butler has admitted privately, publicly, through the press and otherwise, that this Senatorship, under the contract of co-operation and under obligations raised for favors received, belonged to a Republican, but he contended that it should be some other Republican than Senator Pritchard. Opposition to Senator Pritchard, so far as the world knows, was based entirely on personal grounds. In the caucus, held at Raleigh about the time the Legislature convened, Senator Butler took the position that a Republican should be nominated. He was asked if Senator Pritchard declared for silver did he believe that he would keep faith. He replied that he thought Senator Pritchard would do whatever he promised to do. He was then asked in open caucus to name what Republican he would desire to nominate. This he refused to do. However, it was understood on the outside that he was playing Dr. Mott and Oliver Dockery, as Republicans, not for the purpose of electing them, but to divert Republican strength. It was known that he was coaching Marshall Mott, a McKinley man, who had canvassed the State on the St. Louis platform. It was even suggested that in order to destroy and humiliate Senator Pritchard he would take Governor Russell, and he even went to the extent of saying that he would support any other Republican regardless of his financial views in order to defeat Senator Pritchard. In full caucus, before any split, Mr. Skinner stated his position, and assigned reasons for the election of Senator Pritchard, saying at the same time, that Senator Pritchard was the caucus and convention nominee, nominated by the Republican party, and had made such a silver declaration that he would support no other Republican, and he challenged Senator Butler to give a good reason why, under these conditions and circumstances, Senator Pritchard was more objectionable than any other Republican, and that if he would assign any unanswerable cause for Pritchard's defeat that he would then and there challenge him to name a Populist, and he (Skinner) would assist him to secure his election. This challenge Senator Butler refused to accept. If Butler was sincere in wanting a Populist Senator he should have accepted this challenge when made when all were present in the caucus, and would have been bound by its action. However, for the purposes of deception he waits for the revolt of which he was advised before naming a Populist candidate. All thinking people knew that Senator Butler's present ambition, if failing in other conquests, is to succeed himself in the Senate. He knew that an Eastern Populist in the Senate at this time meant his retirement in 1900; and consequently he would not name a Populist that would be acceptable to the Democrats because he wanted to be certain that his nominee could not possibly be elected. The nominee to be slaughtered in his interest and at his behest was Dr. Cyrus Thompson, who was committed during and since the campaign and in caucus to Senator Pritchard, a man known to Senator Butler by reason of his position in the State government, and in connection with the Farmers' Alliance, that would prove a formidable rival for Senatorial honors in 1900. I think I know that Dr. Thompson is not complaining of any Populist member of the Legislature who refused to support him under those conditions, and at the proper time and place, and for the purpose of a clear understanding I suppose Dr. Thompson will be heard from. It was further suggested that there was a concert of action between the Democratic caucus and Senator Butler personally, but this fact he never disclosed to his own caucus, but always entered a disclaimer.

I can name three men who would have been mutually satisfactory to Senator Butler and the Democratic caucus, neither of whom was Dr. Thompson, or either of the Republicans already named. The Populist members who adhered to their campaign pledges, and whose consciences directed independent action in the Senatorial election acted without any previous concert of purpose, and at the time without my knowledge of their contemplated action, but after knowing the caucus that precipitated the movement, I want to say that I unqualifiedly justified their course as the only one open to honorable men, and I will defend their action at all times, and under all circumstances, whenever vindication requires it, against the wanton abuses and scurrilous attacks, both of the press and Senator Butler.

Referring more specifically to Senator Butler's recent official statement and the resolutions adopted by the majority caucus at his behest, I wish to say that the charges made by Senator Butler indicating improper methods or dishonorable influences in accomplishing Senator Pritchard's election is a wanton, malicious and cowardly slander.

A number of the majority caucus who participated in the action have assured me personally since, that they did not approve of it, but I have no resentment towards the members of the caucus who concurred with Senator Butler or who acquiesced in his almost brutal action toward myself personally, and the patriotic and honorable members who defied his despotic power in voting for Pritchard. I know that they have been deceived, and that they have acted under a misapprehension of the facts as they existed, as will be completely demonstrated in due time. And it will be shown to their satisfaction, whose treachery has nearly made shipwreck of the Populist party in the State. So far as I could, I tried to conduct the campaign upon a high and honorable plane. I remained in my room and solicited no one to visit me. I did not approach at any time any member of the majority caucus. I did not want to take any advantage of Senator Butler in any way. On the contrary, he sent for each member of the minority faction, and used persuasion, threats and the offer of patronage to induce them to abandon their obligations to their constituents. In addition he, with others of the majority faction, visited the headquarters of the minority at the Branson House, making a speech to them of one hour in the most cruel, threatening and tyranical manner, finally telling them that he would grind them to a powder if they further resisted his power! On the day of the first battle for Senator, Senator Pritchard and Mr. Skinner remained at the Park Hotel. Senator Butler goes to a sick member's room who had made pledges to support Senater Pritchard, and to Dr. Reed Parker, causes him to go to the Senate chamber at the peril of his life, and stands over him during the session and directs Mr. Parker to vote so as to prevent an election on that ballot. On the second and final ballot, Dr. Parker was too ill to attend the joint session of the Legislature, but he paired, as he desired to do so, voting for Senator Pritchard. However, Butler was so unfair that, in violation of legislative precedent, the pair was ignored and the vote of the pair was counted against Pritchard, while Dr. Parker, sick in his room, expected that his vote would be recorded for Pritchard.

Another aspect of Senator Butler's brazenly inconsistent method in this Senatorial contest was the public declaration by him that no self respecting Populist would accept Republican patronage. It developed that he and Senator Pritchard had a disagreement in regard to patronage, and that he wanted to secure one of two things—either the election of a Republican that would give patronage as he demanded, or else bring about a deadlock, preventing an election, so that he (Butler) might hold the balance of power in the Senate, making him the despot of that body, and dictate Federal patronage not only in North Carolina, but elsewhere, and force himself to the front through that method to recognition on some Presidential ticket in 1900.

In the thickest of the fight during the campaign he is found going to the minority with the offers of patronage, even to the extent of making one member of the minority the sole distributor of all the patronage, but State and Federal, in the First District. Failing, he still lingers in Raleigh, continuing the fight, with the humiliating purpose of trying to control a part of the State patronage.

From the foregoing statement, which is made dispassionately, and with the full understanding of the responsibility it involves, it must be apparent to all unprejudiced people, without regard to any party or politics, that Senator Butler's opposition to Senator Pritchard's election was a desperate and unscrupulous attempt to bring it about in a way that would throw the responsibility upon some one else. If it is imposed by preconcert as a responsibility, I am willing to assume it. It was a terrible responsibility for me to refuse to vote for Cleveland, and thus lead Mr. Butler out of the Democratic party. Time has justified the wisdom and patriotism of my actions, and time will again demonstrate that I am right.

First. From the beginning I have honorably and openly supported Senator Pritchard, coupled with my personal knowledge and his open declaration for silver and financial reform as the best policy to advance the cause of silver and financial reform.

Secondly. Because of the conditions surrounding the campaigns of 1894 and 1896. The People's party of North Carolina was obligated by a contract, both expressed and implied, to re-elect the caucus nominee of the Republican party to the Senate in 1897, provided always he should make a satisfactory free silver and financial deliverance, which he has done even to the extent of satisfying Senator Butler.

Thirdly. Because no Democrat, Populist or Republican can so well serve during the coming four years all the varied interests of North Carolina and at the same time do so much effective service to wind up in triumph financial reform in 1900. I here and do now believe that the best policy is to hold the Republican party to their contract to bring prosperity and not to throw any obstructions in its way, so that no excuse can be given for failure.

I make this statement as a Populist, and I want it distinctly understood that no man or power can change my confidence in the basic principle of the People's party.

It is well to recall that the Populist party had its beginning in North Carolina in Alliance education and the proscription of Democracy that wanted to make us vote for Cleveland if we should be allowed to vote in Democratic primaries.

As Populists, we rebelled against this tyranny. Yet in the brief time of four years we find the Senator of the party, owing his prestige to fighting tyranny, himself now the most reckless and unscrupulous tyrant, in compelling obedience to what he has hitherto denounced, and going to the extent that no leader, that no other Senator in the State or nation has dared to suggest or approach; that is, by a small faction of his party to expel and excommunicate the original Populists—the creators of the party and Senator Butler—when they were assisting him to fight the friends that he now draws comfort and support from, and of which material he has constituted a majority of his Central Committee.

As a Poplist I bow to no such unwarranted and arbitrary authority. I plant myself upon the basic principles of the Populist party, and since the majority caucus of Senator Butler have appealed to the country, I want to unqualifiedly meet the challenge, and to say I accept his appeal to the people, and to show good faith on the part of myself and friends. I propose that since there are differences arising, why we should continue co-operation with Republicans, and the majority caucus has formally ended this. We propose that Senator Butler, Congressman Shuford, Congressman Skinner, Congressman Strowd, Congressman Martin, and Congressman Fowler and Treasurer Worth, Secretary of State Thompson, Auditor Ayer, Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane, Judge Montgomery, Judge Clark and all other Populists holding office by Republican support or sufferance in State, district or county, shall send their resignations to take effect when their successors shall be re-appointed or selected, as shall be provided by the present General Assembly; that this body shall provide for a special election to fill such resignation as Populists shall make. In this appeal to the country which the majority caucus has invited us to, I want to assure Senator Butler and the majority caucus I will be found in the thickest fight coralling the silver forces of the State, and the only condition I name for making this proposition, when the Populists in the State elected as I have been shall hand in their resignations, is that I may have the privilege of standing before the people of my district to approve of my course.

Another recently developed fact the Populists of North Carolina should know, and it still further, from the national standpoint, analyzes Mr. Butler's political character. It is known among free silver and Populists Senators and Representatives that Mr. Butler has professed allegiance to the return of Dubois to the Senate, and the silver interest of the entire country thus expecting Senator Butler to use his personal, official and party position to elect Dubois, who, like Teller, led the revolt for silver from the St. Louis convention.

But strange to say (and this is novel in North Carolina) that Mark Hanna and the entire Republican party wanted Dubois defeated and punished because he was brave and patriotic enough to speak for silver above his party action, and in the contest we find Senator Butler the ally and confederate of Mark Hanna to defeat a national champion of silver. In the language of the patriot Lincoln, Senator Butler "may deceive some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time, but he cannot deceive all the people all the time."

His last address only shows what I have predicted is about to take place; that, failing in his ambitions, he would use his power to disintegrate or dissolve the party not possessing the courage to change political fronts.

The country should know in the beginning of this fight I tried to bring about harmony, going so far as to pledge Senator Butler to support him in his national fight or to succeed himself, if he would only disclose his hand and let me know his policies, and if they met my approval, and so long as I thought him a sincere friend of silver, I would stand by him.

HARRY SKINNER.

The Situation.

I desire a parting word relative to the scism now existing in the People's party.

Mr. Butler, in a speech immediately after he and Mr. Pritchard had been elected to the United States Senate, remarked to the effect that Mr. Pritchard will have the long term, six years. In other words, that he would, after the expiration of the two year term, succeed himself.

Now, it is evident that the Populist and Republican members, who had jointly voted Mr. Butler into the Senate, believed that at the expiration of two years Mr. Pritchard was to be returned to the Senate—as a Republican—with the expectation that he would adhere to Republican doctrines to the same extent that Mr. Butler would adhere to Populist doctrines.

Now, in the face of the above understanding, plainly implied if not directly expressed, Mr. Pritchard, nearly ninety days prior to the expiration of his official term, obligates through Col. Skinner that he will support during his entire term of service as Senator all financial reforms contemplated by the Populist movement."

Now, suppose that Mr. Pritchard proves to be a man and keeps the above obligation, as I verily believe he will, where will the faction of Populists that recently declared the other faction "traitors," and read them out of the party for discharging their duty as best they know how, and at the same time absolve all further connection with the Bepublican party, appear? My answer is, that in the first contest before the people they will, as I verily believe, be placed in a hopeless minority.

As I understand it, fusion between the Populist and Republicans was formed for the purpose of removing fraud from the ballot-box. At the first fire the old Democratic party, a party of broken promises, was brought to their knees, and under wise leadership, it would never again have risen to its feet as a prominent party in this State.

It was not only unwise, but the height of folly, to sever too soon the compact formed between the Populists and Republican parties.

The principles embraced in the People's party alone can bring relief. The people are being educated, and under a wise leadership a sufficient number of the dissatisfied masses would soon join us to enable us to give the desired legislation.

The above unfortunate occurrence has delayed the reform movement, for how long, time alone will show.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

Before closing, I wish to make a statement relative to my late candidacy for the United States Senate. At the time of announcement, I did not understand the facts bearing on the case, as above detailed. BRYAN TYSON.

Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 8, 1897.

Editor of the Gazette:

DEAR SIR:—The refusal of Chief Enrolling Clerk Swinson (who is a Populist) to appoint colored men as clerks in his office is an insult to every negro in North Carolina. All of the Populists do not countenance this action in Mr. Swinson, we feel sure, neither will they tolerate it. Mr. Swinson has, by refusing to appoint colored men in his office after they have been recommended by their representatives, furnished the Democrats a valuable document in the next campaign. The colored men who were recommended are as efficient and competent as any of the white clerks Mr. Swinson has appointed. Mr. Swinson says he will not appoint negro clerks in his office on account of it being embarrassing to white lady clerks whom he is bound to have in his office. Mr. Swinson is not "bound" to have lady clerks in his office.

According to our idea about this matter, and it is a matter of justice and right, that this work should be given to men who do the voting irrespective of color. Two years ago a great deal of the copying and clerical work was allowed to be done by Democratic women. This was gross injustice to Republican and Populist women. I am sure there were enough of them—and competent ones, too.

The negroes did a great deal of the voting which put the Republican and Populist parties in power and in control of the patronage, and every day they (the negroes) are anxiously waiting to see where Mr. Negro comes in.

It would be well for our white Repubcan leaders, and Populist friends, that while they are arranging the patronage "pie" to so arrange it that a piece or two will go to the black man. But for the black man's vote there would be no "pie" to divide.

Many of us well understand why the charter of Raleigh was not changed so as to put it under the control of Republicans two years ago in the legislature. A bill to this effect met with stern opposition by some of our white Republicans whom we have honored with office many times, and some of them who are now seeking appointment under both State and national government.

The Republicans of the city of Raleigh were sadly disappointed.

Again we have a chance to change the city charter and put the city affairs in the hands of Republicans and distribute the patronage among Republicans and Populists. The question now is, will it be done? Not only did Republicans and Populists of this city vote on the 3rd of last November for this change, but a good many dissatisfied Democrats voted the fusion ticket in order, and with the great hope, that this city ring might be broken and a change for better take place. I believe in this: "To the victors belong the spoils." This city by rights, as well as other cities in the State, belong to the Republicans and Populists. We have the legislature and the legislature has the power to change the city charters where timely notice has been given. In the name of simple justice this should be done.

Two years ago through Senator Fred Rice and others a police board was appointed for the city of Wilmington and it resulted in giving the Republicans full control of the city and its patronage—a big thing. Some few respectable and competent colored men got a piece of this "pie."

Now the Republicans of this city and of the county are anxiously looking for the legislature to change the charter of this city so as to place her affairs and the patronage in the control of the Republicans and Populists, where it properly belongs. W. S. M.

Are They Right?

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow me space in your valuable columns to say a few words in relation to a revolution, which is now taking place at South Creek, N. C. Some time since quite a number of white people came from Virginia, Maryland and Delaware on floats or arks. They claim to be sanctified and holy, both soul and body, saying that they do not sin, and are saved every moment of their lives, and do not ask God to forgive their trespasses, but only thank Him for what He has done, which doctrine they boldly advocate, declaring that they do God's biddings, and are always happy. They are causing quite a sensation. A number of colored people have left their churches, and there were about twenty-five white people excluded from one church on the same theory It is said that they do not baptize nor participate in the Lord's Supper.

Reader, what do you think of it? We most earnestly ask any *distinguished* DIVINE to give us the best Bible definition of *Sanctification* and *Holiness*, and his opinion on their theory through the columns of this paper. Respectfully,

January 23, 1897. G. S. BOOMER.

It Will Decapitate Swinson—He Must Go.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Hancock will do away with Mr. Swinson, who positively refuses to appoint colored clerks in his office. The resolution provides that the office of Enrolling Clerk be abolished; that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House appoint two Principal Enrolling Clerks, who are to have entire control and supervision of the enrollment of all bills, and the necessary assistants are also to be appointed by the heads of the two Houses.

Editor Gazette:

Please allow us to say through your valuable paper that Sir F. C. Sadgwar, G. K. of R. and S., paid Damon Lodge K. of P. an official visit on January 30. He spoke both eloquently and earnestly to the Sir Knights of Charlotte in their Castle Hall, Saturday night. His encouraging words stirred much interest and enthusiasm in Pythianism among the brethren in the Queen City. They infused new life and vigor.

At the request of the brethren, Sir Sadgwar, G. K. of R. and S. delivered a most interesting and instructive address to the Sir Knights and their friends on Sunday evening at 5 o'clock, with results that will be seen to the benefit of our noble Order.

We congratulate the Grand Lodge for sending among us such a worthy and representative Grand Officer.

We are proud, also, to know that such distinguished men as Dr. J. D. Sanders, President of Biddle University, the learned Professors of said University, and our most popular and eloquent divine, Rev. C. H. Williamson, took great pleasure in paying the highest respect to one of our Grand officers.

It should show to others that our great object or aspiration is to elevate the race along all lines of moral, financial and social life. Sir F. C. Sadgwar was the guest of Sir J. L. Walker and Dr. Sanders while in our city, and will not be soon forgotten. He left for Fayetteville on the 5:20 train Monday A. M.

Yours fraternally,
S. A. COLES, K. of R. and S.
S. A. HARRIS, C. C.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Editor of the Gazette:

DEAR SIR:—Allow me space in your valuable paper. We had a lovely time during the holidays, but nothing to compare with this week. Mme. Marie White and her select company have been through, and given us one of the grandest concerts ever given in this city. The Odd Fellows' Hall was packed to its utmost capacity. I received letters stating that churches and halls in Wilson and Tarboro were packed to overflowing. Her audience here were composed of both white and colored, and everyone thoroughly carried away with her marvelous voice. She is indeed wonderful. She excels any singer that I have ever heard. She tells me that she has not visited your city as yet, although she has been touring this State about four months. The whole concert is up to date, and I hope she will come again. Yours truly,

SUBSCIBER.

ROLESVILLE, N. C., Jan. 23, 1897.

We, your Committee on Condolence, beg leave to submit the following report or resolutions:

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His wisdom and infinite love and mercy, to take from us by death his beloved servant and our beloved and honored senior deacon, Bro. I. C. Jeffreys, Sr., which occurred at his home near Rolesville, N. C., October 28, 1896, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn with the dear wife and children in their bereavement. Yet we bow with humble submission to the will of Him, who has said to our brother, "Thy work is done. Come up higher, where the wicked shall cease from troubles and the weary will be at rest."

2. That we desire to bear our loving testimony to the gentle, patient and peace-making Christian character of Bro. Jeffreys.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; they shall rest from their labor."

Bro. Jeffreys was born in 1819 and died October 28, 1896, aged 77 years. He professed faith in Christ in 1839, and lived a true, faithful and consistent member of the Baptist Church fifty-seven years.

Bro. Jeffreys leaves a loving wife and seven children to mourn his loss. All are members of the church. He has two sons and five daughters and one preceded him to glory.

In the death of Bro. Jeffreys—the community has lost a good citizen. The church has lost one of its main pillows. The mission society a faithful member, the wife has lost a loving husband. The children have lost a devoted father.

But we trust our loss is his eternal gain. He does not see now as he saw here through a glass darkly, but he can look with undimmed vision on the King of Glory.

JAMES DUNSTON,
JAMES WATKINS,
A. B. FLEMING,
Committee.

NOTICE.

APEX, N. C, Jan. 25, 1897.

The Trustees of Apex Normal and Collegiate Institute will petition the present Legislature of North Carolina to incorporate the above named institution.

P. B. PRICE, Chairman.

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Notice.

In compliance with Article two, section twelve of the Constitution of North Carolina, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly at the session to begin in January next for a passage of a law amending the charter of the City of Raleigh.

This November 26th, 1896.

MANY CITIZENS.

J. R. FERRALL & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

222 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Largest and Best Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries in the City.

Quality the Best. Prices the Lowest.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

Having qualified as Administratrix of Anna P. Smith, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before December 26th, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said estate are also notified to pay what is due by them to me. SARAH JANE PETTIFORD,

Administratrix of Anna P. Smith.

Dec. 22, 1896. 6w.

Do You Want to Make Money IN 1897?

If so, save all you can, stop this "on time" business by paying cash for your groceries, and save 25 per cent. on the dollar.

B. W. UPCHURCH'S,

15 E. Hargett Street,

Who downs competition in prices, as you will see in this price list:

Green Coffee, 12½, 15 and 20 cts. per lb.
Arbuckle Roasted Coffee, 20 cts. per lb.
Cresent Roasted Coffee, 20 cents per lb.
Pure Hog Lard, 7½ cents per lb.
Cream Cheese, 12½ cents per lb.
Best Northern Butter, 20 cents per lb.
All Pork Sausage, 10 cents per lb.
Sour Krout, 4 cents per lb.
Navy Beans, 7½ cents per quart.
Gold Dust, large size, 20 cts. per package.
Rice, 5 cents per lb.
Vinegar, 30 cents per gallon.
Star Lye, 3 boxes, 25 cents.
Meal, 15 cents per peck; 95 cts. per sack.
Starch, 5 cents per lb.
Good Syrup, 30 cents per gallon.
Two Bars Soap, 5 cents.
Can Peaches, 10 cents.
Flour of Grades at lowest prices.
Old Egerton Snuff and Tobacco always on hand.
Give me a trial.

B. W. UPCHURCH.

LAND SALE.

By virtue of power conferred on me by a certain mortgage deed executed by Robert A. Tucker, and duly recorded in Register of Wake County in Book No. 136, at page 477, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash at the court house door in the city of Raleigh on Monday, February 8, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., the land conveyed in said mortgage and described as follows, to-wit: Adjoining the lands of J. J. Overby, Becky Johnson and others, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone on Cabarrus street extended just north of the center of the house standing on the lot, a part of which is hereby conveyed; thence south through the center of the house to J. J. Overby's line; thence west with said line to the corner of the late Thomas Johnson's line; thence with his line north to Cabarrus street; thence east to the beginning. Said lot being the lot conveyed to the Raleigh Co-operative Building and Loan Association by Thomas Griffis, and by said Association to Cyrus Tucker.

B. F. MONTAGUE,
Mortgagee.

Jan. 7, 1897—tds.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH DAILY.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

4:12 P. M. DAILY—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk to Chattanooga via. Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (Limited) train for all points North and with main line train, No. 12, for Danville, Richmond and intermediate local stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and all points in Florida. Sleeping Car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with Sleeping Car for Augusta.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

11:45 A. M. DAILY—Solid train, consisting of Pullman Sleeping Cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Norfolk, arriving Norfolk 5:00 P. M. in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfolk and Washington and Baltimore, Chespeake and Richmond S. S. Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut, daily, except Sunday, for Newbern and Morehead City, daily for Goldsboro, Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:50 A. M. DAILY—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points North.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3.09 P. M. DAILY—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL ACCOMMODATION.

2:00 A. M.—Connects at Greensboro for all points for North and South and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina. Knoxville, Tennessee, Cincinnati and Western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points South.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:05 P. M. DAILY——From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points South.

NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED.

4:12 P. M. DAILY—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED.

11:30 A. M. DAILY—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:50 A. M. DAILY—From Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

7:20 A. M. DAILY—From Greensboro and all points North and South. Sleeping Car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

9:00 P. M. DAILY, except Sunday, from Goldsboro and all points East.

Local freight trains also carry passengers.

Pullman cars on night train from Raleigh to Greensboro.

Through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Car and Vestibuled coaches without change on Norfolk Limited.

Double daily trains between Raleigh, Charlotte and Atlanta. Quick time; unexcelled accommodation. W. H. GREEN,
General Superintendent.

W. A. TURK,
General Passenger Agent,
Washington, D. C.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD AND BRANCHES, AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Feb. 7, 1897. (Corrected.)	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.		No. 41. Daily.	No. 49. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Leave Weldon	11 50	9 43	.....	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro	1 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	.....	5 45	12 45
Leave Wilson	2 05	11 16	.....	6 20	2 12
Leave Selma	2 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 15	1 04	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Florence	6 50	3 15	.....	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.			
Leave Goldsboro	.....	.....	.....	7 05	3 10
Leave Magnolia	.....	.....	.....	8 06	4 16
Ar. Wilmington	.....	.....	.....	9 30	5 45
				A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Feb. 7, 1897. (Corrected.)	No. 78. Daily.		No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 46. Daily.
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv. Florence	8 45	.....	8 15	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	11 20	.....	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Selma	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	1 42	.....	12 10	.....	.....
	P. M.				
Lv. Wilmington	.....	.....	.....	P. M. 7 15	A. M. 9 35
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	.....	8 55	10 59
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	.....	10 10	12 01
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	1 42	.....	12 15	11 20	12 48
Ar. Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 53	11 55	1 20
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 53	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon	3 30	.....	1 41	.....	.....
	P. M.		A. M	P. M	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon at 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:20 a. m., Weldon 11:40 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 3:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 10:10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:40 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily except