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A. J. PAIR, General Traveling Agents.

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RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

STILL ABUSING THE NEGRO.

Mr. W. E. Christian, one of the staff of the News and Observer, the venemous Democratic sheet which hates the negro with such unrighteous indignation, delivered himself last Sunday through the columns of that paper of one of those bitter philippic against our race which has never given him any other treatment than that of kindness.

The whole article is too long to reproduce, but we take a few extracts from it in order that our readers may see the estimate placed upon them by the leaders and writers of the Democratic party. After all of these mean and vindictive sayings and writing by Democrats, strange as it may seem, there are some sore-head negroes in North Carolina who are not only indirectly but ready and willingly to directly help this negro-hating party to get power of government next year, with which to effectively crush the manhood and womanhood of the negro race.

It were needless here to do more than mention the matter of rapes. Some idea may be gotten of the negro's attitude when it is stated that up to October 13th there had been 107 cases of lynchings in recent years, have been fractional in proportion to the legal hangings for the aggravating offense.

Mr. Oscar W. Blackwell of Kittrell's some weeks ago expressed his views on this subject of lynching in a way to attract thoughtful attention, and dear old Bill Brant just about registered the consensus of opinion on the subject. I do not attempt to add anything to what either of these gentlemen has said, but by way of diversion or parenthesis, let me say this: I very much doubt whether the negro has evolved into that sensitiveness to moral obligation which enables him to see that rape is a crime very much to be reprobated. I make this statement after an observation that has been somewhat varied and extensive, which observation was quite confirmed during my attendance as a reporter upon the Brodie trial.

The negroes of the town of Henderson, the bulk of them, I believe, from their behavior, suppresses though it was, both during the trial and the execution, looked upon this villain Brodie as one who received punishment greater than was called for by his crime. Their sympathies in mass, were with him, as they are generally of negroes with every rapist. It is only necessary to observe the negro closely for anyone to come to this conclusion. Emotional as they are, they stood stolid, rather vengeful to my eye, during the whole of the heart-rending recital of Brodie's victim.

The conclusion, cumulative though it must have been, then forced itself upon me in a flash: these negroes cannot see the heinousness of the crime this man has committed, and punishment by hanging instead of leaving a whole nation in a state of indignation, is a punishment which leaves them with the sting of imagined injustice. And herein lies the difficulty. It but discovers the low level of the race which we are supposed to accept on an equality civilly. If this premise be true, it would seem that there could be no demonstration by the whites of any more than a mere indignation, and that indignation, if only the result could by some shock, if possible, bring home to the negro the appalling nature of the deed of which he has been guilty. It may be that the desperate resentment of the whites may often get a better entrance into a negro's mind through the outrage expressed in a lynching than in an orderly hanging, where, from blackened hillsides around, the man is led to the scaffold in the midst of lamentation of hysterical negroes and the vicious sympathetic shouts of men. When the right man is secured, lynching seems hardly more than an accentuated form of law, which has the recommendation of impressing the sense of shock upon a race which even then seems to receive it all too dully. If such means are necessary to impress them with the idea that a crime has been committed, the means seem well taken, and should, perhaps, not be looked upon as the mot's taking the law into its own hands any more than the Legislature's wrongly anticipated in a State appropriation of \$50,000 for yellow fever in New Orleans. Certainly the opinion as to the remedy is as unanimous in one case as in the other.

But the pertinent suggestion from this address seems to be the low estimate put by the negro upon what he terms "citizenship." Give them office and their ideal of citizenship will have been realized. And this ideal has been reached after thirty years of schooling with money earned by the sweat of Democratic citizens of this State. This then is another attitude which intelligence gained at the common schools seems to engender in the negro, to take, conspicuous, too, as accomplices other results of their shrank intelligence, by as low leveled an ideal of civic obligations as their attitude toward the crime of rape shows them to possess toward the sacred character of the heartstone.

And the Democratic citizens who stand for and pay for the State turning to one another ask: "What shall we do?" If these thirty years of schooling at our hands have brought them to the point only of asking for an office from Republicans, shall we further withhold our money from so futile a spending? If we are put upon a basis of rights, shall not the negro, also, be put upon the correlative basis of responsibility? Upon this practical basis, standing, as he seems to desire, as citizen to citizen, under what obligation are we to pay for his education? It is beyond question a spectacle unparalelled among the altruistic performances of men. And yet the taxes paid for the common schools do not unfortunately carry with them the power of closing the doors to the negro because of his mere fraction of contribution. Had he earned the money to pay for these thirty years of schooling, there might be more reason in this clamor for "citizenship," and the moral training of such earning would, I believe, put such citizenship as synonymous with something higher than office.

The basis of rounded citizenship is self-help and self-reliance, and until the negro has attained unto these qualities, which, by the bye, are qualities of nature and manhood rather than of education let him keep his screams about "citizenship" to himself and pursue his career of the mental for which only his tendencies tend to show him to be fitted. And yet we seem to be oblivious to the fact that we are under no obligation as citizen to citizen to educate this ungrateful creature.

There seems to me to be only one way out of the long black neck of wood-ahead of the South. If, perchance we must minister to the "intellect" of the negro through the common schools, as per the Constitution, we need not minister to his body. Here come these 130,000, nourished and clothed with the food and wear received at the hands of Democrats, asking for "citizenship" alias "office," opposed to the interests of those who keep them alive, and warm and give them shelter. Why do we not come to see the preposterousness of our folly and apply the remedy as it has been applied in at least two Southern States? They are already at the doors of our cotton factories, as in Atan a, clamoring for work. No "I should be the word sent back to them, and yet in reply to this we hear: "demand will have the labor that is cheaper if it is equally skillful. Against this economic law, however, comes a result that is peculiar to our own country, and which, therefore, should modify the law. Another reply that the negro only can stand the heat of the cotton fields. Do the English send negroes to fight battles in India or to form hollow squares before Khartoum? Are not Texas and Florida pressing out negro labor and substituting it with white labor, thereby having leaped to the front of Southern States in the rate of increase of wealth? During a trip a few years ago, from one of our own cities to Galveston to Texas, and on to Fort Worth, stopping in a number of towns, I found myself asking: "Where is the negro?" "We don't have to have him; we prefer white labor," was the reply.

These obstacles, both for the material and political good of the South, should be pushed aside, that the only remedy may be applied which will make us safe against the incidence of a parasitic race. The first principle of it all is that this and other Southern States were saved by white people for the purpose of living together in the civilization adapted to white men. If negro citizenship means negro office-holding, we do not need them. The whites are quite able to take care of their own country by the substitution of labor which carries moral sense along with its intelligence and thrift. Do you ask where they will go? The Texans are not worrying themselves about the answer to that question. The States of the South are not properly wet-nurses for the negro race.

I am not, however, unmindful of these things, nor of the cabin light that sometimes yet lingers about the brow of the dear old darkey of long ago, nor of the natural affection that the white people of the South still have toward a negro—as a negro. But there comes the end. The white man will, in his own country, save himself at all hazards against the dependent negro, producing little else except his young, who would attempt to rule over him and his.

The remedy of white labor is at hand when all else fail—but between now and the end of it all, the night is dark, and the gloom grows.

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The remedy of white labor is at hand when all else fail—but between now and the end of it all, the night is dark, and the gloom grows.

In THESE loud, shrieking times of penny-liners and reckless babblers, all that is necessary for the people is to "keep to the right and keep a-going."

The true man lives not by arguing and by debating about himself, but by believing he is a man—that is sufficient. He is unworthy the notice of the thoughtful, who in this day of Christ, seeks to array man against man—encourages lynching and lawlessness, advises the starving to death of the children of faithful, patient, obedient parents, who, as slaves, ministered to his mother and sisters and him. Ingratitude! It is the basest in gratitude for one to advocate the withdrawal of public school money from a people who pay the rents, largely supply the labor, and who, for 250 years, did this for the food and clothes eaten and worn. Ingratitude! Ingratitude!! the unkindest cut of all. A people ungrateful, who are peaceful, kind, obliging and content to work for the starvation wages paid them by the property holders—whose property is accumulated largely upon the ignorance of their negro labor.

Some colored people may be fed and clothed and housed at public expense and may, indeed, be parasites, but they are few. The rule is, that negroes work, eighty-five per cent of them are in the fields and the trenches, and thousands are independent mind trainers and leaders of industry—all are marching on to a victory.

Regarding these self appointed seers and prophets, those who rave and storm and fight and break and caw, they are harmless and can do no harm to one colored man unless he deserves killing. Sooner or later every vehement and vile slanderer comes to naught, and his injustices die with him.

The colored young citizen must not turn aside from his constant training and practice in the virtues of the true man and citizen. His duty is to trust God and himself, for He alone can kill and make alive. I suppose that every man of us will do as we are taught by our curr and us—demand more good paying public offices, be desirous of more education, more money and property power, more solid manhood character, and more of everything that can have a tendency to give more power and an ng men and a stronger hold upon Him who saves to the uttermost all who abide in him.

As to all of this clatter about mixture of races, the colored people are, as they should be, content to be let alone and left with their own. They would cry out, "hands off in the dark, hands off all the while," but it is feared that that cry will not be heard in the future as in the past. This bleaching process is not of their own choosing, but somebody is blundering. Who? But why talk; let us rather organize and work for God and His holy cause, and be not terrified by him or beast or devil.

N. C. BRUCE.

Hon. R. H. Williamson, one of the ablest and most learned colored lawyers of the State, and a most courteous gentleman, has announced himself a candidate for solicitor of the State in the district. His ability and standing, both as a lawyer and a Republican in the district and State, commend him to the voters of his district, and doubtless will receive the nomination with scarcely any opposition.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
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 Keyville, 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 intermediate local stations; also 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 8:00 P. M. in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants and Miners, Norfolk and Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
8:50 A. M. DAILY—From Durham for Goldsboro, Keyville, 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. DAILY—Connects at Greensboro for all points North and South and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, also 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, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.
NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED.
4:12 P. M. DAILY—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.
NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED.
4:12 P. 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 ACCOMMODATION.
7:30 A. M. DAILY—From Greensboro and all points North and South. Sleeping Car from month to month.
8:00 P. M. DAILY, except Sunday, from Greensboro 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 coach on change on Norfolk Limited, double daily trains between Raleigh, Charlotte and Atlanta. Quick time, unexcelled accommodation.
General Superintendent.
W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
IN EFFECT SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1894.

GOING EAST.
Pas'ng'r Daily Ex. Sunday.
Arrive Leave.
P. M. P. M.
10:00 11:00
4:25 4:30
7:28 7:33
Morehead City
A. M. A. M.
A. M. A. M.

GOING WEST.
Pas'ng'r Daily Ex. Sunday.
Arrive Leave.
P. M. P. M.
11:00 11:00
9:38 9:43
8:07 8:12
6:32 6:37
A. M. A. M.
A. M. A. M.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Sept. 25, 1897. (Corrected.)

Leave	Arrive	No.	No.
Weldon	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Ar. Rocky Mount	Leave Weldon	12 52	10 35
Leave Tarboro	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Leave Weldon	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Leave Selma	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Ar. Rocky Mount	Leave Selma	12 52	10 35
Leave Weldon	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Ar. Rocky Mount	Leave Weldon	12 52	10 35
Leave Tarboro	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Leave Weldon	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Ar. Rocky Mount	Leave Weldon	12 52	10 35

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Aug. 1, 1897.

Leave	Arrive	No.	No.
Weldon	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Ar. Rocky Mount	Leave Weldon	12 52	10 35
Leave Tarboro	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Leave Weldon	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Leave Selma	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Ar. Rocky Mount	Leave Selma	12 52	10 35
Leave Weldon	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Ar. Rocky Mount	Leave Weldon	12 52	10 35
Leave Tarboro	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Leave Weldon	Ar. Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35
Ar. Rocky Mount	Leave Weldon	12 52	10 35

SALE OF LOT IN OBERLIN.
By virtue of power conferred upon me by a deed of trust executed by Larkin S. Hall, which said deed is duly received in Registry of Wake County, in Book No. 97, at page 171, I will sell at the highest bidder for cash at the courthouse door in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, November 8, 1897, at 12 o'clock, m., the land in said deed described, lying in Oberlin; beginning at a stake on the new road—W. H. Moore's southwest corner, runs nearly East with his line, 1 ch. and 48 lks. to a stake; thence nearly South, with the line of R. E. Ellis & Bro., 2 chs. and 70 lks. to the road; thence Northeastwardly, with the eastern boundary of the road, 2 chs. and 85 lks. to the beginning, containing 52 100 of an acre, more or less. Also, at same time and place, all the household and kitchen furniture of said Larkin S. Hall.
B. F. MONTAGUE, Trustee.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2, 1897.

Administrator's Notice.
The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of Willis Taylor, deceased, gives notice to all persons, having claims against the said Willis Taylor to present said claims to him on or before the first day of October, 1898, and on failure to do so, this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This Sept. 30, 1897.
JAMES H. YOUNG, Administrator of Willis Taylor.
Oct. 2-6w.

LAND FOR SALE.
By virtue of a deed of mortgage executed, on the 20th day of January, 1887, to W. A. Jones, I will offer for sale at the courthouse, in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, the first day of November, 1897, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, the following tract of land, lying and being in Cary township and bounded as follows:
Beginning at the centre of the North Carolina Railroad, Madison Hopson's corner; thence North thirteen (13) poles to a stake; thence West four and three-fifths (4 3/5) poles to a stake; thence South and four-fifths (10 4/5) poles to the North Carolina Railroad; thence with said railroad four and three-fifths (4 3/5) poles to the beginning; containing fifty-five poles, more or less.
Title perfect.
For further information, see Book 96, at page 86, in Register's office for Wake County, N. C.
J. C. L. HARRIS, Attorney.
Oct. 2-5w.

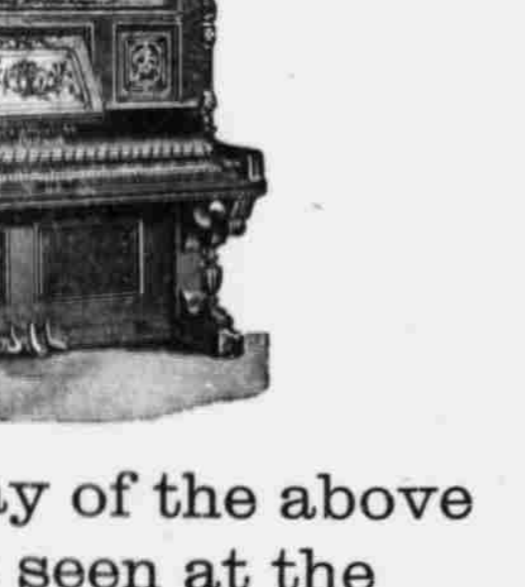
BELL & PICKENS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in and Shippers of
Fish, Shad,
Oysters, and
Spring Vegetables.
SALT FISH A SPECIALTY.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.
Front St. Market, Wilmington, N. C.

A SUMMER SCHOOL
For Colored Teachers
At the A. & M. College.
First Annual Session will begin Tuesday, July 27th, 1897, and continue three weeks.
A competent corps of professional teachers representing many of the leading schools and colleges of the State, has been engaged. Terms very low. Write for circulars. Address,
PRESIDENT DUDLEY,
A. & M. COLLEGE,
Greensboro, N. C.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF YOUR POCKET, BUY YOUR GROCERIES FROM
B. W. UPCHURCH,
East Hargett St.

A FEW PRICES:
Pure Lard, 7c. lb.
Arbuckle's Coffee, 12c.
Choice Green Coffee, 10c.
Good Molasses, 25c. per gal.
Cream Cheese, 12c.
Large Sugar-Cured Ham, 10c. per lb.
Vinegar, 5c. per qt.
White Meat, 6c. lb.
Fresh Link Sausage, 10c. lb.
1 Bar Soap and 1 Box Bluing, 5c.
New Salt Mullets, 6c. lb.
White Fish, 5c. lb.
Boneless Hams, 10c. lb.
2 Sticks Bluing, 5c.
Dried Apples, 5c. lb.
Syrup, 30c. per gal.
Lamp Chimneys, all sizes, 5c.
Macaroni, 10c. pkg.
Lump Starch, 5c. lb.
Time Milk, 8c. can.
Dable Peaches, 12c.
Rice, 5c. to 7c.
Imported Sardines, 10c.
Buckwheat, 10 and 18c. pkg.
Flour and Meal at Lowest Prices.

Norfolk Oysters 25c. per qt.
80c. per gal.
Give me a trial.
B. W. UPCHURCH.
Pianos and Organs



A Fine Display of the above Goods can be seen at the Fair, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
PARNELL & THOMAS

Change in the Business OF THE BIG STORE JANUARY 1st.

Raleigh's Biggest Store would not be worthy of its name or reputation as an up-to-date, wide-awake, progressive store if it stood still. It has not stood still a single day since we opened the doors, nearly two years ago. We have always tried to make it a helpful store to its friends and patrons. Our constant aim is to make to day's best better to morrow. We want to give you a better store—the best store—better service—better room—better stocks—better everything, except prices, and they must be the very lowest named by any house at all times.

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JAMES H. YOUNG, Administrator of Willis Taylor.
Oct. 2-6w.

LAND FOR SALE.
By virtue of a deed of mortgage executed, on the 20th day of January, 1887, to W. A. Jones, I will offer for sale at the courthouse, in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, the first day of November, 1897, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, the following tract of land, lying and being in Cary township and bounded as follows:
Beginning at the centre of the North Carolina Railroad, Madison Hopson's corner; thence North thirteen (13) poles to a stake; thence West four and three-fifths (4 3/5) poles to a stake; thence South and four-fifths (10 4/5) poles to the North Carolina Railroad; thence with said railroad four and three-fifths (4 3/5) poles to the beginning; containing fifty-five poles, more or less.
Title perfect.
For further information, see Book 96, at page 86, in Register's office for Wake County, N. C.
J. C. L. HARRIS, Attorney.
Oct. 2-5w.

An Important Change.
January 1st we expect to make a very considerable change in the business. It will be a very important change in more ways than one to people who have to buy goods, and who want best returns.

A Clean Sweep.
Beginning to day, we reduce prices on every article in the house, that we may reduce present stock to the lowest possible point by January 1st. It is absolutely necessary that we have every foot of space possible in January.

THE
Entire Stock Must Move.
We want to state as a pointer, that this is no humbug, catch-penny sale, but a straight, open, honest, cut-price sale. We need room, and we must sell out the stock to get it; and the quickest, surest and best way to do it is to put prices on them that no economical person can resist. This we have done. Don't fool yourself by thinking that we are just going to sell a few odds and ends. We have the freshest, newest stock in the city. The entire stock is on sale. No reserve. We mean business. All prices are cut in pieces. It's a real harvest-time for prudent, economical, wide-awake buyers.

DRESS-GOODS, MILLINERY, NOTIONS, LININGS, SHOES, DOMESTICS, FURNISHINGS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS, CARPETS, RUGS, CROCKERY, LINENS, CURTAINS, UNDERWEAR, COATS AND CAPES.

Many lines will go quickly. We shall have no re-orders from now on. No goods can be sent out on approval, exchanged or taken back, except we will exchange articles of one size for another size. Every sale is to be a positive cash sale. One price, and but one, to all.

Our stock is bright, new, clean goods, bought this season and at regular prices, under the usual, but at sacrifice prices now asked, it is beyond all doubt the greatest money saving opportunity offered by any house in a decade.

JONES' BIG STORE
206 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Hangings Excite!
But the excitement that is of more benefit to you is the excitement we are stirring up on
LOW PRICES.
1,000 pairs 10c. Socks, selling at 5c.; 15c. and 25c. Suspenders at 10c. and 14c.; 50c. Colored Laundered Shirts, at 25c.; 75c. Colored Laundered Shirts, at 49c.

BIG STOCK OF SHOES & HATS.
MEN'S SUITS, \$3.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$7.50.
Whiting Bros. CLOTHIERS & HATTERS. Raleigh, N. C. LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED.

Crescent Bicycles AND BICYCLE SUNDRIES.
THE GREAT FIRE... BACKS.
White Enamel Buckles STOVES & RANGES FIRE... BACKS. WARRANTED 15 YEARS.
HARDWARE, Guns and Pistols, Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT.
T. H. BRIGGS & SONS, Raleigh, N. C.