CANDIDATE WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Presidential Nominee.

Mr. Bryan was born March 19, 1891, in Salem

Ills. He was taught under his mother's care

until he was 10 years old, when he went to the

public school at Salem, which he attended for

five years. At the age of 15 he went to the

Whipple academy in Jacksonville, fils., which

is the preparatory department of the Illinoi

college located at the same place. He spent

two years in the academy and four years in the

sented his college in the interstate eraterical

contest in 1880, and was class orator and vale

to Jacksonville to practice law, remaining there

till October, 1887, when he removed to Lincoln

a classmate of the law school. He had taken

a number of speeches. He took part in the

campaign of 1888 in Nebraska, and was noted

nated to represent the First district in congresin 1800. He was elected by the majority of 6,713

although the district had gone Republican by

4.400, when Secretary Morton had been de-

feated in 1888, and was thought to be cortain.

Republican. He supported Springer for spenker in the Fifty-second congress, from whose dis-

his being put on the ways and means communi-

to frame the Wilson bill, being a member

more largely circulated than the tariff spec-

had been. He also spoke in favor of the ball to

In 1894 he became a candidate for the United

States senate, and announced that he would

not be a candidate for the lower house of con-

gress. He was nominated for United States

senator in the Democratic convention, and the

Populist candidate in his district was indorsed

by the Democrats for the house of representa-

tives. The ensuing state legislature being Re-

publican, John M. Thurston, was sent to the

senate and the Republican candidate in his

former congressional district, J. B. Strode, was

elected by 5,000 majority. During all three of

the campaigns he challenged the opposing can

didate to a debate, and several discussions were

up the practice of law in Lincoln again, but the

so frequent that he was forced to give up his

practice. In September, 1814, he became the

editor-in-chief of the Omaha World-Heraid.

and had control of its editorial policy on state

married Oct. 1, 1884, to Mary Baird, of Perry,

Ills., who attended the female academy in

Jacksonville when he was in the other school at

the same place, and who graduated the same

week that he did and was also the valedictorian

to the bar, without any idea of practicing, but

Three children have been born to them, Ruth,

10 years old; William J., Jr., about 7, and

Mr. Bryan is a Presbyterian, having joined

the Cumberland Presbyterian church at the

age of 14. He is now a member of the First

Presbyterian church of Lincoln. His father

was Silas L. Bryan, who was a circuit judge at

the time of his son's birth, and served in that

capacity from 1860 to 1872 on the bench of Tim-

nois. Judge Bryan moved on a farm a short

distance from Salem when his son was 6 years

old, and from that time until he was 23 years

old Bryan spent his summers on the farm. In

1872 his father ran for congress on the Greeley

ticket and was defeated by 240 votes. His fam-

in Culpepper county in that state, and died in

ily comes from Virginia. His father was born

Salem, Ills., in 1880. His mother, whose name

was Maria Elizabeth Jennings, was born in

Marion county, Illinois, and died in Salem, a

In appearance Mr. Bryan is impressive his

and lithographs of him which have been circu-

lated. He is affable and kindly in manner, eas-

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

Voters of the Land.

During all these years the Democratic party

confining the general government to the exer

cise of the powers granted by the constitution

Recognizing that the money question is para-

mount to all others at this time, we invite at-

tention to the fact that the federal constitution

tutional limitations.

of the United States.

ratio based upon the silver unit.

tions in either silver coin or gold coin.

OPPOSED TO BOND ISSUES.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest

week ago last Saturday, after a protracted ill-

of her class. She studied law and was admitted

and national questions.

gold contract with the Rothschilds.

majority.

Neb., going into partnership with A. R. Talbo

college, taking a classical course. He repri-

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LOUISBURG, N. C. Office in New Hotel building, 2nd thor. Gas administered and teeth extracted without pain.

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-W. H. EDWARDS-OF WAKE FOREST, N. C.

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Rocky Mount. N. C.

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MASSENBURG HOTEL J P Massenburg Propr

Good accommodations. Good fare. Po

HENDERSON, N. C. of Miss Olga Hilton, a native. lite and attentive servants.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

White House Concerts - The Marine Band and Sousa's Success-Officeholding's Dark Side.

[Special Correspondence.] The concerts of the Marine band given in the White House grounds have

been resumed, and every Saturday afternoon a great throng gathers to listen to Professor Fanciulli and his merry men. The concerts are free. So are the concerts at the Marine barracks given by the band every Thursday. These concerts are given by the direction of the secretary of the navy, and they are a part of the duty of the bandsmen. It is significant of the ungratefulness of the people of Washington that when the Marine band has tooted for them without charge all summer they decline to pay 25 or 50 cents to hear it play at in-

door concerts in the winter. The bandsmen are not well paid. They receive the pay of the Marine corps enlisted men, and they have the privilege of making outside engagements and earning an occasional dollar in concerts and at balls. The band is not the concert attraction that it was when Sousa led it. Possibly this is due in great measure to the fact that the new leader has not had time to become a local character, as Sonsa was.

Sousa's Great Success. Sousa was very popular in Washington, and thousands of people there rejoiced in his success. Few of them know that at one time a few years ago

he was on the verge of failure. In the first season of his independent band his manager became discouraged and said he was ready to give up. He had lost a large sum, and he thought the enterprise was a failure. Sousa shook his three year contract under the manager's nose and said he thought the band would go on. It did go on, with amazing success. Sousa's income now is from \$12,000 to \$15,000, not counting the royalties from his opera.

A Few Official Perquisites. Whenever an entertainment is given at the White House or the house of a cabinet officer, the Marine band is called out officially, and it plays for nothing. This is only one of the perquisites of the administrative establishment. The president's horses are fed by the government. Secretary Carlisle and some of the other cabinet people ride in carriages for which the government has All legal business intrusted to him paid. The government greenhouses are at the disposal of the cabinet people to furnish flowers or plants for decoration. And then there is for the secretary of the navy and his assistant the fleet of government ships on which "inspection tours" are made during the hot months. These "tours" lead inevitably to New port, Bar Harbor and other fashionable places. Secretary Carlisle spends his summer with his family cruising about on a revenue cutter.

Already these cabinet people have begun to get away, and soon there will be only a few high officials left. The absence of the cabinet people will make life no easier for the government clerks. They used to have a half holiday on very warm summer days, but this administration has laid down the law that clerks must work at least from 9 o'clock to 4 o'clock, with half an hour for dinner. That is not a very long time, but the clerks are not at all reconciled to doing without their summer half holi-

The Government Clerk. The lot of the government clerk is not very happy, and for this the clerk

is not altogether to blame. Every year thousands of young men and women living in small communities who are looking longingly toward Washington write to the civil service commission, asking how they can obtain government clerkships. Several men who know this turn it to profit by advertising "institutes" to prepare applicants for the civil service examination.

In their circulars they describe Washington as a paradise and represent the salaries of government office as large and the work as easy. A salary of \$1,500 or \$1,800 seems magnificent to some people. They don't stop to think that what is affluence in a small community may be poverty in Washington. Everything you buy is more costly in Washington than it is in almost any other city of the United States. Living in a spendthrift atmosphere, the clerk is very likely to contract expensive habits, and after a time the \$1,500 which seemed so large when he came to Washington becomes much too small for his requirements. Then there comes an evil day, when he loses his place in the department. His experience there has capacity and the ability to earn possibly \$1,000 a year. Perhaps he is man enough to go back home and start in again on the old basis. Perhaps he joins the little army of hangers on who intels. Washington is full of broken down | plete.

clerks waiting for reinstatement. And if he does not lose his place? He dignantly. probably saves nothing from year to place in which she can earn just enough to keep her children in food and clothing and send them to the public schools.

More to Follow. But the rosy side of department life is the one most people see. So I suppose we will have the usual throng of place seekers among us next March when the new president is inaugurated. There will not be as much to hope for then as there was three years ago. President Cleveland has put almost all the gov. ernment offices under civil service rules, and, "influence" will be at a discount here next March.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

The first cooking school in the territories of the northwest is to be opened at Sitka, Alaska, and will be in charge

#### SHORT NEWS STORIES.

Bribed In Spite of Himself-Honors Were Easy-A Novel Bath-Undoubtedly Quiescent.

There was an honest member from a western state in congress last session, but how he got there has always been a mystery. It is needless to say he was not returned.

A certain railroad bill was up, and the corporation's representative approached this member with an offer of \$500 for his vote. The honest solon flew into a passion and declared that, whatever had been his previous intention, he would now vote against the measure from principle. Said he:

"If fraudulent means are being employed to pass the measure, I'll use my influence to defeat it."

Later in the day he was approached by a second lobbyist. "I understand," said he, "that you do not approve of the pending railroad

measure? "Oh, I like the measure well enough,

"I see," said the lobbyist, construing his manner into a bid for a bribe. 'Well, now, we will give you \$500 if you will vote against it.' With this the member arose and strode up and down the room in right-

eous indignation. "Can such things be?" he exclaimed. 'What a state of rottenness is this!" Then, turning fiercely to his visitor,

he said sternly:

"Sir, your room is preferable to your The lobbyist withdrew, but the honest member's heart was completely broken when, an hour afterward, some one, he never knew who, offered him \$1,000

not to vote at all. - Washington Times. This Snake a Sprinter.

Eddie Johnson is a young Jacksonville bootblack. Eddie is a first class adept at shining shoes, and he has made many a nickel and dime in this way. | ture He was re-elected in 1502 in spate of the He is also a pretty good sprinter, as most negro boys are at his age, but he was outrun the other day, and now he wears a bandage around his left ankle and walks with a limp. It all happened in this way: Eddie was out at Villa Maynard, admiring the bicycle track visions. At the close of the debate on the in and wishing that he could ride as fast as his namesake, John S. Johnson. He says that he is no relation to the invincible Johnson, however, "'Cause he's white and I'm black." However this may be, while Eddie was standing gazing wistfully at the track, a big blacksnake had his eyes fixed on Eddie. The boy saw the snake, and he started to run. The snake has been so accustomed to seeing the riders "sprint" on the track that it concluded to try its powers. and to Eddie's dismay the snake showed considerable speed. Eddie ran as fast as his legs could carry him, and the snake followed. Finally the boy's wind gave out, and the snake caught up with him and took hold of his ankle in a playful mood. Of course the bite wasn't poisonous, but it is somewhat painful, and Eddie is now hobbling around on one foot. He is still doing the "shine" act just upon him for speeches and campaign work were the same. —Florida Citizen.

#### Honors Were Easy.

A Parisian journalist recently wrote a rather unfavorable criticism of the performance of a well known actress. The latter was keenly wounded and watched for a chance to avenge herself. She was one evening at the Varieties, with a young aristocrat for an escort, when she espied the critic. She had a simply to be more thoroughly companionable package with her, which she requested to him. She is a year or two younger than he. her friend to deliver in person.

The dandy rose, and, taking the package, walked over to where the journalist was sitting with a party and presented it to him, saying:

"Mademoiselle, who admires your talent, has requested me to present you with this as a souvenir from her."

"The critic took it and opened it before his friends, who had heard the dandy's little speech. It contained about a dozen goose quills, and smiles and suppressed laughter went round. But the critic was equal to the occa-

"Ah, my dear sir," said he to the messenger, "please give my best thanks to the young lady for these pretty feathers. I was aware of the fact that she plucked her admirers, but I really did not imagine she did so on my account." -Tit-Bits.

#### A Novel Bath.

"I wanted a bath in a North Carolina hotel," said a well known traveling taught him nothing useful, and he finds | man the other day, "so I rang for the himself adrift with a \$1,500 spending | bellboy and asked him if they had a bathtub about the house.

"'Yes, sah. Nice ones, sah, he said. " 'Bring me one.' "In a few minutes the boy returned, bringing on his shoulder a coffin, with

fest the lobbies of the Washington ho- silver plated handles and a lid all com-" 'What does that mean?' I asked in-

" 'Dat's de bathtub, sah. De landlord year, and when he dies charitable used to be in de undertakin business. friends may interest themselves to get sah, and had some coffins when he took a department place for his widow-a dis hotel. His son is a tinner, sah, an jess lined de coffins wid tin. Try it,

boss. You'll find it berry nice.' "Conquering my repugnance, I opened the lid and found the coffin lined with tin, as stated, and I took the bath, but I didn't feel just right about it."-Hardware.

# Undoubtedly Quiescent. Probably the incident that will be longest remembered in connection with Colorado Belford's congressional career was his attack upon a Democratic member of the house, concluding as follows: "There he sits, Mr. Speaker!" ex-

claimed the red headed rooster of the

Rockies, pointing his finger at his Democratic victim, "there he sits; mute, silent and dumb!" "Yes, Mr. Speaker," interrupted a member of the Democratic side, "and he ain't saying a word."-Pittsburg

bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress nione has the power to coin or isshe money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be descrated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, demand that the power to isone notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the trensury department, be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private. We declare that the act of 1873, demonstizing silver without the knowledge or approval of

preciation of gold and a corresponding fail in the prices of commodities produced by the peo-

the American people, has resulted in the ap-

We are unalterably opposed to monometal lism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations int financial servitude to London. It is not mir un American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the sti-Life Sketch of Hon. William J. Bryan, the fling of that spirit and love of liberty which preclaimed our political independence in 1776 and

won it in the war of the revolution We demand the free and unlimited connecof both gold and silver at the present legal rate of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid in consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all it bis, put ite and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonstration of any kind of legal tender money by private con

dictorian in 1881. He then went to the Union We hold that fariff duties should be levied College of Law in Chicago, and while in attendsolely for purposes of revenue, such duties to by so adjusted as to operate equally through out the country, and not discriminate is tweet ance there was in the office of Lynan Trumclass or section and that thrutton should be He left the law school June 19, 1883, and went firmited by the needs of the government, her estly and economically administrate Westle nounce as disturbing to business the largura-lican threat to restore the McKinley law which has twice been condemed by the propining part in political campaigns since 1880, and made tional elections, and which, emacted under the false pleas of protection to Long industry proved a proble breader of trusts and money olies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trude and deprived their ducers of the great American chapter of more to their natural markets. Limit the more question is settled we are opposed to any age! to a for furth re hanger as not thrust laws or trict in Illinois he came originally. This led to copt such as are no weary to next the d first in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax tee in congress, of which Springer was char-But for this devision by the charge course man, and on March 16, 1802, he made a tar if speech that was the sensition of the day and there would be no defect in the revenue and was liberally distributed as campaign literathe law passed by a Democratic congress struct; premaner of the meeting for court for nearly one hundred years that court fact that the legislature had redistricted the state, and his district in the previous election having in that decision sustained constitutional had given the Republican ticket about 6.00

objections to its gractment which had previously been overruled by the chief pages who have ever sat on that believe. In the fifty third congress Mr. Bryan helped We declare that it is the duty of congress: the ways and means committee, and took an use all the constitutional power which remains especially active part in the ancome tax proafter that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter 's come tax in congress, replying to Bourkconstituted, so that the burdens of taxable Cochran, Aug. 17, 1863, at the special session. may be equally and impartially had, to the end that wealth may bear its proportion of the exdelivered a three hours's speech against the repeal of the Sherman law, this speach being panes of the government coin the seigniorage and spoke against (hrlisle's currency policy, as also against Cleveland's with it in the home market, and that the said of the home market to our American farmers

> monetary system which depresses the price of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufac-The absorption of wealth by the few the consolidation of our leading railroad easterns and D. H. Taylor & Co. Who keeps and A.M. From Greenstein and all points solidation of our leading railroad easterns and D. H. Taylor & Co. Who keeps and A.M. From Greenstein and all points solidation of our leading railroad easterns and solidation of our leading railroad systems and stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the

After his retirement from congress he took We demonned the profligate waste of etc. money wrung from the pass. Its ourselve taxation, and the lavish approve or us of passing the state of the st silver campaign opening he found that the calls cent Republican bongress, which have kept skillful bar-tenders. unemployed, and the presints of the period Mr. Bryan is a man of small means. He was return to that simplicity and wen my while befits a democratic government and a red : tion in the number of useless offices, the said

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE DE LOUISIER We denounce arbitrary interference by feel eral authorities in local affairs at a visual in it the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we espect new and highly dangerous form of oppositor by which federal judges, in contenut if the tioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending to the house of representatives providing for trials by jury in writing as-

any of its debt as We approve of the States of favor of any of its debt as We approve of the States of From All adulterations. of the fifty third congress to pass in Fig. railroad funding hill and it many a the . g of the present Republican congress to const-

Recognizing the just claim of decerving that a subjects, we hearfuly indors the rule of those ent pension commissioner that his names an be arbitrarily dropped from the pension n and the fact of enlistment and e rvice should be deemed conclusive evidents against insuadisability before calistment

face indicating intellectuality and power as well as good nature. There is a notable ab-New Mexico and Artzona into the l'mon asence of the boyish look seen in the pictures states, and we favor the early winnessen of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to state hoad, and ily approachable, and does not lack dignity. In appearance he is an illustration of the fact officials appointed to administer the govern that some men are never accorded justice by a picture, which in his case does not prepare one triet of Columbia and Alaska, should be bons fide residents of the territory or district in pairomage solicited. for the expression of keenness shown in his which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States all and Pledges of the Democratic Party to the be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in We recommend that the territory of Alaska national convention assembled, do reaffirm our be granted a delegate in congress, and that the allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions States be extended to said territory are founded and which the Democratic party We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own-freedom of speech, freedom of the press. freedom of conscience, the preservation of per-

OPPOSED TO LIFE TEXTRE IN OFFICE.

sonal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constiservice. We favor appointments based upon do all kinds of house painting, grainistration of the civil service laws as will afford has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to equal opportunities to all critzens of ascerthe centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the

republic, established by custom and usage of a and you shall be pleased. founders of this republic of republics. Under hundred years, and sanotioned by the exampleits guidance and teachings the great principle of the greatest and wisest of those who founded of local self government has found its best exand have maintained our government, that no pression in the maintenance of the rights of the man should be abgible for a third term of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of presidential office. The federal government should care for and improve the Misdadppi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure to

the interior states easy and cheap transports.

tion to tide water. When any waterway of the

republic is of sufficient importance to demand

names silver and gold together as the money aid of the government such at 1 a said be exmetals of the United States, and that the first tended upon a diff tite plane, cout at our work coinage law passed by congress under the conuntil permanent improvement is source l. stitution made the silver dollar the monetary Confiding in the justice of our cause and the unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a necessity of its success at the polls, we sulmit the foregoing declaration of principle and pur We are opposed to the policy and practice of poses to the considerate judgment of the Amersurrendering to the holders of the obligations ican people. We invite the support of all citi of the United States the option reserved by law sens who approve them, and who dedre to have them made effective through legislation for the o the government of redeeming such obligarelief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

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All persons indebted to King & Macon are hereby requested to make settlement of same at once, or their account will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. KING & MACON.

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Where can you get Old home (made corn whiskey? at D. II Taylor & Co. From one week to his one three years old, cheaper than ever

# We hold that the most effected way of the tecting American inher is to prevent the in STUART'S ROCK pertaken of foreign pauper labor to complete and artisans is greatly reduced by a vi- n-

the formation of trusts and pasts require a old Virgina Club, D. H. Tay, or stricter control by the federal government of Co., and he also keeps and those arteries of commerce. We demand the and the area and cheapest home-made Brandy in 6 A M. From New York. Washington enlargement of the powers of the last take and cheapest home-made Brandy in 6 A M. From New York. Washington commerce commission and sub-reference in town, other fiquors of all kinds. ever before. Special prices to all 184 A M my customers, come one, come all Ex Sur

ries of which drain the substance of the second STANDARD OF THE

Is guaranteed pure and is ally object to government by injunction is a prescribed by the lending playercome at once legislators rudges and easen Louisburg. Read the fail-wing

We prescribe Stung's Rockrelative to contempts in federal curis and head of Whilekey whethever a stimulant is needed, knowing it No discremination should be induced by the to be absolutely pulse and free-

Signed J. E. MALONE, E.S. FOSTER, J. B. CLIFTON.

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for itself, and I refer to all parties for whom I have worked. Old furniture We declare it to be the unwritten law of this made new. Give me your patronage

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pay, and while we do not wish I'NITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD RAPPORT ROYAL BAKING FOWDER CO., New York

PIEDMONT AIR LINE CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1866 TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH, N. C. opports at drecastoro for all ints f r North and South and

Winston See m and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Rall-road. Al Salistory for all points in Western North Larolina, Knox-Torn point Christian and Wis Composite at learning for Deford larket in az l Krystine except will tays. At orremals ro with the Wast plot u.) Southwestern Limited, and the New 1 of and Formanh rt Line (im) train for all prints North and list his his more and interme-First time and the Augusta

No. 1 have 2 Christa Algoria and Jacks. More all by tary as year and had for Willington as inter chiate stations in the W. A. W. S. R. Imliy Scheda at wonty Wiley, North Mount Tartero and newl stations in Norfock and Carolina Hair and arrives at Gudiaro

| Sects at Ducham for out at

Keyarise Ribmond at breeze for for Washington and an points north WARRANTED 4 YEARS OLD? TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH N .. 105 F M From relation

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l'elite and prompt attention and Fundament are a afterne à frain france de l'elite and prompt attention and Fundament are a afterne à frain france de l'elite de l'el urise fair trains between Rainigh | her toll are depressed in prices till the real longer OLD ROCK BRIDGE lottle and Advanta which time unexpended as repay the rest of prediction. We do many a OLD ROCK BRIDGE commodate of L. H. CKON T. P. A. Charlotte N. W H GARRY W. H. GATES W. A. T. REE General Manager Gent Pass Age

# DOUBLE DAILY

SHORTEST AND WILLEST BUILTS TO Atlanta New Orleans Norfolk Bichmond. Washington. Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York.

SAMED LE VEFFET LASLANT DE 1866. THAIN-LEAVE BALEIGH

DES A. M. DAULY Atlanta special Pouman Vestituie for Henders n. weldon, Feleratory, Richmond. washington Baltimore Philadelphia, New Y rh and all points north. Buffet Drawing Ho in Seepers and Pullman Conches Atlanta washington Parlor | are washington to New York, Pullman Storping our Morroe t Portamouth Arrives at washington load a M Balumore 12 n · n. Philadelphia 2 R F M New York 4 18 F M also for Portsmouth Norfolk of i Point and local stations for hear and Rosnoke Railroad.

and Rosnoke Rauroad

II F A M DAILY

For Henderson weldon sufficik Ports
mouth Norfock and intermediate stations,
consects at Fortsmouth with Bay Line for Did
Fulnt and Bailimore, with Norfock and weak

for manufact. ington Steamfout company for washington with N Y P & N Railroad for Philadelphi and points north also at weldon with Alamia, Coast Liue for RI hmood, washington Balle in ire. Philadelphia and New York, an. with Northand Neck Branch for Greenville d asth ing'on and Plymouth Pullman Sleeping th Atlanta to Portemouth

1.85 A. M. DAILY "Atlanta "pecial PulmanVestilule for Southern Pines Hamiet, wilm gilin, Monro-Charlotte Line inton Shelly mester Clinton Greenwood, Aldeville, Athich Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon ena. gomery. die, New Orienza, Ch. Monta, Nashville, Memphis and all pointst tancogd southwest through Pullman Bus south aners and day coaches washington flet Sleep connecting directly at Union Ne to Atlanta with diverg ing lines, also Pullpot, Atlanta, Car Ports mouth to Moore, Pulman Scriping

For wilmington, Charlotte (hester Green-wood, Athena, Atlanta and all intermediate stations. Connects at Union station Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman Sleeping car. Portsmouth to Atlanta. TRAINS REACH RALEIGH

From Norfolk, Portsmouth, and points north via Bay I inc and N Y. P. & N. Rallroad Petersburg, Richmond and washington Bal; timore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; dimore, Philadesphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenville, Plymouth, washington, N. C., and eastern carolina points via weido 4.51 A. M., DAILY

"Atlante Speciel," Fullman Vestibule, from

11.28 A. M., DAILY From charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and inter mediate stations. 5:30 A. M. DAILY. "Alianta special," from Norfolk, Portsmouth Henderson, weldon, Richmond, washington, Baltimore, rhiladelphia, New York and the

Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville,

Green wood and chester.

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