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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, November 6th.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

FOR ELECTORS—STATE AT LARGE:
ALFRED M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.
FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1ST DIST.—
2D DIST.—JOHN E. WOODARD, of Wilson.
3D DIST.—CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
4TH DIST.—EDWARD W. POU, Jr., of Johnston.
5TH DIST.—F. H. DOBSON, of Surry.
6TH DIST.—S. McD. J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly.
7TH DIST.—LEROY C. CALDWELL, of Iredell.
8TH DIST.—THOMAS M. VANCE, of Caldwell.
9TH DIST.—

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
of Wake.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:
THOMAS M. HOLT,
of Alamance.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas S. Ashe:

JOS. J. DAVIS,
of Franklin.

For Associate Justices, of the Supreme Court under amendment to the Constitution:

JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
WM. L. SAUNDERS,
of Orange.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe.

FOR AUDITOR:
G. W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne.

FOR CONGRESS.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
B. H. BUNN,
of Nash.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

By the Democratic Candidates for Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General.

Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Maj. S. M. Finger and Col. T. F. Davidson, the Democratic candidates, will address the people upon the issues of the campaign at the following times and places:

Marshall, Wednesday, Aug. 8
Waynesville, Thursday, Aug. 9.
Webster, Friday, Aug. 10.
Charleston, Saturday, Aug. 11.
Robbinsville, Monday, Aug. 13.
Murphy, Tuesday, Aug. 14.
Hayesville, Wednesday, Aug. 15.
Franklin, Friday, Aug. 17.
Highlands, Saturday, Aug. 18.
Brevard, Monday, Aug. 20.
Hendersonville, Tuesday, Aug. 21.
Columbus, Wednesday, Aug. 22
Rutherfordton, Thursday, Aug. 23.
Shelby, Friday, Aug. 24.

The local committees are expected and urged to thoroughly advertise these appointments by handbills and otherwise.

SPIER WHITAKER,
Ch'm'n Dem. State Ex. Com.

APPOINTMENTS FOR HON. B. H. BUNN, AND HON. G. W. SANDERLIN.

Hon. B. H. Bunn, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, and Hon. G. W. Sanderlin, Democratic candidate for State Auditor, will address the people upon the issues of the campaign at the following times and places:

Chapel Hill, Thursday, Aug. 9th.
Leesville, Wake county, Saturday, August 11.
Smithfield, Johnston county, Tuesday, August 14.
Rolesville, Wake county, Thursday, August 16.
Graham, Alamance county, Saturday, Aug 18.
Swepsonville, Saturday night August 18th.
Siler City, Chatham county, Thursday, August 23.

Hon. E. W. Pou, Jr., Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector, will be present at Durham, Hillsboro and Smithfield.

SPIER WHITAKER,
Chm'n Dem. State Ex. Com.

THE wealth of this country increased in the low-tariff period, 1850 to 1860, 125 per cent, and in the high tariff period, 1870 to 1880, only 80 per cent, even after reducing the census values of 1870 to a gold-basis. Is there not a meaning in this?

THE high protectionist should have his attention directed to China, whose people have been laboring under a prohibitory tariff several hundred years, and yet whose common laborers receive but 20 cents a day and whose skilled mechanics get but 30.

IT is strange, if the influence of the war tariff is as benign as it is represented to be by the Republicans, that one-third of our wage earners are out of work one-third of the time. The Democrats propose a change to the end that this state of things may be remedied, to a great extent at least, and they have the ability to carry out their proposition if properly supported by the people.

WAKE'S DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Tomorrow the Democracy of Wake county will assemble in convention in this city. We trust there will be a full attendance of that staunch citizenship which minimizes the evil effects of the Republicanism in our midst, but which should and we believe will proceed if it be at all possible to redeem see county again wholly from the clutches of Radicalism.

We move that there be no nominations from Raleigh. We do not believe, indeed, there is any particular seeking for nomination from this city. We will heartily support the nominees of the convention, of course, whomsoever they may be, since we shall thoroughly defer to the wisdom of the body, but we shall be glad if the nominations this time are all made from the body of the county—from outside the limits of the city. We respectfully make suggestion to that end.

CAPT. SNELLING.

Capt. W. N. Snelling, than whom there is no better man in any party or in any county, was the other day nominated for sheriff by a few persons who style themselves the Third party—and Capt. Snelling is out in a card declining to accept, saying that "I am and always have been a Democrat and have as yet seen no good reason why I should not remain a Democrat." He says that he does not belong to the third party. And further, while grateful to friends for the confidence they have in him, he does not desire to run for any office. Every one who knows Capt. Snelling knows his worth. His sterling qualities he displayed on the field at Gettysburg, where North Carolina did the fighting and Virginia reaped the glory, are today illustrated in his character just as in those days that tried the souls of men.

WHAT WAS FOUGHT FOR!

Strike the historic "lyre" and the answer comes sounding back that the Slave Power of the South fought to maintain and perpetuate Slavery. But it is only the historic "lyre" that gives that answer. Slavery was the occasion of the war. The war grew out of slavery. But the principle involved was the right of the States to manage their local concerns without influence from outside.

We by no means propose to go into an historical examination of the matter; but as we find a letter written by Gen. Lee in 1865 in which he expresses himself as favoring gradual emancipation, it will appear that he was not fighting to perpetuate slavery. The letter is printed in the Century Magazine for August. It is on the subject of enlisting negroes as soldiers in the Confederate Army. For success Gen. Lee was willing to emancipate the negroes, and to abolish slavery. What cause then was he fighting for? Certainly not for slavery, which he favored abolishing as a means to achieve success. He was fighting for the independence of the Southern people—to maintain and perpetuate the independence of his country, which was the Southern Confederacy. We reprint the last part of his letter:

"Such an interest we can give our negroes by giving immediate or those who discharge their duties faithfully (whether they survive or not), together with the privilege of residing at the South. To this might be added a bounty for faithful service.

"We should not expect slaves to fight for prospective freedom when they can secure it by going to the enemy, in whose service they will incur no greater risk than in ours. The reasons that induce me to recommend the employment of negro troops at all render the effects of the measures I have suggested upon slavery immaterial, and in my opinion the best means of securing the efficiency and fidelity of this auxiliary force would be to accompany the measure with a well digested plan of gradual and general emancipation. As that will be the result of the continuance of the war, and will certainly occur if the enemy succeed, it seems to me advisable to adopt it at once, and thereby secure all the benefits that will accrue to our cause.

"The employment of negro troops under regulations similar in principle to those above indicated would, in my opinion, greatly increase our military strength, and enable us to relieve our white population to some extent. I think we could dispense with our reserve forces except in cases of necessity.

"It would disappoint the hopes which our enemies base upon our exhaustion, deprive them in a great measure of the aid they now derive from black troops, and thus throw the burden of the war upon their own people. In addition to the great political advantages that would result to our cause from the adoption of a system of emancipation, it would exercise a salutary influence upon our whole negro population, by rendering more secure the fidelity of those who become soldiers and diminishing the inducements of the rest to abscond.

"I can only say, in conclusion, that whatever measures are to be adopted should be adopted at once. Every day's delay increases the difficulty. Much time will be required to organize and discipline the men, and action may be deferred until it is too late.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General."

THE friends of Gen. Harrison in Indiana have been insisting most strenuously that ex-Gov. Porter should run again for Governor this year in order to pull Harrison through. Their insistence has amounted to pleading. But Porter is sagacious enough to see that the chance is most slender, indeed, there is any chance at all, and so he declines positively. He is wise in his day and generation. His action is in keeping with the general trend of sentiment in the Northwest, where there is a decided turning away from the false gods of Radicalism, even when Democracy is not embraced. Gov. Porter sees this, and while he does not abjure the Republican party, proposes to stand from under the wreck of Republican matter that is imminent.

JUDGE FOWLE, Maj. Finger and Col. Davidson speak today at Marshall. They will speak tomorrow at Waynesville and Friday at Webster. They are setting the west on fire with Democratic enthusiasm. Col. Waddell speaks at Yanceyville today and tomorrow at Wentworth. His polished diction and "searching" way of getting after Radical rascality are making Democratic votes wherever he is heard. Capt. Bunn is to speak at Chapel Hill tomorrow. He is the same brilliant Bunn, bold, aggressive and successful in his appeals to reason, as heretofore. He is making an admirable campaign, as we have always been satisfied he would do. He is going to carry the day for the Democracy. Mr. Sanderlin, we very much regret to learn, has been compelled to retire from the canvass by reason of serious indisposition, and will probably be kept at home a week or more recuperating. The whole State will join us in the hope that he will recover more speedily than is anticipated or at the earliest day possible at any rate. He has been to a great extent thus far the life of the campaign, and deals the most carefully directed, neatest and most effective blows in behalf of Democracy. He is no bruiser, however, by any means. His blade is as keen and bright—and we may add as stainless—as ever blade was, and all his thrusts are made with the skill and dexterity and nicety of adjustment to the end in view of the most accomplished political swordsman. In more colloquial phrase he "goes to the spot" every time.

THIS is the day Jimmie Blaine, the "greatest living statesman" of the Republicans, has been expected to arrive in this country on the new twin screw 20,000 horse power steamship City of New York. He is to be greeted, among other things, by a great parade in which it was at first said two hundred thousand men would take part, but which, like Vance's catfish, has "shwunk" now to an estimate of ten thousand only. Still it is clear that Blaine is the Republican hero as old. He represents Republican thought, Republican aspirations, Republican hopes. Republicanism is still Blaine-ism, with all of tattoo, jingo, and disregard of the people's rights in the interest of corporations that the word implies. B. Harrison is really playing second fiddle only.

THE protectionists pretend ordinarily that the prime object of the high tariff is to help the poor workingman; yet James P. Foster, President of the Republican League, said in a confidential circular he issued May 25 a circular for "soap"—that the northern monopolists get "practically the sole benefit" from our present tariff laws, and that it would be a good thing to "fry the fat" out of the Pennsylvania manufacturers "who are more highly protected than anybody else and who make large fortunes every year when times are prosperous." It looks very much as if Foster had been moved to give the whole thing away.

THE value of farms in this country increased from 1850 to 1860, the low tariff period, 103 per cent, and from 1870 to 1880, the high tariff period fifteen per cent. Farmers read, mark, learn and inwardly digest!

The latest in a scientific way is the International Tuberculosis Congress which has recently been in session in Paris. There were nearly five hundred doctors in attendance, gathered from every quarter of the globe, and on the leading points under discussion, it appears, their conclusions were unanimous. According to the New York Herald report it was virtually admitted that tuberculosis is contagious and that it may be transmitted from men to animals, from animals to men. The disease is the same in men, women and cattle. The hereditary nature of the malady was admitted, but the danger from this cause we now learn to be very slight compared with that of contagion. Diseased milk is the most frequent agent, and, with this, meat as food, especially meat underdone.

The congress laid down the dogma that meningitis, scrofula, white humors, even peritonitis, are tuberculosis. It comes from sedentary life; confinement, as in military barracks. Predisposing causes are found in overwork, mental anxiety, insufficient nourishment, and in general everything calculated to lower the vitality. It may come by subcutaneous inoculation or through the organs of digestion and respiration.

The congress had discovered no remedy for tuberculosis, only palliative and preventive means. Thus as cardinal laws: "Boil your milk well," "Have your meat well cooked." Even a better remedy, it was thought, is found in fresh air, perfectly pure air, away from towns or villages, and living in the air night and day. Certain Spanish doctors alluded to some hope in surgery opening the lungs, removing the intercostal muscles and destroying the diseased parts. But the opinion of the congress seemed to be that the disease is in the blood and beyond surgery.

Things to be Remembered.

In the spring of 1865, just as the armies of the Confederate States were being disbanded and the troops were returning in squads to their homes, President Lincoln was assassinated and Andrew Johnson became President. He was a native of Raleigh, and a Tennessee Unionist. His sympathies were in some measure with the Southern whites, although he cordially hated the more influential classes of public men at the South. Gen. Sherman had made terms with Gen. Johnston looking to a continuation of civil government at the South through the existing State governments. President Johnson set that aside and undertook a reconstruction of civil government as President. He soon published a proclamation granting amnesty and pardon to Confederates, making, however, sweeping exceptions of the influential classes, and set about establishing provisional governments in the different States.

In North Carolina he appointed Gov. Holden Provisional Governor, and directed that a convention should be held to make changes in the State Constitution and restore the State through the action of the people to its place in the Union.

Gov. Holden issued his proclamation accordingly, and delegates having been chosen, the convention assembled October 2, 1865. Its work found favor in the eyes of the President, for the people of all classes feel and they the effort to establish a separate Southern Confederacy had failed, and they took a reasonable and sensible view of their situation. The convention was composed of very excellent men, who wisely made prudent and proper changes in the laws, conferring on the emancipated negroes certain rights which they could not have had while slaves. The duty of restoring order, of re-establishing the dominion of the law, and of adjusting the relations of the races was intelligently and patriotically performed.

The convention at once provided for holding an election for Representatives in Congress, for Governor and State officers, and for a legislature. Gov Worth was elected Governor and qualified. The legislature met, elected United States Senators and continued the work of adjusting affairs to the changed conditions. The President recognized the State as being again fully in the Union. The Supreme Court of the United States announced that the State had never been out of the Union, and soon afterwards the Chief Justice of the United States came to North Carolina and held the Federal Court.

And so the year 1865 came to its close with North Carolina apparently restored to the Union. All was peaceful and harmonious, and the people were hard at work trying to make a living.

But in Congress were some rabid Republicans, who were not content. Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, said, the war being over, the country should prosecute peace as zealously as formerly they had prosecuted the war, but some were not content to let the Southern whites return to the Union without humiliation and degradation. Congress refused to admit the Representatives elected by the people or the Senators elected by the legislature. Congress had submitted to North Carolina an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for ratification or rejection, which certainly was a recognition of her Statehood, but the faction which now took possession of Congress disregarded all that and would not consider that the State was restored to the Union. For some purposes she was back; for others she was not. It depended on how the Radicals wanted it, for the occasion.

To humble and degrade the Southern whites they passed a Civil Rights bill in March, 1866, abolishing all race distinctions and establishing social equality in public schools, in churches, in places of amusement, in hotels, cars, and all public places. This iniquity President Johnson vetoed, and it was allowed to rest for the time.

In the meantime Governor Worth conducted the affairs of the State with wisdom and prudence, and thus another year elapsed.

It was two years after the war was over before the Radicals in Congress decided what to do. Then they claimed that the right to reconstruct the Southern States belonged to Congress and not to the President. They passed a bill to abolish the existing State governments which were the result of the President's reconstruction, and to do the whole thing over again. The President had left the affairs of the Southern States in the hands of the old voters, with certain exceptions; Congress determined to disfranchise large numbers of whites and to give the ballot to the negroes. It determined to revolutionize the South. In this way the Radical faction in Congress expected to build up a large Republican party at the South and to make the Southern States Republican strongholds, so that by their aid they could hold on to the reins of power in the Federal government. That was one idea; another was to humiliate and degrade the Southern whites. All the ire and spleen and rancor and hate of the Radical leaders were turned loose on the heads of the helpless "rebels," and they put the heel of the tyrant's shoe on the necks of their conquered foes—men who for two years had been in the fields at the plough making corn and provisions.

On February 20, 1867, they passed a bill upsetting the State governments at the South, obliterating State lines and treating the territory as conquered territory, parceling it out into military districts.

President Johnson, who was very far from being lacking in manhood, promptly vetoed the measure; but there were only a few Democrats in those days in Congress, the Republicans having a large majority, and the infamous bill was passed by a two thirds vote over the veto. It became a law on March 2nd.

What was once North Carolina thus became a part of Military District No. 2, whose headquarters were at Charleston. Gen. Canby was the satrap in command.

Gov. Worth refused to recognize these changes except so far as actual force compelled him. But Gen Canby issued orders which he required the courts of North Carolina to enforce in the courts of justice and his will was the law. He was the military monarch of his district.

On June 19th, 1867, he issued an order to enroll the voters, and appointed officers all over North Carolina to take down their names. Large numbers of whites were disfranchised, but the negroes were all enrolled.

This preliminary being done, on the 1st of October, 1867, he issued an order for an election of delegates to hold a convention. The election was held for two days, November 19 and 20th. It was held by Canby's men. Only those enrolled could vote. His men made returns to him at Charleston. The authorities in North Carolina had nothing to do with the matter.

Gen. Canby thereupon issued an order as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, Dec. 31, '67.

General Orders
No. 165.

At an election held in the State of North Carolina on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1867, pursuant to General Orders No. 101 from these Headquarters, dated October 18, 1867, a majority of the registered voters of the said State having voted on the question of holding a convention, and a majority of the votes cast being in favor of holding such convention, the delegates elected thereto and hereinafter named are hereby notified to assemble in convention at Raleigh on the 14th of January, 1868, for the purpose of framing a Constitution and civil government, etc.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide de Camp and Act. Ass't Adj't Gen.

Official:
JACOB F. CHEEVER,
Acting Assistant Adj't General.

Appended to this was a list of the men who, he said, had been elected. They were chiefly Radicals.

The convention duly met on the 14th of January, 1868, and framed a brand-new Constitution, a patchwork concern, made up chiefly of the constitutions of Ohio and Illinois and other Northern States.

This Constitution provided for a Governor, State officers, judges and all the machinery of government, and it was determined to elect all these officers from Governor and Chief Justice down to township trustees, magistrates and constables, legislature and all, at the same time.

The election was held, if we recollect aright, for three days, under the supervision of Canby's men, and the returns were made to him at Charleston.

Gov. Holden was the Radical nominee, while Thos. S. Ashe was the nominee of the Conservatives.

At the same time the question was submitted to the people whether the proposed Constitution should be adopted or not.

Gen. Canby said that the Constitution was adopted and that the Radical ticket was elected. We suppose that was so, and do not question it, but Gen. Canby's people did the counting down in South Carolina.

It was arranged for the new State government to go into effect on July 4th, 1868, but Gov. Worth claimed that the whole business was unconstitutional and void; that he was Governor of the State of North Carolina; that Congress had no power to pass any such law; that the only voters in North Carolina were the white citizens, and that he would not yield his office except to force. He was forcibly ejected by Canby's subaltern and Gov. Holden became the Governor of the State. The new legislature met at the same time in special session and as there was but a handful of Conservatives in it the Radicals had it all their own way.

A man named Littlefield, a sutler, whose recent occupation had been despoiling the negroes who had congregated near Beaufort, South Carolina, was telegraphed for to come up and work the hands and he came.

He formed combinations by which under the pretence of making liberal appropriations for railroads $20,000,000 of bonds were to be issued, of which the ring was to get one-tenth for passing them. The legislature in two years took $430,000 in pay. Littlefield was elected public printer and took $34,000 a year for that. For "contingencies" in one year they took $76,500. Their tax levy was 80 cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property.

During this time there was also in operation the Freedman's Bureau and the Union League, as well as the Ku Klux Klan; and troubles began to grow which culminated during the summer in Gov. Holden's declaring half a dozen counties in Kirk's troops into them to arrest and subdue the people. That August the people arose in their might and elected a Conservative legislature, the vultures took flight and the State has ever since been quiet and prosperous.

This chapter in our history our young men should remember.

COL. HINSDALE'S REMARKS

AT THE A. & N. C. R. R. CO. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING, UPON THE DEATH OF MAJ. GATLING.

After the election of officers and the transaction of the routine business of the meeting of the A. & N. C. R. R. Co. on August 2d, 1888, at Morehead, Col. John W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Before we shall adjourn and return to our homes, I wish to speak of one, upon whose familiar face we have been accustomed to look and whose warm hand we have been wont to press at these annual gatherings of the stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company, but who since our last meeting has passed over the river. Maj. John Gatling, for so many years an earnest and able officer of this company, and an active and intelligent participant in these meetings, has preceded us to his long home, and the places which have known him shall know him no more forever.

When I think of him, memory carries me back over thirty eventful years to our first sweet intercourse in the halcyon days of our youth, when as boys together we lingered in the classic shades of Chapel Hill, and I recall the genial and kindly friend of my early manhood.

Joining the army at the beginning, he served the Southern cause for four years. With sick heart and shattered hopes he came home from the war.

Maj. Gatling was a soldier of conspicuous gallantry, who never shirked a duty or shunned a danger. After the war he cast his lot in Mexico, and there led a roving life for a brief period. On his return to North Carolina, he entered vigorously upon the practice of his profession, and soon distinguished himself as an able and eloquent advocate and a prudent and learned counsellor.

Of his connection with this company it is needless for me to speak. It is familiar to us all. By his gentle manners and his delightful and engaging converse he endeared himself to his associates, and bound himself to us as with hooks of steel.

Mr. Chairman, we are reminded by Major Gatling's death, as we are reminded almost every day by the death of other friends, that we, too, are mortal and must soon go the way of all flesh. But the saddest reflection is, that when we die we are so soon forgotten. By a small circle of those, who were nearest and dearest to us for a while, will our graves be kept green and wreathed. From the rest we shall pass as completely out of mind as our earthly forms shall have vanished out of their sight. I desire to place on record one memorial of my dead friend which will for a season at least preserve a recollection of his virtues, and of how highly they were appreciated by his fellow stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. I move the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Whereas since the last meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company, Maj. John Gatling, for many years one of its directors, has been removed from our midst by the hand of the Soul Destroyer.

Resolved, That in his death the company has lost a faithful, efficient and valued officer.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our sincere sympathies to his bereaved family, to whom the secretary will transmit a copy of these resolutions."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. James A. Bryan, it was "resolved that Col. Hinsdale be requested to furnish the secretary a copy of his remarks, and that they be spread upon the minutes of this meeting."

Kittrell Y. M. D. C.

Cor. of the News and Observer.

KITTRELL, N. C., Aug. 6, 1888.

The Democrats of this township met here Saturday evening and organized a "Cleveland and Fowle Club."

President, Geo. W. Kittrell; vice-president, Thomas Capehart; recording secretary, Guy V. Barnes; corresponding secretary, C. W. Raney.

Owing to the short notice, a full representation of the Democratic strength was not shown, but fifty one names were enrolled as members.

B.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the children from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste; soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether rising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

—A defalcation is rumored to have occurred in a well-known Richmond house.

CONSTIPATION

IS caused by a Torpid Liver not enough bile being excreted from the blood to produce nature's own cathartic. The treatment of Constipation does not consist merely in unloading the bowels. The medicine must not only act as a purgative, but be a tonic as well, and not produce after its use greater costiveness. To secure a regular habit of body without changing the diet or disorganizing the system

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

"My attention, after suffering with Constipation for two or three years, was called to Simmons Liver Regulator, and, having tried almost everything else, concluded to try it. I first took a wineglassful and afterwards reduced the dose to a teaspoonful, as per directions, after each meal. I found that it had done me so much good that I continued it until I took two bottles. Since then I have not experienced any difficulty. I keep it in my house and would not be without it, but have no use for it, it having cured me."—GEORGE W. SIMS, Assistant Clerk Superior Court, Bibb Co., Ga.

EXAMINE TO SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE, distinguished from all frauds and imitations by our red Z trade mark on front of wrapper, and on the side the real and signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co.

DR. E. B. RANKIN,

Homœopathic Physician,

Halifax Street,
Opposite Cotton Platform.

Attends to the general practice of medicine. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

If you need a good suit of clothes, any repairs, cleaning or dyeing done give me a call--A fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

P. J. Duffin,
Merchant Tailor, No. 109 1-2 Fayetteville St.

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MOSELEY'S

120 FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH.

Convenient for lawyers, because it's near the capitol; convenient because you are comfortable with good fire in your rooms; convenient for we have all the delcacies of the season; convenient to have everything at hand for

Reasonable Rates.

Convenient for everybody who wants a quiet quiet place to rest.

It's a convenient place for we make everybody feel as if at home. You will be satisfied.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In suitings and all varieties of custom made

CLOTHING.

I. WINETROB,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 8 WEST MARTIN STREET,

(Opposite Postoffice.)

The best goods stylishly and substantially made up at

REDUCED PRICES.

Call and see me and examine goods and find out prices for yourselves.

The reduction in rates is bona fide.

Very respectfully,

I. Winetrob

Dutcher's Fly Killer!

Certain Death.

No hunting with powder and gun as for squirrels, only to stupefy them. No lingering death on the sticking plaster. Flies seek it, drink and are

Killed Outright

humanely, so quickly they cannot get away. Use it freely. Prevent reproduction, secure serene peace and quiet. Always ask for DUTCHER'S. For Sale Everywhere.

Richmond Locomotive —AND— MACHINE WORKS,

RICHMOND, VA

Builders of locomotives, standard or narrow gauge, adapted to every service.

Engines and Boilers,

(15 to 200 Horse Power).

For all purposes. Complete steam plants for factories and Mills.

Improved Saw Mills.

Capable of cutting 5,000 to 30,000 feet of lumber per day, with patented devices for accurate and rapid work. A large lot of small engines and boilers, from 4 to 6 horse power "Tanner & Delaney" for sale low to close them out. Write for catalogue and estimates on your wants.

W. R. Burgess,
Salesman for North Carolina,
jul2-3mof Greensboro, N. C.

FRESH ARRIVAL

J. R. FERRALL & CO

Fayetteville St

Our famous lunch biscuit.

Holmes & Coutts' sea foam wafer, the finest goods in America.

The New York tea cracker, the newest style and greatest hit in crackers yet out, all styles plain and fancy crackers.

Cerealine, the food of foods, cooked in one minute.

Oat flakes and wheat flakes cooked in fifteen minutes, all fresh.

Ginger ale $1.00 per dozen.

New catch No. 1 mackerel.

All goods fresh and guaranteed as represented.

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