NEWS AND OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED DAILY (EXCEPT MONDAY) AND WEEKLY.

BY THE NEWS & OBSERVER CO

J. I. McREE, Editor

Daily one year, by mail postpaid.		$5 00
" six months,	"	3 00
" three "	"	1 75
Weekly, one year,	"	1 00
" six months,	"	50

No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after the expiration of time paid for.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 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.—GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.
2D DIST.—JOHN E. WOODARD, of Wilson.
3D DIST.—CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
4TH DIST.—EDWARD W. POU, Jr., of Johnston.
5TH DIST.—J. H. DOBSON, of Surry.
6TH DIST.—SAMUEL J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly.
7TH DIST.—LEROY C. CALDWELL, of Iredell.
8TH DIST.—THOMAS M. VANCE, of Caldwell.
9TH DIST.—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Haywood.

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.

COUNT VON MOLTKE has been retired at his own request from the position of chief of the general staff of the German army, and is succeeded by Count Von Waldersee, a fact which is regarded as a triumph for the war party.

THE *North Carolina Teacher* for June is just to hand. It has striking articles from the pens of Rev. Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Grissom, on Chaucer and the human brain respectively, as well as much other matter of interest and value.

COL. WADDELL spoke at Greensboro yesterday, and we may well believe he made the welkin ring with Democratic eloquence. With the Patriot we heartily agree that, "in the prime of his manhood; gifted with a fine presence; endowed with an unusual share of that rare magnetism by which a public speaker takes hold of the sympathies of the listener; with the furnishing and equipment of many years of public service—Col. Waddell is admirably fitted for the great work which he is so faithfully performing: the discussion before the people of the vital issues which are stirring men's minds in both national and State politics."

SO DOCKERY dodged our Democratic "game cock," C. B. Aycock, Esq., at Burgaw. (See our Wilmington letter.) He may well have done so. There is no more mettlesome advocate of Democracy in the field than Charlie Aycock. There are few if any his superiors in ability on the stump. Dockery has only to have his misstatements and his misrepresentations pointed out, his attempts at browbeating boldly met, his utter demagogism exposed to be put to rout in the opinion of all who are capable of forming judgment on a matter of public policy. Mr. Aycock is just the man to "wipe up the ground" with him.

WE have a pleasant letter from Rev. G. W. Sanderlin, of Wayne, in which that distinguished gentleman desires us to say that he thanks "the many good friends everywhere who have expressed kindly feelings and words of sympathy" for him in his sickness and in which he explains that "the sickness, though tedious and quite exhausting, was at no time very serious." It came about, he says, from over-much crab at Morehead and there are many who will understand thoroughly how difficult it is to withstand the temptation to which he fell a victim. Now, however, everybody will rejoice in his partial recovery and will hope for his speedy and full restoration to health. He has made himself one of the most popular men in the State with astonishing rapidity. But to the gist of his remarks. He says he will meet his appointments at Graham and Swepsonville where he is speak with Capt. Bunn next Saturday. To use his own words he says he proposes to meet them anyhow.

CAPT. ALEXANDER'S ADDRESS.

We regard Capt. Alexander's address as a very important document. The matters touched on are of the very first consequence to the people of North Carolina, and Capt. Alexander speaks in a measure for the 42,000 members of the Alliance who have enrolled themselves in this State.

They are by no means new matters to us, for the NEWS AND OBSERVER has considered them year after year, seeking to throw light upon them and awaken thought in regard to them.

The dark picture Capt. Alexander draws of the condition of agriculture is none too black; and the question naturally arises, What is to be done about it? What is the Alliance going to do to put this leading industry of the State on a paying basis?

We are glad to see that the President of the Alliance takes but little stock in the cry against the merchants, although it is doubtless true that the lien system is a millstone about our necks and that some of the merchants taking liens have no bowels of compassion. He is equally correct in pointing out that the changed conditions under which we live must be taken into consideration. Wheat and cotton raised in distant India play an important part in determining whether our farms are profitable or not. England herself cannot afford to raise wheat, notwithstanding her dense population and her great manufacturing towns, although her average yield is twenty eight bushels to the acre.

We applaud the remedy Capt. Alexander suggests. There must be a better system of tillage. While it is true that there is more in the man than in the land, no land should be cultivated that is not first put in first-class condition.

We live in a period of changes—rapid, startling changes—and it is well said "that the telegraph and the railroad have forced a change in agriculture." Other instrumentalities, however, play an equally important part. The application of professional skill and of machinery and of labor-saving implements have contributed to "forcing" these changes.

To understand the changed conditions to which Capt. Alexander adverts, we must have an intelligent apprehension of existing facts. These should be carefully studied, patiently investigated and dispassionately considered.

Speaking of the telegraphs and the railroads, he says: They have centralized our government, and trusts, combines, pools, monopolies are their offspring.

We take it that these results are rendered easier because the railroads and telegraphs are used as instruments to accomplish them. In themselves these facilities, however, do not bring about such results: but capitalists can make combinations, and can carry into effect any nefarious scheme more easily because of the speedy communication offered by these useful servants. And by bringing the sections relatively closer together, obliterating State lines, making remote communities but suburbs of the great metropolis, these facilities indirectly strengthen influences tending to consolidation. But that is a political matter with but little bearing on the great question of, What shall we do to make our agriculture prosperous?

The influence the railroads exert on agriculture is positive and direct. If they carry a bale of cotton from Georgia, or Louisiana, or Texas to New York for less than from Charlotte or Raleigh, it puts us at a disadvantage. If they carry wheat from Minneapolis to New York for less than from Charlotte, it is to our detriment. But if the northern lines can afford from their bulk of business to haul cheaper than the southern lines, the volume of whose business is much less, the inequality in cost of transportation is our misfortune, and we have to submit as to a natural cause.

The transportation problem is indeed a most difficult one as it is a most important one. It is needed to restrain and control overgrown corporations, to divest them of much of their power, to prevent them from stifling competition, to prevent pools, associations and combinations.

At this point they touch the question of agricultural prosperity very closely. Ofttimes they prevent the building of new lines, cripple other roads, deprive the people of new facilities and, establishing a monopoly, rule "within their territory" despotically as with a rod of iron. The power of great lines, of vast combinations, is immense. They are a menace to the people. They levy arbitrary taxes upon industry and burden the people. It is none too soon to realize that great lines must be made subordinate to law. They are Barons indeed. But yet we cannot think that the government should own the railroads of the country. That would be to substitute other evils.

What Capt. Alexander says of the national bank system and of the currency is admirably said, except that he has inadvertently fallen into an error as to the contraction of the currency. The greatest amount of national bank currency ever outstanding was $362,000,000 in 1882: on Nov. 1, 1885 the amount was $315,000,000 and the amount outstanding in the hands of the people Aug. 1, 1888 was $249,438,573. So the reduction is only $113,000,000 from the highest point, in 1882, and $70,000,000 since Cleveland came in.

The amount of "available" money in the Treasury vaults on July 1 was only $43,000,000; so that the entire withdrawal of currency in three years has been only $113,000,000. On the other hand, however, in the same period there have been large additions to the currency in the shape of coin and of gold and silver certificates, aggregating $233,000,000; so that the volume of money in the hands of the people is many millions more today than ever before. Capt. Alexander is in error.

There has been no contraction of the currency. Since Cleveland's administration began the absolute increase in money in the hands of the people has been $120,000,000. Instead of there having been such a contraction of the currency as Capt. Alexander indicates, the currency has been, up to the present time, continually expanding.

This fact but serves to make a solution of our agricultural troubles only more difficult. It is rendered still more difficult when we look North and see the farms of New England depreciating in value, although in the midst of a thousand factories; when we see the farms of the Middle States depreciating in value, although in the vicinity of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; when we see the farms of Ohio and Indiana depreciating in value, although their fertility is inexhaustible and the population has largely increased and, speaking in a general way, no farm in either State is ten miles from a railroad.

The condition of the South, however, is worse than that of the North; for there are causes that operate to our detriment and to their advantage.

First, we get all of our store goods from the North and they cost us at least fifty per cent more than they are worth; while what we have to sell brings only European prices.

Second, of the $375,000,000 collected each year by the government, we pay our proportion; but we get not one tenth of it back. Eighty millions of dollars goes each year to Northern men as pensions without a valuable equivalent. $45,000,000 goes for interest to the North and $100,000,000 is yearly paid out to the North on bonds. Of the remaining $150,000,000 little is spent at the South; the great bulk of it is distributed at the North. Hence we are drained each year, and our earnings go to enrich the Northern people. That makes our condition worse than it otherwise would be. There is an average of one million dollars paid out by the government in each year in every Congressional district at the North. We are drained; they have millions on millions distributed among them without giving labor in return.

These matters are large factors in the problem. They must be considered if we are to benefit our people or do anything in a practical way for their advantage.

HON. THOS. M. HOLT.

We learn with pleasure that our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Col. Holt, is still improving—slowly, it is true, but still improving, though not yet able to move about much. He left his home Monday for the Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va., for the benefit of his health, and we hope he will rapidly improve there and soon be able to enter on his canvass, as he is anxious to do. He has had the sympathies of a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances in his illness as well as of the body of the people of the State, who admire him as a public man. All wish him a speedy restoration to health and strength.

OUR friend and brother, the Asheville Citizen, is savage on Senators Ransom and Vance and Congressman Johnston because of the failure of these gentlemen to be present at the Democratic rally of Monday, where Senators Voorhees and Butler spoke so eloquently in behalf of maintaining the good government Democracy affords. It goes so far as to say: "We do not hesitate to say that no decent excuse, save absolute physical disability, can be given by either for his non appearance. According to present schedules all could have left Washington Sunday, reached here Monday morning, attended the speaking and returned to Washington Tuesday morning, thus losing one day only. There was nothing involved in Washington for Monday which precluded their leaving the capital. Two distinguished colleagues of our Senators, from other States, were here and had consented to address the people, of which they were notified. One or both Senators from this State should have been here." We do not doubt that both our Senators and Capt. Johnston would have been more than pleased to be present at the Asheville rally. We are satisfied they would. But we respectfully suggest that it may very well have been impossible for them properly to gratify their wishes in the matter. We submit that impossibilities should not be required of them. They are on duty at Washington and matters of the gravest public concern demand their almost constant presence at their posts. In exactly the proportion that other Democratic Senators are away from Washington it is incumbent upon our North Carolina Senators to remain there. While we know from their action in the past that they are ever ready to fight Radicalism wherever it may show its head, we should not expect them to attend all our home rallies, even when they are of the importance we admit the Asheville meeting was. We should be quite willing to leave to their discretion every question of the propriety of their leaving their posts in Washington. We know that they are the very centres of work in every campaign for the good of the people. We should hesitate long, therefore, to criticise adversely any failure on their part to attend home gatherings, being careful always to remember that their post of duty is at Washington, save when, in their judgment, the state of the public business will permit of their absence. With respect to the Asheville meeting particularly, we would say that both the Senators were in the State last week, and it is not very unreasonable to suppose that they found it impossible with due regard to their duty to the public to leave their places in Congress at the present juncture.

THE "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," Senator Voorhees of Indiana, and Senator Butler of South Carolina, spoke in Asheville Monday to an immense crowd of people and most eloquently. They aroused the utmost enthusiasm in their hearers and did work for sound Democracy that will tell. We note with great pleasure their presence in North Carolina, and hope the State will have the pleasure of welcoming them within its borders in the future more frequently than it has had in the past.

Johnston Democratic Convention.

Goldsboro Argus.

Of all our visits to Smithfield we remember to have seen no larger crowd there than we met on the court house grounds on the above mentioned occasion. * * The convention nominated for State Senate, Jas. H. Pou; for State Representatives, Messrs. Johnson and Wellons, and for sheriff, Mr. Ellington.

PRESIDENT ALEXANDER TO THE ALLIANCE.

HIS OPENING ADDRESS IN FULL.

Fellow Members of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance:

Only last year the Farmers' Alliance was introduced into our State. The first Alliance was organized in Robeson county, on the 20th day of April, and the State Alliance was organized at Rockingham, on the 4th day of October, with eight County Alliances and 132 Sub Alliances. Now we have 52 County Alliances and 1,018 Sub Alliances. The unparalleled growth of our order has astonished every one. It shows that our farmers feel the necessity of organizing for their own protection and for the advancement of their educational, social and financial interest. It is my duty to make such suggestions to you as I may think proper for the good of our order. I have deemed it important to organize the State as thoroughly as possible and leave the details of arranging the business interests of our order for your consideration. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will give you all the information you may desire in regard to the work done.

The condition of our farmers is not satisfactory; they work hard from January to January, only to find another year of hard labor before them.

The profits of farming are so small that the most rigid economy has to be used to save the homestead; and often a farmer realizes less profit than if he hired himself and family for negro wages and had lived on negro rations. Why is this? It is the great question for the Alliance to solve. Our State produces every species of plant that grows between Mobile, Alabama, and Toronto, in Canada. Yet with this great variety of soil and climate, we are forced by our environments to raise for market the two great staple crops, cotton and tobacco.

To understand our environment, it is necessary to refer to our condition before the civil war. Then our State was a slave State, our labor slave labor. We had only one town of over four thousand inhabitants, we had very few manufactures of any kind. Slave labor cut down the magnificent forest, wore out the land, threw it out to grow up in old field pines and cut more forest, to wear out the land in like manner. The slave owners did not desire large towns or manufactures near them. They cared naught for the development of the State, and were content to live in comfort on the proceeds of slave labor. The war ended; slavery was abolished, and so great were the sacrifices of our people that but little property except land was left them. With no home market for anything, they were compelled to raise the only two crops that would bear shipment—cotton and tobacco. Fortunately these crops brought very high prices, and many believed they would soon be richer than they were before the war. Supplies were purchased based upon the spring prices of the crop. The fall prices of the crop were so much below the spring prices that but little profit was realized; and this continued until the price of the crop has reached the cost of its production.

The farmers generally believe the merchants are the cause of their not receiving due reward for their labor. They think the mortgage system and time prices enable the merchants to exact such exorbitant rates as to leave them no profit. It is true there may be a merchant here and there that has acted the Shylock. But it is not true that the merchants are responsible for the farmers' condition or for the system that causes farming to be unprofitable. We must look beyond them to find it.

Politics engages the attention of our people to a very great degree, and the politicians guide the people and our politicians know but very little of the practical questions that now confront us. While they have excited the people upon sectional and theoretical issues a great industrial revolution has overtaken us; even our laws, made for a past era, do not compass it.

Steam and electricity have revolutionized the industrial pursuits and methods of mankind to a degree that has no parallel in history. Crops that were profitable in some sections are not so now. Even mines have been closed and manufacturers forced to change their abode. To illustrate how it affects agriculture in North Carolina: Cotton costs us to raise it from 6½ to 8 cents per pound. The Gulf States, by reason of richer lands and six weeks' earlier season in spring and six weeks' later season in the fall to mature the plant, raise cotton at 3 to 4 cents per pound. The railroads can transport cotton from any part of the Gulf States to any section of this State for from one quarter to one half cent per pound. This, taken in connection with the fact that the Gulf States contain uncultivated land enough to produce more than double the crop of 1887, out to convince any one that the present system of cotton culture in North Carolina will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. The culture of wheat is less profitable than cotton. Our wheat this year cost on an average one dollar per bushel; in favorable years it costs us sixty to seventy-five cents per bushel. I am informed by a responsible merchant that he can have the very finest flour from the Northwest laid down at any depots in this State in car load lots at four dollars per barrel. So it is with oats, corn and hay; each delivered here at or below the cost of production.

This presents a gloomy future; yet we must meet it, and the only way I can see to meet it is to do as the farmers of Old England and New England have done—"throw out" the land that does not pay for cultivation and is unfit for pasturage, increase the number of acres of pasture, and by high manuring and thorough tillage increase the production per acre of the lands cultivated. Much of our land is too nearly worn out to make pastures for horses and cattle, but will support sheep; and sheep husbandry can be made the salvation of our agricultural interest. It is true we have no home markets like the countries referred to, but we are within twenty-four hours of New York City, and can find a market there, and in the great cities that intervene.

North Carolina must become a great manufacturing State; those who may live to see it will have a home market for a diversified agriculture. Until then we must, by thorough tillage and high manuring, increase our product per acre of the land cultivated and keep other lands in pasture.

Not only have the railroads and telegraphs forced a change in our agriculture, but they possess a power of taxation and patronage dangerous to the liberties of the people. They have centralized our government and trusts, combines, pools, monopolies are their offspring. A friend, now past three score years and ten, related to me the following incident:

"When I was a young man I visited Boston I carried a letter of introduction to Mayor Quincy. He received me with that hospitality for which he was distinguished, and invited me to a banquet given in honor of the completion of the first forty miles of railroad that entered Boston. In his speech at the banquet Mayor Quincy said: 'We have completed forty miles of railroad. If we can build forty we can build eighty; if we can build eighty we can build two hundred; if we can build two hundred we can build one to the lakes; if we can build one to the lakes we can build one to the Pacific Ocean. Give me the transportation of a people and I will control them.'"

Prophetic words. My friend has lived to see the prophecy of this distinguished Bostonian fulfilled. Patronage, free transportation and money can nominate and candidate for office higher than the Legislature, or failing to nominate can defeat their opponent. Who department of the State or National Government is free from the taint of free transportation or telegraph e franks? "No man can serve two masters." It is believed that some who are elected as representatives of the people are retained as attorneys of the corporations. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution in the United States Senate forbidding any Senator to act as attorney for a railroad in which the government was interested. It passed, but the next day was reconsidered and defeated, thus giving the sanction of the United States Senate to any of its members to act as an attorney for corporations, &c. It may be good for the corporations, but it is bad for the people. The motto of syndicates, trusts, combines, pools and monopolies is, "no legislation is good legislation." Hence their desire to retain members as attorneys to keep off legislation or to shape it so as to render it harmless to their interests. Our laws were made for a past era, and we have none upon our statute books that meet the era of steam and electricity.

Some people believe a railroad commission will adjust everything. The railroads are above the State, and any law a State can pass may harass them, but the total tax required by the railroads of the people will be as great with the commission as without it. The national government has tried a commission, and it has been found that a half bred railroad attorney can drive a six-horse team through it, and so it will be with any commission law they pass. The railroads make no showing of books and manage their affairs in secret. How can it be otherwise? The Knights of Labor, many of them railroad men, have given as one of their declarations that the national government should own every railroad and telegraph line.

Many object to it upon the ground that it would give the politicians too much patronage. If this patronage be dangerous to a government, it is more dangerous in the hands of a syndicate, for it will control the government. But I see no need of the government having as much patronage then as now. Organize a transportation department and post office department by enlisting men for life or a term of years, and not allow them to vote. The army and navy are so organized and no one ever hears of trouble about patronage in either, or their interfering in any way with elections.

The money system enacted during the war to sustain the credit of the government and raise money for war purposes, is unsuited and burdensome to an agricultural people in time of peace. The only arguments advanced in its behalf are that it is a safe currency, and that one dollar of it will buy more than one dollar would before the war. As to its being safe, any money the government should issue ought to be as safe or it would fail to accomplish that for which it was made. The purchasing power of the dollar is no criterion to judge by, for as you increase the purchasing power of the dollar you decrease the value of labor and property. If the purchasing power of the dollar is a true guide, then reduce the currency one-half and a dollar will pay for ten times as much labor or property as it does now. Then again, reduce it one half, and a dollar will pay for fifty times as much as it does now; so that the purchasing power of a dollar would be on the side of money kings and against the producers.

The national banks are virtually given a monopoly of banking by the government, and they virtually determine the rate of interest wherever they are located. The rate of interest averages ten per cent, which is much more than an agricultural people can stand, the average of agriculture being less than three per cent for the last eight years. This is not the fault of the stockholders of national banks, but the fault of the government. The banks were created by the Republican party, and it seems afraid to give them any relief, and the Democratic party seems to regard them as the Jews of old did the leper. In order to show it is the government, not the stockholders, that is responsible for the high rate of interest, let me illustrate: Say we wish to establish a national bank with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The first thing the government requires of us is to go and pay its petted bondholders $28,000 bonus that is, pay $128,000 for $100,000 of bonds. Then the government issues us $90,000 of circulation; of that the government retains five per cent reserve fund, $4,500, and we start our bank with $84,500 of the $128,000 we started out with. The law requires twenty per cent to be kept in legal tenders, so that we have $66,500 to commence with. Furniture, fixtures, stationery, &c., will take at least $4,000, giving a banking capital of $62,500, or less than half of the $128,000.

Ten per cent on the $62,500 would be	$6,250
Four per cent interest on $100,000 government bonds	4 000
	$10,250

From which deduct expenses, taxes, &c., as follows:

Rent and salaries	$4,500	
U. S. tax on circulation	900	
State, county and town tax	1,800	
	$7 200	7,200
Leaves profit,		$3,050

or less than three per cent on the $128,000 paid out. The dividends of $28,600 paid the bondholders will have to be made out of the patrons of the banks, or it would be lost to the stockholders when the bond reached maturity. This shows how dependent the national banks are on deposits. If there is a tightness in the money market so as to induce depositors to withdraw deposits, interest is advanced, and in case of panic, the banks are jeopardized. National banks cannot lend money at a low rate of interest, nor can they loan money on long time without great risk, for they cannot tell at what time the depositors may call upon them for their money.

A high rate of interest is a feast to monopolies, but is death to agriculture. Should a State reduce by law the rate of interest, it would drive out to other States a large amount of capital, and the remaining capital would be taken up by wealthy borrowers, leaving the masses without any showing for borrowing money to meet an emergency.

There is another feature of the national bank act that is a dangerous power for a government to part with. It is the power to contract the currency at pleasure and without notice. The law gives each bank having a capital of over $150,000 the privilege to reduce its circulation to $50,000, and banks having under $150,000, to one-fourth their capital. This is done by placing legal tender notes in the United States Treasury and withdrawing the bonds on which the circulation was based. The Comptroller of the Currency reports October 31st, 1887, the national bank capital at $578,462 765, and the national bank notes outstanding at $167,283,343. This statement indicates that the national bank circulation is contracted over $350,000,000; add to it the surplus of $150,000,000 in the United States Treasury, and we have a currency contracted by over $500,000,000, a sum sufficient to add materially to the purchasing power of the dollar and depreciate labor and property.

With such a money system, with syndicates controlling the transportation of the people with power to tax "all the traffic will bear," with trusts, combines and monopolies controlling not only the luxuries, but the necessaries of life, where shall we look for relief? It will thus appear that the merchants are their unappointed and unwilling tax gatherers whose environments compel them to act as they do; and yet with all their labor, how few of them have accumulated a respectable fortune?

Steam and electricity have centralized our government. The national government alone has power to correct these evils, and to it and not elsewhere must we look.

In our State the burden of taxation falls most heavily upon our country people. They are required to pay all the tax for opening and keeping in repair our public roads and highways. This tax amounts to more than all the other taxes levied for State purposes. It is the system originated by the Feudal Barons in the dark ages, and introduced here by the slave owners, and ought to have died with slavery, for next to slavery the condition of our public roads has retarded the development of our State. Those who uphold this law, assign as their reason that the poor white man and the negro pay but little of the other tax, and it is the only way to get anything from them. If this be true, why tax the poor white man and negro of the country and exempt the poor white man and negro of the towns? Why tax the rich man of the country and exempt the rich man of the towns? As well might the county people demand that the town people pay all the court and jail expenses, because the courthouses and jails are located in the towns. Good roads to towns increase trade and reduce the cost of living to the people and are as essential to them as to country people, for a town blockaded every winter with mud is as helpless as a wagon without wheels.

While we learn from week to week, through a superb agricultural press, the improvements and advancements in agriculture, we should not forget that it is our duty to demand of the State and national governments to give us that protection that will insure us the just benefits of our labor and to remove from us burdens that we ought not to bear. With the control of railroads, telegraphs and the money system, it is possible for syndicates, trust, combines and monopolies to rob a people without owning the land as completely as the barons of old, who owned the land and claimed the people as vassals. Our danger is in being reduced to poverty and rendered helpless, and the danger of the great army of railroad and telegraph employees is in being dependent; they may become servile. The great number of strikes made by them show they possess an uncommon manhood, but as the syndicates, trusts, combines and monopolies increase in power the struggle is rendered more unequal.

What the near future may bring forth no man can tell. Let us act well our part. "There all the honor lies."

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

No home Should be Without it.

It takes the place of a Doctor and costly Prescriptions.

No loss of time, no interference with business while taking. No danger from exposure after taking. Invalids and delicate persons will find it the mildest aperient and tonic they can use. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION. "I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually move the liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system.—L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

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 seal and signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co.

Paine's Celery Compound

THE CELEBRATED

NERVE TONIC.

A Word to the Nervous

You are painfully aware that you have nerves? Then you are sick. A healthy boy has as many as you, but he doesn't know it. That is the difference between "sick" and "well."

Why don't you cure yourself? It is easy. Don't wait. Paine's Celery Compound will do it. Pay your druggist a dollar, and enjoy life once more. Thousands have. Why not you?

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
BURLINGTON, VT.

I Know, You Know,
WE ALL KNOW.

HE-NO

STANDARD

He-No Tea,

Pure and unadulterated. Is the most healthful, economical, delightful and fragrant of all Teas. Take no imitations. ¼, ½, and 1 lb. packages, only 75c. pound.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Candy Manufacturers.
Importers' agents for He No Tea, Jobbing trade supplied at Importer's prices.
Celebrated Magnolia Winter Cured Hams, 13½ to 15c. at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S
Thurber's specially imported spices and London mixed spices for pickles, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Pure old cider Vinegar, four years old, for pickles, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Confectioners A sugar, for preserving, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Genuine old Seed Tick Mio coffee, 25c. lb. at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Extra selected broiling beef, 5 to 10 lbs. at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Extra selected freshly smoked beef sausages
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Wilson's best oysters, 1, 2 and 2 10 tins, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Augusta Creamery Jersey Butter, ¼ lb prints, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Selected family North Carolina roe herrings, old and new packing, at fishery prices, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
The finest of all sugar cured hams, the Wesphalia, 16 2 3c lb, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Use Bacilicide Elixir for prevention and cure of all malarial affections—neuralgia and head ache of malarial origin—$.100 per bottle, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Wine of Cocoa for nervous prostration, brain exhaustion and all kinds of mental and physical debility, $1.00 per bottle, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Old toilet soap, 10c per box, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
We Three: Stronach's Panelaas honest value Opera A. A. X A. 1 Conchas are the best of all 5c. cigars, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S
Haxall-Crenshaw Mills meal, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
The great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co's famous Thea Nectar Tea, 50c. lb, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Fine Teas, Oolong, English Breakfast Imperial, Young Hyson, Gunpowder Japan, at grocer's profits, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
Extra choice family soda crackers, equal to any. Sold at 15c. lb., only 10c. lb, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.
New summer cheese, Edan and Pine apple cheese, at
W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S

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.

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.

Special Attention Given to all Classes of PRINTING.

We desire to call attention to Bronson's Patent Blank Books, Ledgers, &c., for Flat Opening, of which we are sole manufacturers for North Carolina. Orders solicited.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON.

HAMS.

J. R. FERRALL & CO

GROCERS,

222 Fayetteville St

We are receiving today 1,000 lbs choice Virginia hams, sizes to suit everybody.

N. C. hams and sides.

Reliable hams, small sizes.

Ferris' Smoked tongues and beef.

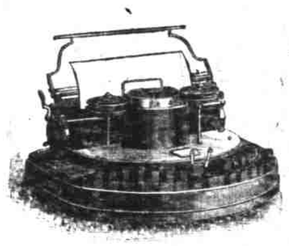
Breakfast bacon strips.

New mullets

First-class goods

Low prices

THE HAMMOND



Type Writer

The most PERFECT machine ever offered on the market.

THE BEST

For Speed, Strength, Changeable Type, Perfect Alignment, Beauty and Durability.

The only Type Writer awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the New Orleans Exposition.

It has many advantages over other writing machines, and the work done on it is PERFECT.

It Cannot Get Out of Alignment!
It is Not Liable to Get Out of Order!
It Cannot Collide with Itself!

It has open-end carriage, which admits of paper of any width or length, and has changeable type.

Every machine WARRANTED PERFECT.

Price complete, with two sets of type, $100. Send for catalogue.

T. A. MONTGOMERY, State Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

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

Raleigh Marble Works,

417 and 419 Fayetteville St

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Branch Yard, Lawder's Old Stand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Monuments and Tombstones in Marbles or Granites. Also Contractor for all kinds of Building Work, Curbing Posts, Steps, Sills, &c.

DESIGNS

Of all descriptions kept on hand and sent to any address upon application.

Chas. A. Goodwin.

Proprietor