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SUNDAY, SEPT. 2, 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.

THE latest news from Col. Holt is to the effect that he is probably better.

RETIRE, Oysters! Don't stay there, however. A half-dozen raw is now in order.

MESSRS. COOKE and Broughton made most effective speeches at Durham. They do so everywhere. They are wheel-horses in the Democratic harness.

THE New York ovation to Judge Thurman is to be tendered this week. It will be on such a scale of magnitude and magnificence as will make it memorable among affairs of the kind in this country.

The attempt is made to divert the attention of the people from the evils of such a scheme of taxation by branding those who seek to correct these evils as free traders and enemies of our workingmen and our industrial enterprises. This is so far from the truth that there should be no chance for such deception to succeed.—President Cleveland's 4th of July letter to Tammany Hall.

JUDGE FOWLE "wipes up the ground with" his Radical opponent wherever he goes. It was so at Monroe; it was so at Wadesboro; it was so at Albemarle; it will be so at the polls in November if the Democrats of the State will all make it a point to vote.

So far from its being free trade, the most striking thing about the Mills bill is that it is the most moderate reduction of tariff duties that has ever been attempted in this country. The average duty levied under the present tariff is 47 per cent., and under the Mills bill the average would be about 40 per cent., a reduction of only 7 per cent. upon all commodities taken together. Of course there are some things upon which the duty is reduced more. For instance, the duty is taken off a number of articles called raw materials, which are used by manufacturers in their work in the fabrication of their products. And as they receive this great benefit of having their raw materials free, or with a comparatively small duty, the bill wisely provides that the articles manufactured by them when brought into the country shall pay a lower rate of duty than they did before.—Judge Thurman at Port Huron.

ONE billion of dollars paid out in pensions since the war! And John Nichols signs a petition to increase even this tremendous rate. Haven't we anything to do with our hard-earned means but to pay it out that every man who served in the Federal army however short a time, with his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, so to speak, may be extravagantly pensioned for the rest of his natural life? Down with Nichols who would increase our burdens! Up with the banner of Bunn, and let the man who proposes to lighten our labors, stop unnecessary taxation and show us a way out of the wilderness of useless endeavor in which we have so long wandered be elected to represent us in Congress.

TO COUNTY COMMITTEES AND OTHERS.

We will make special rates at a very low price for the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER by *the Hundred*. Money for campaign purposes cannot be expended in a better way. Distribute our home matter, bearing on the local issues here at home, rather than foreign matter. Put a copy of the NEWS AND OBSERVER for the campaign in the hands of every doubtful voter. That is the way to redeem your counties. That is the way to make converts. That is the way to do good work in this campaign. Write for terms of the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER by the 100 for the campaign.

THE Signal takes us to task for saying that we cannot export our manufactures because their price is too high, and it alleges first that we do export manufactures, and secondly that prices of some articles at least are less here than in England. As for this last, we do not know what reliance is to be put in the list of prices printed by the Signal. But we are glad to understand that we undersell Great Britain in any class of goods. Certainly as to these, the argument of the protectionist that the high tariff is necessary to protect this country from cheap foreign goods, falls to the ground.

As to the first we wrote generally—that we could not export our surplus goods because their price is too high. That we do export *some* is true; but our statement is also true generally. What we export is a ridiculously small part of our manufactures. The whole argument on which the protective tariff is based is that our goods are higher in price than foreign goods, and it is necessary to tax foreign goods about one half their full value in order to prevent their being sold in this country at a lower price than our own goods. If that is not the case, why should any one desire a protective tariff? The position of the Signal on this matter is ridiculous.

The President has unquestionably strengthened his position in the United States by the earnestness of his proclaimed determination to maintain what he believes to be the rights of American citizens.—London Daily News.

NICHOLS pretends to be the friend of the workingman, whereas he is the pliant tool of the tariff barons, the TRUST barons, the bloated bondholders, whether he knows it or not. He says the Democratic party is opposed to the workingman. Ah, ha! is this so? As a matter of fact, out of every hundred Democrats ninety are workingmen, and "it isn't possible", as Judge Thurman says, "that the Democrats are trying to hurt themselves, is it?" Bunn is the man for the people of this district. He represents our real interests. He will look after these interests, instead of the interests of the bondholders and monopolists, in Congress.

In 1884 there was only one Burchard in the Republican party. In 1888 they seem to be "too numerous to mention." You could hardly throw a brick without hitting one.

For years we have been drained of our money under the Republican system of taxation which still exists that the North might wax fat. Isn't it time we had a change, if indeed we are a part of the country and entitled to the benefits of legislation as other sections are? We cannot get a change through such a representative as Nichols. He is in league with those who are against us—with the high tariff people, the bloated bondholders the monopolies, the TRUSTS. Vote for Bunn, who is for tax reduction and a lessening of the evils under which agriculture and the workingman have to struggle, and struggle most painfully, aye, almost in sweat that is bloody!

It is hard to tell from some of the Western papers whether Grandfather or Grandson Harrison is running this year.

THE Wilmington Messenger makes a gratifying exhibit to the effect that the cotton receipts of our chief seaport last season exceeded those of the season of 1886-'87 34,273 bales, the table of foreign exports shows an increase of 52,093 bales as compared with the shipments of 1880, and the table of domestic exports an increase of 23,093 bales over last year. "Such an encouraging exhibit," says the Messenger "has never been made in all the history of our city." We rejoice at it greatly. All North Carolina will rejoice at it. The whole State is interested in the prosperity and progress of our gallant and hospitable commercial metropolis.

LET it not be forgotten that Nichols as a Congressman signed a petition to take up general pension legislation, which means the passage of bills giving $100 a year for life to every man who served in the Federal army during the war, even for six months, whether he got hurt or not—and to his posterity. The amount paid annually for pensions is already upwards of $78,000,000—nearly 31 per cent of the entire outlay of the government. The South pays its full share of it. It is all redistributed at the North.

The President lets the Republican Senators know that if they want an aggressive policy they shall have it with a vengeance.—London Daily News.

ABOUT a new depot. Why should not the North Carolina Railroad Company put its hand in its pocket and help in that matter? It has funds—the depot is on its line—and the people of North Carolina are interested. Let that aspect of the matter be canvassed.

The message furnishes a significant comment on the rubbish our press shoots out on occasion anent the common language, origin and objects of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. The menace is direct, and the power to execute it seems not to be wanting, or the will either.—London Army and Navy Gazette.

REV. DR. HUBBARD DEAD.

Early yesterday morning the Rev. Fordyce Mitchell Hubbard, D. D., fell asleep in Jesus in the eightieth year of his age, having been born in the town of Cummington, Mass., January 13th, 1809. For the past fort night he had been unwell; but only within a few days was it thought necessary to call in a physician. He had been left for only a short time by his careful and loving attendant, who, on his return, found the aged saint kneeling by his bed as in the act of prayer, and he had thus passed away, as became so meek and gentle a servant of Christ.

Dr. Hubbard was graduated with the first honors of his class at Williams College. For some years after his graduation he was engaged in teaching in Boston. He also studied law and was admitted to the practice; but after some time he abandoned the profession and devoted himself to the sacred ministry. In 1841 he was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Griswold. Soon after he removed South; and for a few months had charge of the church at Society Hill, S. C. On his way to this his first parish, he stopped at Hillsboro to spend a few days with his distinguished college mate, the late Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D.; and there he preached his first sermon. In June, 1842, he was called to Christ Church, New Berne, and in November of that year he was ordained priest by the late Bishop Ives. In 1847 he was persuaded to take charge of a church school, called "Trinity", near Raleigh. In January, 1849, he was elected Professor of Latin in the University of North Carolina, and continued to occupy that chair until the work of the University was suspended in 1868.

While here, he was an occasional contributor to the North American Review, and other periodicals, and added much to the reputation he had already acquired as an elegant writer and a profound scholar. To his other labors at Chapel Hill, he added for for some years those of Rector of the Chapel of the Cross in that town. In that little church, he delivered sermons such as few congregations in the land were privileged to hear.

In 1869, at the request of the Bishop of Central New York, he removed to Manlius, N. Y., to take charge of the classical department of St. John's School, and he also became rector of the church at that place. He continued to perform these double duties until the latter part of 1881, when, impelled by advancing years, he returned to North Carolina. In Raleigh, under the roof of his son-in-law, and in the company of his only grand child, he led the rest of his life quietly, surrounded by his books, patiently waiting until his Master should call him home and helping his younger brethren in the ministry so far as his feeble strength would permit.

Before his removal to New York, in 1869, he was for many years a member of the standing committee of the Diocese and a deputy to the General Convention. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him the same year by Columbia College, New York, and Trinity College, Conn.

While resident in Boston he married Miss Martha Bates, a daughter of the Hon. Isaac Bates, a colleague of Mr. Webster in the U. S. Senate.

In 1870, he was called upon to mourn the death of his wife and in 1871 that of their only child, who had become the wife of Thos. M. Argo, Esq. She left a son who still survives.

Thus has passed away from us one who was a loving husband, an indulgent father, a warm, true friend, a ripe scholar, an earnest Priest of the church and a humble, devout Christian.

The funeral services will be from the church of the Good Shepherd this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THE DEATH OF DR. J. H. PARKER.

Dr. Joseph H. Parker died suddenly at the depot last night where he had gone to meet his wife, who was returning on the northern train from a visit to a sister at Kittrell.

Dr. Parker was a native of Gates county, where he practiced medicine some years. His father, David Parker, Esq., was a man of large wealth, and Dr. Parker soon found employment in caring for the estate.

About ten years ago, Dr. Parker married Miss Annie, daughter of Hon. B. F. Moore, and moved to Raleigh, where he has since resided. Dr. Parker never engaged in political life, but was earnest in his political sentiments. He was a kind friend, a hospitable neighbor, and affectionate in his family circle. He was an honest, brave man, who was at all points above a mean action, and having a nice sense of honor. His death will be greatly deplored by a wide circle of friends.

Protection to Foreign Manufacturers.

From President Grant's annual message, December, 1875:—"Many duties now collected, and which give but an insignificant return for the cost of collection, might be remitted, and to the direct advantage of consumers at home. I would mention those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duty paid upon such articles goes directly to the cost of the article when manufactured here, and must be paid for by the consumers. These duties not only come from the consumers at home, but act as a protection to foreign manufacturers of the same completed articles in our own and distant markets."

The President, it turns out, had something better than idle lamentation in store. Accepting unreservedly the vote of the Senate, he has completely dished the Republican party by pronouncing for a retaliation far more thorough and severe than the partisans of Blaine and Harrison ever ventured or thought it necessary to suggest.—London Times.

Mr. Cleveland's entire communication is conceived in what would appear to be a spirit of most uncompromising hostility.—London Daily Telegraph.

—The Republican campaign management is regarded at Washington as being badly demoralized by doubts and divisions among the party leaders.

Mr. Clay and the Tariff—Mr. Wilson's Argument.

The second argument Mr. Clay used in behalf of temporary protection for infant industries a half century ago, and that is now revamped on behalf of overgrown giant monopolies, was that industries, once established by protection, would gradually, by their free competition among themselves, give to the farmer their products as cheaply as he could buy them elsewhere. Mr. Clay dwelt with much force and variety of illustration on the "beneficent principle of competition," which was to bring the consumer his reward for any temporary sacrifices he was subjected to. He said:

"Of all human powers operating on the affairs of mankind none is greater than that of competition. It is action and reaction. It operates between individuals of the same nation and between different nations. It resembles the meeting of the mountain torrent, grooving by its precipitous motion its own channel, and ocean's tide. Unopposed, it sweeps everything before it; but counterpoised, the waters become calm, safe and regular."

But, statesman as Mr. Clay was, he could not look far enough into the future to see that a time might come when the mountain torrent and the ocean tide, instead of opposing their great forces so as to produce this safe and calm counterpoise, would deliberately unite them to sweep all obstructions from their path.

He never dreamed that the great industrial establishments fostered and built up under a protective system on the implied condition that they would honestly compete among themselves so as to give the cheapest products to those whose bounties had built them up, would combine into the modern trust to despoil and pillage their benefactors, and did not see that where combination is possible competition is impossible. All this he did not look forward to, but we are seeing it with our own eyes and suffering it in our own experience and know that these industrial monsters, these "trusts" as they are called, which are springing up on every hand, so full of portent to the welfare of the people and the purity of our government, are born of our tariff.

What is a trust? It is a combination, more or less secret and confidential, as its name implies, to form a monopoly for controlling the production or the sale of some article of necessary or general consumption.

There may be a natural monopoly where the supply or production of an article is confined to local limits, as the anthracite coal fields to Pennsylvania, as the oil fields of this country, in which cases the owners may unite to control supply and regulate prices. There is also an artificial monopoly where the law steps in and confers special privileges on certain parties, whereby they may wholly or largely dictate their own terms to consumers; and this is exactly what our present tariff does.

The government says to the protected industries, "I will add 47 per cent to the value of all articles made abroad and thus shield you against competition from without;" and the protected industries are now saying, "Let us combine to shield ourselves against all competition from within. The government will permit us to sell our products to the people at anything less than the prices of like foreign products with 47 per cent added. Let us see that we come as little below that limit as possible."

Look at the great sugar trust. Sixteen of our large sugar refineries, furnishing the bulk of all the sugar consumed in this country, joined in a trust a few months ago, with a capital of $50,000,000. Almost simultaneously with their combination five of these refineries shut down and ceased to produce. One is sold for a city park; another, one of the largest, is dismantled. Almost immediately the margin between the price of raw and refined sugars begins to widen. At one time it had reached a cent a pound! When the testimony was taken before the committee it was five sixteenths of a cent! We consume three thousand million pounds of sugar in this country yearly. One cent a pound above ordinary profits would mean $30,000,000; five-sixteenths of a cent would mean nearly $10,000,000.

Similar trusts are springing up constantly in the articles protected by the tariff and beneath its favoring shelter.

The coffee trust and what it did are well known to the women as to the men of the country, for people remember when the price of coffee gets so high they have to do without it. The latest trust is the cotton bagging trust, and of that every cotton grower will learn much more than he wishes to know and much to his sorrow long before frost, and this is only the beginning.

Need any one dwell upon the effects of such combinations? To the producers of their raw material they dictate prices, for there is but one purchaser. To the consumers of what they sell they dictate prices, for there is but one seller.

They limit and lessen the supply of their products in order to force up the price in the markets. With the North River refinery in New York turned into a park, and the Oxnard refinery in Brooklyn dismantled, labor is thrown permanently out of employment. If the labor organizations of the country have found it hard to contend with the separate corporations standing alone, what will their prospects be when these corporations melt into one? Can we shut our eyes to the influence of such organizations on public morals? Will our legislatures, our judiciary, our ballot-box escape defilement when corporate power and corporate wealth thus grasped by a single and often a hidden hand come to demand special privileges under the law?

By a sudden change of front the President holds himself out as an advocate of something hugely admired by American voters—a spirited foreign policy; but while Mr. Cleveland dexterously annexes all the honor and glory which in America are associated with twisting the lion's tail, he has managed so that his opponents can be saddled with all the odium of the proposed reprisals.—London Times

A Little Child Dying.

The most pitiful sight that can be presented to father and mother is to see their little darling suffering so from the effect of teething. The wise patient gives Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial to relieve it.

GILBERT'S NEW OPERETTA.

A PRINCE WHO LOVED A SINGING GIRL IN THE DAYS OF BLUFF KING HAL.

London Cor. New York Herald.

The new operetta by Gilbert and Sullivan will not be called "Tower of London," as generally reported. No intimation of the title will be given to the public before the night of simultaneous production in New York and here, if possible to avoid it. The time is during the reign of Henry VIII. and the first scene is laid at the Outer Bail of the Tower of London.

The chief female character is a singing girl, who is devotedly attached to her invalid mother, and by the employment of her musical talents she is enabled to support that parent. The leading male character is a Prince sentenced to death within half an hour for a political offence. He loves the singing girl. The villain of the piece is the cousin of the Prince. He has caused a breach between the Prince and his betrothed, hoping to inherit his vast fortune. To baffle the villain's plans the noble prisoner clandestinely marries the singing girl and arranges that she shall inherit his possessions. She marries him so that his wealth shall contribute to making her mother's days more comfortable and not for love of him. Fortune favors the Prince and he makes his escape. The curtain then falls on the first act.

In the second act the singing girl has become a prima donna and is head over ears in love with a fine-looking young man, who finally discovers himself to be none other than her legal husband, the Prince, in disguise. All ends well in the restoration of the Prince to favor, the overthrow of the villain and the happiness of the couple. The chief comic character is a court jester to the monarch, who, of course, is Bluff King Hal. Outside of the principals there will be sixty persons in the chorus—thirty two men and twenty-eight women. The music is a parody on Handel and Haydn and other old masters, and the theme of the plot a parody on antiquities and antiquated fashions and customs. One of the verses, a fair example of the quaint Gilbertian humor, runs as follows:

It's a song of a popinjay bravely born,
Who turned up his noble nose with scorn
At the humble dairy maid peerly proud,
Who loved that Lord and who laughed aloud.

CURRENCY.

It is a queer coincidence that red is made from madder, and bulls are made madder by red.—Life.

A man is often highly esteemed for what we don't know about him.—Puck

The American Minister at Pekin says that wages in China at the highest are two cents a day. Yet China is the most protected country in the world.—Detroit Free Press.

Surprised Dame—"What! And you have refused Mr. DeGoode? I thought you liked him." Lovely Daughter—"I did, but none of the other girls seemed to care a snap for him." Omaha World.

A Few Midsummer Hints.—Don't hurry. The man who died in a hurry died in August. There is no more poisonous mixture than hurry diluted with humidity.——If you can afford it, stay at home in the summer, where your mosquito net is so arranged as to let in but one songstress at a time, and where a prohibitory tariff is not placed upon the bath-tub.—Harper's Bazar.

Appointments for Hon. A M. Waddell.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, Democratic candidate for Presidential elector at Large, will address the people upon the issues of the campaign at the following times and places:

Murphy, Saturday, Sep. 1.
Hayesville, Monday, Sep. 3.
Franklin, Wednesday, Sep. 5.
Brevard, Friday, Sep. 7.
Hendersonville, Saturday, Sep. 8.
Columbus, Monday, Sep. 10.
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, Sep. 11.
Newton, Thursday, Sep. 13.
Taylorsville, Friday, Sep. 14.
Wilkesboro, Saturday, Sep. 15.
Boone, Monday, Sep. 17.
Jefferson, Tuesday, Sep. 18.
Sparta, Wednesday, Sep. 19.

The local committees are urgently requested to advertise the same by handbills and otherwise. The ladies are invited to be present.

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

Appointments of Messrs. Strudwick and Pou.

Hon. F. N. Strudwick, Democratic candidate for presidential elector for the State at large, will address his fellow citizens upon the issues of the campaign at the following times and places:

Nashville, Monday, Sept. 3.
Hackney's, Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Henley's Thursday, September 13.
Pittsboro, Friday, Sept. 14.
Holly Springs, Saturday, Sept. 15.
Franklinton, Monday, Sept. 17.
Pleasant Grove, Tuesday, Sept. 18.
Kenley, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Dunn's, Thursday, Sept 20.
Auburn, Friday, Sept. 21
Durham, Saturday, Sept. 22.
Rolesville, Monday, Sept. 24.
New Light, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Hon. E W. Pou, Jr., Democratic candidate for presidential elector from the fourth district, will speak as follows:

Pleasant Grove, September 18.
Kenley, September 19.
Dunn's, September 20.

The local committees are urgently requested to advertise these appointments by hand-bills and otherwise.

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

Appointments of Hon. D. Worthington.

Hon D. Worthington will address the people on the issues of the campaign at the following times and places:

Louisburg, Tuesday, Sep. 11.
Snow Hill, Tuesday, Oct. 2.
Henderson, Monday, Oct. 15.
Wilson, Monday, Oct. 22.
Nashville, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The local committees are urgently requested to advertise these appointments by hand bills and otherwise.

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

The Babies Cry For It.

And the old folks laugh when they find that the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is more easily taken and more beneficial in its action than bitter, nauseous medicines. It is a most valuable family remedy to act on the bowels, to cleanse the system, and to dispel colds, headaches and fevers. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. John S. Pescud, Sole Agent for Raleigh, N. C.

Appointments of Hon. G. W. Sanderlin.

Hon. George W. Sanderlin, Democratic candidate for State Auditor, will address the people on the issues of the campaign at the following times and places:

Huntersville, Tuesday, Sept. 4
Big Lick, Thursday, Sept. 6.
Lilesville, Friday, Sept. 7.
Whiteville, Saturday, Sept. 8.
Danbury Tuesday, Sept. 11
Liberty, Wednesday, Sept 12.
Farmington, Friday, Sept. 14.
Statesville, Saturday, Sept. 15
Williamsburg, Monday, Sept. 17.

Appointment in Wilkes county for September 18 to be made.

Denver, Friday, Sept. 21.
Gastonia, Saturday, Sept. 22.
Hendersonville, Tuesday Sept. 25.
Brevard, Wednesday, Sept. 26
Franklin, Friday, Sept. 28.
Murphy, Monday, Oct. 1.

The local committees are urgently requested to advertise these appointments by hand-bills and otherwise.

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

The Joint Discussion.

There will be a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign between Hon. Daniel G. Fowle and Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor, at the following times and places:

Graham, Monday, Sept. 3.
Hillsboro, Tuesday, Sept 4.
Roxboro, Wednesday, Sept. 5.
Yanceyville, Thursday, Sept. 6.
Reidsville, Friday, Sept. 7.
Walnut Cove, Stokes Co. Monday, Sept. 10.
Mt. Airy, Tuesday, Sept. 11.
Elkin, Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Yadkinville, Thursday, Sept. 13.
Winston, Friday, Sept. 14.
Lexington, Saturday, Sept. 15.
Mocksville, Monday, Sept. 17.
Hickory, Tuesday, Sept. 18.
Lenoir, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Morganton, Thursday, Sept. 20.
Marion, Friday, Sept. 21.
Mooresville, Iredell Co., Saturday. Sept. 22.

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

APPOINTMENTS OF HON. B. H. BUNN,

Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth District.

Hon. B. H. Bunn will address the people of the Fourth District as follows:

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Merry Oaks, Tuesday, Sept. 11.
Hackney's, Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Henley's, Thursday, Sept. 13.
Pittsboro, Friday, Sept 14.
Harper's X Roads, Saturday, September 15.
Osgood, Monday, Sept. 17.

WAKE COUNTY.

New Hill, Tuesday, Sept. 18.
A J. Smith's (Middle Creek), Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Partin's Store, Thursday, Sept. 20
Auburn, Friday, Sept. 21.
Hood's Store, Saturday, Sept. 22.
Rolesville, Monday, Sept. 24
New Light, Tuesday, Sept. 25

Hon. John Nichols is invited to these appointments for a division of time. The chairman of each county executive committee is requested to give notice and arrange for the meetings.

N. B. BROUGHTON,
Ch'm'n Cong. Ex. Com. 4th Dist.

Democratic Speaking.

Hons. W. H. Kitchin, T. W. Mason and W. A. Dunn will address the people on the issues of the campaign at

Ringwood, Sept. 5.
Aurelian Springs, Sept. 6.
Littleton, Sept. 7.

The local committees are urgently requested to advertise the same by hand-bills and otherwise.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Lee, Johnson & Co.

—It is stated that a match is being arranged between Prince Ferdinand and Princess Louise of Parma.

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.

COAL. COAL.

We are taking orders for coal and delivering for winter supplies on narrow margins, and advise all who can do so to put it in before cold weather, as prices are advancing and sure to go higher.

Pocahontas Semibituminous

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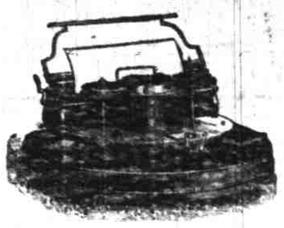

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