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THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, November, 6th.

NATIONAL TICKETS

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 H. WATSON, of Wayne; 4th DIST.—EDWARD W. FOLLETT, of Johnston; 5th DIST.—SAMUEL J. GIBSON, of Stanly; 6th DIST.—LEROY C. GARDNER, of Iredell; 7th DIST.—THOMAS M. YANKEE, of Rowan; 8th DIST.—W. T. CHAWWORTH, 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.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

SIDNEY M. FINGER, of Catawba.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

THEODORE F. DAVIDSON, of Buncombe.

FOR ADDITOR:

G. W. SANDERLIN, of Wayne.

FOR CONGRESS.

FOURTH DISTRICT:

B. H. BUNN, of Nash.

At the election in Richmond county in 1884, Oliver H. Dockery, the present Republican candidate for Governor, voted as follows:

To represent the public in the Legislature he voted for Harvey Quick, a negro lawyer, against John W. Sneed, one of the best white farmers of Richmond county.

For Coroner, he voted for Felix Jacobs, a negro man, against Daniel Gay, a one-legged Confederate soldier.

For Register of Deeds, he voted for one N. W. Harlike, a negro man, against Alexander L. McDonald, a white man competent to fill the office and universally esteemed in the county for his courteous bearing.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.—Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

We learn that Mr. Womack, who went to Alamance to meet Mr. Nichols, failed to get a division of time; but yet he was able to make some speeches there that did good. Mr. Womack is a capital speaker, and is admirably equipped to debate the issues of this campaign.

The Supreme Court has decided that to levy more taxes than is necessary for the expense of the government is robbery pure and simple. This cry of the Republican party that the tariff makes men's wages higher is all bosh. No man, however much his interest is protected, pays more wages than his neighbor who has no protection.—Hon. D. G. Fowle.

The difficulty with Messrs. Nichols and Purnell just now seems to be to get anybody to come out to hear them. Even the Radicals hesitate to meet such bold political buccanniers. Head the letters we have today from Alamance. Nichols is clearly in the same boat with Dockery. His goose is cooked.

We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is a moderate one, the almost care for established industries, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens to cut off the people of the land.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

“Abrupt and radical changes, which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended.”—Grover Cleveland.

Tax principle of the Mills bill is to take the tax off raw material, so that the manufactured articles, clothing &c., may come cheaper to the people. The object is to relieve the necessities of the people, taxing the necessities of life but little and taxing the luxuries of the rich more.

The principle of the Republican measure is not to interfere with existing prices at all, except as to sugar, and except as to alcohol used in the arts.

Which is the better plan?

We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, urges the limit within which they must operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong doing.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

MR. NICHOLS' CANVASS.

We are obliged to our correspondent for giving us the drift of Mr. Nichols' speech at Glenock. We have the Democratic party, the Republican party and the Third party. Mr. Nichols pretends not to belong to either; but his whole make-up is a miserable pretence and deceit. Everybody knows that he is nothing but a Republican, and his pretending to be something else is not to his credit. But his campaign is based strictly on false pretences throughout. He says the issue is protection to labor. Who makes that issue? An issue is a question on which the parties divide. One party takes one side, and the other party takes the other side.

There is no such issue, for the Democrats expressly declare that the question of protection to labor is not involved here at all. We say that the American people are not protected against the immigration to this country of millions of foreign laborers. Does Mr. Nichols say it? But Mr. Nichols will evade that question and will say that he means that the wages of our labor are protected by our high tariff. There is no tariff on labor. The labor market in this country is open to the competition of the civilized world. It has always been so—ever since this country was first settled, and yet wages here have always been higher than abroad. The tariff has nothing to do with making wages high.

Mr. Nichols spoke of the hard times that followed every reduction of the tariff. That is not the fact. Public events are matters of history. No man is excusable for mistating a public event. The tariff of 1846 was a low tariff and it remained in force until 1860.

Mr. Blaine, in his History, says, vol. 1, page 204: “The tariff of 1846, under which there had been a very high degree of prosperity.” And again, on pages 202 and 203: “The free traders boast of the prosperity of the country under the tariff of 1846.” He goes on to say that “the protectionists generally admit the correctness of this claim;” but that “they hold that the boasted prosperity of the country was abnormal.”

These are the facts. Instead of there being “hard times” after the reduction of the tariff in 1846, the times were prosperous. There was a panic in 1857, but that had nothing to do with the tariff which had been in force since 1846.

Mr. Nichols says that if the Mills bill passes the Alamance factories will be closed. They are in trouble now. That is the reason why the plaid mills are running only a part of the time.

But the Mills bill does in no wise affect the price of any goods manufactured in the cotton factories of this district, and the wages of the operatives are not at all affected in that matter. The operatives are interested, however, in keeping the factories at work, and we all know they are not running on full time now. The hope is that should the Mills bill pass, these factories will find a market for their goods both at home and abroad.

out of the farmers that they because they are taxed to death by the tariff. Relieve the people of these oppressive taxes, and then they can buy more freely and the mills can run on full time.

Strike off some of these duties on South American raw material so that we can trade with South America, and we will send our cotton goods out there to those people. The tariff affects our operatives adversely.

We cannot devote more space to Mr. Nichols today, but tomorrow will resume our running review of his points and will show the fallacy of each. His speech is a mere pretence from beginning to end—exactly on the line of his claim that he is a “no party” man.

We have an average tariff of 47 per cent, that is, when you buy goods worth a dollar you pay \$1.47 for them. For all the articles of clothing, all the farming implements, all the necessities of life you are forced by this outrageous tariff to pay one-third more than they are worth. Every third row of your corn, every third bushel of your wheat, every third bill of your tobacco, every third dollar of your wages, is taken out of your pocket to enrich the manufacturer. The Democratic party pledged to reduce this tariff. A Democratic House has passed a bill reducing the tariff. A Democratic President sits ready to sign it. But a Republican Senate refuses to pass it.—Hon. D. G. Fowle.

This bill proposed by the sub-committee of the Senate finance committee is said to take off \$28,000,000 from the tax on sugar, \$28,000,000 from the tobacco tax, and \$6,000,000 from the tax on alcohol used in the arts. This bill is to be considered by the full committee and will then be reported to the Senate.

It thus appears that the tax on whiskey is not interfered with. The Republican party has no idea of repealing the tax on whiskey and brandy. They are opposed to repealing that tax. They promised to do it in their platform, but it was only to deceive the people here in North Carolina.

They propose to repeal half the sugar tax, but they keep the full tax on salt and on all the other articles of interest to the people.

Messrs. Nichols and Purnell had no crowd yesterday, so no speeches were made. Last night they had an appointment at this place and had a fair crowd. They refused to divide time with T. B. Womack, Esq., of Chatham, who was present. I propose in one of my next columns to give to the people a list of the points made by Nichols, and his purpose to remain independent and give his vote for Brumm for Speaker as an instance, but that Cleveland's message made the issue of protection to labor and if being in favor of protecting labor was to be a Republican or a Democrat he was that &c. He then gave a unique history of tariff legislation and asserted that “hard times” had followed every reduction of the tariff and mentioned the panic of 1857 as directly the result of a revenue tariff that failed to say anything about the panic of 1873. He asserted that the average rate of wages in England was from 10c to 30c per day, and in this country 75c to \$1.50 (in 1880) it was \$3.40 per annum and predicted the close of all the Alamance factories should the Mills bill pass and the necessity of the laborers

THE NORTH CAROLINA RESOLVE.

As a matter of interest connected with the Special Tax suit in which Judge Bond held that an individual can sue a State, and in which he gave judgment against the State of North Carolina on the Special Tax bonds, we print today the resolution of the Legislature of this State adopted in 1794 immediately after the Federal Court gave judgment against the State of Georgia.

The Constitution originally read that the judicial power of the United States should extend to “controversies between a State and citizens of another State” and “between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects.” When the Supreme Court in 1794 decided that a citizen of another State might sue a State, North Carolina adopted resolutions now printed. But as no one ever supposed that any court would hold that a State might be sued in the Federal Court by one of its own citizens, the amendment proposed was adopted in the following words: “The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.” This was supposed to cover the case at that day. It was reserved for our day to produce a Judge who could hold that the judicial power of the United States extends to a controversy between a citizen of a State and the State itself—a marvellous doctrine! Yet Judge Bond has given judgment against the State for the Special Tax bonds in such a case.

I am in favor of the absolute repeal of the internal revenue system. “The system is wrong. It is a war tax and ought to have been abolished when the war was over.”—Hon. D. G. Fowle.

An interesting occasion will be the meeting at Orkney Springs, Va., on Friday of a number of the literati of the South, the object of the gathering, as announced, being “to devise means for the advancement of the higher forms of Southern literature and art and of the authors of them, by means of inter-communication, fellowship, etc.; for the maintenance of the historical character of Southern society for chivalry, honor and magnanimity, and for the establishment of a magazine to that end.” The committee on invitation includes Col. C. C. Jones of Augusta, Prof. Le Hardy of Savannah, Prof. Crouch of Baltimore, Prof. Supplee of Ohio, and Robert A. Rusk, Esq., of Richmond.

Among those who are expected to be present we note the following: Dr. Edward Warren of Paris, France, Gen. James Longstreet, Senator Butler, Generals Bradley T. Johnson, J. B. Gordon and A. P. Stuart; Hon. S. Teakle Wallis, of Baltimore; Thos. Nelson Page, Joel Chandler Harris, and Mrs. Amelia Rives-Chandler. We hope all sections of the South will be represented and that practical good to Southern literature, now undergoing a sort of renaissance, will result from the meeting.

The bagging trust seems to have been pretty thoroughly circumvented. planters and dealers and manufacturers taken it by the throat with the determination to strangle it but it appears that the Cotton Association of Liverpool has decided “that bales of cotton covered with coarse cotton sheeting will be accepted as “good delivery” in that market. The New York Cotton Exchange some time ago consented to accept the substitute Indian and the insurance men resolved that they would not demand higher rates on bales covered with it. All this looks very much as if the trust might have to cut down its price to the old figures or carry its supply of jute for an indefinite period, for it would doubtless find it difficult to dispose of its peculiar product now at any price. The Southern farmer's blood is up, his righteous wrath is blazing and he would as soon touch not pitch as “trust bagging.”

Mr. JOHN NICHOLS should certainly strive to explain. It is alleged that “on April 16, 1887 he wrote to Mr. L. C. Van Noppen, of Durham, that there would be no vacancy at West Point until 1888, and that he would give due notice and let all the young men have an equal chance”—and then he did not do it. Mr. Nichols has a right to make the appointment without having a competitive examination, but after he had promised to have a competitive examination he ought to have stuck to it. Let him rise to explain why he failed to keep this promise.

As CAPT. BUNN very forcibly says, if the Democrats had the Federal Senate and so control of affairs it would smash the Bagging Trust and all other trusts in forty-eight hours.

NICHOLS AND PURNELL.

THE BUNDLES OF FALLACIES THEY CALL ARGUMENTS.

By order, S. HAYWOOD, C. S. Burlington, N. C., Sept. 25.

Messrs. Nichols and Purnell had no crowd yesterday, so no speeches were made. Last night they had an appointment at this place and had a fair crowd. They refused to divide time with T. B. Womack, Esq., of Chatham, who was present. I propose in one of my next columns to give to the people a list of the points made by Nichols, and his purpose to remain independent and give his vote for Brumm for Speaker as an instance, but that Cleveland's message made the issue of protection to labor and if being in favor of protecting labor was to be a Republican or a Democrat he was that &c. He then gave a unique history of tariff legislation and asserted that “hard times” had followed every reduction of the tariff and mentioned the panic of 1857 as directly the result of a revenue tariff that failed to say anything about the panic of 1873. He asserted that the average rate of wages in England was from 10c to 30c per day, and in this country 75c to \$1.50 (in 1880) it was \$3.40 per annum and predicted the close of all the Alamance factories should the Mills bill pass and the necessity of the laborers

Every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public Treasury represents money that has been taken, though never reaching the national Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws. A resident of Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

An Exposition. What is this “new trouble” with which so many seem now to be afflicted? If you will remember a few years ago the word Malaria was comparatively unknown—today it is as common as any word in the English language, yet this word covers only the meaning of another word used by our forefathers in times past. So it is with nervous diseases, and they and Malaria are intended to cover what our grandfathers called Biliousness, and arise from a diseased condition of the Liver which in performing its functions finds it cannot dispose of the bilious or ordinary elements, is compelled to pass through the system, causing nervous troubles, Malaria, Bilious Fever, &c. You who are suffering with these ailments, we recommend Green's August Flower. It cures a marvelous

therein going to the corn fields and competing with the cheap laborers. He admitted that a reduction of the tariff would cheapen some articles to the consumer, but that protection was the only way to raise wages. As asserted that he was in favor of a revision of the tariff—an adjustment of its inequalities—but was not in favor of a reduction. He boldly asserted that the farmers were the best protected people in the country, and of proof in Alamance county—the largest manufacturing county in the district—was higher than in any other county, and said the average value in Alamance was \$7 per acre, and in Orange, adjoining, only \$4. (The facts in regard to Alamance are as follows: Value Average. Total No. of Acres, 222,985 \$1,205,235 5.40 Acre's in cotton lands, 1,500 207,243 138.10 No. in not in cotton lands, 221,485 1,007,992 4.55 This latter includes the town property of the towns of Graham and Burlington.)

He also stated that the per capita wealth of Alamance was \$200. Other counties \$100. He then argued that land owners of the South favored free trade because they wanted to keep poor people and negroes on their farms working for a fourth of the crop. Said he was in favor of a total repeal of the system of internal revenue, but stated that its immediate repeal would embarrass the government. That the Mills bill contained a partial repeal and said the papers did him injustice in saying he had voted against the repeal because he voted against the Mills bill. He then enlarged upon the Blair bill and asserted that if a Democrat were elected from this district he would vote for Carlisle, who stocked the committee on education with Romanists who are opposed to education. He then said “the Democratic party, as a rule, was opposed to popular education.” A gentleman asked him “Does its record in this State show it?” Nichols replied “I mean—I mean—National party. I mean—I mean the Blair bill.” He concluded by saying he did not want any one to vote for him who did not agree with him.

Purnell made a very weak speech. The only points he made were: first: An appeal for protection in the interest of our homes. The census shows the following facts about homes: No. of Families. No. of Persons. Families. Persons. 1880 3,382,240 2,325,237 2,959,933 12,243,119 1886 3,541,442 2,607,385 3,329,336 13,917,244 1893 3,729,714 2,809,692 3,412,243 13,742,829 1899 3,238,423 2,673,141 2,825,714 11,817,634 1906 3,573,393 2,943,831 3,069,546 12,946,710 1913 3,236,643 2,912,679 3,513,994 14,009,634

2. That the best evidence of the beneficial effects of protection was that there was no emigration from protection America to free trade Europe.

3. That State taxes were as high now as before 1876. That the rate had been decreased to 20c, but that assessed values on the same property had been raised so much by Democratic officials that the people really paid as much taxes.

After their speaking was over the crowd adjourned to a neighboring school house and for about an hour best he had in stock.

Resolutions of North Carolina Relating to the Decision of the Federal Judiciary that a State may be Sued by an Individual.

NORTH CAROLINA. IN SENATE, 4th JANUARY, 1794.

WHEREAS, It hath been determined in the Supreme Federal Court of the United States that a State may be sued by an individual or individuals in said Court.

Resolved, That such a power, however it might have been contemplated by some, was not generally conceived by the representatives of this State in the convention which adopted the Federal Constitution as a power to be vested in the judiciary of the general government, and that this General Assembly view the same as derogatory of the reserved rights and sovereignty of this State.

Resolved, That the Senators from this State in the Senate of the United States be and they are hereby instructed, to take the most speedy and effectual measures to obtain such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as will remove or explain any clause or article of the said Constitution which can be construed to imply or justify a decision that a State is compellable to answer in any suit by an individual or individuals in any court of the United States.

Resolved, That nothing in the foregoing resolutions contained shall operate to prohibit the Senators and Representatives of this State from co-operating with the members of other States in proposing such other amendments to the Federal Constitution as to them may appear calculated to secure the sovereignty of the several States and to promote the true interests of the people.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to communicate the foregoing resolves to the Supreme Executive of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives from this State to the Congress of the United States.

WM. LENOIR, S. S. By order, S. HAYWOOD, C. S. In the House of Commons, 11th January, 1794, read and concurred in.

J. LEIGH, S. H. C. By order, J. O. HUNT, C. H. C.

Every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public Treasury represents money that has been taken, though never reaching the national Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws. A resident of Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

Spirit of the State Press. Col. Dockery, who voted for a negro lawyer rather than a white farmer, for the Legislature, in 1884, has got tired of the joint discussion. He don't like the way Fowle handles him. He prefers to go alone. We don't much blame him, we rather think we would be like him. If we had such a record as Dockery, we wouldn't favor a joint canvass with anybody and certainly not with Judge Fowle.—Boone Democrat.

Merit Wanted. We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Lee, Johnson & Co., druggists.

Registration begins in New York on October 9.

Hon. F. M. Simmons, Democratic candidate for Congress, will address the people of the 21 district as follows: Jackson, Monday, Oct. 1st. Snow Hill, Wednesday, Oct. 3d. Edfield, Thursday, Oct. 11th. Tarboro, Monday, Oct. 15th. Henderson, Wednesday, Oct. 17th. Windsor, Monday, Oct. 23rd. Wilson, Wednesday, Oct. 31st. New Bern, Thursday, Nov. 1st. Trenton, Saturday, Nov. 3d.

F. A. WOODARD, Ch'm Cong. Ex. Com. 2d. Dist. Capt. Bunn's Appointments. FRANKLIN COUNTY. Cypress Chapel, Thursday, September 27th. Blainville, Friday, Sept. 28th. Chairman Broughton yesterday arranged the following list of appointments for Capt. Bunn for next week in Johnston county: Clayton, Monday, Oct. 1. Pleasant Grove, Tuesday, Oct. 2. Meadow, Wednesday, Oct. 3. Ingram, Thursday, Oct. 4. Oneal's Friday, Oct. 5. Princeton, Saturday, Oct. 6.

N. B. BROUGHTON, Ch'm Ex. Com. Public Speaking. The Democratic county candidates for the General Assembly and the various county officers will address the people of Wake county at the following times and places: Milbrook, Monday, Oct. 1. Milburnie, Tuesday, Oct. 2. Hood's Store, Wednesday, Oct. 3. Wakefield, Thursday, Oct. 4. Mitchell's Mills, Friday, Oct. 5. Rolesville, Saturday, Oct. 6. Forestville, at night, Saturday, Oct. 6.

Hutchinson's Store, Monday, Oct. 8. Law's, Tuesday, Oct. 9. Robson's Store, Wednesday, Oct. 10. Rogers' Store, Thursday, Oct. 11. Sam Ferrell's, Friday, Oct. 12. Joe Hayes' Store, Saturday, Oct. 13. Auburn, Monday, Oct. 15. Garner's, at night, Monday, Oct. 15. Panther Branch, Township House, Tuesday, Oct. 16. Pollard's, Friday, Oct. 19. Apex, Saturday, Oct. 20. Hilliard's School House, Tuesday, Oct. 23. New Hill, Wednesday, Oct. 24. Holly Springs, Thursday, Oct. 25. Norris' Mills, at night, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Hutchinson's Mills, Friday, Oct. 26. Uley's, Saturday, Oct. 27. Carr, Monday, Oct. 29. Swift Creek, Tuesday, Oct. 30. The Republican candidates are invited to a division of time. Ed. CHAMBERS SMITH, Ch'm Wake Co. Dem. Ex. Com.

Public Speaking. Hon. F. N. Strudwick, Democratic candidate for the State at Large, and Hon. W. H. Kitchin, will address the people on the issues of the campaign at the following times and places: Thursday, 27th Sept., Jamestown, Guilford county. Friday, 28th Sept., Gibsonville, Guilford county. Saturday, 29th Sept., Reidsville, Rockingham county. Tuesday, 2d Oct., Dalton, Stokes county. Wednesday, 3d Oct., Kernersville, Forsyth county. Thursday, 4th Oct., Jonesboro, Moore county. Saturday, 6th Oct., Hope Mills, Cumberland county. Monday, 8th Oct., Laurel Hill Church, Richmond county. Tuesday, 9th Oct., Polkton, Anson county. Wednesday, 10th Oct., Lumberton, Robeson county. Thursday, 11th Oct., Bladenboro, Bladen county. Friday, 12th Oct., Wilmington, New Hanover county. Saturday, 13th Oct., South Washington Pender county. Monday, 15th Oct., Faison, Duplin county. Tuesday, 16th Oct., Roan Hill, Sampson county. Wednesday, 17th Oct., Fremont, Wayne county. Thursday, 18th Oct., Saratoga, Wilson county. Saturday, 20th Oct., Eagle's Store, Edgecombe county. Monday, 22d Oct., Bethel, Pitt county. Tuesday, 23d Oct., Black Jack, Pitt county. Thursday, 25th Oct., Yeatesville, Beaufort county. Saturday, 27th Oct., Sladeville, Hyde county. Monday, 29th Oct., Edwards' Mills, Beaufort county. Tuesday, 30th Oct., S onevall, Pamlico county. Wednesday, 31st Oct., Vaunderer, Pamlico county. Friday, 2d Nov., Trenton, Jones county. Saturday, 3d Nov., Lenoir Institute, Lenoir county. The local committees are urgently requested to advertise these appointments by hand bills and otherwise. SPIER WHITAKER, Ch'm Dem. State Ex. Com.

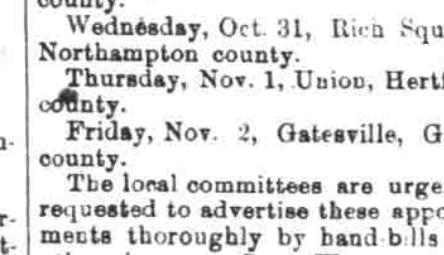
Appointments of Hon. D. Worthington. Hon. D. Worthington will address the people on the issues of the campaign at the following times and places: Snow Hill, Tuesday, Oct. 2. Henderson, Monday, Oct. 15. Wilson, Monday, Oct. 22. Nashville, Saturday, Nov. 3. SPIER WHITAKER, Ch'm Dem. State Ex. Com.

Public Speaking. Hon. A. M. Waddell, Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector for the State at Large, and Hon. G. W. Sauterlin, Democratic candidate for State Auditor, will address the people on the issues of the campaign at the following times and places: Thursday, Oct. 4, Durham, Durham county. Friday, Oct. 5, Raleigh, Wake county. Saturday, Oct. 6, Apex, Wake county. Tuesday, Oct. 9, Little River Acad. emy, Cumberland county. Wednesday, Oct. 10, Giddie's G. n, Cumberland county. Thursday, Oct. 11, Blue's Sand Hill, Cumberland county. Saturday, Oct. 13, Beaufort, Carter county. Monday, Oct. 15, Pollockville, Jones county. Wednesday, Oct. 17, Falkland, Pitt county. Friday, Oct. 19, Whitaker's, Edgecombe county. Saturday, Oct. 20, Currituck C. H., Currituck county. Monday, Oct. 22, Camden, Camden county. Tuesday, Oct. 23, Hertford, Perquimans county. Thursday, Oct. 25, Columbia, Tyrrell county. Saturday, Oct. 27, Williamston, Martin county. Monday, Oct. 29, Windsor, Bertie county. Tuesday, Oct. 30, Alauder, Bertie county. Wednesday, Oct. 31, Rich Square, Northampton county. Thursday, Nov. 1, Union, Hertford county. Friday, Nov. 2, Gatesville, Gates county. The local committees are urgently requested to advertise these appointments thoroughly by hand bills and otherwise. SPIER WHITAKER, Ch'm Dem. State Ex. Com.

Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. It cures all impurities. It is the largest bottle in the market—120 doses for \$1. Your druggist sells it. Buy it for your family's benefit as well as your own.

To what decadence has the paper founded by Mr. Samuel Bowles fallen when the Springfield Republican thus enlivens the campaign?—We pity the young fellow who wants to vote, but will lack a day of being twenty-one on election. He must feel lack a day-sical!

OUT OF SORTS! Yes, Sick all Over! Liver torpid, bowels costive, blood sluggish, stomach weak and flat, the system impaired and the organs inactive, your perceptions are dull and stupified, your temper irritable and peevish, you are unfit for business or companionship. What you need is to



I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver affection and debility, but never have found anything to benefit to the extent that Simmons' Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for the remedy and would have sent further for such medicine. I would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as follows:—F. M. JAMES, Minneapolis, Minn. Examine to see that you get the genuine, distinguished from all brands and imitations by our Red X Trade-Mark on front of wrapper, and on the side the seal and signature of J. R. Zeltin & Co.

A CHALLENGE AND A REWARD. I challenge the world to produce a sample of PURE WHISKY. Than I make. I will give \$100 REWARD. For a sample of purer whisky than mine. I am the only distiller in North Carolina who makes whisky by the latest and most approved process known to the trade.

PARTIES WHO LIKE PURE WHISKY. I do not sell whisky by the keg, jug or demijohn, but only by the barrel and to the regular trade.

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Brilliant! Durable! Economical! Diamond Dyes excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None other are just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials, and