Mr. Goebel Sure to Win.

(Continued from first page.)

the support of the Republican members of the Legislature if he would consent to lead the fight against Goebel, defeat the Democratic ticket, and by the aid of independents from Louisville help the Republicans to control the Legislature. The Democrats say he consented and a rump convention was called at Lexington, he was nominated and the ball opened.

It was throughout an exceedingly clever game, and was engineered by some of the shrewdest men in the State. The Republicans have followed it up no less shrewdly. They have not made an aggressive fight, but have contented themselves with organizing and getting their normal vote in a quiet way, have declined joint discussions, and have left the "Brownies," as the bolters are called, to give and receive the hard knocks of the campaign, in the hope that Brown could draw enough votes from the Democratic ranks to let Taylor in. The part of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in the tripartite arrangement was to put up the funds and free passes for the hilarity.

The charge that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is fighting Goebel is not mere campaign talk. It makes no secret of its hostility, the reasons of which are numerous. The Railroad Commission increased the assessment of railroad property \$3,000,000. The Louisville and Nashville sought to have the Commission abolished; Goebel had it made a constitutional office instead. He introduced a bill making railroads responsible for injury to one employe through the negligence of another and secured its passage, but it was vetoed by Governor Bradley. He defended and secured the acquittal of some railroad employes who Death of a Devoted Confederate and had engaged in a strike, and refused to accept a fee for it. He had on many occasions as a lawyer won damage suits against the road. It retaliated by put ting a mark over against his name, and this campaign in Kentucky is in essence a war of the railroad on Mr. Goebel.

greatly overestimated. The Brown following is a much mixed posey. There are three elements of it: some formerly good Democrats, *a job-lot of mugwumps and as tough a lot of plug-uglies as can be found off the Bowery. Some men who have hitherto been loyal supporters have accepted the charges against Mr. Goebel as true and led by the glamour of Gernor Brown's name will support him. Their number is a matter of conjecture, overnor Brown's name will support him, estimate. It will certainly fall under the Brown estimate. Then there are the mugwumps who are just like the mugwumps everywhere else-too wise and good to belong to any party and whose support is always occasion for condoling with the supported. And lastly come the plug-uglies under the leadership of John Whallen, a local politician and proprietor of a notorious for-men-only playhouse here, which is also the political headquarters of his contingent. Demo crats assert that of the prominent men supporting Brown there is not one without a bar sinister on his quarterings. Certainly there is nothing in this State that can be called a Democratic revolt; the Democrats in it are in a big minority. It has, however, made a prodigous amount of noise, having the support of two daily newspapers in Louisville, beside the regular Republican organs, and being possessed of a corps of speakers of much value and some ability.

One thing that has set the whole State agrin, even in so serious a fight, has been the spectacle of Whallen's heelers joining the pious and truly good mugwumps in an "Honest Elections League" and shouting for "purity in politics." CHAS. P. SAPP.

the Indian Territory.

JOINT COURTS SUGGESTED

AFTER THE IDEA OF WHITE-WINGED JUSTICE IN THE WEST.

An Account of How a Deputy Marshal In the Indian Territory Managed to Get of Outlaws and Robbers.

Washington, October 26, 1899. To the Editor: I see that our wideawake cross-bred representative, Geo. White, is invoking the backing of Federal courts in defence of accused negro culprits. Now, let us have open air courts, operating under joint State Federal jur.sdiction and save Southern people the scandal and supreme responsibility of exercising lynch law any mere from this time on. Let us have no more hangings or burnings. Let summary investiga-tions and punishment follow accusations and arrests, where offences are proven, and we of the South will so purge ourselves of the taint which Northern residents of "closely policed cities" would invest us with. The social and geographical conditions of our vast coundiffer so widely that residents or widely separated sections cannot comprehend their diverse character, and needs until they have become cosmopolitan, like myself, by a residence in all of them during a period of sixty years. or more.

Please publish the enclosed extract from the Washington Star, to ald the application of law and justice in localities where either is due. If our people will only study and adopt the methods indicated, we shall henceforward have fewer complaints regarding enormities and crimes which have made a residence in some parts of the South precarious and unpleasant. All we need in the Southern States is sufficient United States District Commissioners to sanction or direct proceedings, men who will swim rivers and camp on the vagabonds' trail. And whenever crime is rampant let them act. A system like Marshall Lea Bennett's will soon remedy the hold-ups on our railroads and the robberies on express trains and stage coaches, and the outrages on women and the rest of the category of heinous crimes. CHAS. HALLOCK.

The article alluded to by Mr. Hallock is as follows:

WINGED JUSTICE IN THE WEST.

Claremore, I. T., Oct. 10.—To how few people of this republic, and especially to the citizens of our highly cultured and closely policed cities, is it known that in some parts of the country the strong arm of the law is taxed to its justice. Yet such is the case. Riots, amusing tolten closing their doors and robberies and the making of "moon refusing shalter and provisions. shine" whiskey were common events in the Indian Territory until recently, but thanks to the ingenuity of United tunately no fatalities have so far occur-States Marshal Lea E. Bennett, who red, and after a month of exciting adinstituted the custom of holding court in venture and numberless narrow escape the open air and in the country of the we arrived safely home, browned and the trouble is he won't do it.

law breakers, that section promises to ecome as quiet and law-abiding as any in the Union.

Marshal Bennett was led to take this step because he fully realized that with the small force of deputy marshais placed at his disposal it was next to im-A New System Introduced In possible to make the necessary charges and arrests, for he was enabled to assign only one marshal to cover a large portion of the district; and it is not strange that this one man should have been intimidated by the numerous body of outlaws on the scout. Marshal Bennett further took into consideration the character of the laws governing misdepayment of officers and witnesses were so meagre that many offenders in this class of crime went unpunished, as the parties injured preferred to suffer the depredations rather than to travel 40 or SUMMARY INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES make complaint, and then have to ap- the air. pear as witnesses, for which they only received 50 cents per day, with mileage so long as they resided anywhere in the northern district.

In consequence of these conditions Marshal Bennett concluded that by a consolidation of a portion of his forces, and by invading the country of the enemy, carrying with him a United States Commissioner who could give the guilty parties a summary hearing, and dispense justice on the spot, justice would be done, the people given a chance to state their grievances, and the Government saved a great deal of expense. the results have fully borne out the wisdom of these conclusions.

The first trip was made with United States Commissioner Youcy, and as the result was so entirely satisfactory, the trips were decided on permanently. A short time ago United States Marshai Bennett, accompanied by deputies Dave Adams, A. M. Lewis, A. J. Trail, W. E. Shipley and myself as Commissioner of the Third Commissioner's District, together with a posse of men and cooks, and a regular camping outfit, took the field at Inola, I. T., and by slow and easy stages covered a large portion of the Territory. The rule was to camp at some particular spot and remain there until all the work in that section was disposed of, and then move. This trip lasted until August 3rd, and was not by any means a picnic, for the early part of the trip was accompanied by ver; heavy rain, high waters, which means e'ther ferrying or swimming the streams, which was done by the deputies, who never let so small a thing as swimming a river stop them if there was a chance to capture a prisoner, and many were the wettings they received.

But swimming rivers is only a small part of the adventures of the Indian Territory deputies. The wild rides after criminals up hills, over tangled thickets and miry swamps, the shouts of the half-breeds helping in the capture of some escaping herse thief, the storming has been particularly notorious for his fact that the best doctors I consulted desperado accomplishments are all incidents of almost daily occurrence, and many a lurid romance could be written on the adventures of the deputies who let no obstacle or danger stand in the way of the performance of their duty.

Often at the close of the exciting chase of a whole day after a notorious character, when finally run to cover and captured, there beneath the light of the stars he will be tried on the very scene of his crimes. Sometimes the prisoner's friends attempt a rescue, and then results a regular pitched battle, with both parties fighting Indian fashion from behind trees, stumps and in ditches. The women are even worse than the man, utmost to dispense anything resembling hating us with a cordiality that is

> Sometimes court is compelled summarily to adjourn, on the run. But for-tunately no fatalities have so far occur-

sun-tanned, but contented in the knowledge of having considerably lessened the number of rogues and scamps in Indian

The results of our last trip were that sixty-seven arrests were made for various crimes, and the culprits are either now receiving their punishment or are awaiting trial at the coming Fall terms of court. There can be no doubt as to the success of this system, as it does all that Marshal Bennett claims for it, and is a great stafe-guard to law-abiding citizens, for they feel that the Govern-ment is looking after them, and that where a few years ago the outlaw and cutthroat laughed at the law by reason of its long distance from them, they now know that justice will be brought to their door and fully and fairly administered, and as a consequence during these trips, many men whose conscience told them of their evil doing removed from the country although there was actually no writ or warrant out for them, and it would astonish one to see the number of men who have sudden calls to the States as soon as this itinerant court comes in their vicinity. H. JENNINGS.

United States Commissioner, Northern District Indian Territory.

COL. WILLIAMS DEAD.

Leading Citizen of Winchester.

Kittrell, N. C., Oct. 27.-(Special.)-Tidings have just reached us of the death of Col. John J. Williams, of Win-THE BROWN FOLLOWING.

The magnitude of the so-called revolt of Democrats in this State has been williams was serving his fourth term as mayor of Winchester, of which he was the first citizen. No other man had ever served the community as long, as variously and as jealously,

The Williams' family long noted for wealth, culture and ability, were the prime movers on the establishment of he great Confederate cemetery at Win chester, the model for all others at the South, of which it was, I believe, the very first. For the Confederate cause in all its many forms, Col. Williams and his sisters worked to the last-and worked intelligently and effectively.

In the war for Southern Independence he served as a member of Chews daunt less battery till wounded at Auburn, Va., in 1863. After that and until Appomattox with the Eleventh Vicginia cavalry. At the time of his death, be-sides numerous civic offices of trust and nonor, he was Commander of the Turner Ashly Camp of Confederate Veterans and also commander of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia. Col. Williams was fifty-seven years old and had for over thirty years been a

highly successful lawyer. A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New

Medicine. Of new discoveries there is no end, but

ne of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to it is believed will take the place of al! other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia, and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harm-liftly, the daughter of a clergyman of meanor cases, which, being under the Arkansas law, the fees provided for the pepsin and bismuth.

These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have girl's father that he permitted her to 50 miles to a commissioners's office to had as soon as uncorked and exposed to accompany him to this country in about

the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's to China.

This preparation is called Stuart's to China.

The girl's arrival at Pee Dee, and Dyspepsia Tablets and it is claimed that one of these Tablets or lozenges will di-gest from 300 to 3,000 times its own as they came to us from a gentleman weight of meat, eggs and other whole- to whom she told her story, on the train some food. And this claim has been between Raleigh and Pee Dee, caused proven by actual experiments in the fol- no little excitement and there was talk, lowing manner: A hard boiled egg cut in- in to small pieces was placed in a bottle con-taining warm water heated to ninetytaining warm water heated to ninetyeight degrees (or blood heat), one of Tablets was then placed in bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in a bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak diges-tion. Very few people are free from some form of digestion but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have same cause, failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stu-art's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restered to its normal action and vigor. At same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation

After using only one package of Stu-art's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty told me my case was Chronic Dyspep-sia and absolutely incurable as I had suffered twenty-five years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends herea tary enemies that conquered them

MRS. SARAH A. SKEELS, Lynnville, Jasper County, Mo. promises of self-government made at the Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold time of annexation; that stopped their by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for expansion on the west by occupying full sized packages. A little book on Bechwanuland, and on the north by oc-Stomach Diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

and all throat and lung troubles. Bobber of the sense that the English are bitt-Wynne Drug Co., W. H. King & cheir superiors in knowledge, in activity, and in scategraft."

What man has done man can do-but people lose their way than getting mar-

A Negro Preacher Confers Degrees on English Clergymen.

THEY PAY FOR THE HONOR

WHEN THE SOURCE IS LEARNED WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH THE DEGREE?

EPISODES IN DR. BARRETT'S CAREER

He Brought the Daughters of an English Clergyman to Teach In His Ramshackle School. Figured In Gold Brick Deal.

A letter was recently received in Raihigh asking whether there was an in-titution located at the capital known Pee Dee Collegiate Institute with a Dr. Barrett as president. The letter

went on to say

"This so-called university in North conferring degrees Carolina has been upon certain British clergymen in England and a friend from there writes me, making inquiries regarding it. have written to Dr. Barrett, but can get no reply. Can you give me the number of students and the relative importance of the said institution?

The party to whom the letter was written replied that there was no such man and no such school at Raleigh. The Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligencer throws some light upon the "Rev. Dr. Barrett" that will make those "British clergymen in England" upon whom degrees have been conferred feel that they would be better off without the degrees. would be interesting to know the ale of prices at which "Rev. Dr. Barrett" disposed of his degrees. Our Wadesboro contemporary says:

"In the past few years the Messenge and Intelligencer has had occasion, at different times, to call attention to the doings of Rev. A. M. Barrett, (col.), or Pee Dee. Barrett, as is well known in this section, is principal of a school at Pee Dee, this county, which he calls, we believe, the Pee Dee Collegiate Institute. It will be remembered that this paper printed an account, several years ago, of how Barrett and Dan Robin on, also colored, bucked the green goods men in Jersey City and were touched for about \$800. This money was furnished by Robinson, who was persuaded by Barrett to accompany him to New York and engage in the venture. Or course Barrett denied his connection thousands of people, is a discovery which with the affair, but we had the entire story from Robinson, at the time, and there is no doubt of his guilt.

"Another episode which shows Barrett up in a very bad light, and which was also exposed in the Messenger and Inhis school. Barrett, so wrought upon the feelings the same spirit we send missionaries

some quarters, of dealing severely Warburton, of Rockingham, who an Englishman by birth, went to Pee Dee and rescued the girl from the clutches of Barrett and carried her to his own home, where he kept her until he could communicate with her father and send her home.

"In conclusion, we will say that any person passing Pee Dee on the cars will see, if they look from the window, a large brick building which appears to be on the eve of falling, and which is supported by a number of props. This is the Pee Dee Collegiate Institute, for the building of which moncy has been beeged by Barrett all over tihs country and England.'

JAMES BRYCE ON THE BOERS.

James Bryce in his "Impressions of South Africa," has this striking passage on the Boers:

"Severed from Europe and its influence 200 years ago, they have, in some of the elements of modern civilization, gone ack rather than forward. They are a half-nomad race, pasturing their flocks and herds over the vast spaces of what i still a wilderness and migrating in their wagons from the higher to the lower pusthem with benefit. This new preparation tures according to the season of the year, has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance, the following:

Living entirely in the open afr, and mostly in the saddle, they are strangely ignorant and backward in all their ideas. They have no literature and very few newspapers. Their religion is the Dutch and Huguenot Calvinism of the 17th century, rigid and stern, bostile to all new light, imbued with the spirit of the Old estament rather than of the New. They treated with equal severity. They have the English also, who are to them the here who are very anxious to try this at the Cape; that drove them out into the remedy.

wilderness in 1836; that annexed their republic in 1877 and therefore broke the omises of self-government made at the and that are now, as they believe, plot ting to find some pretext for over-throw-"If you seeur the world you will never ing their independence. Their usual find a remedy equal to One Minute term (when the, talk among themselves) Cough Cure," says Editor Fackler, of for an Englishman is 'totten egg.' This the Micanopy, Fla., "Hustler." It cured learned is mingled with a contempt foo his family of lagrippe and saves thouse those whom they detented at Laing's ands from pneumonia, bronchitis, croup Nek and Majuba to it and with a feat

I ried.



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