

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGES:
First District, GEORGE H. BROWN JR.
Second District, HENRY R. BRYAN.
Fifth District, THOMAS J. STAMM.
Sixth District, OLIVER H. ALLEN.
Seventh District, THOMAS A. McNEIL.
Eleventh District, WILLIAM A. HORN.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
First District, ARTHUR L. BROWN.

The defeat of the Hon. W. F. Strowd and the nomination of Sheriff Jenkins as the Populist candidate for Congress is a complete victory for the Republicans and Pritchard Populists.

In the controversy between the "majority" and "minority" or Pritchard Populists in the last Legislature Mr. Strowd took sides with Senator Butler and the "majority" Populists.

Instead of voting for such candidates, every decent white man ought to vote only for candidates who are pledged to repeal this infamous act of the last Legislature.

Some of the candidates nominated by the Republicans and Populists for the high office of superior or court judge are utterly unfit, and their election would be a disgrace and a calamity to our good old State.

Therefore, because Mr. Strowd stood by Butler in denouncing the Pritchard Populists, Henry Skinner determined to defeat Mr. Strowd, and he arranged several weeks ago to have Sheriff Jenkins nominated in place of Mr. Strowd.

We heard this from Washington before Congress adjourned. And the reason why Skinner selected Jenkins as Strowd's successor is because Jenkins had stood by Skinner and against Strowd both in the national Populist convention at St. Louis, in 1890, and in the State convention at Raleigh last May.

It is a disgrace at St. Louis who opposed the nomination of W. J. Bryan for President, and was Skinner's right hand man at the State convention last May in opposing Butler's offer to cooperate with the Democrats, and he was considered as a leader in the Skinner faction of the Populist party.

This negro politician was appointed a director by Gov. Russell when he appointed the other directors, and Young held the place until he was appointed by Russell, last June, to be colonel of the third regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, when he resigned as director and went into the army.

All friends of higher education will be pleased to learn that the University, Wake Forest and Trinity have all opened with a largely increased attendance.

We ask our readers to read carefully and seriously consider the letter, published in another column, and written from Wilmington to the Charlotte Observer by Mr. H. E. C. Bryant, whom the Observer had sent to Wilmington for the express purpose of seeing for himself and reporting the true condition of that unfortunate city under fusion rule.

It is not only a disgrace to our State but it really seems incredible that such a state of affairs could exist in any city of this continent, and in no other State, except poor old North Carolina, would such a state of affairs be tolerated.

And this disgraceful state of affairs in North Carolina's chief city is due to an act of the last Legislature (chapter 150 Private Acts 1897) which deprived the people of the boasted right of "local self-government." Before the passage of that infamous act Wilmington was governed by a board of five aldermen all elected by the voters of that city, who gave the people a good city government.

But at the instigation of Gov. Russell (who had a personal spite against the decent people of Wilmington) the last Legislature gave him—gave to one man at Raleigh—the power to appoint one-half of the city aldermen and this is the cause of Wilmington's present condition.

Therefore Russell and the last fusion Legislature are directly responsible for Wilmington's unfortunate condition, and for white men in Charleston and other counties are now asked to elect to the next Legislature a man who endorses Gov. Russell, and some who even voted in the last Legislature to put Wilmington in this terrible condition!

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The day before the Populist Congressional convention met at Raleigh Mr. A. E. Holton, the chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, told a citizen of Pittsboro that Sheriff Jenkins would be nominated in place of Mr. Strowd.

And in this connection we would state that, on the day after the convention was held, Dr. H. T. Chapin, the chairman of the Chatham county Republican executive committee, declared that the Republicans would not have supported Mr. Strowd if he had been nominated.

Therefore, since Mr. Strowd was sacrificed and Sheriff Jenkins was nominated to please the Republicans and at their dictation, should he not be considered the Republican candidate rather than the Populist candidate?

Any man with ordinary faculties can see that Wilmington is in the hands of a crowd of milk-sops. The white people seem to be under a spell. They accept the condition of affairs without protest.

The Democratic convention of this the fourth Congressional district will be held at Raleigh on Thursday, the 29th of this month, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Chatham county, held in Pittsboro on the 8th inst., it was decided that the convention should be called to meet on the 3rd day of October 1898.

In the course of and by authority of this action of the committee, I hereby call a convention of the Democratic party of Chatham county to meet in the court house in Pittsboro on the above named date, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

The primaries will be held on Thursday, September 29th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the following places in each township, except in Guilf township, in which primaries will be held at Richmond for the voters who vote at that precinct, and at Guilf for those who vote there; and in Williams township primaries will be held at Cole's Mill for the voters who vote there and at Council's Shop for those who vote there.

ALL PERSONS, REGARDLESS OF PARTY AFFILIATIONS, ARE MOST cordially invited to attend and take part in the deliberations and action of this convention of the people, who are in favor of honest government in North Carolina, who believe in white supremacy, who believe in the free and unlimited exchange of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, who endorse the principles of Democracy as enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1892; who want a fair, just and economic administration of the affairs of their State; who believe in a political organization that has the boldness to publicly announce the principles and the consistency to nominate an entire ticket thereon, in accordance with their pledge to carry them into effect; a ticket that looks for its support only to those who endorse these principles; a ticket which, if elected, will be under no obligations and will owe no allegiance to any political party professing different principles; all who are opposed to making POLITICAL PRINCIPLE a matter of MERCHANDISE, barter and capital to be "traded" and swapped off as so much property or so many chattels; who do not think it is right for the leaders of one political organization to meet in secret with those of another professing directly opposite views on the issues of the day; and there to enter into a trade based upon the "division of the spoils," and all who want the best government for State, county and town.

One candidate for constable and three candidates for magistrates in each township will be nominated at the primaries.

R. H. HAYES, Chairman Dem. Ex. Committee, Sept. 10th, 1898.

Especially suitable for women in "hot" climates. For delicate constitutions, headache, nervousness, and the flow of blood, etc.

Wilmington's Fusion Rule. Correspondence of the Charlotte Observer. Wilmington, Sept. 4.—While in the country once I heard a small rustic lad say to his mother that he was not going to be whipped by her any more. Her reply was: "My young man, you are getting too big for your breeches and I will have to take you down a notch or two," which she did to perfection, with a seasoned birch switch.

The negro aldermen of the town are John Norwood, a good negro; Andrew Walker, now mayor at Fort Mason, and Elijah Green.

At the custom house, John C. Pacey, collector; John E. Taylor, deputy collector; and James H. Howard, are negroes.

The county has six negro school committees. Magistrates, aldermen, policemen, deputy sheriffs, court-house officials, constables, etc., make about 50 negro officials. It is an easy matter to pick out about as many white men of the same character from the lot of whites left over after the negroes are counted out.

The best way to judge the character of a negro population is by its actions. I came here last Friday night and have kept my eyes on the people of the town. I have been in the offices of the county and city officials, in the stores, the restaurants, the saloons and on the streets.

Negro boys in the streets are a disgrace. I saw a white gentleman, a farmer, his wife and little girl, going along the main street of this town Friday night, on their way from the boat on the river to the depot, where they were to take the train for home.

A few days ago two of Wilmington's most prominent and respected business men were out driving, and a dozen little negro boys caused them much vulgar and unbecoming remarks about the horse and the men.

These are insignificant incidents, but they go to show the disposition of the negro here. Every hour during the day such things happen. The decent people of the town just take the whole thing as a matter of course and do not protest.

No city has ever had a more worthless police force than Wilmington now has. John R. Melton, a man from out in the country near here, is the chief. He is nothing more than a mass of clay.

But one thing seems to fill the minds of the officers: They look forward to pay day. That is all.

Saturday I went to the city hall to see Mr. John Cowan, one of the best citizens of the town. After looking in several doors I was met in the passage by a little negro. I asked if Mr. Cowan was in. The boy answered: "No, Cowan is not in and I don't know where he is. If you want to see him, you might go out and hunt for him."

During a short stroll on Market street Saturday morning, I counted six dead canchons and one dead cat, besides a dozen or more

barrels of decayed cabbage leaves, beans, roasting-ear shucks and the like. Why all this? Is Wilmington without officers? No. She has twice as many policemen as Charlotte. In all she has 24 policemen, 13 of whom are negroes.

Wilmington has also four health officers, all colored. In addition, there are six deputy sheriffs, four of whom are colored. And, to make the list complete, she has a negro registrar of deeds, C. W. Norwood, with two negro clerks, a negro constable and 40 negro magistrates.

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40 inch Combination Plaids (mix colors), 39c.
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40 inch Changeable Silks and Wool Weaves, 39c.
48 inch Scotch Plaids Serges, 50c.
40 inch Brocade and Dia grand Worsted, 50c.
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Table with columns for Southbound and Northbound trains, listing destinations like Raleigh, Greensboro, and various times.

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