

VICTORY!



REDEEMED! A TIDAL WAVE! A CLEAN SWEEP!

North Carolina is redeemed, thank the Lord! The Democrats have swept the State as a tidal wave. Our victory is complete and overwhelming. All our Judges are elected by over 30,000 majority. We have elected every Senator, including Brooks in this district. We have elected every Congressman, even defeating the negro White and electing W. E. Fountain. Atwater's majority over Jenkins is 1,500. We have carried the Legislature by over a four-fifths majority in the Senate and a three-fourths majority in the House. We have at least 40 senators and 94 representatives. In the last Legislature we had only 7 senators and 27 representatives. It is said that the Republican-Fusionists have carried only fifteen counties.

Johnston county gave the largest Democratic majority—about 1,800—while gallant old Mecklenburg came next with 1,700 majority. Row was not far behind with her 1,500 majority. We heartily congratulate the Democrats of Wake upon their brilliant victory, as indeed we congratulate the Democrats of all those counties which are now redeemed from Republican-Fusionist rule and ruin.

Not only in North Carolina, but throughout the Union, the Democrats have been victorious, wiping out the Republican majority in the lower branch of Congress and carrying the next House by a good majority. In one State alone (Illinois) they gained six Congressmen. Roosevelt (Republican) was elected Governor of New York by a greatly reduced majority. Several Southern States send a solid Democratic delegation to Congress.

There will be grand celebration at Raleigh over our great victory.

THAT WAS A GREAT outrage, the arrest of Hon. W. H. Kitchen and several other prominent citizens of Halifax county. It was intended to encourage the Republicans and to intimidate the Democrats but it had just the contrary effect. A negro politician in Halifax, named Stepto, went to Raleigh and by the help of Chairman Holston, of the Republican State Executive Committee, obtained a warrant from Judge Walter Montgomery for the arrest of Capt. Kitchen and others. Stepto alleged that those gentlemen came to his house on a certain night and after threatening to kill him made him resign as a registrar election. As soon as the accused gentlemen heard that a warrant had been issued for their arrest they came to Raleigh and after a trial before Judge Montgomery were promptly discharged, as their innocence was conclusively proved.

It was a great outrage that those gentlemen should be compelled to go to Raleigh to answer for an offense alleged to have been committed in Halifax county, especially when court was in session in that county at that very time.

"WEIGHED in the balance and found wanting" is the verdict rendered by the voters of North Carolina against the Republican-Fusionist gang that has so disgraced our good old State.

The impeachment of Gov. Russell may be expected, and so odious has he become that very few persons (except his henchmen) will regret it.

ONE result of the great Democratic victory in North Carolina will be the passing away of the Populist party in this State, just as it had already almost ceased to exist in all the other Southern States. And for the destruction of the Populist party in this State its selfish and unprincipled leaders are responsible. They used that party, and tried to use "both the old parties," for their own promotion and for the selfish advancement of their personal interests. They were ready to trade off, or sell out, the People's party to either of the old parties, and finally succeeded in selling out to the Republican party. Never before in American politics has there been a party with so many honest men in its ranks with so large a number of unprincipled leaders. All that these leaders cared for was office, and after getting fat offices they cared nothing whatever for the principles of the party which at first they so zealously advocated. But they will be remembered!

How humiliated and ashamed must be those unprincipled office-seekers and leaders, who in our great struggle for white supremacy in North Carolina took sides with the negroes and against their own color!

For such men no censure can be too severe, and the slow unerring finger of scorn should forever point them out as unworthy of respect or confidence. But no such censure should be bestowed upon those honest men in the ranks, who were deceived and deluded by their unprincipled leaders. Among them are some honest and true white men as North Carolina can boast of. Let us not abuse them but invite them now to take their stand with us and never again to depart from the ranks of those who have so gloriously redeemed old North Carolina.

THE negro will never again play so important a part in North Carolina politics as he has heretofore. The white people have arisen in their might and majesty and determined, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that they will rule every part of this State, and that no town or county shall ever again be dominated by negroes!

And yet the Democratic party, composed as it is of the great bulk of the white people, will give the negro full and ample protection in his life, his liberty and his property. The Democrats bear no malice to the negroes, but on the contrary have the kindest feelings for them and are really their best friends, ready and willing to aid them in all laudable efforts for their improvement mentally, morally and materially.

THE political campaign through which we have just passed was the most exciting that has been carried on in North Carolina since the war. While the Vance and Settle campaign of 1876 will ever be memorable among the campaigns in this State, yet chiefly so because of the joint discussions between those unusually able and eloquent speakers. In no campaign do we remember so many and so enthusiastic grand rallies as in the one just ended. More speeches were made and to larger audiences than ever before, and the people (certainly the Democrats) were never more aroused. And they had just cause to be!

Georgia "Colonels." Atlanta, Nov. 6.—Gov. Chandler has indicted a severe blow upon the local military industry by reducing the number of colonels on his military staff from 104 to 36. For years the ambition of the fashionable young men of the State has been to get a place upon the Governor's staff with which goes a gorgeous uniform, \$200 a year and the title of colonel, which, according to Georgia custom, when once applied clings to a man through all adversities. No military experience was necessary, a potent pull with the Executive being the sole requisite.

Over Fifteen Killed. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5.—The new five-story wonderful theatre building is to-night in a hopeless locking state of collapse, and fifteen or more lives have been sacrificed by an appalling accident, which occurred there this afternoon. Shortly before 2 o'clock, while thirty-five men were at work in various parts of the structure—the roof fell in without a second's warning. Nearly every workman was carried down into the theatre pit.

The four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Chas. Pate was burned to death near Brompton, Bladen county, a few days ago. The child was playing with matches.

Preparing Camps In Cuba.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Colonel Hecker, with Colonel Lee, of the board which was sent to Cuba to select camp sites for the American army of occupation, has reached Washington and has had several conferences with the President and Secretary Alger. During Colonel Hecker's absence in Cuba, he made several reports by mail, and, although he probably will supplement these by another report, he has already communicated verbally to the President and Secretary Alger the salient facts of the forthcoming statements. Acting on this report, arrangements are making for the reception of the troops. Secretary Alger has approved the locations selected by the Hecker board, for the principal garrison, which will be in the neighborhood of Havana. The place selected lies about eight miles south of Havana, in the neighborhood of, but not directly in, the town of Mariano, for Col. Hecker advises very strongly against the quartering of the unaccustomed troops in permanent structures which may be infected with fever. Two camps will be pitched at this point, one on either side of the splendid aqueduct which supplies Havana with water. This aqueduct will be tapped and the water drawn by steam pump from it to supply the two camps, which will be pitched on a plateau about 100 feet above sea level. The greatest care has been given to the most hygienic conditions in the selection. At the nearest point to the camp on the sea beach, a dock is being constructed, and while it will not reach water deep enough to permit the accommodation of large transports, it will serve to receive good-sized quinquets. The troops will be landed at this point and marched directly to the camp, the purpose being to avoid exposure to possible infection in Havana. The work on this dock is being pushed with the greatest energy and its construction has given employment to about 5,000 insurgent soldiers, who were glad to receive the opportunity to make a peaceful living by toil.

Col. Bliss, who is a member of the camp site board, has been left in Havana to carry out the orders of the Department in the execution of the board's plans. He will see to it that before a single soldier reaches camp, water connections will be provided, transportation routes opened up, board floors pitched, and tents pitched. Similar arrangements are making in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe, which will be the first point to be garrisoned, the principle being observed, there, as in the case of the Havana garrison, of keeping the troops from direct contact with the towns. This is done under the best medical advice, but one consequence of the adoption of the rule is to oblige the government to look to some other power than the military to police the towns.

A Fatal Accident.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 5.—Seven men were instantly killed and three others seriously and perhaps mortally injured by a peculiar accident in a coal mine in the town of Exeter, eight miles north of this city, this morning. Workmen were being sent into the mine, and the carriage had already lowered forty of them to their work. The carriage was descending with the fifth load, consisting of ten miners and laborers, when a small trip of loaded coal cars, which had been pulled off the hoisting carriage, was being shifted by David Price engineer.

Through some carelessness in operating the engine, the cars were run close to the brink of the shaft, and to the alarm of miners who stood near, the first car smashed through the little gate, pulling the others after. Several men grasped hold of the rear car in hope of preventing the fall, but the effort was useless. They were dragged along until they had to release their hold or face death. Three cars, loaded with their heavy chunks of coal, went down into the shaft, a weight, all told, of twelve tons. This mass caught the descending carriage about eight feet from the surface, and smashed through it, killing seven men and badly injuring three others. Coal cars, carriage and men were all thrown violently to the bottom of the shaft, where they were mingled in great confusion.

Opinion seems general among employes at the mine that the accident was due to carelessness of the engineer.

Foot Ball Victim.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5.—George Dulaney, of Worcester, Mass., full-back for the Baltimore Medical College team, was probably fatally injured here today in a game between his team and the Maryland Athletic Club. Mayer, left tackle of the Maryland Athletic Club, had the ball and Dulaney tried to stop him. The two men came together with their heads with such force that Dulaney was knocked unconscious, and is believed to have a broken skull. Mayer's knee also struck Dulaney in the stomach.

Judge L. L. Green died at his home in Watagans county, on Wednesday of last week. He held court at Pittsboro in February and May 1895.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1898. The threatening attitude of the Spanish Commissioners, at Paris, may not have been intentionally brought about by the administration for effect upon the Congressional elections, but it has a suspicious look, and there are not a few persons who think that the wording of the written demand for the Philippine islands, handed to the Spanish Commissioners by our Commissioners, was purposely made exasperating, so that the Spaniards would get up a few howls and threaten to withdraw from the peace negotiations. There is another thing that may have something to do with the Spanish howling. They have been given to understand, unofficially, that our Commissioners would agree to sugar coat the Philippine bill by agreeing that this government should pay \$40,000,000 of Spanish bonds, issued as a charge upon the Philippines, but as soon as that was published over here protests were so numerous and vigorous that Mr. McKinley ordered the bond deal erased from the programme, and a promise to pay back what Spain had actually spent for the betterment of the Philippines—an indefinite sum—substituted therefor. Not for many years have so many republican office holders gone from Washington to vote in a Congressional election, and not for many years has so much compulsion been used to make republican voters in the government department go home. Very few democratic government employes have succeeded in getting leave of absence to go home to vote, and the most of those who did get leave vote in states that are so certainly democratic that their votes will make no difference. Democrats who have votes in close districts or states who applied for leave to go home, were told that their services could not be dispensed with, owing to important business in their respective offices.

How officials regard Roosevelt's chances to be elected Gov. of New York may be judged by the fact that they are talking about making him Ambassador to England, as a bait for his defeat, and to get him out of the country. Gen. Greely, Chief Signal officer of the army, is very particular in all his public utterances to speak in high terms of Secretary Alger and other officials who had anything to do with the direction of the war, but in a speech to a church club he let the cat out of the bag by saying that one of the principal reasons why the Signal Corps operated so successfully during the war with Spain was that it had a ship of its own, chartered in the name of a private individual, and not subject to control of the army or navy. They are repeating a story in army and navy circles about how Gen. Shafter tried to bluff Lieut. W. H. Stayton, commanding U. S. S. Albatross, who had charge of the assignment of positions for an anchorage, for sanitary inspection, to the troops which brought Shafter's men from Santiago to Montauk. When the ship which brought Gen. Shafter was sighted off Montauk Point, Lieut. Stayton put out in his boat and ordered her to leave. The only reply he got was an order to get out of the way or be sunk. Lieut. Stayton then ordered the Captain to stop or he would fire a shot through his ship. That's where Shafter made his bluff. "I am Gen. Shafter, and I am not going to stop for anybody," he yelled, and then asked: "Who are you, anyway?" "I am Lieut. Stayton, of the Navy," replied that officer, "and am directed by the Secretary of the Navy to see that no vessel lands passengers without having been certified by the health authorities, and I order you to leave to, under penalty of a shot." Shafter then retired, leaving the Captain of the ship to apologize, and to ask Lieut. Stayton where he should anchor pending the medical inspection.

It is evident to everybody that the human chiefs of the Navy Department are not friendly to Lieut. Holston. He was ordered to Washington to tell a board, composed of these chiefs, the present status of the wrecking work that is being done upon the sunken warships of Cervera, and to present his recommendations as to what should be done. Holston made a long statement, showing what had been done and expressing confidence that if he was allowed to have his way he could save three more of those vessels—the Colon, the Vizcaya and the Mercedes—and the Collier Merrimac, sunk by him. Incidentally he recommended that the contract under which a private wrecking company is being paid \$800 a day be annulled and all the work done by the government. Holston also said that he was disposed, if the department refused to furnish the money to continue the work of trying to save these vessels, to appeal to the people for contributions for that purpose. The board will recommend that none of Holston's recommendations be adopted; that work on the Vizcaya and Colon be abandoned and that the Merrimac be dynamited instead of raised. In addition to this turn down, Holston has been told that it will be considered "insubordination" if he attempts to do anything contrary to the recommendations of the board of chiefs. To show how real experts regard Holston's assertion that the Colon and Vizcaya can be saved it may be mentioned that a Swedish wrecking Co., the largest in the world, has offered to undertake the raising of both ships, this government not to pay a cent unless they are raised.

Explosion at the Capitol.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—Like the eruption of a volcano came an explosion in the Capitol building this evening and until extras were issued by the leading morning papers, few people would believe the rumor that the Capitol was on fire. The Supreme Court room and the rooms immediately adjoining on the main floor of the Capitol were totally wrecked by fire this evening. The money damage is extensive, but far more than that will be the loss to the Congressional Law Library. This library was located directly beneath the Supreme Court room. It contained 20,000 volumes, and its value was estimated at over \$1,000,000. A great many of the volumes were destroyed by fire or the flood of water poured into the Capitol. Washington, Nov. 7.—Assistant Architect of the Capitol Wood, after an inspection of the wrecked part of the capitol, expressed the opinion, late this afternoon, that the damage to the building could be repaired for \$250,000. "It is by no means so serious as I first thought it was," said Mr. Wood. "I find that the foundations of the building were not damaged in the least, and that the only injury done to the structure by the explosion was done to the arched floors. These were struck from beneath and affording the least resistance, gave way so readily that the foundation's walls were not injured in any respect."

The Spanish Ship Sunk.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5.—The former Spanish cruiser, Maria Teresa, flag-ship of Cervera's fleet, which was raised by Lieutenant Holston, was lost in the storm which raged off the Bahamas Tuesday afternoon. The cruiser was abandoned by her crew a short while before she went to the bottom. Every man was lost, but the crew were rescued without the loss of a single man, and were brought here to-day on the wrecking tug Merritt.

The Teresa had been heading all day for the bay, and when it was found that she was doomed, the work of saving the crew began. The Teresa was connected with the Vulcan by a hawser, by means of which the men were put over into the sea by slings and were afterwards picked up by the Merritt's surf boats. The Teresa sunk shortly after dark. The Merritt lunged round all night, but could not speak the repair ship Vulcan or the Collier Leonidas, which had also started from Guantanamo with the Teresa and was lost sight of Monday.

The Teresa left Guantanamo last Saturday, and had been towed most of the way by the Vulcan and Merritt. When the storm arose the Teresa began to take water, and the newly riveted plugs in the cruiser's hull began to give way. Lieutenant Commander Harris was the last to leave the ship, and his coolness contributed much to the work of rescue. He had first tried every available means of saving the ship. The Teresa went down head-on, so that the water was over three hundred fathoms deep, so there is no possibility of raising her again.

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Miss Anna M. Sackett, of Waukesha, Wis., has revoked a legacy, of \$5,000 to Carroll College, in that city, because the trustees permit the students to play football. Miss Sackett took this action after witnessing a game.

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| 20 pieces Double width Brocade 37 pieces Fancy Dress Novelties, 40 dimes, usual 12 1/2 inch wide, now 10 inch wide, silk and wool mixtures, not a piece worth less than 60c—some 65c, are now 35c |
| 15 pieces 7 1/2 Danassi in changeable, rooms, usual 25c are now 17 1/2 |
| 20 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, all wool, 36 inch wide—note width—Gilbert & Stevens make, usual 25c, kind, now 20c |
| 10 pieces Dress Flannels, full yard wide and all wool—regular 35c—25c quantities |
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Commercial and Farmers Bank, OF RALEIGH, N. C.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DECEMBER 15, 1897.

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|------------------------|---------------|
| Capital Stock Paid Up, | \$ 100,000.00 |
| Surplus Fund, | 20,000.00 |
| Net Undivided Profits, | 8,351.72 |
| Deposits, | 384,919.36 |

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JOHN GILL, Receiver. Condensed Schedule. In effect July 3rd, 1898.

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| Leave Siler City | 1:32 p. m. Daily, arrive Sanford 2:30 p. m., Fayetteville 3:52 p. m., Wilmington 7:05 p. m. |
| 2:16 p. m. Daily, arrive Greensboro 3:30 p. m., Mt. Airy 7:00 p. m. Arrive Siler City | 2:16 p. m. Daily, from Wilmington, Fayetteville and Sanford. |
| 1:32 p. m. Daily from Greensboro, Walnut Cove and Mt. Airy | W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agent, J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. |

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