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WHOLE NUMBER, 561.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

To Get

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me that it would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. I would not be prevailed on to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other."

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it. Miss ELLA A. GOFF, of Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. 50¢ a bottle for 25¢. Prepared only by C. H. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

W. A. ROSE,

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DENTIST,

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Wadesboro, North Carolina.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

Anson Institute,

WADESBORO, N. C.

D. A. McCREGOR, A. B. PRINCIPAL.

THE SPRING TERM

BEGINS MONDAY, JAN. 17TH, 1890.

TUITION IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT—\$2, and \$4 per month.

No deduction made for lost time.

Morven Institute.

The Spring term of this school will begin on MONDAY THE 17TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1891.

Tuition in this section, and all who wish English branches; Latin, Greek and French, each, \$5.00. Having secured services of Prof. J. C. Hines, a teacher of over thirty years experience in the school room, we hope to give entire satisfaction to all.

HUGH JOHNSON, J. L. PEATT, C. C. MOORE, Miss G. A. MARTIN, J. E. MOORE, Board of Directors.

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Shaving Emporium.

My Barber Shop is now furnished with the FINEST and most COMFORTABLE Chairs of any town in this section, and all who wish a nice, bloodless shave will find me always at my post, with a steady hand and a desire to please. Hair cut or trimmed to suit the latest style, and we guarantee to please the most fastidious.

Sherrillman is now with me and will be pleased to serve all his old patrons.

Respectfully,

Ralph Allen.

T. J. INGRAM,

Corner Wade and Rutherford streets,

WADESBORO, N. C.

Will continue to furnish his patrons with

BEEF,

Mutton, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fresh Oysters, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables.

And whatever else can satisfy the appetite of a gentleman—always giving the best market affords. I will pay the highest market prices for Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Chickens, Eggs, &c., &c.

Money to Loan

AT 6 PER CENT.

The Wadesboro branch of the Equitable Building and Loan Association of Augusta, Ga., offers great inducements for small investments, and has money to loan on town or country property.

AT 6 PER CENT.

Home can be made less than ordinary rental and savings can be compounded to aggregate large returns.

J. C. McLAUGHLIN, President.

JOHN D. LEAK, Sec'y and Treas.

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WHEN

You are looking for a "THOROUGHLY REPRESENTATIVE" line of

EMBROIDERIES, GINGHAMS, MUSLINS, CARPETINGS, MATS,

SHOES, SILKS, NOTIONS, or in fact anything in the

Dry Goods Line,

or other lines, write to JULIAN H. LITTLE, Charlotte, N. C.

COLLAPSE OF THE SHOW.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF ARTEMUS WARD.

The Statues Smashed to Atoms, the Loose Change Confiscated, and the Animals Turned Loose—A Brief Imprisonment. Interview with Jefferson Davis.

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XII.

THE SHOW IS CONFISCATED.



YOU have perhaps wondered whereabouts I was for these many days gone and past.

Perhaps you supposed I'd gone to the Tomb of the Cypriotes, or to some other place. I don't know what it is. It's a poplar newspaper frame.

Listen to my tale, and be silent that you may hear. I've been among the Sesseshers carrying my daily peck by my legitimate persuhun, and haven't had my time to weed my facile quill for the "Great Komick paper," if you'll allow me to kote from your truthful advertisement.

Success was skaly, and I likewise had a narrow escape of my life. If what I've bin threw is "Southern hospitality," 'bout which we've heard so much, then I feel bound to observe that they made two much of me. They was altogether too lavish with their attentushuns.

I went among the Sesseshers with no feelings of animosity. I went in my peripheral capacity. I was accotoured by all the most left desires anywhere, to give the human buzzum—viz., to give the people their money's worth, by showin them Sagashun Deests, and Wax Statues, which I venter to say air unsurpassed by any other statoots anywhere. I will not call that man who sez my statoots is humbugs a liar and a hose thief, but bring him bea me and I'll witer him with one of my scornful frowns.

But to proceed with my tale. In my travels thro' the Sonny South I heard a heap of talk about Sesseshun and bustin up the Union, but I didn't think it mounted to nothin. The politicians in all the States came to a clinch with me. Alas (sometimes called the Prashyrie flower) shouldn't never be nogerated. They also made fools of themselves in vari ways, but as they was used to that I didn't let it worry me much, and the Stars and Stripes continued for to wave over my little tent. Moor over, I was a Son of Malty and a member of several other Temperance Societies, and my wife she was a Dawver of Malty, and I spent these tax woulds among the floors and and pertectum of all the first families. Alas! I was dispirited.

State after State seceshed and it grew hotter and hotter for the undersigned. Things came to a clinch in a small town in Alabama, where I was prematurely ordered to hand down the Stars & Stripes. A deppytashun of red faced men cum up to the door of my tent where I was staid bakin money (the afternoon of Caliber as I ever saw). They air fully equal to the corn fed gals of Ohio and Injany, and will make the best kind of wives. It sets my Buzzum on fire to look at 'em.

Be still, my soie, be still. & you, my Hart, stop cuttin' up!

I like your skool houses, your meetin houses, your enterprize, gampshun, &c., but your favorit Bevridge I disgust. I abhor to New England Rum. It is was not the korn whiskey of Injany, which eats thro' stone jugs and will turn the stummock of the most shiftless Hog. I seldom seek consolashun at the flowin hole, but rather at the dicker in your case of your Bum.

The first glass induced me to swar like an inforiated trooper. On takin the second glass I was seized with a desire to break windows, & after imbin the third glass I knuckled a small boy down, pickin pocket of a New York Ledger, and wildly commenced readin Sylvanus Kobb's last will. His drefful stuff—a sort of lickin licker, get up under the personal persuhun of the devil—ears men's ears all to peace and makes their noses blossom as the Lobster. Shun it as you would a wild hyeny with a firebrand in his tale, and while you air knowin it you will do a first rate thing for yourself and everybody about you by shunin all kinds of intoxicatin lickers. You don't need 'em no more'n a cat needs 3 bones, say nothin about the trouble and sufferin they cause. But unless your inards air cast iron, avoid New Englan's favorite Bevrage.

In two of the London clubs where the chief buildin were in office for forty years, all gold and silver change is washed before being given to the members.

A Delightful text.

Ethel—I just adore that young Dr. Muttonchovy. His sermon to-night was perfectly lovely.

George—What was the text?

Ethel—"Behold! the bridegroom cometh."—Ex.

From Nature's Storehouse.

It stands to reason that a medicine which will destroy the germs of contagious blood poison and counteract the effects of mercurial poisoning may be depended on to overcome the diseases that were their origin in malaria, or that have their seat in an impure condition of the blood. This is what S. S. has done, and what it will do, as its popularity attests.

As a preventive, and a remedy for the long list of affections that display themselves in the spring and summer months, it stands without a rival. The secret of this is that it is a remedy drawn from nature's own

when I see that tiger spring in among the people. "Go it, my sweet cuss!" I inwardly exclaimed. "I forgot you for bit of my left thumb with all my heart! Rip 'em up like a bully tiger whose Lare has bin invaded by Sesseshers!"

I can't say for certain that the tiger seriously injured any of them, but he was seen a few days after, sum miles distant, with a large and well selected assemblage of seats of trousers in his mouth, and as he looked as he he'd bin havin sum violent exercise, I rathyer guess he did. You will therefore perceive that they didn't confiscate him much.

I was carid to Montgomery in tims and placed in dirans vial. The jail was a onery edifice, but the table was liberally supplied with Bakin and Cabidge. This was a good variety, for when I didn't hanker after Bakin I could help myself to the cabbage.

I had nobody to talk to nor nothin to talk about, however, and I was very lonely, especially on the first day; so when the jailer part my lonely self I put the few stray hairs on the back part of my head (I'm bald now, but there was a time when I wore sweet auburn ringlets) into as dish-herid a state as possible, & rollin my eyes like a mannyuk, I cried: "Starvation start! I air not over your son shall be if you don't bring me suthin to Talk!" He brung me sum noospapers, for which I thanked him kindly.

At last I got a interview with Jefferson Davis, the president of the Southern Controversy. He was quite perlit, and axed me to sit down and state my case. I did it, when he larfed and said he didn't care for a little Cypriote, & enthusiastic in confisshun in show.

"Yes," sez I, "they confiscated me too much. I had sum hoses confiscated in the same way onct, but the confiscators air now poundin stun in the States Prison in Injany."

"Wall, wall, Mister Ward, you air at liberty to depart; you are friendly to the South, I know. Even now we have many friends in the North, who sympathize with us, and won't mingle with this fight."

"J. Davis, there's your grate mistake. Many of us was your sincere friends, and thought certain parties among us was fustun about you and meddlin with your concerns, but you air not over your son shall be if you don't bring me suthin to Talk!" He brung me sum noospapers, for which I thanked him kindly.

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THE PEOPLES' PARTY.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY COMPLETED.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Convention—The Platform Adopted—A National Committee Appointed.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—When the convention got together this morning a chorus from the Farmers' Alliance song book preceded prayer by Rev. Gilbert Delamater, the Greenback ex-Congressman. Delamater was roundly applauded, when he arose to pray.

Frequent and earnest appeals from the audience punctuated the invocations and then a city yell club regaled them with a humorous ditty. Reports from the committees of arrangement and credentials now helped to kill time pending the exciting development that was looked for when the platform committee was ready to report.

An appeal was made from the platform for funds to pay the home fare of the colored delegate from South Carolina. The delegate, Savage by name, came forward personally, and in a clever speech said the reason so few of the colored organizations were represented was that the colored people were too poor. It was, perhaps, as well for the convention, he added, eying the hats that were being passed around for his benefit, that so few colored delegates came. He was handed a hat full of small change, and retired amid great cheering for the colored alliance.

Recess was taken until 2 p. m. When the convention reassembled, a letter from L. L. Polk, which was read, advising this conference to issue an address and defer action on the Third Party until 1892, caused a breeze, and when a motion to refer it to the Committee on Resolutions, which was carried, the secretary of the Committee on Resolutions read the platform as follows:

1st. That, in view of the great social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning on the civilized world, and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for the crystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the Peoples' Party of the United States of America.

2d. That we most heartily endorse the demands of the platform as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1880, Ocala, Fla., in 1890, and Omaha, Neb., in 1891, by industrial organizations there represented, summarized as follows: The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for their common benefit, hence we demand the abolition of the National banks and banks of issue, and as a substitute for the National bank notes we demand that legal tender Treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis, without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, and such notes when demanded by the people shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent per annum on non-perishable products as indicated in the Treasury plans and also upon real estate with proper limitations upon quantity of land and amount of money; We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver; We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates, and that all lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only; Believing the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges none, we demand that taxation, National, State or municipal shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We demand that all revenues, National, State or county shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government administered; We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes; We demand a most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and, if this control and supervision does not remove abuses now existing, we demand Government ownership of such means of communication and transportation; We demand the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

(3) That we urge the attendance of all progressive organizations on the conference called for February 22nd, 1892, by six of the leading reform organizations.

(4) That a National Central committee be appointed by the conference, to be composed of a chairman, to be elected by the body, and of three members for each State represented, to be named by each State delegation.

5th. That this Central committee shall represent this body, attend the National conference on February 22nd, 1892, and if possible unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled. If no satisfactory arrangement can be effected, this committee shall call a national convention, not later than June 1st,

1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President.

The name of the new party—"Peoples' Party of the United States"—elicited a magnificent outburst of applause, and as each plank was read the cheering was renewed so frequently that the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously. When the resolutions recommending universal suffrage for favorable consideration and demanding payment of bounties on a gold basis were read, the former met with a rather chilly reception, but the latter was roundly cheered.

Schilling announced that the pension plank was left to the soldier member on the committee, with an inquiry whether it was satisfactory, and on his acquiescence it was adopted unanimously.

Davis of Texas, a lank six-footer in a light suit, who had electrified the convention during the Donnelly speech by a long weird hoop of exultation, was conducted to the platform and to the intense delight of the Convention repeated the unearthly Indian-like yell. Then he announced himself as an ex-Confederate and declared himself for the platform, every plank and every resolution.

An extraordinary spectacle followed. Wadsell of Indiana, an ex-Union soldier, rushed up to the ex-Confederate Davis in full view of the Convention, and the two—one time mortal foes—grasped hands.

R. W. Humphrey of Texas, organizer of the Colored Alliance, seized with the inspiration of the movement, suddenly joined the ex-soldiers and amid a perfect cyclone of enthusiasm, a delegate moved the adoption of the platform as read. The convention went wild, the delegates mounting the tables and chairs, shouting and yelling like Camanches. A portion of the convention, in thunderous chorus, sang to the tune of "Good-bye, My Lover, Good-bye," the words "Good-bye, Old Parties, Good-bye," and then the Doxology.

In the forest of flags and State banners that had gathered with their bearers around the trio, the Kansas man, on the shoulders of two colleagues standing on chairs, raised the Kansas banner and held it aloft above all others.

The tumult, surpassing in its remarkable suddenness and vigor anything that had previously taken place in the convention, lasted fully a quarter of an hour, till it ceased from sheer exhaustion of the delegates. Several delegates seconded adoption of the report, one suggesting that it be by a rising vote. "Question! Question!" came from all parts of the hall, but the pent-up enthusiasm had to have vent and one after another of the orators relieved themselves.

The platform proper, exclusive of the resolutions, was then adopted by a rising vote. Delegate Miller, of California, threw in a bone of contention by offering this resolution: "Resolved, that we favor abolition of the liquor traffic." Confusion became worse confounded. Fifty orators were clamoring for recognition, but the list to succeed was Schilling, of Wisconsin. He opposed discussion of the question of prohibition at this time.

Schilling declared that the resolution proposed by Miller had been fully considered and voted down by the committee on platform. To spring it into the convention, and in his opinion it was a deliberate attempt to cause a split in the party.

The prohibition amendment was overwhelmingly defeated.

The resolutions were then adopted with only three dissenting votes.

After the recess the roll of names was called for members of the National Committee, the convention adopting the innovation of appointing three members from each State, instead of one member, as the old parties have done.

Alliance Congressman H. G. Otis, of Kansas, nominated H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, as chairman of the National Executive Committee. There was a great outburst of cheers when Taubeneck's name was mentioned.

Taubeneck was chosen by acclamation.

Load calls for Taubeneck finally brought that gentleman to the rostrum, where he made a brief but very manly and modest speech, thanking the delegates. In conclusion, he said they were standing on the brink of a conflict between capital and labor, and the longer the conflict was postponed the worse it would be. "Our politicians," said he, "might as well try to stop a cyclone or the movements of stars as to evade this issue."

A few moments of confused preparation for adjournment ensued, then the Chairman's gavel fell, and the first convention of the Peoples' Party of the United States had passed into history.

Stand Your Ground.

When you make up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy some other preparation instead. Clerks may claim that "ours is as good as Hood's" and all that, but the peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equalled. Therefore have nothing to do with substitutes and in-ha upon buying Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and builder on medicine.

Historical Facts Concerning North Carolina Worth Remembering. Wilmington Messenger.

North Carolina has been modest in asserting her claims when others have been blatant and boastful. When applied to communities and commonwealths, it is not true that 'real worth requires no interpreter,' and that glorious deeds and noble works will secure proper recognition and from the bazonry of a State, whether asserted or not. It is high time that we should take the velvet from our mouths, and speak out from rostrum and printing press boldly and unmistakably in behalf of our own people and State. We unhesitatingly and positively assert that the truth of history fully warrants us in claiming for our North Carolina the following facts in which she is first:

1. The first English settlement made on the American continent was on Roanoke Island on July 4th, 1584.

2. The first Indian who ever received Christian baptism was Manteo, a chief. He was baptized August 13, 1584.

3. The first white child ever born on the American continent was Virginia Dare, daughter of Ananias and Eleanor Dare. She was born on Roanoke Island, August 18, 1584.

4. The first revolution in America by which a tyrannical and unrighteous government was overthrown was in Albemarle in 1676.

5. The first tractate or paper ever published in America in resistance to tyranny and oppression was written in Granville county, in 1765, and is mentioned by Hermon Hunsband.

6. The