"Tell me not in mournful numbers,
Advertising does not pay,
For the man's non compos mentis
Who would such absurd things say.
Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the man who hopes to rise
To success in any calling,
Must expect to *Advertise!*"

GOLD LEAF.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the conflict of real life,
ADVERTISING is the secret
Of *achievement* in the strife.
Lives of rich men all remind us
We can make our own sublime;
And by liberal *Advertising*,
To the HIGHEST SUMMIT climb."

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher. | "CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER." | SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 Cash.

VOL. IX. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890. NO. 29.

North Carolina's Favorite.

1768 **Old Nick,** 1890

North Carolina's famous brand of

PURE OLD WHISKIES

Have been manufactured on the same plantation for the past

122 Years. 122

Rye and Corn Whiskey,
Peach and Apple Brandy

ON HAND.

New—1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Shipped in any quantity. Write for price list.

Old Nick Whiskey Co.,
(Successors to Jos. Williams)
PANTHER CREEK, Yadkin Co., N. C

Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE,

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 16th, 1890.

SOUTHBOUND.	DAILY. No. 50.	DAILY. No. 52.
Lv. Richmond	*3 00 p m	*2 30 a m
" Burkeville	5 00 p m	4 29 a m
" Keysville	5 41 p m	5 08 a m
" Danville	8 40 p m	8 05 a m
Ar. Greensboro	10 27 p m	9 42 a m
Lv. Goldsboro	*2 20 p m	†5 00 p m
Ar. Raleigh	4 40 p m	9 00 p m
Lv. Raleigh	*4 45 p m	*1 00 a m
" Durham	5 48 p m	2 55 a m
Ar. Durham	8 20 p m	7 30 a m
Lv. Winston-Salem	†5 30 p m	*6 15 a m
Lv. Greensboro	*10 37 p m	*9 50 a m
Ar. Salisbury	12 26 a m	11 18 a m
Ar. Statesville	*1 49 a m	*12 09 p m
" Asheville	7 22 a m	4 27 p m
" Hot Springs	9 33 a m	6 15 p m
Lv. Salisbury	*12 32 a m	*11 23 a m
Ar. Charlotte	2 05 a m	12 40 p m
" Spartanburg	4 51 a m	3 38 p m
" Greenville	5 56 a m	4 46 p m
" Atlanta	11 00 a m	9 40 p m
Lv. Charlotte	*2 20 a m	*1 00 p m
Ar. Columbia	6 30 a m	5 10 p m
" Augusta	10 30 a m	9 00 p m

NORTHBOUND.	DAILY. No. 51.	DAILY. No. 53.
Lv. Augusta	*6 10 p m	*8 50 a m
" Columbia	10 35 p m	12 50 p m
Ar. Charlotte	3 13 a m	5 15 p m
Lv. Atlanta	*6 00 p m	*7 10 a m
Ar. Greenville	12 35 a m	1 48 p m
" Spartanburg	1 39 a m	2 52 p m
" Charlotte	4 25 a m	5 30 p m
" Salisbury	6 02 a m	7 05 p m
Lv. Hot Springs	*11 10 p m	*12 25 p m
" Asheville	12 40 a m	2 07 p m
" Statesville	5 02 a m	6 06 p m
Ar. Salisbury	5 53 a m	6 50 p m
Lv. Salisbury	*6 07 a m	*7 12 p m
Ar. Greensboro	7 45 a m	8 40 p m
Ar. Winston-Salem	*11 40 a m	†12 30 a m
Lv. Greensboro	*9 45 a m	*11 00 p m
Ar. Durham	12 01 p m	5 00 a m
" Raleigh	1 05 p m	7 45 a m
Lv. Raleigh	*1 05 p m	¶9 00 a m
Ar. Goldsboro	3 00 p m	12 50 p m
Lv. Greensboro	*7 50 a m	*8 50 p m
Ar. Danville	9 32 a m	10 20 p m
" Keysville	12 45 p m	1 50 a m
" Burkeville	1 35 p m	2 45 a m
" Richmond	3 45 p m	5 15 a m

Between West Point, Richmond & Raleigh.

Via. Keysville, Oxford and Durham.

54 and 102	STATIONS.		55 and 103.
*8 00 a m	Lv.	West Point	Ar. 6 10 p m
9 40 a m	Ar.	Richmond	Lv. ‡4 45 p m
*11 00 a m	Lv.	Richmond	Ar. 4 40 p m
1 00 p m	"	Burkeville	" 2 45 p m
2 05 p m	"	Keysville	" 2 00 p m
2 25 p m	"	Fort Mitchell	" 12 58 p m
2 32 p m	"	Finneywood	" 12 47 p m
2 45 p m	"	Chasewood	" 12 30 p m
3 06 p m	"	Five Forks	" 12 10 p m
3 20 p m	"	Clarksville	" 11 55 a m
3 35 p m	"	Soudan	" 11 40 a m
3 50 p m	"	Bullock's	" 11 24 a m
3 58 p m	"	Stovall	" 11 15 a m
4 22 p m	Ar.	Oxford	Lv. *10 46 a m
4 00 p m	Lv.	Oxford	Ar. 10 00 a m
5 15 p m	Ar.	Dabney	Lv. 9 25 a m
4 45 p m	"	Henderson	" *8 55 a m
4 22 p m	Lv.	Oxford	Ar. 10 46 a m
4 45 p m	"	Stem's	Lv 10 16 a m
4 55 p m	"	Lyon's	" 10 09 a m
5 17 p m	"	Holloway	" 9 43 a m
5 36 p m	"	Durham	" 9 25 a m
6 30 p m	"	Cary	" 8 33 a m
7 00 p m	Ar.	Raleigh	Lv. *8 15 a m

† Daily except Sunday. * Daily. ¶ Daily except Monday.

Additional train leaves Oxford daily except Sunday 11 00 a m., arrive Henderson 12 05 p m., returning leave Henderson 2 10 p m., daily except Sunday, arrive Oxford 3 15 p m.

No. 50, leaving Goldsboro 2 20 p m and Raleigh 4 45 p m daily, makes connection at Durham with No. 19, leaving at 6 00 p m daily, except Sunday for Oxford, Henderson and all points on O. & H., O. & C. and R. & M. roads.

Passenger coaches run through between West Point and Raleigh, via Keysville, on Nos. 54 and 102, and 55 and 103.

Nos. 51 and 53 connect at Richmond from and to West Point and Baltimore daily except Sunday.

Nos. 50 and 51 connect at Goldsboro with trains to and from Morehead City and Wilmington, and at Selma to and from Fayetteville.

No. 52 connects at Greensboro for Fayetteville.

No 53 connects at Selma for Wilson, N.C.

Nos. 50 and 51 make close connection at University Station with trains to and from Chapel Hill, except Sundays.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On trains 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and New York, Danville and Augusta and Greensboro, via Asheville to Morristown, Tenn.

On 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and New Orleans via Montgomery, and between Washington and Birmingham, Richmond and Greensboro, Raleigh and Greensboro and between Washington and Augusta, and Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Washington and Asheville and Hot Springs.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations to all points.

For rates, local and through time tables, apply to any agent of the company, or to

SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager. JAS. L. TAYLOR, Genl. Pass. Agent. W. A. TURK, Div. Pass. Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

A GYPSY'S DREAM BOOK.

SUPERSTITIOUS REGARD FOR IMPRESSIONS DURING SLEEP.

Nearly Every Dream Means Something If the Oracle Is to Be Believed, but the Trouble Is to Find Out Where the Real Import Is—Extracts from the Book.

A book has just been published, written by a real gypsy, in which the import of many dreams are told. For instance it says if one meets an angel while asleep it will bring joyous tidings. If the angel does not approach you it is a sign that your life is evil, and a warning to reform. To dream of meeting the devil is also a good sign. Superstitious people may dream of seeing this arch enemy of mankind. If so, it foretells that they will go away from home to be absent some time. it also shows that they will be fortunate in life. To a young girl it is a sign that she will either be well married and leave home, or leave for some other reason.

According to the gypsy, to dream that you bathe in clear water is a sign that you will enjoy good health; if muddy, the death of relatives or friends. To see a bath, anger: to take a warm bath denotes happiness; if you take one either too hot or too cold, domestic troubles. If you undress without going into the water you may expect trouble, but it will soon pass away; a sea bath is a sign of honor and increase of fortune.

Actresses bring joy or sorrow according to the way they are seen. To see one play, misfortune; if you talk with her you will have success in what you undertake; if you make love to her your life will be joyful. If you dream that you enjoy her acting you will meet great troubles.

To dream of garters signifies weakness, no matter what kind they are or how seen. Laughter is a sign of tears.

DREAMS ABOUT HEAVEN.

If any one dream that he or she is ascending to heaven, or is already enjoying its delights, it shows that some joyful event is to happen, such as the birth of an heir to childless people, good fortune to those who are poor, distinction to the wealthy and high honors to the ambitious. If lovers have such a dream, it foretells an early marriage under the most auspicious circumstances, and that their wedding will be attended with troops of congratulating friends, who will shower presents upon them. On the other hand, to dream of seeing hell denotes that the dreamer's life is a bad one, and an intimation to him of reformation.

To see, in your dream, one or more houses burning, but not wholly destroyed, signifies, for the poor, that they will become rich; and for the rich man, that his riches will be augmented; but if the fire is furious, and the houses fall down, the dreamer may expect losses, disappointment, shame and death.

To see a coffin in your dreams signifies that you will soon be married and own a house of your own. This is a dream girls are always wishing for, says the gypsy book.

If any one should be so unfortunate as to dream that he or she was present at a happy and jolly wedding, it denotes that they will attend a funeral; it will not necessarily be at the burial of either of the persons you dreamed you saw married, but you will undoubtedly be called to mourn some friend or relative. To go to weddings when one is wide awake is exceedingly pleasant, but we should be careful how we dream about them. To dream of being married yourself foretells your death.

For a girl to dream of raking newly mown hay is a sign she will be married before the hay is eaten. Young fellows who dream of raking hay with their sweethearts had better get ready their necks for the matrimonial noose, as they are past praying for.

To kiss the earth shows sorrow and care; to kiss the hands of a lady, good luck; if you kiss her face you will be successful in love and trade, through courage. To be kissed signifies disagreeable visitors.

To dream that you see a person hanged, or that you are hung yourself, denotes that you will rise to great honor, and that you will better your fortune by marriage.

DREAMS OF MANY KINDS.

For a girl to dream that she was so sleepy in church as to nod toward the minister, is a sign she will have a young parson for her husband; if a young man dreams this, he will be apt to make up to the minister's daughter, provided his position warrants it, and if not, that he will marry a girl noted for her piety. To dream of a widow, signifies a reward; to dream you are a widow, portends death or disappointment. To dream of a widower denotes strife and quarrels. To seem to be making excuses in your dreams, shows that you will tell lies.

If you dream that your mouth is stopped by a gag, it denotes that you will soon thereafter be kissed by a pretty girl. To a young girl such a dream predicts that she will see some gentleman who takes her fancy, and perhaps will fall in love with him.

A cat signifies treachery of friends and disappointment in affairs of love; if a cat appears to be lying down, or sleeping, you will but partially succeed in what you undertake; if the cat is fighting or appears to be in a rage, you will be robbed.

For a rich person to dream that he is charitable signifies loss of fortune; if a lady dreams it, she will bestow her affections on an unworthy person. To fancy yourself young denotes that some unexpected news will reach you. To dream of going up a ladder foretells the possession of wealth. To win at gambling means the loss of a friend; to lose, you will change your residence. Scissors signify quarrels between lovers, disputes of married couples and trouble in business. Needles mean deceit and mischief.

If a girl dreams of a rich man, she will marry a shiftless and needy fellow.

Playing ball or seeing it played foretells the speedy receipt of money.—New York Press.

Distress after eating, heartburn, sick headache, and indigestion are cured by Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pilletts (little pills). oct. 1.

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

Rules for the Government of Conventions, Committees, Etc.

The following is the plan of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic committee for the guidance of the party:

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the same townships in meeting called by the county executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancy occurring in said committee.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships on a common day therein stated which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county conventions. Thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the votes of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county convention. In case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election, the committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions of fifteen Democratic votes cast by that township at the last preceding gubernatorial election: Provided, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote and each township may send as many delegates as it sees fit.

7. In cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township's vote, based upon the last preceding vote for governor in said township.

8. The chairman of township committees shall preside at all township conventions. In their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases when all the township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing a county executive committee, said meeting shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meeting.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their senatorial, judicial and congressional conventions one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in convention: Provided, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, senatoral, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order their respective conventions and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election; and none but delegates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: Provided, That any county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast, there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancies occurring in their respective bodies.

4. That the chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the state central committee.

THE Manchester (Va) *Leader* dubs the crank editor of the New York *Mail and Express*, old Easily Frustrated Shepard. Perhaps Everybody's Fool Shepard would be the best way of identifying him.

JUDGE GEORGE W. BROOKS.

LET A SPLENDID MONUMENT BE ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY.

A Distinguished North Carolinian Heartily Endorses the Movement.

[Wilmington Messenger.]

The ingratitude of Republics is proverbial. Another saying is that a people do not know their greatest men. It is a fact that modest merit will perish by the way, whilst self assertion and boldness and "cheek" will forge to the front and get the prize, not because of worth, but solely because of unadulterated impudence and eager self-seeking. A man died the other day who thirty years ago was read by more men and women than any other man then living or who had lived. A man now lives who is thougnt by his intimates to be a man of great abilities, and yet his name, like that of the other one referred to, is not known to a dozen readers of this newspaper. They are are of England.

The *Messenger* is anxious to see a man of merit who rendered the State very much service in a crucial hour honored as his memory deserves to be. The *Messenger* is wholly unselfish in this. It has no axe to grind, no plan to work out, but aims solely to do its duty, and to manifest its gratitude and appreciation. This writer thrice already has sought to awaken a public interest in the matter of erecting a monument to Judge George W. Brooks, of Elizabeth City, a Federal Junge who dared to do right and to discharge his duty in the face of personal sacrifice and perhaps danger, and at a time of great darkness when an awful calamity rested upon the people of North Carolina, and clouds hung lowering and black in the political heavens.

The *Messenger* is quite willing that others may have all the honors if it can only induce the lawyers and others to co-operate in rearing a fitting memorial to commemorate the bravery, nobility, and integrity of a true man who stood firm in a time of danger and saved the people of North Carolina. Judge brooks had courage in a high sense. He "bravely dared the dangers nature shrinks from," and possessing a grand "moral courage, which despises all opinions," he rose to a genuine greatness to which many aspire and but few obtain. He acted upon the wise, high rule of the Roman Seneca—to govern life and thoughts, as if the whole world were to see the one, and read the other.

We knew personally well this man of high integrity and virtues. He was indeed a man of truth and honor. We held many conversations together. The last time we met him, not many monts before his earthly work closed and he fell on sleep, he said to us: "I have read many of your discussions about the Constitution and they have interested me, but I do not agree with you in your views. I am a Republican solely because I believe in the interpretation of that instrument as given by the leaders of the party. I do not believe in the Democratic theory of Government and because or that I affiliate with the republican party. But do not suppose that I endorse much which has been done, nor do I support the men of doubtful or bad charocter whom the party nominate. I will not support for office knowingly dishonorable men."

We respected and honored the man who could cherish and act upon such sentiments. They were worthy of a pure, good, true North Carolinian. He is the man who is deserving of the honor of a whole people. Will the State neglect his grave any longer? Shall great judicial virtues go unhonored and unsung?

We have received from that gallant and exsellent North Carolinian, Col. Wm. H. S. Burgwyn, of Henderson, N. C., a most welcome letter concerning the proposed monument to Judge Brooks. He authorizes us to subscribe $10 towards erecting it. If other subscriptions are made we will open a "Judge Crooks Monument Fund" in the *Messenger*. We believe the Bar of the State should move in the matter and take control. It is true the whole people are concerned, but the lawyers ought to manage the matter and see that it is built and at what place. We copy Col. Burgwyn's capital letter and hope it will prompt others to contribute and to action. He writes:

"I am glad that you have taken up the matter of erecting a monment to Judge George W. Brooks. I only knew in a general way that Judge Brooks issued the writ against the protest of Governor Holden, and that in doing so he showed the spirit of an inflexible Judge; but your editorial puts his action in the matter in a more honorable light than I had conceived. In speaking of his action in this emergency, in the address at Chapel Hill, I alluded to what a great debt the people were under to Judge Brooks, and am glad I was privileged to say that much.

If the people of the State—as you suggest—would generally contribute to this fund, there ought not to be any difficulty in raising an amount sufficient to erect at Raleigh, or at Salisbury, where I believe the write was made returnable, and prisoners released, a monument that would be a credit to the State, and worthy of the man.

It is a little singular, as you say, that the lawyers of the State should have erected a monument to the Judge who was powerless to enforce his writ and omitted to erect one the Judge who in issuing the writ and enforcing its precept, defied the State authorities and rendered himself liable to impeachment at the hand of "a revolutionary, violent maddened band of conspirators in the Federal Congress." This movement should not be confined to one profession, it should be as you suggest, *the act of the people*—the voluntary act of the people. Seldom has it been the fortune of a people to have such an occasion. Happy is a people who can produce a man, who on such a crises comes up to the full measure of a man and a patriot and does a deed that should go sounding down the ages. Every historian of England tells how the Judge ordered the heir to the Throne to be sent to prison for an act of contempt committed in his presence. What State in the American Union can point to such an honorable event in the life of any one of her Judges as we can in North Carolina in telling of Judge Brooks' fearless conduct in this "epochal hour and time of crisis."

"How long will the people of the State let such noble episodes as this and many others we can recall, remain unhonored?"

How working men and farmers can be Republicans is hard to understand. The history of the Republican party since 1865, has been a strong, steady pull towards centralization of power and money in the hands of a few and the abridgment of the liberties of the common people.—New Berne *Journal*.

THE Albany, New York, *Express*, a Republican paper, very truthfully observes: "The South deserves praise for one thing, and that is for completing the Lee statue. It has done that while the Grant monument is not even begun. There seems to be more dollars and cents in Southern adoration of heroes than in like sentiment in the North. For that the South is to be applauded."

A KANSAS man proposes to wager between $10,000 and $50,000 that within thirty days he can walk from Leavenworth to Junction City, and never take his feet off mortgaged ground except when crossing a public road or railway. And yet our statesmen (?) tell us the masses are prospering. We will need the sympathy of landlord ridden Ireland very soon, if the mortgage crops on the farms continues increasing as they have been doing.—Germantown (Pa) *Independent*.

The Republican robber tariff, is responsible for this condition of things; and the Western farmers are fast finding it out.

HERE is a case reported from Richmond, Va. A census enumerator has found a colored woman named Martha Gray who has had thirty-seven children since 1868. She has given birth to triplets six times, to twins six times and to seven others singly. She is now living with her third husband. Only one child is living.

EVERY day adds new evidences to the correctness of the prediction some time ago, that the census enumerators would be used as tools for procuring figures whereby the South may be cheated out of its representatives in Congress and in the electoral college. When we think of this it explains more fully why those accidentally appointed Democrats were ousted and negroes and white Republicans put in their places. Everything which the Republicans can hope will tend to perpetuate their chances for public robbery and strengthen their forces in any conceivable shape is of first importance to them.—Springfield *Herald*.

"You will never see horsemanship till you see the Southerners in the saddle," writes Col. Fred Mussey, the well known Washington correspondent, describing the procession at the unveiling of the Lee monument.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for July, 1890.

Whittier, Holmes and Tennyson, the three illustrious "Octogenarian Poets," are discussed by George Makepeace Towle in a charming literary paper, which leads off *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for July. Some admirable portraits and views illustrate it. Mrs. Isabella Hinton's article on "Clara Barton and the Red Cross Association in the United States" is made timely by the account given of the Association's work at Johnstown, Pa., the first anniversary of the memorable disaster at that place having just passed. Quebec, one of the most picturesque fortress cities in the world, is described, with copious illustrations, by Elizabeth Taylor. Prof. Vallette's "Roman Campagna," Arthur V. Abbot's "American Observatories," and W. I. Lincoln Adam's description of the new Daguerre Memorial, embracing an account of the discovery and development of photography, are all rich in entertainment as in instruction. There are sketches of romance, travel and adventure, short stories by Lieutenant R. H. Jayne, Lucy Hooper, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Susan A. T. Weiss and others. The customary departments are unusually full and varied. A notable improvement in the typographical and pictorial make-up is also to be observed in this number, which begins Vol. XXX. of the magazine.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

POLITICAL ADDRESS.

TO DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

An Address by the Democratic State Executive Committee.

RALEIGH, June 16, 1890.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee, held in this city on the 10th inst., it was resolved that the Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday, the 20th of August, 1890.

It will devolve on this convention to nominate for vacancies filled by appointment of the Governor, a Chief Justice and one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Court for the first, fourth, fifth, eighth and tenth districts, also Judges of the Superior Court for the second, six, seventh and eleventh districts to succeed the present incumbents, whose terms expire, and to adopt a platform of principles and for such other business as may properly come before it.

The convention is called to meet later than in 1888 to suit the convenience of the great masses of the Democratic voters, so that a fuller representation, reflecting a more general sentiment, may be insured, and it is very desirable that the delegates shall attend.

The Democratic party congratulates the people of the State upon the material and moral advancement made under its beneficent administration of affairs, and having redeemed its pledges in the past, presents its claims to them for continuance of that confidence to which it is justly entitled, fully assured that they will be recognized and the interests of all classes thus subserved.

The term for which Hon. Zebulon B. Vance has been elected to the Senate of the United States will expire next March, and the legislature to be chosen this year will be called upon to fill it. It behooves us to see to it that no Republican is elected to the Senate from this State.

The committee most earnestly request a thorough early organization in every township and county in the State. It is essential that this preliminary work shall be done at once, so that we may be ready for an active, energetic campaign as soon as the convention adjourns. It will not do to assume that our opponents, because they are inactive now, have no life. They can organize with alacrity, and stand ready to take advantage of any apparent lethargy on our part, and, if we wish to prevent opposition, we must demonstrate, by our organization and strength, its futility. In 1882 over confidence and apathy nearly resulted in the loss of the State, and again in 1886 from the same cause, the control of the House of Representatives of the State was lost to the Democrats, and given to our opponents. Such a result must be carefully guarded against this year.

It is important that the various county conventions be called at such times as will best suit the masses of the party, to the end that a full and free choice of candidates for the offices may be had and no discontent engendered.

The Republican party of to-day is the same as in the dark days of reconstruction, and only awaits the opportunity to inflict upon our people the same disgrace and humiliation. Its action in the federal congress indicates too plainly that it is a party of force, without respect for law or order.

The despotic usurpations of the petty tyrant who has been placed by them in the speaker's chair only to dishonor it; the deprivation of legally elected Democrats of their seats in both branches of Congress and the seating of Republicans in their stead without the least vestige of right, for partizan purposes, and the effort to perpetuate themselves in power by the passage of a federal election law by which the control of congressional elections will be transferred from the State authorities to the hands of irresponsible agents appointed at the dictation of unscrupulous partizans at the national capital, thus striking a serious blow at our cherished institutions and the rights of the sovereign States; the reckless appropriation of the public funds for illegal and unnecessary purposes, by which not only is the surplus left in the treasury at the end of Mr. Cleveland's benign administration entirely swept away and a large deficit created, but also the opportunity of giving relief from the burdens of taxation is retarded; all admonish us that our only safety lies in a return to Democratic rule in the country and its continuance at home. Should they succeed in their aims we might expect federal supervisors, backed by federal bayonets, at the polls and a re-enactment of the scenes of 1868 in our own and our sister States.

Utterly indifferent to the interests of the Southern farmer, all its legislation has been at our expense for the benefit of other interests and other sections, and the only hope of the agricultural South is to throw off the legislative shackles that have crippled our prosperity and bound us to poverty is to move forward on the lines of those great principles of relief which the Democratic party has steadfastly advocated. To attain these ends the co-operation of all patriotic men who have at heart the prosperity of our agricultural and industrial interests and the material welfare of our Southern people is earnestly asked, and they are urged to enroll themselves beneath the Democratic banner.

Let every Democrat realize the responsibility that rests upon him and meet it. There can be no doubt of a grand victory if we do our full duty. Unceasing vigilance is the price which we must pay for success, but when we consider what defeat means to us the sacrifice is small. Over estimate, rather than under estimate, the enemy and go into the fight determined to win it. We must prove equal to the emergency, and when the first Tuesday in November shall have passed victory will be ours, and white supremacy, which is synonymous with Democratic rule, will be assured to us for a further term.

By the committee.

ED. CHAMBERS SMITH, Ch'mn.
B. C. BECKWITH, Sec'y.

AS WAS remarked recently by this paper, it is no wonder that God blesses Mr. Julian S. Carr, of Durham; he uses it for His glory and the up-lifting of men. Not long ago he made a princely gift to Wake Forest College; only two months ago he gave Trinity $20,000; last week he gave the University $10,000. He is the prince of givers. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth," and thus it is with Mr. Carr. His great wealth continues to pile up, and because well used it is a blessing to all North Carolina. How great a pity it is that other men of wealth among us have so little of his spirit of liberality.—Statesville *Landmark*.

PEOPLE WHO CAN'T SPELL.

Distinguished and Educated Persons Who Misspell Their English.

A clever young Harvard instructor was once heard to say, "I really never dare correct a student's misspelling till I have looked in the dictionary."

"Just as I," answered a clever woman, quickly, "never dare use feeble lest I spell it fé-e-ble!" The lady was under the impression that the word should be spelled "feable."

A great and universal contempt is felt for the person who misspells. But some of the wisest men and the best have had the misfortune of being unable always to marshal their letters correctly.

A Cambridge provision dealer tells of receiving an order for salt "mackrel" from a Harvard professor.

A bill made out by one of the leading pedagogues of a neighboring city concluded with "ballance due." Those who know will tell that the sermons of distinguished clergymen sent up for printing frequently abound in errors of this kind.

Cobbett, in his grammar, loved to give instances of bad spelling and ungrammatical language in kings' speeches. The Father of his Country had his own system of spelling and his wife had another and very different one. A brilliant actress whom we all admire invariably spells Tuesday Teusday.

Napoleon was not a correct speller, and the Iron Duke slipped often. The misfortune is often an inherited one, and whole families unto their remotest branches and twigs will show the same weakness.

"What!" says Maj. Pendennis, "would you marry a woman who spelt affection with one f?" Why not a woman as well as a man? If correct spelling were necessary to the marriage state she might ask how many of our presidents would be doomed to celibacy? Gen. Taylor and Andrew Johnson would scarcely have read their title clear to husbandhood.—Cambridge Tribune.

An Indian Tradition.

There is a tradition amongst the Indians that away back in the dusky hitherto knowledge of a cave of gold was possessed by an Indian family on the Saugeen peninsula, who handed the secret down from father to son and guarded it with jealous care. The cave was supposed to be situated somewhere on the Spanish river, and once a year the head of the family paid a visit to it and brought away sufficient gold to last him for twelve months. About 150 years ago the then son, being enticed away from his native guilelessness by intercourse with the crafty paleface, put up a job on the old man, and patiently dogged his footsteps when he went on his yearly expedition.

The unsuspecting father had filled his firebag with gold, and was turning to leave the cave, when he saw a shadow lurking at the entrance. Quick as thought he raised his gun and fired, and the figure fell. When he got out he found that he had shot his son, and in the agony of his grief drew his hunting knife and stabbed himself to the heart, his body falling across that of his son. There the skeletons lie to this day, and any one who molests them may expect the treatment which all naughty boys receive when they meddle with what does not concern them.—Manitoulin Expositor.

What Broke Up the Assembly.

Spudaway—It's astonishing what these sleight-of-hand men can do. I saw Prof. Blitzen once spin an ordinary top upside down on a ceiling for fifteen minutes.

Blinker—That was a mere trick. I knew a man in Utica that could dance for half an hour on top of a picket fence.

Jimes (contemptuously)—That's nothing. Old Dave Persimmons, down in Lee township, could put a black walnut between two of his toes and crack it.

Griffum (with a sneer)—Do you call that strength? Jeff Chitwood, a fellow I used to know down on Crooked creek, could balance a blacksmith's anvil on his nose. I've seen him do it many a time.

Swilk—I don't doubt it a bit. I got on a North Side cable car yesterday. Took a transfer at Diversey street. Car was right there—didn't have to wait a second——

Spudaway, Blinker, Jimes and Griffum (vociferously)—That's a lie!—Chicago Tribune.

Eat Nothing with Fish.

I think it is a wise plan that an English friend of mine tells me Sir Morell Mackenzie adopts in his own family, and has caused to be followed by many of his friends and patients—that of never allowing bread on the table when he has fish there. Under no circumstances will he eat, or permit to be eaten, fish or bread at the same time. He holds that the presence of bread in the mouth prevents the detection of the presence of a bone, which is lodged in the throat before it is discovered, and strangulation follows. The wisest way is certainly to eat fish alone, never with bread or similar substances, for there is much danger in fish bones.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Too Much "Yankee."

The Yankee mate of a ship in the harbor of Havana, having some spare time on his hands, heated bricks in the stove to a red heat, wrapped them about with felt cloth and flung them overboard to the sharks. He had done for twelve of the monsters when the authorities stopped him as a "disorderly" character, claiming that the sharks acted as scavengers for the public benefit.—Detroit Free Press.

Trade Marks Are Old, Too.

Trade marks were known in ancient Babylon. China had them as early as 1000 B. C. They were authorized by parliament in England in 1800. Even Guttenberg, the inventor of printing, is said to have had a lawsuit over his trade mark.—St. Louis Republic.

Dr. William A. Hammond, for many years surgeon general of the army, has recently built a costly residence in Washington. It is situated near Mrs. Logan's home, and is described as a palace.

Many people habitually endure a feeling of lassitude, because they think they have to. If they would take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla this feeling of weariness would give place to vigor and vitality.

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