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Address of the Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EX. COM. Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 22, 1886.

Another campaign is upon us, and it again becomes the duty of this committee to address a few words of counsel to those who are to carry the banners and fight the battles of democracy in this State.

We have now so long been accustomed to the blessings of good government, under democratic rule, in North Carolina, that we may be in danger of forgetting the horrors from which we emerged when our party, by a grand uprising of our best people, obtained control of the legislative branch of the State government fifteen years ago. To those who are old enough to remember the reckless extravagance, the unblinking corruption, the defiant lawlessness of the negro and carpet-bag sway, which all but ended in war and bloodshed, it seems like a hideous dream; and in the enjoyment of the peaceful present and in the anticipation of a still brighter future, they might prefer to put away the memory of it all forever. But as history is ever repeating itself, it is well to be reminded of the past and that the people who did these things once will, if opportunity is offered, do the like again. Undoubtedly the democratic party is still the party of virtue and intelligence in this State, and so long as the ignorant blacks continue to stand together in a solid phalanx on one side, the intelligent white men of North Carolina are compelled by every consideration of prudence, and in sheer self-defence, to stand together on the other. They must see to it that they who pay the taxes shall have the controlling voice in directing how these taxes are expended. No fair minded man anywhere can find fault for this. We do not contend that we have made no mistakes in the decade and a half during which we have had control of legislation in the State, but we do insist that our mistakes have been few and comparatively unimportant, and that results on the whole have been such as to command the approval of all fairminded men. Our State, in spite of poverty from which she has not yet recovered, has become respected abroad, while at home peace, contentment and comparative prosperity and happiness nearly everywhere prevail. We found the public treasury empty and our credit bankrupt. We found that the irresponsible strangers and our late slaves, who with a few corrupt or ambitious native whites, had assumed control of our finances, had in three years run up, in the name of the State, an immense fraudulent debt to pay the interest on which they levied enormous taxes from an impoverished people, while they were utterly regardless of the accumulating interest of our honest debt. We at once declared the fraudulent debt, \$16,000,000 of bonds issued without consideration to those whose property was to be made to pay them, as binding neither in law nor in conscience, and wiped out the whole of it. Then, in view of the fact that the honest debt had grown too large for the people to pay it all, we proceeded to make terms with the State's creditors and effect a settlement which was mutually satisfactory. By the act of 1879 our unsecured debt of \$12,627,045, bearing 6 per cent interest, will have been reduced to \$3,589,511, bearing 4 per cent; and the debt of \$2,795,000, for which the State's stock in the North Carolina railroad company was liable to be sold by decree in the Federal court, has nearly all been extended for forty years, and the State's control of our most valuable railroad property secured to her indefinitely. The dividends annually paid on her shares of stock are more than sufficient to meet the interest on this extended debt. And so fair has the credit of North Carolina grown under the care of her loyal democratic sons that 4 per cent bonds are worth par in the markets of the world, and her 6 per cents are bringing a premium of more than 25 cents on the dollar. What other Southern State can boast as much?

We found that during the three years of republican rule they had handled and wasted upwards of a million dollars belonging to the educational fund, and had paid less than forty thousand for teaching the children of the State. We have now, fully established, a system of public schools nearly equal to the best, in full operation, school houses in every hamlet open for

several months in each year, and the school sessions yearly increasing in length, with graded schools and normal schools in which our teachers are better prepared for their duties, at our principal centres of population—every dollar of our half a million raised for school purposes legitimately applied.

We found our unfinished railroad, notwithstanding the millions of bonds issued professedly to build them, making no progress, their ties rotting and their iron rusting. These roads are now, some of them, finished and the others rapidly approaching completion, while new lines and branches have been begun and finished since the new era dawned in 1871. Our mileage of roads has been nearly doubled and the public debt not increased. We have built two new asylums for the insane, of large dimensions; and the penitentiary, of sufficient size and strength to safely keep all the convicts likely to be sentenced to it, is nearing completion. And all this without an increase of our taxes, and "to pay as we go" has been our motto. No new bonds have been issued, nor any deficit made for these great works. Soon they will, all be off-hand, and our State taxes may be still further reduced, or, if the people prefer it, the excess may be applied in the still better education of our children.

It has been and continues to be the policy of the democratic party to use the labor of the convicts to the penitentiary in work on railroads and draining the swamp lands belonging to the State for the purpose of bringing them into market, and to avoid employing it in competition with the honest labor of the country. There seems to be a growing disposition to have convict labor employed in part on the public highways, so far as it can be done consistently with the requirements of the constitution that our penal institutions must be made as nearly self-supporting as possible.

The administration of the executive department of the State government since the inauguration of a democratic governor in 1877, has been all that could reasonably be expected. Vance, Jarvis, Seales, Able, wise and progressive—so far as progress is consistent with true conservatism—have done or omitted little for party friends to criticize or political enemies to complain of. They have executed the laws faithfully and fairly, and with justice to all classes and colors.

As much may be said of the administration of justice and expounding the laws by our democratic judges. Their delicate duties have been faithfully executed and their great and increasing labors conscientiously performed. We have heard of no suggestion of unfaithfulness and of no suspicion of corruption with respect to any of them. We therefore confidently commend the judicial ticket presented by our late convention—Smith, Ashe and Merrimon to the supreme court; and Connor, Clark, Boykin, Montgomery, Graves, Avery and James H. Merrimon (the last the only one who has not heretofore served as judge and his high character and ability are universally conceded) to the support of the law-loving voters of the State; and all such are urged to go to the polls and give them deserved endorsement.

It is submitted with all confidence that President Cleveland has redeemed his promise made on his nomination and at his inauguration, to conduct the government of the United States on business principles. He has never forgotten that "public office is a public trust," to use his own maxim and that one who is entrusted with the conduct of a great government, should employ at least that measure of watchfulness, prudence, economy, and faithfulness, in the discharge of his duties that is expected of one who has the direction and control of the affairs of an ordinary person or corporation. Whether it suited political friend or foe he has executed the laws as he found them in the statute book, in a manner to command the applause of the law-abiding of all parties. His courage, industry, faithfulness and capacity for labor have been beyond all praise. Millions of money have already been saved by reforms instituted under his administration and the departments at Washington have been and are being purified of much rotteness and corruption which had accumulated under republican administrations. By his recognition of the South as an integral part of the country, with equal rights, by

selecting members of his cabinet and appointing foreign ministers from Southern States he has put an end to sectionalism, we hope, forever. The bloody shirt can never be raised as a rallying banner again.

Some, conceding that the present Congress, of which only the lower house is democratic, has under democratic influence done much for the benefit of the country—for example, passing laws whereby over 50,000,000 acres of land granted to railroad companies on condition and unearned by them, were declared forfeited and there by saved for actual settlers; certain bills for the protection of labor, &c.—yet complain that the democrats have not abolished the internal revenue system and reduced the tariff to a revenue basis, with only incidental protection to our industries. To them we reply, that the only hope to do these things is in the democratic party and not in that party which is responsible for the system and inaugurated these high protective tariffs; and that our Congressmen from this State, at least, have done their duty in trying to abolish the one and ameliorate the other, and it becomes us to see that good democrats are again sent to Congress, with renewed instructions to exert all their influence toward the attainment of these desired ends.

In our address two years ago we assured the public that the so-called liberal party existed but in name. Even the name is now a thing of the past. That device to divide and weaken our party having failed, our adversaries are trying another plan to distract and ruin us. Not daring to oppose us in many sections with republican candidates or those once called liberals, they and our ranks professed democrats, ambitious, selfish men who, for some reason, could not secure nomination from democratic conventions, and these they persuade to run as independent democrats. Well they know that if such men are successful, they must of necessity cease to belong to the party whose rules they have ignored and whose organization they have attempted to destroy, and would ultimately join those to whom they owe their election. An open enemy is much to be preferred to a faithless friend; and true democrats will see that such independents are repudiated and ignominiously routed.

In 1884 we carried our State ticket by about 20,000 majority, and a legislature over two-thirds democratic was returned, while we sent democratic Congressmen from eight out of our nine districts. This was done by organization and hard work. Let us now see to it that our organization is preserved and let us again go to work. It is now less than six weeks to the day of election, and to make signal victory, at all points, certain, much remains to be done. Every good citizen owes it to patriotism to vote, and vote intelligently and right. He should inform himself and his neighbors on the public issues beforehand, and when the day of election comes he should give it, or at least a part of it, to his country. If he fails in this and bad men are elected or bad laws made, he has no right to complain. He has neglected to do his duty.

So, with organized work, we will again succeed. Let the township committees see that every democrat, and every one who can be persuaded to vote the democratic ticket, is properly registered and has the opportunity to get to the polls and vote. Let these committees report frequently and regularly to the county committees, and let the county committees report to this committee. Then, on election day, let every democrat do his duty, and the State will be safe in democratic hands for two years longer, and we will be assured of good, conservative government for that period, at least.

R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

One of the most successful books that has been sold in the South for years is Hon. Alexander H. Stephens' "History of the United States," with an appendix by Mr. R. A. Brock, Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society. B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., have made quite a "hit," and their agents to have enjoyed a bountiful harvest selling this valuable work.

A large assortment of Tin Ware and the best Cook and Heating Stoves to be found in this market, constantly to be found at A. P. Chaddlers.

EARTHQUAKE PROBABILITIES.

Professor Mendenhall on Wiggins—An Excursion for the benefit of Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Professor Mendenhall, of the weather bureau, says there may probably not be another severe earthquake in Charleston, for centuries. That there continues to be a rumbling in the earth, he says, is a favorable sign. It shows that the earth is acquiring stability gradually, and there is not apt to be another violent shock. It seems likely from their investigations that the centre of disturbance was deep seated and that the shock was not volcanic. There was no heat attending it. The professor thinks it criminal for Wiggins to frighten nervous people by his predictions, and that he ought to be suppressed. He says further, that if northern men of wealth would purchase property in Charleston and enter upon the construction of modern substantial buildings they would, in his opinion, not only make a paying investment, but at the same time, do a work of most effective benevolence.

The Atlantic Coast Line will run an excursion train from here to Charleston October 2d, returning October 4th. The proceeds to be given to the Charleston benefit fund. The price for the round trip will be ten dollars. Pullman cars will be attached to the train so as to give sleeping accommodations to those desiring them.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says: The following shows how loose are the bonds which hold some Democrats to their party and how quick these malecontents are to seize a pretext for the failure for themselves to get nominations. It is published over the signature of W. G. Bland and circulated in Durham county: "The dissatisfied Democrats of Chatham will hold a convention October 5th for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. I hope all who are opposed to the present ticket will attend." Now, is that democracy? Are these the men who, two years ago, so gloried in Seale's grand victory? This matter ought to be handled without gloves. Independence is one thing to be feared.—The Democrats are putting their matters in shape, and next week will open a vigorous campaign all along the line. Their best speakers will go here and there thoroughly covering the State. Captain Octavius Coke, who, by the way, is a native of Virginia, and was Governor Seale's rival for the nomination two years ago, will go to the western part of the State. Now that Linnay has withdrawn, Cowles has a clear sweep in the Eighth district, though some persons claim that Tyre York will yet take the field against him. The latter has accepted the nomination for the Legislature.

The Safest and Best.

In October, 1885, I contracted that dreadful disease, blood poison. I went under treatment of a physician at once. At the end of the first month I became alarmed at the progress of the disease in my system, and abandoned the doctor. A friend told me of S. S. S. and its wonderful effects. I gave it a trial and began to improve with the first bottle. I have taken ten bottles, and am today a well man. To all who are in need of a blood purifier I will say, by all means try Swift's Specific. It is the safest and best of them all.

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Announcement.

I hereby declare myself a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Burke county.

DR. SOLOMON B. PETERSON.

Announcement.

At the solicitation of many citizens, I hereby announce myself an Independent Candidate to represent Burke county in the Lower House of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH B. HUNTER.

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I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a cure for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength to the body, and produces a more permanent result than any medicine I ever used.

—E. Haines, North Lindale, Ohio.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.

—W. F. Fowler, M.D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried various remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.

—M. E. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system.

After trying ten bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured. —Susan L. Cook, 99 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Catarrh, and Salt-rheum, and received much benefit from it.

It is good, also, for a weak stomach. —Millie Jane Peirce, 8 Bradford, Mass.

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