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—TO THE ROCKET—
Satisfaction guaranteed in Price and
Quality of Work.

Shoes and Harness!

A. W. JONES has moved over the store of J. W. COVINGTON, and is doing first-class work in his line. Boots, Shoes and Harness made and repaired in the best possible manner and at lower prices than they have ever been known in this market. Good hand-made

Wagon Brides at \$1.00;
other brides at corresponding low prices. A full stock of Harness and Brides always on hand, and made to order on short notice by skilled workmen.

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THAT YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND AT THE STEWART STORE A FULL LINE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE IN ADDITION TO A COMPLETE STOCK OF STOVES AND FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR CASH AND NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD

Stewart Canning Co.

CANCERS CURED.

Dr. S. M. Wright, of Gibson Station, N. C., offers his professional services to the people of Rockingham and adjoining counties. With a long line of successful experience he feels warranted in saying that the most obstinate cases, where cure is possible, readily yield to his treatment.

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Business Institute MALE AND FEMALE. Telegraphy, Book-keeping, Penmanship Latin, Greek and Mathematics a specialty. Board \$7.50 per month. Tuition from \$2 to \$3 per month. A magnificent building is being erected. Over 225 students last year. Number of teachers 6. Next term begins August 16th. For catalogues, apply to J. M. WEATHERLY, Prin. Liberty, N. C.

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This celebrated young Bay Stallion will stand for his first season at Rockingham and all parties wishing to raise Fine Blooded Stock will do well to call on or write to Wm. L. Steele, at Rockingham. The Pedigree of this Horse can be had on application.

Monroe High School,

MALE AND FEMALE Monroe, Union County, - N. C. The fall term opens August 22nd, 1892. Branches taught: Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Physics, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Book-keeping, Stenography, Typewriting, etc. Boys and girls thoroughly prepared for college or practical life. Six well equipped teachers. Building, Desks, Pianos, Wall Maps, Globes, Slate Blackboards all new and first-class. Healthy, cheap, thorough. Our boys and girls take high rank in the colleges. For high toned work and character building, we defy competition. For particulars or a catalogue apply to L. D. ANDREWS, Prin.

Seaboard Air Line

C. C. DIVISION Schedule in Effect July 20th 1892. Passenger and Mail daily for local points and North 7:06 a. m. Passenger and Mail daily except Sunday for local points and Wilmington 7:06 a. m. Passenger and Mail daily except Sunday for local points and Atlanta 8:24 p. m. Passenger and Mail daily except Sunday for local points and Charlotte 8:24 p. m. Local and freight daily except Sunday for local points and Charlotte 3:25 p. m. Local and freight daily except Sunday for local points and Laurinburg 10:30 a. m. Ticket office opens 30 minutes before the arrival of each passenger train, tickets sold to all summer resorts and baggage checked to destination. Through passengers North and South without change of cars. Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. T. R. THOMPSON, Agt.

New Restaurant.

I am now prepared to give the public the advantage of all the market affords, with the best cooks to prepare in endless variety to suit the taste of all my patrons. My restaurant is managed and used only by the white people of this section and I ask those of my friends to give me a trial when in the city. Meals at all hours and at lowest possible rates.

Yours truly
*J. H. Lewis,
Back of Court House.

THE ROCKET.

VOL. X.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C., OCTOBER 6, 1892.

NO. 39

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

He Reminds His Countrymen that Democratic Doctrine Lies Near the Principles of Our Government and Tends to Promote the People's Good.

The following is Mr. Cleveland's letter accepting the nomination as Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

To HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON, AND OTHERS, COMMITTEES, ETC.:

GENTLEMEN:—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching questions involved in the canvass. This is the time above all others when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by sober apprehension of principles upon which our Government is based and the clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our Government can be ascertained and by which justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous. Protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property constitutes the special purpose and mission of our free Government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment is their unjustifiable diminution by Government itself. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. The American people are willing through Federal taxation to surrender part of their earnings and income.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax gatherer.—We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist or are paid by foreigners.—Such taxes representing diminution of property rights of the people are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our Government and furnishing means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest. This theory of tariff legislation necessarily enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction by way of taxation from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of careful and proper administration of the Government. Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been invidious allured from the safe landmark of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those whose toil been so betrayed to support a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stultified growth. Then followed the exigencies of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the op-

portunities for interior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of an unprecedented tribute; and now, after the lapse of a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and restoration to fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our working men and a home market be provided for our farm products.—These pretences should not longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud.

It is also the truth that while our working men and farmers can least of all our people—defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman, suffering from importation and employment of pauper labor, instigated by his professed friends and seeking security for his interests, in organized co-operation still waits for division of the advantages secured to his employer under the cover of solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support. The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the Government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon the assurances of American equality.—Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of the policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This, in the end, must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity which is the life of Republic, and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way. Recognizing these truths, the National Democracy will seek by application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the Government they support, to promote among our countrymen close community of interests, cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field whose diversified American enterprises may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

TARIFF REFORM.

We oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of governmental aid to private ventures. We wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantage of free raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens rather than the absolute precipitating of free trade.

TARIFF REFORM.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by selfishness, which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under the present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that the party comprising a majority of our people is planning destruction or injury of American interest, and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

THE FORCE BILL.

Administration and management of our government depend largely upon the popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master. Therefore, the attempt of opponents of the Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage through Federal agency develops designs which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relation between the people and their Government.—

Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people; as against the disposition to force a way to Federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support the steady companionship of their rights.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency—National or State—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by Government action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with this subject, no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from deficient or imperfect distribution of money circulation ought to be fully and honestly recognized and remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that inconvenience or loss that might arise from such situation can be much more easily borne than the universal distress which must follow discredited currency.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Public officials are agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can best be accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of Government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it.—Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public patronage, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils-hunting and unthinking party affiliation to advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

LIBERAL PENSIONS.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their Government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be the roll of honor, uncontaminated and uninvolved by improper use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortune, illustrated by our pension roll. Preference accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy, their claim to helpful regard and the gratitude of their countrymen, should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

GOVERNMENT PATERNALISM.

Assurances to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of government. This gives no tolerance to vexatious summary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not oppressive to a just moral sense, and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between subjects, which are properly within the Government control and

those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation, should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve impairment of wholesome parental authority nor detriment to household conscience. Paternalism in the Government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of misrule whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts of by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs. Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belongs to our beginning as a nation, require their Government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

Generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of other lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is ruled however by very careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of public health, nor does it justify reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Importance of the construction of the Nicaragua ship-canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as contributed by Americans to enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to Government approval and endorsement.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their Government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

IMPORTANT TRUTHS.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life-long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen, nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our Government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is unwritten, my record as a public servant leave no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision. Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in the contest for supremacy of Democracy, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility. If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid and constant in watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Philadelphia Times thinks that while the Republicans sneer at the brevity of Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance we ought not to retort by complaining of the length of Mr. Harrison's, as it is probably his farewell address.

An Impatient Teacher Rebuked.

Correspondence of The Rocket.

"Your child is unbearable, Madam. His conduct is really too bad to be endured. He is the worst boy in my class."

Thus spoke a lady teacher one day to the mother of one of her pupils. The flash in her eye and the bitterness in her tone told the poor mother very plainly that the teacher's temper had been sorely galled by her child's misconduct. An air of sadness overspread the mother's face as she replied:

"I know my boy is naughty, Madam—very, very naughty; but oh, do you remember how very naughty you used to be? You were always in punishment."

The teacher felt rebuked. The mother's charge was true; for both teacher and mother had grown up in the same neighborhood. Self-condemned for her impatience, the teacher went home, resolving that, as her teachers had borne with her childish misconduct, she would henceforth bear more meekly with the misdoings of her idle pupils.

The resolution was a good one.—It might be adopted with equal propriety by many other impatient, fretful, petulant teachers. If I mistake not, that disposition which is most easily stirred by the naughtiness of childhood was the source of similar naughtiness in the child-life of its possessor. I mean that generally the easily troubled teacher was once a troublesome pupil. Would it not be well therefore for you, oh nervous, vexed teacher, to see if your former self is not reproduced in that pupil who is as vinegar to your teeth? If so, should you not strive to repay the patience which bore with your childish follies, by being long-suffering toward your present little tormentor? That restlessness in him may be but the surplus energy of a nature which, once sanctified, will become a burning and a shining light in the world.—Remember the dirt which covered a noisy jinker's boy concealed a John Bunyan; your worst pupil may become a Baxter or a Richard Watson. Bear with him, then. Save him! Polish him into a jewel for your Master's crown.

To Tax Payers.

I will attend at the following places on the days mentioned for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes for the current year 1892:

Laurinburg Saturday, October 1st and Monday 3rd; Spring Hill Tuesday Oct 4th; Laurel Hill Wednesday, Oct. 5th; Williamsons Thursday Oct. 6th; Rockingham Friday, Oct. 7th and Saturday Oct. 8th; Hamlet Monday Oct. 10th; Wolf Pit Tuesday Oct. 11th; Mineral Springs Wednesday Oct. 12th; Steele Thursday Oct. 13th; Black Jack Friday Oct. 14th; Beaver Dam Monday Oct. 17th.

Tax payers are earnestly requested to meet me promptly and settle their taxes, as the law does not admit of my affording indulgence. After the 1st day of November collection will be made by levy and my deputies may be looked for. All persons who have failed to list their property and polls for taxation must do so at once, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

J. M. SMITH, Sheriff

Another cotton mill is to be built at Durham right away, and it will make four for that place.

UNION RIDGE, N. C., June, 29, 1891

Mr. John N. Webb:

DEAR SIR: I purchased one of the Electroscopes on the 5th day of May and began using it on Mrs. Hazell, who is eighty-five (85) years old. She has had the rheumatism and asthma for twenty-five or thirty years. She was relieved from the first application of the poise, and has greatly improved beyond our most sanguine expectations. I recommend it to the afflicted.

Believing it to be all that you claim for it, I am yours respectfully,
T. M. TAPSCOTT.

You can use this in any way you may see proper.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PALES.

Symptoms—Moisture, intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

THE ROCKET.

WE INVITE YOU TO COMPARE

The Rocket

With any other weekly in this section of the State.

IT IS GROWING,

AND ITS GROWTH IS BASED ON ITS MERITS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—\$1.50 Per Year.

IN THE GRIP.



of these travellers is Simmons Liver Regulator, the best protection against La Grippe. The symptoms of La Grippe are numerous. You have severe pains in the chest, back and limbs, or feel as though you had a hard cold in the head, or a condition of biliousness and cramps. The doctors agree there is only one preventive, keep the bowels regular and the system toned up, and this can best be done by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

TAKE Simmons Liver Regulator The Best Preventive Against La Grippe

LOCKHART & MORRISON,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

Rockingham, N. C.

Office over J. C. Wright & Co., Store.

BURWELL, WALKER & GUTHRIE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Office over Dr. J. M. Starnall's, One door east of Hotel Richmond.

JOHN W. COLE, FRANK MCNEILL,

COLE AND MCNEILL,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

DENTAL - OFFICE.

R. S. COLE, D. D. S.

Offers his professional services to the people of Rockingham and the surrounding country. Office over Dr. J. M. Starnall's. Ap23-92-U.

ONE : WORD.

I come to you with a small affair that you may need. In England, the Continent and many other foreign countries, myself and wares are well known. Many American families on their return from abroad bring my articles with them, for they know them pretty well, but you may not be one of these.

Confidence between man and man is slow of growth, and when found, its rarity makes it valuable. I ask your confidence and make a reference to this Journal to endorse that confidence. I do not think it will be misplaced.

I make the best form of a cure—an absolute one—for biliousness and headache that can be found in this year. The cure is so small in itself, and yet its comfort to you is so great—20 minutes being its limit when relief comes—that it has become the marvel of its time. One and a half grains of medicine, coated with sugar is my remedy, in the shape of one small pill, known to commerce as DR. HAYDOCK'S NEW LIVER PILL. It is old in the markets of Europe, but is new to the North America. The price is as low as an honest medicine can be sold at, 25 cents. Send a postal card for a sample vial, to try them, before you purchase.

DR. HAYDOCK,
63 Fulton St., N. Y.

Dr. W. L. STEELE,

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

Dentist,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Rockingham and community, also to the citizens of Anson, Stanly, Moore, Montgomery and Robeson counties. He is well furnished with all the latest improved instruments.

Teeth extracted without pain. Office over Miss Blakey's store.

For Rent.

The Corner Store-room in Hotel Richmond building. Apply to T. C. Leak, E. C. Wall.