PRICE 5 CENTS.

BUT GREAT AGONY TO FALL ON E WHOLE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Mckinley Tariff Iniquity Passes House-Benefits for the North Hardships for the South -- Mcy Speaks Sugared Words While People are to Sustain Grievous

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sep. 27 .- The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase nickel ore for use in the manufacture of steel armor, was taken up, and Mr. Cameron's amendment offered yesterday was disagreed to.

Mr. Platt did not approve the appropristion of a million dollars now, when Congress would be in session again in

Mr. Hale said that it was necessary to have the appropriation made now in order to get the control of the supply of nickel. It would go elsewhere if it was

not purchased now. Mr. Gorman said that he had opposed the joint resolution yesterday, but he was assured that its passage was an absolute necessity, and he was bound to The joint resolution passed.

The alien contract law was then discussed and a number of amendments which, Mr. Blair declared made the bill worse than the present law, and he declared he would not call up the bill again this session.

The bill for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers was taken up, disand upon a vote on an amendno quorum appearing, after a executive session, at 4:45, the Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.-In the House this morning, after reading and approval of the journal, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, withdrew his demand for the reading of the conference report on the tariff bill, in view of the fact that the report was printed in the Record.

Mr. McKinley said that it was understood that the Republican members desired no more than one hour for debate. He asked that the debate should continue for five hours, two hours to be given to the friends and three hours to the opponents of the report.

Mr. McMillin protested against a limitation being put upon the discussion, but suggested that if such a limitation were to be made, the hour should be fixed at 6 o'clock.

Mr. McKinley a c quiesco d in this sugges tion and asked for consent that the previous question be consented as ordered at that hour.

To this Mr. McMillin objected, wherenpon Mr. McKinley gave notice that he half past five o'clock.

Mr. McMinley then made a statement

of the changes between the provision of the House bill and the bill as it passed

Mr. Flower, of New York, characterized the measure as a cyclone bill. Mr. Turner, of Georgia, criticised the

majority for limiting the time for debate. He arraigned the bill as a sectional measwho lived in the South.

reciprocity feature of the bill was a been entirely eradicated from the counmere political make shift in that it was try. What is the use of such a bill? None a "good enough morgan" until after | -absolutely none. The negro is better practical purpose.

clared that the doctrine of American protection was the most pernicious that had ever permeated American people. defended by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois.

ing certain portions of the bill gave his the funerals." adherence to its general features.

Mr. Sweeney, of Iowa, while objecting to certain provisions of the measure, believed that in it the voice of the people found expression. Mr. Dolivar, of Iowa, believed that

the pending bill was the most complete and national measure which had ever been presented to Congress in the whole history of the country.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Louisiana, argued gainst the sugar schedule and the duty placed on binding twine.

whether his colleague would have voted for the bill if the tariff schedule on

Mr. Wilkinson replied that he would not. He could not vote for such an in-

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, said that the bill reduced on many articles-in all eighty millions—but increased the tariff on ome, and greatly on the wine and spirit

r. Morse, of Massachusetts, said that would vote for the bill, hoping that a future Congress would right the great rong to his constituents contained in se cordage provision of the measure.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, characerized the bill as a commercial declaraion of war against the world.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, said that the House had now reached the final ect, when it was about to impose the greatest burdens ever placed upon the people of the United States. Referring to the reciprocity amendment, he declared that the reciprocity provision of the bill was a cowardly surrender of the highest prerogative of the House.

McKinley then took the floor and made

the closing speech in advocacy of the . It was not, he said, a bill of retaliation, or a bill of diplomacy; it was a bill for the people of the United States to supply them with the necessary revonue to meet the current expenses.

The committee had so discriminated in the adjustment of the tariff as to give protection to our people, defence to their the difference between the prices id for labor in Europe and prices paid labor in the United States. (Repuben applause).

For it was the pride of this country that it paid more and better wages to its workmen than were paid anywhere else on Republican side.) The future would vindicate or condemn this bill.

At the conclusion of his speech, which was loudly applauded, Mr. McKinley demanded the previous question. The previous question was ordered-

yeas 151; nays 79. The conference report was then agreed to-yeas 152; (the Speaker voting in the

affirmative,) nays 81. The only deviation from a strict party vote was on the part of Messrs. Coleman, Featherstone and Kelley, who

negative. Mr. McKinley then reported from the committee on ways and means a resolution providing for final adjournment on Tuesday next, and it was adopted without division, and the House at 6:50 adjourned.

### THE FORCE BILL.

#### Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr's., Opinion o the Federal Election Law.

(N. Y. Herald.)

Preliminary to a sermon on "Crumbling Creeds" the Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr., preached to the congregation of the Twenty-third-street Baptist church in Lodge Federal election bill, better known as the force bill.

measure he succeeded in convincing his an educated mother will find some means hearers that personally he regarded the to educate her boys and girls. hood. "It has been suggested to me," he went on, "that this question was a the pulpit, because it was purely a political one and because politics has nothing to do with religion. I protest against this decision. No politics can the girls have a fair chance. be true politics save it be based upon moral principles."

of the country.

"Mr. Lodge comes from Massachusetts, and he owes his seat to a class of voters whose franchises as such are equal to those which are defined in his election bill. Instead of bring a measure I object to it because it cannot accomplish the results the author of it seems to desire. Its passage and enforcement would result in ill feeling and a continuation of mistaken sentiments between the North and South.

## A Partisan Measure.

"I object to it because it is a product of a discolored partisan imagination and ure, its benefit being for those who lived is based upon actual ignorance of the part in the North and its hardships for those of the country toward which it is aimed, and because it is strong with a section-Mr. Herbert, of Ala., said that the alism which, by this time, should have election, and utterly worthless for any off to-day than he has been at any time since the war; he is happier, more pros-Mr. Cummings, of New York, de- perous, better treated, and is given wider political rights and freer knowledge.

"This legislation, which is based upon partisanship and sectionalism, must stop Mr. Fitch and Mr. Covert, of New But before it does stop, my friends, there York, detailed their opposition to the must be a funeral. Some day will come measure in its present shape, and it was when God will bury some good men North and some good men South. Then Mr. Peters, of Kansas, while criticis- this thing will cease. May He hasten

#### A GREAT PROSPECTING DELE-GATION.

The South Must Royally Entertain 400 to 500 People -- Who Will Come to Inspect The South's Iron and Coal

## [By United Press.]

turer's Record, in its issue of this week, Mr. Coleman, of Louisiana, inquired announces that during the month of October, there will be a visit paid to the United States by a large number of European iron and steel manufacturers; the whole number of foreign delegates being probably four hundred. An excursion has been arranged to the Lake Superior and northwestern iron fields. The Record, however, anxious that the excursion should be extended to the South, has been in active correspondence with the promoters of the trip, and has received assurances that one hundred and eighty-four of the delegates will go on the Southern trip. To these may be added probably one hundred and twenty-five Americans who will join in making the trip. The South must expect therefore, the paper says, "to royally entertain four hundred to five hundred guests. It is gratifying to note that many of the most distinguished iron and steel makers of Great Britain, including such men as Sir James Kitson, President of the British Iron and Steel Institute; J. S. Jeans, Secretary, and P. C. Gilchrist and E. P. Martin, directors, are among the number who realize the advisability of making a personal examination of the South's iron and coal re

# W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Wraps

For early fall wear we are showing a most interesting variety of ladies' wraps. These are in weight, suited for immedidustries and a compensation to make ate use. Blazers, coats, etc., in the newest styles. These are displayed near our Fayetteville street door, and we recom-

mend an early inspection. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

AN APPEAL FOR THE GIRLS.

on the face of God's earth. (Applause | THE GIRLS IN THE RURAL DIS-TRICTS DO NOT HAVE A FAIR CHANCE.

> No Nation Ever Rose to True Greatness that Did Not Educate Its Wo-

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.) DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 25 .- I have read with great interest and rising hope the able article from the pen of Prof. Mc-Iver, in a recent number of the CHRONvoted with the Democrats in the ICLE, upon the important subject of educating the girls. In one or two little talks at school openings during the latter part of the summer, I uttered the

same sentiments which he has so ele-

gantly and gracefully elaborated in print. And I trust that his appeal will, as good

seed, bear much fruit. The State of North Carolina cannot afford, in this progressive age, to allow the present condition of things to go on much longer. If the girls are allowed to grow up without education, what hope can there be that the next generation will not be as ignorant as this? If the growth of ignorance is to be checked, have we not inverted the philosophical order of procedure? It is as if Association Hall Sunday upon the one should seek to kill a noxious tree by lopping off the boughs, or to purify water by working on the stream. Reverse the method, or rather equalize it, and Before Mr. Dixon concluded his brief | educate the girls and the boys of the remarks upon this very widely discussed | next generation will be set forward; for

bill as most iniquitous in its tendencies. In passing through the rural districts The preacher inquired whether his au- of the State, my heart has been pained dience believed that the measure de- to see so many girls, from twelve to served the support of Christian man- twenty years of age, growing up in comparative ignorance; handsome, full of life, naturally intelligent, but destined dangerous one for me to discuss from to mere drudgery, and in the next generation their children to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for other people. In the name of humanity, let

A civilization that is soggy with ignorance is wickedly low and difficult to Mr. Dixon then told his congregation lift. Our efforts for its betterment have just what the force bill was, and then been largely barren of good results bedeclared that it was a bad measure. "It | cause we have thrown our power upon is radical," he continued, "and cannot | the wrong end of the lever. We have be harmonized with the provisions of never yet come in full view of the power the old Federal Constitution. It seems of woman. The methods of the ancients to me that it does not in any sense solve still cling to us, and we wabble and the questions which have been raised to stagger under insoluble problems. Edgive it an excuse for being. It is purely ucate the girls and they will lift the a political compromise, and is in no men: "the hand that rocks the cradle sense true ballot reform, which shall be rocks the world." No nation ever rose equal in its influences upon all colors to TRUE greatness that left the women and all manner of men in all quarters in moral and intellectual darkness. Woman registers the high-water mark in all true progress of the race. We may jokingly taunt the Germans with being beer-drinkers, but they inherit the blood of one of the noblest races that ever gave trouble to the tyranny of the so radical that it will be universal in its | Casars; and their women were noted for would demand the previous question at effects, it is an inadequate compromise. two things, first their natural nobility of mind, and secondly, for being worthy to be consulted by their husbands in every matter of importance. Gibbon says that the German women were regarded as possessing a sanctity and a wisdom more than human. But in a high and complex civilization like ours, woman can only assume her proper place when qualified by education to meet its responsibilities. The mass of the race cannot rise if the women are kept in the outer court of knowledge. The girls must be educated.

In cities and towns the girls have the advantage of their country sisters in this mater. The graded schools and seminaries furnish them opportunities of which the country girls are deprived. And we shall make slow progress until the State wakes up to the necessity of making better provisions for educating

Our most excellent and capable superintendent, Maj. Finger, and the talented and energetic Prof. McIver, as well as others, are doing a glorious work in this matter. May success, health and happiness attend them.

## E. A. YATES.

A ROANOKE SCANDAL.

A Retraction Forced at the Point of Pistol .- Then the Retractor Causes the Arrest of the Pistol Man.

## [By United Press.]

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 27.—B. O'Meara | heard was delivered by Prof. Granhas caused the arrest of J. J. Keeley for derson, of Bennett Seminary. As he Baltimore, Sept. 27 .- The Manufac- assault and threatening his life, and of Father W. J. Lynch, pastor of the St. Andrew's Catholic church, as an accessorv. The trouble arose through a scandal which O'Meara had made public concerning Keeley and a young lady of Father Lynch's church. The priest arranged for a meeting to which O'Meara | eloquence for one moment, and the next came, not knowing Keeley would be there At the meeting Keeley forced a written retraction from O'Meara at the point of a revolver, telling him he must sign or die. Keeley was fined \$25 and bound to keep the peace.

## A Bad Railroad Smash.

[By United Press.] CINCINNATI, Sept. 27. - The Washington Express, composed of a mail car and four coaches, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which left here at 8:15 this morning, struck the rear end of a construction train standing on the main track at Madisonville. Fireman J. D. Hough jumped from the engine and struck his head againt a coal car and was almost instantly killed. The engineer, Louis Cattle, jumped at the same time and received a bad gash on the back part of his head. Beside a lively shaking up the passengers were uninjured. The locomotive and mail car were completely wrecked.

## Asheville's Census.

(Special to STATE CHRONICLE.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 27.—The census of Asheville just taken by H. Fuellenwider, shows the population of Asheville to be 11,984. This is an inthe Government enumerators.

NEGRO VS. BROWER.

The Colored Man's Candidate Gives the Little Czar Merry Thunder .- The Negroes Cry, "Down With Brower" -- "Give us Moore" - A Hot and Seething Time in the Fifth District.

[Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.] WINSTON, N. C., Sept. 27.-The storm came, the thunder rolled along the mountains, but now there is a calm significant of a funeral day.

Never before in the history of Forsyth politics has the county heard such campaign oratory as was heard in the court house here last night.

As was announced in my letter yesterday, the negro candidate for Congress C. H. Moore, accompanied by a man named Granderson, came up from Greensboro for the purpose of speaking to the negroes of Forsyth county on the Brower ring.

band played on the green while the negroes and about fifty white men entirely filled the court room. It was evident that at least half of the negroes were for Brower but it was a sad night for them.

After being introduced Moore arose

and declared himself a Republican, but not in favor of every little devil that the party chose to run for public office. In speaking of the denunciations heaped upon him by men of the Brower stripe, all the world that could point to an act of his that was a dishonor to himself as a man or his race. "I cannot be intimidated nor scared off by such unprincipled demagogues as John M. Brower, and despite the calumny that has been made I thank God that truth, crushed to the earth, will rise again." He denied the charge that he had ever voted save for a Republican. and after speaking of the charge made that he was running on Democratic money he turned to some of the Brower men who were hissing and asked them who paid them to go about saying so. He spoke of his race as being cradled in Republicanism and asked the negroes about him if they had sworn eternal allegiance to that party because the Republican party of 1861-65 had freed them. He showed the difference between the party of '65 and the party of '90, and declared that the warfare now raged was to let that party of '90 understand that the negro knows his rights and dares maintain them. "We as a down trodden race, have not enough true dignity of character, fortitude and love of moral justice, and though some may call me a traitor of the Republican party, thank God they cannot charge me with being a traitor to my race. (Loud applause) I would rather stand alone in the fight than to be counted with the thousands who allow men of the Brower stripe to stand upon their necks and whip them with the party lash. (Cheers by some and hisses by the Brower crowd.) The negro is waking up in all other lines save politically and in

that we are retrograding. What does Brower care for the negro after the election? Why, the darkey shouts himself hoarse over the victory while Brower goes about laughing in his sleeve. He is a vile ingrate and has so treated my race that I shall, with all the intelligence and manhood of my nature, protest against him, fight him to his teeth until the wrong has been righted. Revolutions never go backward, but forward. A revolution has started in the old Fifth to-day that cannot be cried under. You fellows that are trying to clog its wheels had better get out of its way

or else be rolled over. Moore then began his attack on Brower. He charged him with being a dishonest man, a liar and a slanderer of his race. Here viewed his record in Congress and, mid the wildest of excitement in the large crowd, branded him as a base misrepresentation of the people that elected him. Winding it all up he declared that"whatever may come and under what ever circumstances I may be forced, by the help of God, Charles H. Moore will be found in the field as long as Johnie Brower." The negroes applauded him loudly and cheers went up from the excited crowd.

But the greatest speech was yet to come. Laying aside all race prejudice, must say that one of the strongest, most caustic political addresses I have ever arose his eyes, like two great orbs shining through a jet black sky and his teeth with an unusual brightness and whiteness, he attracted the closest attention from the crowd. He went for Brower rough shod and did him up on the first round. You never heard such yelling. He would go off on a beautiful flight of would find him in his old dialect style, probing huge and stubborn facts into the heads of the negroes that were now in a continual uproar. I wish I could print his speech in full. It was speaking with wit and beautified by flights of splendid word painting and altogether a regular mixture of campmeeting and barbecue. He began call ing upon' them to answer some questions, which they would do in concert with a loud voice. Finnally he asked them how many were going to vote for Moore, when every negro in the house raised his hand and hurrahed themselves hoarse. It was no time for Brower Republicans. The truth had suak deep into their minds and they could not help but see it. Never did you hear such shouting. They would yell, "down with Brower," "give us Moore!" "Hurrah for the colored man's M. VICTOR.

# Fall 1890.

Those who wish to procure advance styles in dry goods for the fall season

should buy early.

Many of the leading lines of silks, dress goods, laces and trimmings are now arriving, and cannot be duplicated when once sold. We have endeavored to provide the most correct and desirable goods this fall, and we trust the above advice crease 1,900 over the census as taken by | will be appreciated by our customers. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

### CITY CHURCHES TO-DAY.

Services will be held in our city churches to-day as follows:

#### EPISCOPAL. Church of the Good Shepherd.

REV. W. M. CLARK, RECTOR. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 8:00 p. m. Services during the week: Monday (St. Michael and All Angels), Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. All seats free. Polite ushers. All cordially invited to attend.

#### Christ Church.

REV. M. M. MARSHALL, D. D., RECTOR. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Divine service and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 5:30 p. m. Services during the week: Monday (St. Michael and All Angels), Wednesday 5:30 p. m., At exactly eight o'clock the colored | and Friday 10 a. m. Polite ushers. All cordially invited.

#### METHODIST. Edenton Street M. E. Church.

REV. J. H. CORDON, D. D., PASTOR. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Public invited.

### Central Methodist Church.

REV. L. L. NASH, D. D., PASTOR. Sunday-school at 9:15 a. m., R. C. Redford, Superintendent. Preaching he declared that there was not a soul in at 11 a.m. and 8:00 p. m., by the pastor. A cordial welcome to all. Seats free. Polite ushers.

#### Brooklyn M. E. Church. REV. J. D. PEGRAM, PASTOR.

Sunday school at 3. p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8:00 p. m. by the pastor. All are cordially invited to

#### BAPTIST. First Baptist Church.

REV. J. W. CARTER, D. D., PASTOR. Sunday school at 9:20 a. m., T. H. Briggs, Superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by the pastor. Strangers in the city and help them all to stand together in closthe public cordially invited to attend all these services. Baptist Tabernacle.

## REV. J. J. HALL, D. D., PASTOR.

Sunday School at 9:00 a. m. N. B. Broughton, Superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Morning Sermon: "God Our Comforter." Evening Sermon: "The Tears of Jesus." All cordially invited. CHRISTIAN.

#### Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. All cordially invited to attend

Christian Church.

REV. J. L. FOSTER, PASTOR.

PRESBYTERIAN. First Presbyterian Church. REV. JOHN S. WATKINS, D. D. PASTOR. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Services at Mission Chapel at 5 p. m. Polite

# THE CENTRAL CHURCH MEET-

ING. Protracted Services With Increasing Interest -- About Forty Professions of

For three weeks past, nightly services have been held at Central M. E. Church, conducted by its earnest and vigorous pastor, Rev. Dr. L. L. Nash. From the very first the services were very warm and interesting, and as they were con-

tinued they grew in interest. The congregation of this church are a working people. Collectively and almost individually, they work with a view to impress erratic people of the folly and danger of the ways, and seek to lead them into better paths. The moral good and its consequent blessings upon the community can scarcely be estimated. They have reclaimed numbers of people from sloughs of evil and degradation, and caused them to develop into useful and worthy citizens.

The indefatigable and earnest pastor has done nearly all of the preaching during this long series of meetings, and that preaching has had wonderful effect. He has been so powerful and interesting in presenting gospel truths, and people have shown such a continued anxiety to hear him, that it has been thought best to keep the meetings going on for this

Night after night people have listened to his convincing words, and night after night people have arisen and asked that the prayers of the church people be given them. On Friday night a large number of people went up to the altar and asked God's people to pray for them-that their lives might be better and more

So far there have been about forty professions of faith and the interest in

the meeting is unabated. Several city pastors have been there and Rev. Dr. W. S. Black has preached

some for the working pastor. The church has held large congregations every night, and if the meetings continue, the congregations bid fair to

## THE POWER OF WOMAN.

She Fascinates a Thief -- And Leads Him Where the Law Can Grapple Him.

(By United Press.) DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27.-W. H. Schrieber, who, as book-keeper of the First National Bank of this city, stole \$300,000 in 1888, and absconded to Canada, has been arrested by means of using a female to decoy him to this city

## W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Ladies' Neckwear.

from Canada.

One of the novelties in ladies' neckwear this fall is the 'Medicis collar,' and in our neckwear department may also be found some entirely new things in Ruchings, etc. Ask to see them.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

### EARLY CLOSING IN RALEIGH.

[Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.]

Not very long ago we called attention to the exceedingly late hour in which the stores are kept open in Raleigh on Saturdays. So late that it would be impossible to keep them open any longer without running into Sunday itself-twelve o'clock at night. We are gratified to find a general and hearty endorsement of the suggestion that all business suspend at 9 o'clock Saturday nights. Not only did the clerks of the stores, but several of our merchants said it would be one of the best things that could take place. No one class would welcome more readily than many of the storekeepers themselves.

There are but two questions to be settled for this much-to-be desired end to be obtained. The first is: Will the public sustain it? The next: Will all the store-keepers fall in line and do it? The first will take care of itself if the second can only be brought about. Every intelligent man must certainly see the reasonableness of giving our merchants and their employees an opportunity of spending an hour or two with their family at the close of the week's toil; and of getting home on Saturday night instead of the early hours of Sunday; also affording them time to sleep so that they can rise in time for the services of the Lord's House, feeling refreshed from a full night's slumber. The voice of humanity and religion pleads for this charge. But will the merchants all fall in line and do it?

We hope so. We know that several are anxious for the change to be brought about. There can be no advantage to any one in keeping open and necessitating the others to do so, as all business can just as easily be done before nine o'clock on Saturday night as it can before twelve o'clock, and certainly will be all done if stores are closed at that time, while the benefit is not a little in the gas saved, and more especially in the rest obtained. We hope that consideration for themselves, for those who work for them and for the general good will ing their stores not later than nine o'clock Saturday nights.

How can it be brought about? It was well said that "the best way to resume is to resume;" and the best way to do this is to do it. We would be glad to have the merchants of the Board of Trade bring this about. But it has been suggested by some of our business men that it be brought about by their customers. Why not let the good ladies of Raleigh take this in hand and help to secure this needed boon. In the meantime let us all help the good work along by making no purchases after nine o'clock Saturday nights and seven o'clock other nights.

## ALLIANCE GATHERINGS.

Col. L. F. Livingstone, of Georgia, and Col. L. L. Polk to Speak.

[Special to the State Chronicle.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.-Col. ushers. Seats free. All cordially in-L. F. Livingstone, President of the Farmers' State Alliance in Georgia, and Democratic nominee for Congress from the Atlanta district, will speak in North Carolina at the follow-

ng places: Statesville, October 3d. Greensboro, October 4th.

Oxford, October 6th. Raleigh, October 7th. Weldon, October 8th.

Goldsboro, October 9th. Col. L. L. Polk will be with him and will speak at Raleigh, Weldon and Golds-

# A PROPOSED MONUMENT

In Honor of the Confederate Dead ..

Raleigh the Proposed Location. Some months ago the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Raleigh, decided that a monument ought to be erected at some public place to honor and perpetuate the memory of the soldiers who fell during

This decision was reached from the fact that while there were many shafts and monuments in various cemeteries in the State in honor of the fallen brave, there was not, at any public place in the State, any monument of general commemoration. The association appointed a commit-

tee consisting of Messrs. W. J. Peele, H. M. Cowan and H. W. Ayer to report a plan by which the monument could be secured, &c.

The committee has sent in its report and suggests the following: That a monument be erected to cost

That it be erected in Capitol square, The plan suggested by the committee for raising the necessary amount is: That each county in the State be requested to contribute its pro rata share in proportion to its population. Under an equal division, the share of each county would be something over \$100 each; but under the committee's plan the share of some counties would be several hundred dol-

lars each, while some would not pay more than ten or twelve dollars. The committee further suggested that some person or persons in each county be appointed and requested to see that their county raise in some way, its proportionate share of the amount.

## The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning; you are taking the first step towards Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic, and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c., at John Y. MacRae's drug-