VOL. IV.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1892.

NO. 15.

Directory.

STATE GOVERNMENT. Governor, Thos. M. Holt, of Alimance. Secretary of State, Octavious Coke, of

Treasurer, Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Auditor, Geo. W. Sanderlin, of Wayne, Superintendent of Public Instruction,

Midney M. Finger, of Catawba.

Attorney General, Theo. F. Davidson, of Buncombe

COUNTY GOVERNMENT Sheriff, Levi Blount. Deputy Sheriff, D. Spraill.
Treasurer, E. R. Latham.
Superior Court Clerk. Thos. J. Marriner. Register of Deeds, J. P. Hilliard.
Commissioners, H. J. Starr, W. C. Marniner, B. D. Latham, Jos. Skittletharpe
and H. A. Lietchfield.

Board of Education, Thos. S. Armistead T. L. Tarkenton J. L. Norman Superintendent of Health, Dr. E. L. Cox. erintendent of Public Instruction, Ray, Luther Eborn.

Mayor and Clerk, J. W. Bryan,
Treasurer, E. R. Latham.
Chief of Police, Joseph Tucker.
Councilmen, E. R. Latham, G. R. Bateman, D. O. Brinkley, J. F. Norman, J. W.
Bryan, J. H. Smith, Sampson Towe and
Alfred Skinner.

CHURCH SERVICES. Methodist Rev. W. B. Moore, pastor Services every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 8 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8. Sunday school at 9 a. m., J F. Norman, Superintendent

Baptist-Rev. J. F. Tuttle, paster, serviand 7.30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 7:30. Sunday school every Sunday at 9.30 a. m., J. W. Bryan,

Episcopal-Rev. Luther Eborn, rector. Services every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sanday school at 10 a. m., L. I Fagan, superintendent.

MEDICAL SOCIETY. Meets Tuesday after the first Monday of each mouth, Dr. H. P. Murray, Chairman, LODGES.

K. of H. Plymouth Lodge No. 2508— meets 1st and 3d Thursday nights in each W. H. Hampton Dictator, N. B. Yeager Fin. Reporter.

K. & L. of H. Roanoke Lodge-Meets 2d and 4th Thursday nights in each month J. F. Norman Protector, N. B. Yeager Secretary.

I O O F. Esperanza Lodge, No. 28 meets every Tuesday night at Bunch's Hall. T. J. Lewis, N. G, J. P. Hillard, Secretary.

COLORED.

Desciple - Elder A B Hicks pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. E. Mitchell Superintendent

Methodist - Rev. C. B. Hogans, pastor, Services every 1st and 3d Sundays at 11 a. m., and at 3 and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., S. Wiggins, superintendent; J. W McDonald, secretary

1st Baptist, New Chapel - Services every Sunday at 11 and 3, Rev S R Knight paster Sunday school every Sunday

2d Baptist, Zion's Hill - H H Norman, pastor Preaching every 4th Sunday. Sun-day school every Sunday, Moses Wynn, Superintendent

Masons, Carthegian - Meets 1st Monday night in each month. S Towe, W M., A. Everett, Secretary

G U O of O F Meridian Sun Lodge 1624— Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month at 74 o'clock, T. F. Bembry, N. G., J W McDonald P. S. Christopher Atocks Lodge K of L No-

Moets every 1st Monday night in each Burying Society meets every 3d Monday night in each month at 8 o'clock, J M.

Roper Directory.

Walker secretary

Justice of the Peace, Jas. A. Chesson. Constable, Warren Cahoon. CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. T. Finlayson, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock (except the first), and every Sunday night at 7:30. Prayer meeting every Wed. neslay night. Sanday school Sunday morn-ing at 9:80, L. G. Roper superintendent, E. R. Lewis secretary.

Episcopal, Rev. Luther Eborn, rector. Services every 2d Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'cleck, Thos. W. Blount superintendent, W. H. Daily secre.

Baptist, Rev. Jos. Tinch, pastor. Ser. vices every 8d Sanday at Ila. m., and 7:30

Roper Masonic Lodge, A. F & A. M. No 443, meets in their Hall at Roper, N. C., at 7:30 p. m., 1st and 3d Tuesdays after 1st Sunday. J. L. Savage, W. M.; J H Sunday. J. L. Sav Clarke, Secretary.

Important to Ladies. Sir-I made use of your PHILCTOREN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, fer should they but try it as I have, they would never again be without it at such times. I am yours respectfully Mrs. ELIZABETH DIX. Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOBEN for \$1 a bottle. CHARLES F. RISUEY, Whole-ale Drug-

EVERY DAY.

And the temult of the street And ceasless tread of restless feet; What varied human forms we meet, Every day.

Some burdened with unwhispered woe; Sad secrets God alone can know We see them wandering to and fro, Every day.

Some seared by time's decay or blight, With furrewed brow and fading sight, Whe haunt our feet from morn 'till night, Every day.

Enkindled by some burning wrong, Unheeded by the listless throng,

The lust of power, the greed of gain. Twin tyrants of the heart and brain ; We see the ruin of their reign, Every day. The crafty ghouls that ithrong the street

Wearing the garments of deceit; Who breathe to lie and live to cheat, Every day. And some aspiring to be great, With beaming eye and heart elate, Scorning the thorny thrusts of fate,

Every day. The youth enthralled by some fond dream, Or borne along on fancy stream, Believing all things what they seem,

Every day. The aged tottering toward the tomb, No light to lift their rayless gloom, Nor hope their weary way illume, Every day.

The rich and poor, the old and young, With silent lip or fluent tongue, And griefs untold or joys unsung. Every day.

Thus is the drama of the town, some bear a cross or wear a crown Until death rings the curtain down, Every day.

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY OF-FERS TO YOUNG MEN.

thousand letters have been received at Chapel Hill, inquiring what the University offers to young men. Let us answer this question briefly, for the benefit of the thousands who have not written and who do not know how easily they may secure within North Carolina the very best, oppor-North Carolina the very best opportunity for broad and liberal culture. THE UNIVERSITY OFFERS TO YOUNG MEN.

1. Five general courses of study; each differing from the other, and each furnishing a broad liberal education. There are a Latin and Greek course, a Latin course, a Science course, a Literary course, and a Mathematics (or engineering) course. Each of these courses secures a degree, and requires ordinarily four years of study The variety of courses is intended to meet the needs of various young men who have different purposes in life. In each course the studies of the first two years are fixed, but the studies of the last two years may be selected mainly by the student under the advice of the Faculty. A student is thus enabled, not only to select a course of study carefully arranged to give him general culture, but also to shape that course by wise selection in the last two years so as to fit him for some special profession.

2. Six brief courses of study; each requiring two years of study and arranged for the benefit of young men who have not the time or the means to spend four years at college. These courses are intended to supply the briefest possible preparation for business, for law, for teaching, for farming, for medicine, for journalism; and each course includes only those studies essential to the profession

3. Three professional courses; in Engineering, in Medicine and Pharmacy, and in Law. Each of these courses furnishes special technical training under accomplished and experienced teachers.

4. An unlimited number of special courses. These special courses are in any subject that the student desires. He may confine himself to one subject, if he prefers. A great many students have taken special courses in Chemistry, fitting themselves to be chemists; while others have taken special courses in drawing and draughting, or in Eng ish Literature, or in Greek, or in Philosophy, or in relief by breaking down the Demo-History. Any study taught in the cratic party and aiding the republi-University may be selected for a can party to retain control. The as long as the student desires.

5. Graduate courses. These are offered in all studies to graduates of can party to inflict upon us through colleges or universities who wish Federal election laws ten thousand special advanced training to fit them- times greater ills in the disorganizaselves better for professional life, or tion of our labor, and in the political for literary careers, or for teaching turmoil and race conflicts which such because he differs from me religiously or in colleges. Five students pursued legislation will produce. -Senator politically, these courses last year, two ministers Gorman,

two teachers and a journalist. THE UNIAERSITY OFFERS HELP AS WELL AS INSTRUCTION. 1. It offers time to those whose property

is not new available. 2. It offers sixty scholarships to needy young men of talent and character. 3. It offers loans of money to the very

needy who show unusual talent. 4. It offers free tuition to young men af. flicted with bodily infirmity, to bonafide public school teachers, and to young men intending to become preachers.

5. It offers advanced instruction free to Some swayed by passion deep and strong, Its equipment includes:

> 1. A Faculty of twenty-two professors and instructors, who represent the culture of twenty of the foremost American and European Universities.

> 2. Five Scientific Laboratories, on which ten thousand dollars have been expended recently, supplied with modern apparatus for training as well as Illustration. There are laboratories in Chemistry, Geology,

> Mineralogy and Physics / 3. A Library of thirty thousand volumes open five hours daily to all students.
>
> 4 A Reading-room well supplied with magazines, papers and reviews.
>
> 5. A Gymnasium, large and well furnished in charge of a trained ibstructor in

6. Buildings, nine in number, affording ample room for dormitories and lecture

halls.
7. Atheletic Grounds for base ball, foot ball, running, tennis, and other athletic games, large, well graded and well kept.
8. Literary Societies comparable to any in the country. Their halls contain fine collections of cfl portraits of members who

have been eminent in all departments or life in the State and in the nation. There 9. Secieties for special culture, the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society and the Shakspere Club, which offer unusual facilities for original research and study.

10. A Young Men's Christian Association which meets five times each week, is active, healthy and useful. are sixty portraits.

THE UNIVERSITY OFFERS A DISCIPLINE FERS TO YOUNG MEN.

based upon manliness and self reliance.

There is no system of spying, nor of demerits, nor of unnecessary and petty interfer.

ence with student life, nor of compalsory pleages. The discipline alms to develop character through the education of the

culture all the youth of the State, of whatever religious faith, political belief or geographical section. It is a little world in it-self, a sort of miniature state, where young men of all classes, conditions, faiths, tem. peraments and talents mingle freely together on terms of equality, breathe the atmos-phere of liberal culture, and learn the priceless leasons of self reliance, of respect for the opinions of others and of love for truth. There is no place where a young man learns so quickly that he must stand GEO T. WINSTON.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The political situation is undoubtedly improving in the State. The honest yeomanry of the State are be- dent Harrison's administration is worth ginning to see through the trickery of re printing: "The am unt of public the third party schemers and are moneys held by the depositary banks ran the third party schemers and are dropping them in disgust.-Star.

The third part is recognized all the deposits and withdrawing the bonds." The extract shows that the Republican ad through the South as an ally of the ministration, with ample power to remove Republican party. It is that and the deposits entirely, had failed to do so; nothing more. Virginia would suffer more than most any other State by going Republican. It will not go not so anxious to keep the e deposits as Republican this year, if there is any-they are often supposed to be. As to the purchase of bonds, it is sufficient to say thing in Democratic organization .-Richmond State.

If the Alliance in North Carolina goes back on the Democratic party it will be the highest expression of po-litical ingratitude. Nothing can be ploted the fact that he was compelled accomplished; only a chance to des- either to buy bonds not yet due, to make troy the Democratic party in North deposits in national banks, or to keep the Carolina, chance to defeat it in the nation, chance to keep the Republi- the taxing laws that no surplus should be can party in power .- Thos. W. Mason | accumulated in the future.

the Republican villainies and warns so much suffering as many people endure us not to allow sleep to our eyes until after November 8th next, when this terrible disease, a speedy relief from we expect to bury the Republican horrible suffering, and a rapid cure. It needs malignants out of sight once for all, and to be able to assure the people of

pression, we are not going to find wanted. special course, and it may be pursued man is on the verge of idiocy who as long as the student desires. Thinks he can find relief from present lst, not to speak what I ills by indirectly aiding the republi-

CLEVELAND AND THE SURPLUS.

WHY HE BOUGHT BONDS AND DEPOSITED THE SURPLUS IN BANKS-THERE WAS NOTHING ELSE HONEST TO DO

Some one in Tarboro, N. C., has been writing to that able expounder of political and commercial views, the New York Journal of Commerce. in regard to some of the "trumped THE UNIVERSITY OFFERS AN EQUIPMENT up" charges against President Clevewhich is a guaranty of good honest work. land. We copy the letter in question and the Journal's reply as fol-

TARBORO, N. C., July 7, 1892. Editor of the Journal of Commerce :

Alliancemen have been prejudiced against Cleveland by the charges of the reform press that he is under domination of Wall street, referring particularly to the course of his administration in the purchase of government bends and the depositing of money with certain banks in New York to avert panics of severe contractions of the currency. Will you please review this feature of his administration and say whether or not the above charge is just?-D. G.

Reply—Before the end of President Cleveland's term of office there was a large and increasing surplus in the Treasury for which the government had no need. This money have been locked up and hoarded it might have been wasted in extravagant appropriations, used in the purchase of bonds or deposited in banks for the use of the people. The first and second of these ins did not commend themselves to the President, and he used some of the money in the payment and purchase of bonds, and some of it he placed on deposit in national banks. It is incumbent upon those who object to these methods to point out some better or more equitable disposition that might have been made of the surplus. It is no answer to say that it never should have been collected because Mr. Cleveland was not responsible for this, and be himself urged that the collection of a larger revenue than the government needed should be stopped. During the last campaign the Democratic President and Secretary of the Treasury were criticised very sharply by rome Republicau speakers for keeping public money on deposit in the national banks, but the Republicans had made the same disposition of public funds before and have done it since. The deposits are made under authority of section 45 of the national currency act of June 3, 1864, as follows: "All associations under this act, when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the treasury, shall be depos they may be also employed as financial agents of the government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as de. positaries of public moneys and financial agents of the government, as may be required of them." The Secretary is further authorized and required to demand of the banks sufficient security for the safe keeping of the money, 'by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise." From the passage of this act until 1885, alt Presi dents and Treasurers were Republicans ; there were government deposits in the national banks all the time, the amount sometimes reaching three or four times that on depesit during Cleveland's Administration. In this connection the following extract from the first annual report of the Treasury of the United States under Presi down during the year from \$58 712,511 to \$46,256,714, the result mainly of the voluntary acts of the banks in surrendering the deposits and withdrawing the bonds. administration pursued the same policy. The fact is there is no satisfactory way of dealing with a large surplus. President urged Congress to m ke such changes in

The Loss of a Leg

The Force bill is the sum of all Or an arm by amputation would not cause with Rhenmatism. One of the greatest dis. eoveries of the century is a certain cure for but a trial to couvince the most skeptical that it is a wonderful preparation.

the whole world that liberty has yet a home in America.—Rich. Dispatch and if the druggist has not got it, the reme dy will be sent to any address on receipt of price, by Dr. Drummond Medicine Co. But, whatever be the cause of de- 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agen's

WHT HE THINKS IS BEST.

1st, not to speak what I think under all 2nd. Not to believe all I hear, especially

bad reports. 3rd. Not to meddle with my neighbor' 4th. Not to look upon a man as dishonest

5th. Not to allow the jargon of politicians

and political newspapers to destroy my determination to read the Bible and other good books,

6th. Not to get excited, even in a Presidential campaign. 7th. Not to look upon big street parades with floating banners, brass hornes and yelling cranks as a sure sign they will "get

8th. Not to entertain the thought or effect to believe that a person is bad in any sense when I have every reason to believe him to be a good deserving citizen.

9th. Not to suffer my respect for a neighbor to diminish because he turns prob.bition and wants to tell the boys what a bad thing whiskey is. 10th. Not to go around telling what

rascal a fellow is, simply because he wants 11th. Not to call every fellow a fop that can afford to dress better than I can. 12th. Not to join in the wholesale abuse

of preachers as a class, all because some-body says they are hypocrites; we ought to accord to every one the privilege of "proving himself," preachers not excepted. 13th. Not to look upon the world as a gloomy affair when I just know there is

oy and gladness enough in it for all who will reach out for it. 14th. Not to take much stock in the oung man that thinks he is smarter than his father; there are some boys that per chance could out general "the old man" in some feats and in a general way exhibit a wonderful capacity of mind, but for them to ignore the wise teachings of a kind

father is dangerous. 15th. Not to complain of my let too much when I'm doing fairly well, might never do any better.

16th. Not to throw mud on a fellow when he has enough on himself already. 17.h. Not to dispise a pious character, although he or she be ever so ignorant and void of the so called refinement of the present day.

18th. Not to stop the plough to go to every political meeting.

19. Not to use the title "Prof" when speaking of or addressing persimmonheaded school teachers.

20th. Not to worry myself too much because my children are noisy and bad, they are all that way.

21st. Not to acquire the habit of villi-fying a public servant simply because I heard some other man or party pronounce him unworthy. The accused, in this case, is often better than the accuser. Hundreds of good men have to suffer unjust and malicious abuse, while undeserving get to themselves unmerited and short lived praise. This if preeminently the case with men in a political sphere.

22nd. Not to be too hasty to get my flugers into the boiling, seething political itaries of public money, except receipts caldron, but to take conservative ground from enstoms, under such regulations as for a foundation and let cool and candid reason be the rudder that shall steer my bark through the bewildering freaks of the

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKINGS.

Hon. Elias Carr and ex-Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis will address the people at the following times and places: Whiteville, Columbus county,

Monday, August 1. Maxton, Robeson county, Wed nesday, August 3. Dallas, Gaston county, Friday,

August 5. Lincolnton, Lincoln county, Satirday, August 6.

Shelby, Cleveland county, Monday August 8. Rutherfordton, Rutherford county Puesday, August 9.

Marion, McDowell county, Wednesday, August 10. The Hon. J. C. Scarborough will

address the people at Lexington, Davidson county, Saturday, Aug. 6. Hons. Octavius Coke, Democratic candidate for secretary of State, and J. C Scarborough, Democratic candiat Statesville, Iredell county, Tues- roots of our Government and the Co

Moore county, Tuesday, August 16. republic. Hons. C. B. Aycock, Democratic Democratic cand date for Secretary the Federal control of elections to

Hon. C. B. Aycock will address the people at Winton, Hertford county, Monday, August 8th. Hon. Oct. Coke will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Barbecue, near Fayetteville, Au-Eagle Rock, Wake co., Aug., 12.

Auburn, Wake co., Aug. 13. Newport, Carteret co., Aug, 18. Smith's Store, Onslow co., Aug. 19. Riehlands, Onslow co , Aug. 20. Tuckahoe, Jones co., Aug. 22. Beaver Creek, Lenoir co., Ang. 23.

August 10; Whitakers, Edgecombe county, August 11; Ringwood, Halifax county, Angust 12; Laurels, Franklin county, August 13; Kittrell, Vance county, August 15.

F. M. SIMMONS, Chm'n. R. H. COWAN, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the State Democratic platform as adopted by the State convention assembled May 18: BESOLVED, I. That the democracy of RESOLVED, I. That the democracy of North Carolina resilirm the principles of the democratic party both State and national, and particularly favor the free collage of silver and an increase of the currency, and the repeal of the internal revenue system. And we denounce the McKinley tariff bill as up ist to the consumers of the country, and leading to the formation of trusts, combines and monopoles which have oppressed the people; and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burning the constant of the constant densome increase in the tax on cotion the and on tia, so largely used by the poorer portion of the people. We likewise de-nounce the inequitous force bill, which is not yet abandoned by the republican party. densome increase in the tax on cotton ties but is being urged as a measure to be adopted as com as they regain control of the House of Representatives, the purpose and effect of which measure will be to establish a second period of reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the liberties

of our people and inflame a new race an-tagonism and sectional animosities.

2. That we demand financial reform, and the enactment of laws that will remo the burden of the people relative to the existing agricultural depression, and do full and ample justice to the farmers and laborers of our country.

3. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender treasure notes in lieu of resident.

tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing such stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure most perfect compliance with the law.

5. That we demand the free and unlimi-

5. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

6. That we demand the passage of laws profibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plen to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

settlers only,

7. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people and hence we demand. hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and hon-

estly administered.

8 That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the medium

of the United States mail.

RESOLVED, That the General Assembly pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective that the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike.
That we demand a graduated tax on in-

Answer This Question. Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, gnaranteed to cure them. Sold by Bryan & Chears, Plymouth, and Dr B F Hallsey, Roper.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAT-FORM ON THE FORCE BILL.

"We solemnly declare that the need of a return to the fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital that this was done as being one of the readiest means of putting the surplus into instruction, will address the people readiest means of putting the surplus into day, August 9, and at Carthage, tution as framed by the fathers of the

Moore county, Tuesday, August 16.
Hons. C. B. Aycock, Democratic candidate for elector, and Oct. Coke, their free institutions, that the policy of of State, will address the people at Kenausville, Duplin county, Monday, August 1st, and at Giddensville, Sampson county, Tuesday, August 2d.

The Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is faught with gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the rulms of the republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored of the republic and the south of the Republican party has committed itself. the colored citizen even more than the white. It means a horde of deputy mar-shals at every politing place armed with Federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the paople in the several States ; the subji of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagenism, now happily abated, of the utmost perji to the safety and happiness of all—a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate."

What Ails You?

LaGrange, Lenoir co., Aug. 23.

LaGrange, Lenoir co., Aug. 24.

Vanceboro. Craven co., Aug. 25.

Bayboro, Pamlico co., Aug. 27.

C. B. Aycock at Roxabel, Bertie county, August 9; Bethel, Pitt co., August 10; Whitakers, Edgecombe Line New York, for a bottle of Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheunatism,
It will cure you Be wise in time and do
not be looked with anything else. If you
have got the above symptoms you have got
the Rheumatism, and if the druggist tells
you the truth he will say Dr. Drummond's
Remedy is the only known cure. Agont
worled