

Directory.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor, Thos. M. Holt, of Alliance
Secretary of State, Octavious Coke, of
Wake.
Treasurer, Donald W. Bain, of Wake.
Auditor, Geo. W. Sanderlin, of Wayne.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Sidney M. Finger, of Catawba.
Attorney General, Theo. F. Davidson,
of Beaufort.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT
Sheriff, Levi Blount.
Deputy Sheriff, D. Spruill.
Treasurer, E. R. Latham.
Superior Court Clerk, Thos. J. Marris.
Register of Deeds, J. P. Hilliard.
Commissioners, H. J. Starr, W. C. M.
riser, B. D. Latham, Jos. Skittishan
and H. A. Litchfield.
Board of Education, Thos. S. Armistead,
T. L. Tarbenton, J. L. Norman.
Superintendent of Health, Dr. E. L. C.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Rev. Luther Eborn.

CITY.
Mayor and Clerk, J. W. Bryan.
Treasurer, E. R. Latham.
Chief of Police, Joseph Tucker.
Councilmen, E. R. Latham, G. B. Bate-
man, 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, pastor, serv-
ices every 1st and 3d Sundays at 11 a. m.,
and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every
Thursday night at 7:30. Sunday school
every Sunday at 9:30 a. m., J. W. Bryan,
superintendent.
Episcopal—Rev. Luther Eborn, rector.
Services every 2d Sunday at 11 a. m., and
7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m., L.
I. Fagan, superintendent.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.
Meets Tuesday after the first Monday of
each month. Dr. H. P. Murray, Chairman,
Lodge.
K. of H. Plymouth Lodge No. 2508—
meets 1st and 3d Thursday nights in each
month. 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, Dictator,
N. B. Yeager, Secretary.
I. O. O. F. Esperanza Lodge, No. 28 meets
every Tuesday night at Bauhe's Hall. T.
J. Lewis, N. G., J. P. Hildard, Secretary.

COLORED.
CHURCH SERVICES
Disciple—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.
G. 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,
pastor. 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.

LOGES
Masons, Carthagen—Meets 1st Monday
night in each month. S. Towe, W. M., A.
Everett, Secretary.
G. U. O. F. Meridian Sun Lodge 1624—
Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in
each month at 7 o'clock. T. F. Bembry,
M. G., J. W. McDonald, P. S.
Christoper A. Cooks Lodge K. of L. No.—
Meets every 1st Monday night in each
month at 8 o'clock.
Burying Society meets every 3d Monday
night in each month at 8 o'clock, J. M.
Walker, secretary.

Roper Directory.

CIVIL.
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-
nesday night. Sunday school Sunday morn-
ing at 9:30. 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'clock. Thos. W.
Blount, superintendent, W. H. Daily, secre-
tary.
Baptist, Rev. Jos. Tinch, pastor. Ser-
vices every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30
p. m.
LOGES
Roper Masonic Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No
448, 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.; R. L.
Williams, Secretary.

Important to Ladies.
Sir—I made use of your PHLOTOGEN
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
if a medicine that should be used by every
expectant mother, for should they but try
it as I have, they would never again be
without it at such times. I am yours respec-
tfully
Mrs. ELIZABETH DIX.
Any merchant or druggist can procure
RISLEY'S PHLOTOGEN for \$1 a bottle.
CHARLES F. BISLEY, Wholesale Drug-
gist, 62 Cortlandt St., New York.

...to the
card of Brooks Williamson, new barber
shop.
A few of our people went to Rocky
Mount yesterday to hear Gen. Stevenson
speak.
For fine dress trimmings call on Loggett
& Bro.
A citizen going home Tuesday night
says he fell over twenty cows on the side
waks.
Miss Vonnie Loggett left Tuesday for
Baltimore to visit her brother, Mr. A. S.
Loggett.
Mr. A. W. Beteman has moved to the
residence formerly occupied by Mr. W. L.
Lewkowitz.
Call at Loggett & Bro's, and see their
fine \$12.00 dress suit, custom made.
Mr. T. W. Blount's new suit was received
too late for this issue, but watch his space
next week.
The town authorities bought a big lot of
lime this week and distributed it through-
out the town.
Mr. S. Adler has moved to Mr. Saml.
Baynor's new house corner Water and

TAMMANY SOLID.

Will Star, Sept. 13th.
The General Committee of Tam-
many Hall, which consists of six
thousand members, met Friday night
last for the first time since the Demo-
cratic National Convention was
held. If any Democrat entertained
any doubt as to whether Tammany
would loyally and cordially support
Grover Cleveland this meeting would
remove it for the nomination of
Cleveland was not only enthusiastically
endorsed but every mention of
his name was greeted with thunders
of applause. After the routine busi-
ness of the meeting resolved itself
into a mass meeting for Cleveland
and Stevenson.
There were five resolutions, intro-
duced by Bourke Cockran, who, as
the leader of the Tammany delega-
tion in the Democratic National Con-
vention, so bitterly opposed the
nomination of Mr. Cleveland.
The first affirms the devotion of
the Democracy of the city and coun-
ty of New York to Democratic prin-
ciples, and its unswerving loyalty
to the candidates nominated at Chi-
cago.
The second endorses the platform
adopted.
The third declares the success of
the Democratic party essential to the
preservation of the integrity of re-
presentative institutions.
The fourth condemns the efforts
of the Republican party to subvert
our constitutional system by Force
bills to control elections, or by the
"non-partisan" commissions im-
posed by Mr. Harrison under polit-
ical emergencies.
The fifth declares that the security
of the Federal Government lies in
strict respect and regard for the power
of the States, and pledges uncom-
promising opposition to the party
which is committed to a system of
Federal legislation which would take
from a State the power to control
suffrage within its borders.
These resolutions are followed up
by two ringing declarations, the first
of which emphatically objects to let-
ting Mr. Blaine or any other repre-
sentative Republican dodge the is-
sues, and make the issues to suit
themselves, but insists, "that the
campaign shall be fought on the
whole record of the Republican party
during the past four years; upon its
use of the taxing power to favor the
minority at the expense of the ma-
jority of the citizens; upon its pro-
fligate waste of the public treasure;
upon its vicious financial policy,
which has depressed the value of sil-
ver and aggravated the difficulties
attending an establishment by inter-
national agreement of a ratio between
gold and silver; upon the scandals
which it has bred in the adminis-
trative departments, and upon its
prostitution of the public service to
advance the political fortunes of the
President."

The second invites a comparison
between the administration of Presi-
dent Cleveland and of President
Harrison, declares a willingness to
let the merits of the respective par-
ties be decided by the result of such
comparison, and pledges untiring
efforts to secure the election of Grover
Cleveland to the Presidency, and of
Adlai E. Stevenson to the Vice-Presi-
dency, as the representatives of the
Democratic party by the success of
which the "security of the Govern-
ment, the prosperity of commerce,
and the happiness of the people can
best be maintained."
Upon presenting these resolutions,
which were enthusiastically adopted,
Bourke Cockran delivered a brilliant
and powerful speech in the opening
of which he thus referred to Grover
Cleveland:
"I confess that when this canvass first
began I was apprehensive lest there might

be some lack of Democratic fervor, some
disposition to put this stalwart Demo-
cratic faith in the back ground, some
tendency to modify the earnest, outspoken
advocacy of the old Democratic faith.
These apprehensions have been dis-
pelled, and they have been removed
by the letters of Grover Cleveland.
[Applause]
"Now, I have heard these letters criti-
cized by our political opponents. I have
heard men say that they came too fre-
quently; that they embraced too many
subjects; that our Presidential candidate
wielded too facile a pen. But I believe I
speak entirely within the limits of
accuracy and moderate expression when
I say that no letters penned in a political
canvass brought more clearly before the
minds of the people one pregnant and
convincing fact, that is, that Grover
Cleveland stands to-day as the candi-
date of the Democratic party.
[Applause]
"In every letter which he has penned
you will search in vain for one word
that indicates an appeal to the people
for support on any personal ground
peculiar to himself. His letters are
appeals for the success of the Demo-
cratic party and all that it stands for;
the Democratic party of the past, of the
present and of the future; the hopes
and the aspirations of the Democracy
of this nation, of the Democracy of
Tammany Hall, whose representative he
is. [Applause]"

This was followed by a powerful
and scathing arraignment of the Re-
publican party, in which he paid
special attention to the pretensions
claims of Mess. Harrison and Blaine,
and their anxious efforts to dodge
the issues of the campaign.
Thus the ball for Cleveland and
Stevenson starts in New York with
Tammany solid and enthusiastic.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Democrats are pretty sure to
re-elect Gov. Russell in Massachusetts
and in time Massachusetts will be-
come a reformed and respectable
State. In the meantime the Demo-
crats will carry Illinois, Indiana, Io-
wa and Wisconsin.—St. Louis Repub-
lic, Dem.

"Harrison, with his high tariff
and Force bill programme, will be a
sorry result, if the Third party should
poll enough votes to defeat Cleveland
and the decent men in the Third
party would never cease to regret the
blindness which would be responsi-
ble for it."—Elias Carr.

Those thirdites who declare that
they want to break the solid South,
to defeat the Democratic party, are
not sincere reformers, but Democrat-
ic haters. Reform does not move
them, only hate. They know that
there will be no reform from the Re-
publicans.—Tarboro Southerner.

In the matter of a Force bill to
count in a minority party, the Presi-
dent seems to think there might be
some virtue in a "non-partisan com-
mission." Naturally, it was a "non-
commission" which counted in the
candidate of the minority party when
it was first defeated in 1876.—Louis-
ville Courier-Journal.

In the great contest against the
money power which defeated Cleve-
land in 1888 and tried to defraud
him in 1892, it is sad to see some
good men helping the "money pow-
er" by throwing away their votes on
Weaver. The only way to give the
death blow to the "money power" is
to defeat Harrison. To accomplish
this end ought to be the aim of every
Reformer.—Raleigh N. Carolinian.

We have it from reliable authority
that at least 200 Third party converts
of this county, were received in the
Democratic fold during the past week
and still they are coming.—The
Democratic party of old Wayne was
never in better shape at this stage of
the campaign than it is to-day. Since
the nomination of the county ticket
last Saturday, victory can be seen on
every Democrat's face.—Goldsboro
Headlight.

Those Third party men who have
believed the Republicans were sincere
in their protestations of friendship
and hoped to have Republican assis-
tance in this campaign and election
ought to see now how foolish was
that belief and how false were those
hopes. The Republicans have sim-
ply made use of them to weaken the
Democracy and having used them
for all they were worth for that pur-
pose have no further use for them.
The Republicans have early hood-
winked the People's party.—Weldon
News.

If it were not so sad a spectacle, it
would be ridiculous, to see that men,
who have heretofore voted the Pro-
hibition ticket on the ground that
the two old parties talked only about

the tariff and finance, and neglected
the great moral question of temper-
ance, are now rampant People's party
men. Does it advocate prohibition?
Does it not, more than any other
party, lay stress upon money and
money-getting? Is it not its policy
materialistic and its rallying cry
"money, money, money"?—Raleigh
North Carolinian.

The Democratic campaign in In-
diana is begun and well begun. The
meetings Saturday were everywhere
attended by immense crowds of peo-
ple who gave closest attention to the
speakers and manifested, in the most
unmistakable manner, entire approval
of the Democratic position on the
questions of the day. The demon-
stration was in marked contrast to
that of the preceding Saturday when
the Republicans had their opening,
both in point of attendance and in
the enthusiasm manifested.—Indi-
anapolis Sentinel.

A TEST MADE.

News and Observer.
A test of the popular feeling has been
made in Arkansas, in Vermont and in
Maine.
In Arkansas the Southern voters spoke
and they registered a large majority for
the Democrats over all opposition.
In Vermont the Republicans lost and the
Democrats made gains. Applying the re-
sult in Vermont to the State of New York,
which it adjoins, Cleveland would carry
the State by 50,000—which is just the sum
total of the Democratic majorities there
two years ago.

Now we have a further test on the vote
in Maine. The Republican vote in Sep-
tember, 1884, was 78,912; and in 1888 it
was 79,398. The Democratic vote in 1884
was 59,061, and in 1888 was 61,380. It is
estimated that the vote this year will be
Republican 68,600, and Democratic 68,600.
This is a falling off of one-seventh in the
Republican vote, while the Democratic
vote is only slightly decreased. That in-
dicates that the Republicans in Maine are
dissatisfied with their party. One in seven
remains away from the polls.

Applying that to the Democratic vote in
New York in 1888, the Democrats would
carry that State by about 80,000, the result
being virtually the same whether we work
by Vermont figures or the Maine figures.
If these results into consideration, we
are led to believe that Cleveland will carry
New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode
Island, Connecticut, New York and New
Jersey by good majorities. Every Demo-
crat can be inspired with confidence when
he comprehends the full purport of such
probabilities. The likelihood is that Cleve-
land will go into the Presidency on a tidal
wave.

The Democrats have already nearly all
the Governors and legislatures, and if the
people flock to their standard this fall, as
these figures indicate, the G. O. P. will
have substantially passed away.
We will have not only the Presidency,
but also the House and Senate, and the
time we have longed for will have come!

AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN.

Courier Journal.
Our Republican friends make a great
mistake in assuring that this is to be a
defensive campaign on the part of the
Democrats. It is to be aggressive in the
last degree. We have nothing to excuse,
or to apologize for. There are just three
issues:

First, the Tariff.
Second, the Force Bill.
Third, Republican extravagance.
These the Democrats mean to press home,
neither asking nor giving quarter.
Republican protection is robbery. The
Tariff is a gigantic job. Forced tribute to
the tune of a thousand millions a year is
wrung from the people to enrich a favored
class. Everybody is fleeced—the farmer,
the doctor, the lawyer, the laborer—in
order that the Carnegies may pile up fabu-
lous wealth. The system is rotten to the
core, and it will have to go.

The Force Bill is a scheme to centralize
all power in a self-perpetuating election
machine. If it is enacted, nothing short
of a revolution can set it aside. It will
raise anarchy in the South and ruin in the
North. The Republicans are committed
to it, and, if they elect their ticket, we
shall have a new era of reconstruction more
terrible than the old. It must not be.
The people North and South must unite to
defeat it.
The Republicans found an overflowing
Treasury. They proceeded at once to
loot it. If they are continued in power
they will squander all the money of the
people and take out a post-obit on the na-
tional credit.

Down with the robber Tariff! Down
with the despotic Force Bill! Down with
reckless waste of the resources of the coun-
try!

A STRAW.

Oxford Day.
A good one on the Third parties comes
from Dutchville township, this county.
N. H. Fleming, Third party candidate
for the legislature, and W. A. Adams, Third
party leader, went to Benjamin station and
made speeches, which were listened to by
quite a crowd.
When they got through talking, J. H.
Adams, brother of W. T. Adams said he
wanted to see how those present stood, and
asked all Democrats to remain where they
were and all Third parties to cross over
to the other side of the railroad track.
Then—
Bless you, N. H. Fleming and W. T.
Adams were the only ones who crossed the
track!
Not another person stirred!
A great yell went up that awoke the
echoes.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE DID.

Concord Times.
It is frequently asserted by speak-
ers and writers who belong to the
People's party that the Democratic
House did nothing for the relief of
the people. Is this true? Let us
go to the records and see. Without
going at length into the deeds of the
Democratic House we mention the
following measures that passed
the House:

1. The Democratic House passed a bill
commonly known as the anti-opium bill,
which prohibits, under severe pains and
penalties, gambling in farm products,
the effects of which has been, as claimed
by the farmers, to lower and depress the
price of almost every product of the farm.
This bill was strongly opposed by Wall street.
The Senate declined to pass this measure
of relief.

2. The Democratic House, despite Re-
publican filibustering, passed a law which
forfeits 24,323,996 acres of grants to rail-
roads, and restores this land to the public
domain for the use of the people of the
United States. The Republican Senate
has refused to even consider this measure
of relief.

3. The Democratic House has sought to
enforce the principle that all taxation
should be levied for public purposes, and
that the heaviest burdens should be put
upon the luxuries and the lightest upon
the necessities of life. The McKinley bill
was not repealed because it was known
that the Republican Senate and Executive
would kill the measure. But measures of
relief have been adopted, and they have
not even been accorded a hearing by the
Republican Senate.

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 im-
posing such penalties as shall secure most
perfect compliance with the law.

5. That we demand the free and unlim-
ited coinage of silver.

6. That we demand the passage of laws
prohibiting the alien ownership of land,
and that Congress take early steps to devise
some plan 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 actu-
ally used and needed by them, be reclaimed
by the government and held for actual
settlement 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
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 than the bless-
ings of education may be extended to all
the people of the State alike.

That we demand a graduated tax on in-
comes.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM FOR 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
has become a menace to the reserved
rights of the States that strikes at the very
roots of our Government and the Consti-
tution as framed by the fathers of the
republic."

"We warn the people of our common
country, jealous for the preservation of
their free institutions, that the policy of
the Federal control of elections to which
the Republican party has committed itself
is fraught with grave dangers, scarcely
less momentous than would result from a
revolution precisely establishing monarchy
on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at
its North as well as the South and injures
the colored citizen even more than the
white. It means a horde of deputy mar-
shals at every polling place armed with
Federal power; returning boards appointed
and controlled by Federal authority; the
outrage of the electoral rights of the peo-
ple in the several States; the subjugation
of the colored people to the control of the
party in power, and the reviving of race
antagonism, now happily abated, of the
utmost peril to the safety and happiness of
all—a measure deliberately and justly de-
scribed by a leading Republican Senator as
"the most infamous bill that ever crossed
the threshold of the Senate."

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The hair-splitter is always busy.
The way to get good is to do good.
We need days of trouble to teach us.
A spider never finds any honey in a
flower.
The peace-maker need never be out of
employment.
The same opportunity never knocks at
anybody's door but once.
If you can't be rich you can become well
off by being contented.
The man who goes to school to his mis-
takes has a good teacher.
The student who drops study when he
graduates will never be a scholar.
The sight draft of a good bank is worth
as much in winter as in summer.
The best thing to do when we cannot
see any other direction is to look straight
up.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the State Demo-
cratic platform as adopted by the
State convention assembled May 18:

RESOLVED, 1. That the democracy of
North Carolina reaffirm the principles of
the democratic party both State and nation-
al, and particularly favor the free coinage
of silver and an increase of the currency,
and the repeal of the internal revenue
system. And we denounce the McKinley
tariff bill as unjust to the consumers of the
country, and leading to the formation of
trusts, combines and monopolies which
have oppressed the people; and especially do
we denounce the unnecessary and bur-
densome increase in the tax on cotton ties
and on tin, so largely used by the poorer
portion of the people. We likewise de-
nounce the inequitable forest bill, which is
not yet abandoned by the republican party,
but is being urged as a measure to be
adopted as soon as they regain control of
the House of Representatives, the purpose
and effect of which measure will be to es-
tablish 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 remove
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 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 im-
posing such penalties as shall secure most
perfect compliance with the law.

5. That we demand the free and unlim-
ited coinage of silver.

6. That we demand the passage of laws
prohibiting the alien ownership of land,
and that Congress take early steps to devise
some plan 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 actu-
ally used and needed by them, be reclaimed
by the government and held for actual
settlement only.

7. Believing in the doctrine of "equal
rights to all and special privileges to none,"
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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
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
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