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NO. 49.

WALTER B. BELL, Editor, VOL. IV.

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BRYAN'S

HE DECLARES UNQUALIFIEDLY AGAINST A SECOND TERM.

Against Federal Interference With State Affairs -- Condemns Cleveland's Financial Policy-Reartily Favors the Monroe Doctrine, Etc.

William J. Bryan has given out his letter of acceptance for the nomination of President. The full text is as fol-

Hon. Stephen M. White and Other Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic Committee: GENTLEMEN: I accept the nomination tendered by you in behalf of the Democratic party and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appre-ciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous in fluence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free



from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confi dence of my country. Human judg-ment is fallable enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of an office to advance my personal ambition. I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in case the campaign results in my election. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention and unqualifiedly endors every plank therein.

Our justitutions rest upon the position that all men being created equal are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men, being created equal, it follows that to citizen has a right to injure another citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first, to avoid acts of affirmative injustice and, second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen. A Democratic form of government is conducive to highest civilization because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil, except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him. Democracy is in-different to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth. Neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed -recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what character or through what form they commune with their Crestor.

LAW OF THE CRYSTALIZATION OF THE PROPLE'S WILL. - Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of adoption, and again when its letter of notification was formally delivered it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in its declarations. Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for its prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours, law is but the crystalization of the will of the people without it the citizen is neither so in the enjoyment of life and liberty, nor protected in the pursuit of happi-ness. Without obedience to law, government is impossible. The Demo-crafte party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States and it is also pledged to support and defend the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name United States was happily chosen. It com-bines the idea of natural strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests "an indissoluble union of in-

STATES RIGHTS .- Our wise forafathera, fearing the tendency towards cen-tralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration guarded against both, and national safety, as well as domes-

tic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that while the United States guarantees every States form of government and is empowered to protect each State against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State, except upon application of the Legislature of the State, or upon application of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened. This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the State, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their most intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than a President

to judge of the necessity for Federal interference. Those who framed our constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit and wo cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people them-

Economy. - Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoilation, no expenditure of public money can be justified, unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary the interests of those who pay the taxes should be consulted rather than the wishes of those who

receive or disburse public money. Bonds-An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and Treasury notes; but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its bonds in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holders of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find pecuniary profit in bend is-sues. The fact that the dealers in

money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the Treasury Department. The government of the United States when administered in the interest of all the people is to establish and maintain its own financial policy, not only without the aid of any syndicates, but in spite of any opposition which the syndicates may exert. To assert that the government is dependent upon the assistance or good will of a portion of the people other than a constitutional majority, is to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.-The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States note and Treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a farger issue of their own notes fibasis for a farger issue of their own notes li-lustrates the danger which arises from per-mitting them to issue their paper as a circu-lating medium. The national bank note, be-ing redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note, which stands behind it and yet the banks per-sistently demand that these United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds, in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surren-der to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the national figuratia policy.

class which will claim a vested interest in the national financial policy.

The United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver, at the option of the govern-ment and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than the na-tional bank notes, based upon interest-bear-ing londs.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE -A dignified, bu maintenance of the foreign policy first orth by Presiden. Monroe and reiterated by the President Monroe and referred by the Presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad is the best guarantee of amicable relations with best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of Europes: authority in the Western hemisphere rather than invite the continued irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americeas which has been dedicated to republican government.

Pennona.—No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation, which, like the United States, relies upon volunteer service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

THE PRODUCERS OF WEALTH .- Labor

them.

The Producers of Wralth.—Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country, there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the products of wealth create the nation's flag in time of pence, and defend the nation's flag in time of pence, and defend the nation's flag in time of pence, and defend the nation's flag in time of pence, and defend the nation's flag in time of pence, and it produces who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enset such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

Arattratron.—I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arisitiation of differences between employers engaged in inter-State commerce and their employes. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration, and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decision rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employes, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrassments occasioned by disputes by those who own the great arteries of commerce, on the one hand, and the laborers who operate them, on the other.

INNIGRATION .-- While the Democratic par-

dumping of criminal classes upon our shores, and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American in-

and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American inbor.

INJUNCTIONS.—The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the Senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases, will meet with general approval.

TRUSTS.—The Democratic party is opposed to the trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Cofporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them. They are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

RAILEMARS.—The right of the United States government to regulate inter-State commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places, and protect patrons from unreasonable char, es.

Pacific Ballenoads.—The government cannot afford to discriminate between the dettors and mist; therefore, prosective its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the Interests of the government.

rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the government.

CURA.—The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy towards all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and carnest when excited by the strugging of neighboring peoples, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the government.

erned.
THE CIVIL SERVICE.—That the American THE CIVIL SERVICE.—That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, making frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by the ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the Federal constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number

on the public service to a larger number citizens without Impairing its efficiency. THE TERRITORIES.—The territorial form of of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

The Territories.—The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the States. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to statehood and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the Territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the Territories and district, is entire in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

Watzrawaya.—The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the national character of those waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon themax experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

The Tariff.—It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the monsy question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Faxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a portponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremen-

sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented by financial
conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by
the United States on the money question and
delay is impossible. The people of this nalion, sitting as a high court, must render
judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will
either give hope and inspiration to those who
toil, or "shut the doors of mercy on man"ad." In the presence of this overshadowing
issue, differences of opinion upon minor
questions must be laid aside in order that
there may be united action among those who there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver standard of the constitution restored. (Signed) W. J. BRYAN.

SOUTHERN GRAIN EXPORTS. Two-Thirds of Corn Exports Went Through Our Ports.

The Manufacturers' Record publishes statistics of the grain exports from all the Southern parts of the crop year ending Augast 1, 1896. These figures show that the total experts from all Southern ports were 4,567,-188 barrels of flour, 6,498,989 bushels of wheat and 65,819,790 bushels of corn. Reducing the flour to bushels, the total figures up to 95,000,000 bushels of grain from Southern ports, against 85,000,000 bushels for the preceding year, showing an increase of 50,-000,000 bushels. The total exports of corn from the United States for the year were 94,-000,000 bushels, and of this 65,800,000 were

000,000 bushels, and of this 65,800,000 were from Southern ports.

Comparing the exports of corn by ports, New Orleans shows the phenomenal increase of from 2,700,000 bushels in 1894-95 to 21,148,000 for the past year. Notfolk and Newport News, which are practically one and the same port, as they are both off Hampton Roads, shipped this year 18,300,000 bushels against 7,600,000 last year, Galveston, which made no corn shipments last year, has sent out this year 5,138,600 bushels. Mobile's corn shipments advanced from 93,000 to 1,000,000 bushels; Pensacoin from 12,000 bushels to bushels; Pensacoin from 12,000 bushels to 115,000 bushels; Beaufort and Port Royal from 86,000 to 417,000. At Baltimore the in-crease was from 5,500,000 to 12,000,000.

OFFICIALS FALL OUT.

Tennessee's Finances Are in a Fearful Tangle.

The general assembly of Tennessee met in extra session last Monday with a peculiar situation contronting it. The governor called the Legislature together to amend the revenue and assessment laws and prevent a deficit which Treasurer Craig estimates at \$269,000 on January 1, 1897, and over \$700, 800 a year later. The comptroller, Mr. Harris, however, opposed the calling of the ox-

ris, however, opposed the cailing of the extra session and takes the ground that there will be a surplus of \$72,000 in the treasury January 1, 1897, when the Legislature to be elected in November will meet.

In his message to the general assembly Gov. Turney includes the detailed estimates of both the treasurer and the comptroller, but indorses the views of the treasurer in all but one or two minor items. He dissects the comptroller's estimates and urges the legislature to take action either by repealing the revenue law of 1925 and re-enacting that of 1893, et by restoring the fif rate for State purposes to 39 cents, from which it was reduced by this legislature to 20 cents.

Both Mr. Craig and Mr. Histris have supported among the Democrats and an investigation will be made to order to see which is neared correct in his estimates. The Republican members have decided not to youe for increased tax, unless clearly shown to be abalanced.

increased tax, unless clearly shown to be ab-solutely processary. It is possible that the State officers will simply be empowered by resolution to borrow money. If necessary, as some Democrats are fearful that the State ticket would be weakened by increasing taxes.

CULLINGS.

DOCKERY IS DOWNED

And Reynolds, of Winston, Steps into

His Shoes. The leading Republicans and Popu-lists met in Raleigh last week to conalder the matter of fusion between the two above named parties, and the following is the result!

For Governor: Daniel L. Russell gold, or Wm. A. Guthrie, silver. For Lieutenant-Governor: O. H. Dockery, silver, or C. A. Reynolds,

For Treasurer: W. H. Worth, gold

or silver, which? For Secretary of State: Hal. W. Ayer, silver, or Coon Skinner Hender-

For Supt. Public Instruction: C. A. Mebane, silvet For Attorney-General: Z.V, Walser,

For Associate Justices: W. A. Mont-gomery, Silver. R. M. Douglass, For Congress-First District: Harry

Skinner, silver. Second District: Geo. H. White, col.

Third District: J. E. Fowler, silver. Fourth District: W.F. Strowd, silver. Fifth District: Thos. Settle, gold. Sixth District: C. H. Martin, silver. Seventh District: A. S. Shuford, sil-

Eighth District: R. Z. Linney, gold. Ninth District: Richmond Pearson,

For United States Senator: Jeter C. Pritchard, gold. THE OFFICIAL AGREEMENT,

The People's party State executive committee and Republican State executive committee, in behalf of their respective parties, affirm our devotion and fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and fair count in all elections held in North Carolina, and pledge ourselves to the policy of upholding the principles of free and honest elections aimed at and provided for by election laws enacted by the Legislature of 1890 and for the purpose of maintaining the act of the last Legislature restoring to the people the right of local self-government, enter into the fellowing terms of cooperation:

First. To equitable co-operation to secure the election of members of the Legislature pledged to these reforms,

with co-operation on county officers.

Second. That the Republicans concede the Populists candidates for Congress in the following districts: Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh, and the Populists reserve the right to name candidates in the Second, Fifth and Ninth, the First and Eighth districts having made satisfactory adjustment through their respective Congressional committee s.

Third. That the Republicans support the nominees of the People's Party for secretary of State, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and associate justice of the Supreme court. That the Populists support the nominees of the Republican party for attorney general, associate justice and judge of the Superior court in the Fifth

Fourth. The good offices of our respective committees are pledged to accomplish the results aimed at in this agreement.

Hal W. Ayer, chairman; L. C. Caldwell and L. Z. Garret, People's Party Committee; A. F. Holton, chair-man, M. L. Mott, R. O. Patterson and A. R. Middleton, Republican commit-

Both State chairmen say this agree ment completely satisfies them.

Smallest of the Insane.

Wednesday of last week a young colored girl, of Wake county, Amanda Scott, only 14 years old was taken to the insana asylum at Goldsboro. As she stood beside the deputy who had her in charge, she looked almost like a baby. She measures only about three and a half feet in height. But her mind is as badly deranged as if she were full sized. She is the querest and tinest patient that was ever sent from that county.

L. W. Ashley & Sons, a large plung tobacco manufacturing firm of Mt. Airy, has assigned, naming J. M. Patterson as trustee. A mercantile firm in which they are interested at the same place has also failed. The assets and liabilities have not been given out.

Prelimitary arrangements are being made for the encampment of the First and Third Regiments of the State Guard at Raleigh during the State

The Governor has appointed Jas. T. Post, of Wilmington, director of the colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro, vice James B. Dudtey, resigned.

What is stated to be the largest single consignment of tobacco ever received in Macon, Ga., was recently shipped to that city from Winston. It consisted of a solid carload of chew-

A TRIPLE EXECUTION. The White Man Asked to Be Allowed to Go First-He Did.

At Paris, Tex., Goo. L. Wheeler, white and Silas Lee and Hickman Freeman, colored, convicted in the Federal Court for the the eastern district of Texas for crimes in the Indian Territory, were hanged last Friday. At the request of Wheeler, he was hanged alone. The trap was sprung at 11:16 and he was pronounced dead at 11:38. The

The rate committee of the Southern States Freight Association met in Atlanta; Ga.; last Tuesday to consider the preparation of new tariffs to meet the latest cut by the Seaboard Air Line. The purpose of the committee was to fix a rate using Atlanta as a distribut-ing point to all other points reached by the associated lines. The committee adjourned without definitely settling the matter.

LATEST REWS

A cablegram from Havana, Cuba, says: "The Cortes has adjourned after unanimously authorizing the gov-ernment to borrow \$20,000,000, guaranteed by the railroads, and also unanimously authorizing the government to raise another loan of unlimited amount to defray the expenses of the campaign against the insurgents, this loan to be guaranteed by any of the national

revenues." The Northwestern Millers Associa-tion, also known as the Flour Trust, has gone to the wall. It was organized a year ago to maintain a uniform price of flour and to do away with com-petition. The books were closed and the penalty of one cent a barrel, which every manufacturer paid into the trust as a guarantee that he would keep faith, was divided among those who remained faithful.

At Owensborough, Ky., the Mardsen works, occupying a block of ground, a new industry, was burned. The plant was working on some large naval contracts in which the Sewalls, Cramps and Eastern capitalists were interested. Loss \$30,000, partly insured.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says it is probable that during October Secretary Carlisle will make a number of peeches for the ticket of the National Democracy. One of these may be in Louisville in answer to the speech which Mr. Bryan is to make there.

Chairman Bynum, of the National Democratic party, expects the Palmer and Buckner ticket to poll a million

Sewall Gillam, father of the late Bernard Gillam, the famous cartoonist, died at his home at Mount Vernon, N. Y., last week. The Consolidated Electric Railway

Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., has gone into the hands of receivers. The company was capitalized at \$2,000,000. CONFEDERATE MEMORIALS.

The Charles Broadway Rouss Movement Fully Organized.

The movement inaugurated by Charles Broadway Rouss, of New York, to perpetuate the history of the Southern Confederacy and deeds of Southern bravery by creeting a magnificent memorial building, was promoted by the action of the board of trustees, whose first session was brought to a close Thursday of last week on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn. Corporate existence will be given the movement by a charter obtained in Mississippi for the Confederate Memorial Association. The idea of a techie and the structure to be erected will be called the memorial "ristitute. The bodrd organized by electing General W. D. Christey, of Pensacola, F'a., president and Gen. C. A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., vice president. Col. Rebert C. Wood, of New Orleans, La., will continue to act as general manager. The Fourth National Bank, of Nasbville, was des-ignated as treasurer and days attention of forth

continue to act as general manager. The Fourth National Bank, of Nashville, was designated as treasurer and depository of funds, both subject to change by the board at the next meeting, which was set for Oct. at Beliemede, near the home of Gen. W. H. Jackson, General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, Col. Robert White, of West Virginis, Gen. J. B. Briggs, of Kentucky, and General Ross, of Toxas, were constituted an executive committee. The plan for raising the necessary funds provides for the appointment of agents in each county to make thorough canvass in every State in the South. The board of trust is composed of eighteen members, besides Col. A. G. Dickinson, of New York, the personal agent of Mr. Rouss. The body is made self-perpetuating and is divided equally into two and four year term members. The charter holds good for fifty years. Fifteen States, the District of Columbis, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are represented on the board. It is estimated that the institute will involve an outlay of at least \$500,000 before completion. Its chief mission will be educational in character by collecting together the correct facts at Issue in the history of the late war. Capt. J. M. Hickey, of Washington, D. C., was seated as collecting together the correct facts at issue in the instory of the late war. Capt. J. M. Hickey, of Washington, D. C., was scated as a member of the board ever W. A. Gordon, contestant. The location of the memorial hall will not be considered until after the money has been raised.

Republicans Carry Vermont.

The Green Mountain State has declared for Josian Grout, Republican, for Governor and T. W. Harris, Jr., Swanquarter, tor the Republican State ticket entire by a majority that equalled the prediction of the most confident Republican managers. The count in all sections of the State shows substantial Republican gains, and indicate that the majority for the Republican State ticket will be about 30,000. This is the largest majority ever given for a Governor in that State, the nearest approach to it being in 1888, when the majority was 27,618. The ticket elected follows:

Governor Josiah Grout, of Derby, Lieu.

ticket elected follows:
Governer, Josiah Grout, of Derby; Lieutenant-Governor, Nelson W. Fisk, of Ille La-Motte; State Treasurer, Henry F. Field, of Butland; Secretary of State, Chauncey W. Brownell, of Burlington; State Auditor; Frank D. Hale, of Lundenburg; Congressman from First District, H. Henry Powersh, of Morrisville; Congressman from Second District, Wm. W. Grout, of Burton.

Sewall Will Not Withdraw

The New York Commercial Advertiser prints the following dispatch:
"Barn, Ma, Sept. 4.—Editor Commercial Advertiser: Any statement or inferences that I propose to withdraw from the Democratic National ficket are without foundation. I bave never had the remotest intention of doing so.

ARTHUR SEWALL."

Wanted-An Idea of some sing Protect your ideas: they may bring you write JOHN WEDDERSH'EN & CO. Paten beys, Washington, B. C. for their \$1.50 pr. and list of two bundred inventions wanted

ELKIN Mfg, CO

HIGH GRADE COTTON YARNS, WARPS, TWIMES, KNITTING COTTONS. negroes mounted the gallows at 12:05. The trap was sprung at 12:12 and they were cut down 15 minutes later. All three necks were broken. Freeman was remarkably cool, while Lee nearly broke down.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants' and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural swep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its I recommend it as superior to any prescription good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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North Carolina.

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200 00

25 00

872 00

89 34 72 50

176 14

199 00

32 50

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Layden & Yarboro, Lexington, 92 45
James H. Sandford, Louisburg, 303 74
Perry, Renfrow & Son, Lucama, 364 00
Lauce Williamson, Lucama, 159 57
J. A. Earles, Manson, 160 05
D. L. Benrett Middleburg, 30 44

White Bros., Aulander, 47 48
B. F. Mayo, Aurora, 63 40
B. F. Mayo, Aurora, 187 52
J. J. Smith, Bath, 51 87
Jones & Hancock, Beaufort, 106 00

w. J. A. Earles, Manson,
of R. L. Bennett, Middleburg,
r. W. J. Bradshaw, Moncure, John Bell, Monoure, Riddle & Johnson, Montezuma, M. M. Mason& Co., Moreh'd C'y, 124 00 R. R. Moore, Moriah
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J. W. Markham, Chapel Hill,
W. T. Williamson, Clinton,

B. J. Smith & Co., Newbern, S. J. Jarrell, Oxford, R. H. McGnire, Oxford, S. C. Sharender, Pantego, Wm. B. Hutchins, Raleigh, Thos. G. Jenkins, Raleigh, Rice Bros., Reidsville,

R. L. Bennett, Ridgeway. F. Vaughan, Ridgeway, A. M. Long, Rockingham, N. T. Shore, Salem, H. P. Duke & Co., Seaboard, C. V. Skiles & Co., Seaboard, Fuller & Hyman, Smithfield, O. M. Conley, Statesville,

L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro, 139 90 L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro, 189 00 J. J. Wilson, Talbot,

John F. Hardison, Williamston, W. Corbett, Wilson, Wm. Harris, Wilson, Mitchell & Askey, Winston,

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