

AS OTHERS SEE IT

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN OUR STATE

As it Strikes the Staff Correspondent of the Washington Post, Who Has Come Among Us and Views the Field From Within the Trenches

The staff correspondent of the Washington Post, writing from Wilmington under date of October 29th, says: The city of Wilmington—and it is a fine, business-like city of 25,000 people—has a colored voting population of 1,200 in excess of the whites, but the democrats, by gerrymandering the local wards and by legislative enactments framed for the purpose, managed until two years ago to retain control.

The republican-populist legislature changed this condition. Under a most remarkable law, the right of choosing their own mayor was taken away from the citizens of Wilmington and that official was appointed by the republican governor. In addition to this, the governor was also authorized to appoint not only in Wilmington, but in Newbern, as many aldermen as those cities might elect. This curious arrangement naturally made the local boards republican in character and many negroes found membership upon them.

NEGRO RULE IN WILMINGTON.

This was not all. The long-established method of appointing magistrates by the legislature, which always resulted in the selection of competent white men, was superseded by a law which elected them by popular vote. The result is that out of the fifty magistrates in the county, thirty-six are negroes and most of them extremely ignorant, although they have power to try all cases of misdemeanor which do not go before the criminal court. They can fine and imprison, and they have jurisdiction in property cases to an amount not exceeding \$200.

All this, however, was but the opening wedge. A negro register of deeds, a negro coroner who is not a physician, negro policemen appointed by the mayor and the aldermen, negro deputies who could not read the warrants given them to serve or write their own names, and nearly everything negro followed in rapid succession, until the citizens finally found themselves under negro rule.

In a community where the white people pay 96 per cent. of the taxes, it is easy to understand how such a condition, accompanied as it was by every form of bad government, became insufferable. Fortunately a board of audit, composed of intelligent white men, prevented the aldermen from repeating the experience of official extravagance and debauchery, which once afflicted South Carolina and Louisiana, for instance, but the situation was still too serious to be tolerated. The election this year offered a favorable opportunity for a return to good government, but in view of the preponderance of the negroes, it became necessary to resort to extreme measures. This has been done, even with the assistance of the white populists, who are returning from their republican affiliation, because they are sick of existing conditions.

BLACKS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

There are not enough white votes in this county to overthrow the negro majority. Consequently the negro is not allowed to vote. If he stays away from the polls he will not be interfered with, otherwise his attempt to perpetuate the demoralizing rule of this negro-ridden town will be resisted by force of arms. On this point there need be no misunderstanding whatever. Believing that the negro will attempt to fight his way to the polls, the white citizens have also armed and are ready to meet the issue. If it comes, there will be bloodshed and plenty of it.

While thus rendered desperate by the force of government administered in their city, the leaders of the anti-negro movement were, nevertheless, extremely anxious to avoid a race conflict. Realizing that the only certain path to peace lay in keeping the negroes from the polls, a self-appointed committee of the business men waited upon Governor Russell and ex-Postmaster French, the local negro leader here, and asked that no republican ticket be named. Governor Russell replied that he and Mr. French would agree to this, and would use their influence to keep the negroes away from the polls, if the democratic nominees for the legislature were withdrawn, and two candidates, selected by the business men, named in their stead. A meeting of the business men was held today, and a consultation held with the democratic nominees, Peschau and Kerr, the result of which will be their withdrawal. The republican county convention, which also met today, adjourned without making any nominations, and will not meet again unless called together by the chairman. This causes the situation greatly, and there is a hope expressed by the conservative element of the city that trouble will be avoided.

A BUSINESS MEN'S MOVEMENT.

It will be noticed that the business men are playing a prominent and important part in this anti-negro movement. As a matter of fact, the point has been reached where politics no longer cuts any figure. The democratic political leaders are simply trailing behind, taking advantage of circumstances. Far more effective than all the campaign handbooks ever published are the resolutions adopted by the chamber of commerce, and signed by its president, who is a prominent republican, and by all the leading business men of the city, declaring that the political situation here is a menace to peace and order, and calling upon "every good citizen to exert his utmost influence and personal effort to effect results which will restore order, respect property, and give security to lives and homes." Men who have never been in politics are at the head and front of this movement, and they are acting with deliberate determination. One of these men is James Sprunt, the practical head of the firm of Alexander Sprunt & Co., whose cotton wharves cover a large area on the river front, and who are paying \$1,500 daily in wages to their negro stevedores. Mr. Sprunt is a gentleman well advanced in years, quiet and courteous in demeanor, and deprecating the notoriety which is thrust upon him, but he has made up his mind not to suffer another two years of negro rule. "Not since the days of our civil war," he said to me today, "have I seen our people so agitated, as well as so determined, as they are at present."

MR. EMERSON'S EMPHATIC VIEWS

Mr. T. M. Emerson, the general passenger agent of the Atlantic Coast

Line, is another well known business and railroad man who, while he is counted here as among the conservatives, talks with emphatic earnestness. "Every cent I have in the world," he said today, "is invested in and around Wilmington, but I would sacrifice all and leave the locality rather than ensure another two years of the rule which have patiently suffered here since 1896. The situation has been simply terrible. We have organized now for the protection of the property-holding, tax-paying class. There is no politics in the movement. We have long since gone beyond the question of republicanism or democracy. It is the whites against the negroes, and we do not disguise the fact. Our city government is beyond description. Our magistrates, who are police court judges, and have power to fine and imprison, are nearly all negroes. When my family and myself were at the beach this summer the negroes broke into my house, took possession and gathered there every night, wantonly destroying my personal effects. No one was ever captured or punished. This is not an isolated case. Do you want to put an end to the present condition, what do you propose? The Post's splendid editorial on the North Carolina situation was a masterly review of the situation, and shows that our position is appreciated outside of the state. For myself, I can only say that we propose to put an end to the present condition, what do you propose? We are all armed and ready," concluded Mr. Emerson. "I am armed and I make no concealment of the fact."

Columns might be filled with interviews, of this same tenor, from clergymen, bankers, presidents, lawyers, and reputable citizens generally all talk in the same strain. Even the republican postmaster of Wilmington, W. H. Chadbourne, has declined to stand with his party. He is a northern man who never voted the democratic ticket in his life.

Wilmington, N. C., October 30.—Today passed quietly in Wilmington, but all possibility of trouble has not yet been averted. In the churches and among crowds on the streets, the one topic, there has been the one topic. There is a hitch over the true which it was thought yesterday had been arranged, whereby the democratic nominees for the legislature were to withdraw in favor of candidates named by the business men while the republicans were to refrain from nominating a county ticket. This arrangement is not satisfactory to the mass of white voters.

The democratic candidates and the democratic campaign committee accepted the compromise in excellent spirit, but their followers are inclined to rebel against any scheme which looks like yielding to a suggestion of Governor Russell. It is probable that State Chairman Simmons will have to be summoned here to finally decide the matter. Every one recognizes, of course, that if the compromise is not arranged, the republicans will win the election with a full ticket. The negroes will attempt to vote, and in the resistance which will be offered to them at the polls a conflict will surely come. Tonight, therefore, the feeling of relief, which was so marked last night, has been succeeded by nervous apprehension.

The campaign of North Carolina, of which this Wilmington situation is but a part, recalls the stormy days when the state passed through the throes of reconstruction. There has not been as much excitement in thirty years. Business is practically at a standstill. Merchants, lawyers, and bankers, gathered in public meetings and in their offices to discuss the extreme measures necessary to keep the negroes from the polls. The color line is sharply drawn. It is the whites against the blacks—the former determined to rule at all hazards, the negroes, on their part, stirred to the exercise of their rights by impassioned leaders, and should they follow this advice, a conflict is inevitable.

PRIVATE HOUSES WELL ARMED.

Fortunately, it does not seem likely at this time that the negroes will attempt to vote in Wilmington, and so all trouble here may be avoided. Public feeling, however, still runs very high. Many of the leading citizens have sent their families out of the state, and Postmaster Chadbourne and his family are among the absentees. The office of the Wilmington Messenger is a veritable arsenal, a large closet being stored with revolvers and rifles. Private houses are fortified against possible attack, and the local papers solemnly warn housewives not to give up any rifles on orders purporting to be signed by their husbands, as this is said to be one of the schemes of the negroes to secure arms.

Pistols and incident are not lacking. One of these occurred a few days ago. The business men's committee, as my dispatch yesterday stated, recently purchased a Colt rapid-firing gun with which to protect the cotton wharves and other property from incendiary mobs. It was at first determined to exhibit the gun in the public square, in order to give the negroes an idea of its destructive powers, but this plan was abandoned. The gun, instead of being fired in the city, was taken down the river, and a few negroes selected to accompany the party. It was loaded with 500 cartridges, and these were fired so quickly and with such destruction to the trees and shrubbery on shore that the negroes were frightened almost to death. When they were brought back to the city, they advertised the incident, and the marksmanship of the gunners and the death-dealing quality of the weapon among their colored brethren. The effect is said to have been "very satisfactory." This incident is a counterpart of John Allen's story. We fire a cannon at Tupelo on the morning of election day; that why congressmen once explained, "to let the negroes know there is going to be a fair election."

BOYCOTT ALSO A WEAPON.

Other means than that of powder and ball are resorted to to keep the colored men from voting. The latest device is "the white man's labor bureau," organized by the business men. This bureau is said to have already given work to forty white men, and the country is being scoured for others who will work as laborers at good wages, the idea being to discharge negroes as fast as their places can be filled.

Nor is the hostility entirely of class against class. It concerns individuals. An incident which relates to the wife of Governor Russell is a case in point. The governor, as can well be understood, is hated here with a bitter hatred for the part he has played in fastening negro rule upon these people. This is his home, and just outside of the city his wife has a large dairy farm, which she owns and manages. She sends the milk to Wilmington, where it is distributed by a local dealer. This dealer has been waited upon by a committee and informed that the white men's party, or else he can sell no milk from the Russell farm in Wilmington. He will vote as requested. The papers here appeal to the citizens not to buy any of the Russell milk.

It has already been stated that compromise between the democrats and republicans may be consummated and all trouble in this particular locality averted. If this should be the case, and if the passionate state of feeling over the race issue was confined to this one city, the story might be ended. On the contrary, the flame of antagonism to the blacks is burning fiercely all over the state, in white as well as in negro districts. The mountaineers of the western portion of the state are being urged to come to the aid of negro-ridden white brethren on the seacoast by electing a democratic legislature.

STIMULATED BY DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Here in Wilmington the anti-negro movement began with and was stimulated by the business men, in addition to self-preservation. In the state, generally speaking, the same movement is largely political. It is being fostered by the democratic press with persistent vehemence. The newspapers of the state are interesting reading. All of them publish the daily Record, a negro paper published here, and in which the editor, among other "infamous and horrid slanders," says that "our experience among poor white people in the country teaches us that the women of that race are not any more particular in the matter of clandestine meetings with colored men than are the white men with colored women." The whole editorial bristles with insinuations and charges against the morals of white women, and naturally inflames the already incensed state of feeling against the race of color. In addition, presenting this editorial daily to their readers, the newspapers collect and print in large black type every case of attempted outrage by negro men upon white women and then appeal to white men of the state to rise in their might and sustain every candidate who consorts with a negro.

Affidavits from northern republicans have become democrats through "too much sympathy with the negroes." Letters are printed from farmers' wives, who pray white voters to save them from ruin, and items connecting negroes with all manner of crimes are given daily prominence. The utterances of republican campaigners which tend to intensify the feeling are published in double column, with display-type headings. In one particular instance the stump speaker is credited with having told the negroes that they were the best race of people on earth, and advised them to throw their arms around white girls. According to the printed account, the orator "was met by 200 of our most determined citizens," compelled to stand up in his buggy and retract, and then driven out of town with shout and hiss.

AN EXAMPLE OF STUMP ORATORY.

While the news columns of the papers thus bristle with this kind of matter the democratic spell-binders go to extreme lengths in their talks upon the stump. The republicans, on their part, retract from the speech of ex-Congressman Waddell, delivered in this city: "We are in the presence of a crisis before which all such questions sink into insignificance. The salvation of society depends on the outcome of this election, not the restoration of good government only, or the protection of property, or the reduction of taxation, or of the public expenditures, but all these, together with the preservation of peace and good order and prosperity for all of both races. To suppose that under such circumstances, North Carolinians will fail to meet the issue squarely and manfully is to attribute to them an imbecility and a pusillanimity which they have never, in the 200 years of their history, exhibited, and which would make them forever contemptible in the eyes of the civilized world. Are we less intelligent or less courageous, or more degraded, than the people of the other states who have settled this question for themselves? What is the matter with us? I will tell you. We are afflicted with an excellent virtue, the virtue of cowardice, which, beyond a certain point, ceases to be a virtue at all, and becomes a want of self-respect."

This speech was wildly applauded by the enthusiastic audience and is reprinted by the papers because "it is talk straight from the shoulder, with no foolishness about it." Even the venerable ex-Senator and ex-Governor Jarvis, who is not given to wild exclamations, indulges upon the stump in a series of excited interrogations. "Shall North Carolina be Cubanized?" he asks. "Shall we have bayonet rule? Shall we have negro domination? Shall we have all the evils of bad government, or shall we have the rule of civil law? Shall we have white supremacy, or shall we not?" It is no wonder that, with this feeling in the air, the republican candidates for the legislature in this county have deemed discretion the better part of valor, and have withdrawn from their ticket, hastening at the same time to assure their townspeople in public announcements that they are upon the white man's side.

Newspapers, campaign orators, and frenzied poets are all stimulating the feeling of antagonism to the blacks. The country citizen is doing his part. He is wearing a red shirt. Democratic meetings are now known as "red-shirt rallies." A widely distributed circular advertising a campaign meeting at Laurinburg next Tuesday is headed: "Fifty rounds of cannon and 1,000 red shirts." The local paper of the town to which they advertised the meeting, the "Red-shirt rally," says the editor, "mean white supremacy." Processions of red-shirted men are the latest and perhaps most striking feature of this remarkable campaign.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness and having derived great benefit from the same, having gained 14 pounds in weight, in recommending it to all unfortunate like JOHN MORRIS, Office of J. N. McElroy, Druggist, Orlando, Fla., April 29, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga. Dear Sirs: I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P. which completely cured me.

Yours truly, ELIZA JONES, 16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

The North Carolina Situation

(Boston Herald.)

North Carolina comes near being the state of the south which has most anti-southern leanings. The southern aristocracy of the ante-war period was less dominant there than anywhere else in that section, and during the rebellion the state was the first to speak out through its public men, as the contest drew toward its close, against its continuance. There was a considerable mountain region of North Carolina that never had heart in the rebellion, and when the war was over the republicans did not depend upon the suppression of the whites in politics to carry the elections so much as they did in most quarters of the south. The state at length settled into democratic hands with her sisters, as the effect of negro incapacity to govern her, but this was later forgotten. When the populist movement came a few years ago, it was found easy to take her out of them. The populists of most of the southern states continued to be democrats, and they are going back into that party at present. In North Carolina, on the contrary, they seemed naturally united with the republicans in opposing the democratic party, and the two in combination put that party down, and did it by acting together on a populist basis. The democrats lost power in North Carolina by opposing free silver and other populist heresies; the republicans came into power by supporting them.

There is no doubt that this republican-populist combination appealed to the more ignorant and prejudiced portion of the voters of North Carolina, and that the democrats were overthrown in holding to conservatism as regards public affairs there. Such a state of affairs was favorable to the prominence of the colored men in the politics of the state. The republicans and their populist associates being in control, there was little opportunity for negro suppression. The negro vote was encouraged, and was used for all it was worth. The negro politicians saw their opportunity, and they made the most of it. They do not appear to have tried to be elected to congress very much, though in one or two instances they have sent men of their color to that body. They have had more, but still not very many, representatives in the state legislature, but they have turned their attention heavily to the local offices. They have taken to themselves places in the police, have chosen a great many men of their color to be magistrates, and have secured possession of a large share of executive offices. In one county—that in which Wilmington is situated—they have no less than thirty-six magistrates upon the bench, the register of deeds, and other county officials in proportion. The white men, who are the property possessors and the business men of this region to the amount of fully 95 per cent. of the whole, are naturally much disturbed about this. They find themselves locally under negro rule, and a rule of necessity much inferior to what their own would be in point of intelligence. They are remonstrating, and are led to fear that, if continued, it will bring back the conditions of affairs as it was in the southern states thirty years ago; indeed, it is asserted to have done so to some extent already.

It is pointed out that this negro rule in early reconstruction days was a direful failure, the recollection of which still brings a shudder in its contemplation. But how to get rid of it in North Carolina is a troublesome problem. It is pretty firmly fixed there already. Of course, the republicans have the responsibility for its existence, but they are said to be appalled at the Frankenstein they have created. They are as much concerned to be relieved of it in operation as are the democrats. The indications now are of a combination of the whole white vote against it, though it has all to be carried over to the democrats for this purpose. President McKinley's republican postmaster at Wilmington writes an open letter to Republican United States Senator Pritchard of the state to say that he is advising the giving up of the local offices to the democrats. He evidently thinks the safety of the community demands this. But it may be easier said than done. The negroes have now the possession of these offices, and the holding of them is something doubtless very much to their minds. The spectre that looms up in view of the situation is that of a threatened race conflict. There is danger of it, and there appears to be apprehension that it may break out if there is an attempt to ostracize these men in the apportioning of the local offices.

Politically speaking, the situation much favors the democrats. The white republicans are expected to vote with them to a great extent as a defense against negro rule, and the colored voters are not to be assumed to stand with the republicans while the latter are refusing them office. In view of this, the democrats are prophesying that they are to carry the state easily this year, and some of them are claiming all the members of the next national house of representatives, though they have only one of the nine members in the present house. But this is of comparative unimportance. The serious danger is in the recurrence of the race problem. It seems almost an anachronism in the form it has taken. It is a restoration of the conditions of thirty years ago, from which all the southern states, North Carolina included, had been relieved during the most of that time. They have been restored through the republican-populist alliance, initiated and established about 1894. On a comparatively local theatre an experiment is being retried which was thought to have been settled long in the past, the experiment of the governing of the intelligence of a community by the elements in it which are not intelligent. It can have but one result; there must be in the end the yielding of ignorance to intelligence; but it is to be deplored that the unscrupulous methods of politicians have brought this problem into practical existence at this late day in a state of the American union.

POLITICAL HOROSCOPES

PREDICTIONS OF RESULTS BY THE PARTY CHAIRMEN

Heavy White Registration in Wake County—Attorney General Walsers' Opinion on Matter of Depositing Ballots—Sending Out Party Tickets

Messenger Bureau
Raleigh, N. C., October 31.

The matter of securing control of the legislature of course overshadows the congressional election, yet the latter is of interest. Your correspondent asked the democratic state chairman his view of the congressional vote. He said: "We will elect congressmen in the First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth districts, with a fighting chance in the Third, Fourth and Eighth."

Secretary Ayer, of the populist state committee, said: "Skinner in the First, Fowler in the Third, Jenkins in the Fourth, Adams in the Fifth, Dockery in the Sixth, Linney in the Eighth and Pearson in the Ninth will be elected. I do not know as to the Second district. As to the Sixth events which have occurred, inspired by the democrats are already sufficient to vitiate any certificate which the democratic candidate can obtain. As to the Seventh district there will be a hard fight." He declined to pick the winner in the latter district.

Republican State Chairman Holton said: "A solid anti-democratic congressional delegation will be elected. Thirty-four senators and seventy-seven members of the lower house of the legislature are absolutely certain to be elected, with a chance of eight more senators and twenty-four more members of the lower house."

The registration in this county is very large. It is perfectly safe to bet that Wake will go democratic.

It seems that in the Second congressional district the democrats will not nominate a candidate for congress. It is said that Senator Butler and Congressman White have an agreement by which James B. Lloyd remains in the field there as the populist candidate in consideration of White's working the negro vote for Fowler in the Third district.

The registration generally is heavy. The democrats have done well. Here in Raleigh the registered vote is some 350 more than that by republicans.

The three political parties are all sending out their tickets. The democratic tickets are plain, and without device. Chairman Thompson tells me the populist tickets are likewise without device. Chairman Holton says the republican tickets have a device. He has filed a copy of each with the secretary of state. The other parties have not filed.

Attorney General Walsers gave an opinion today that under the requirements of the new election law a judge deposits the ballots, and is authorized to examine a ballot so as to see that not more than one of each is cast by one person; but that an election officer has no right to examine a ballot to see for whom it is cast; in other words cannot pry into it for the purpose of ascertaining how the voter is voting.

The democrats say they have the majority in the lower house well assured. Interest now centres in the senate. There was inquiry as to whether the democrats are to lose the senate from New Hanover and Brunswick. Forepaugh and Sells Bros. combined circus was here today. It gave the finest and largest street parade ever seen here. The number of people here from the country was as large as ever known. The attendance at the circus was simply immense. The performance was what might have been expected of two such great circuses thus thrown together. The popular custom is that last week there was the best state fair and this week the best circus.

The state charters the American Furniture Company, of Lexington, capital \$15,000, J. N. Mendenhall and others owners.

The secretary of state today received the application of the Royal Assurance Company of London.

The supreme court is this week at work on appeals from the Sixth district.

CHARLES M. STIEFF, Baltimore—9 North Liberty St. Washington—521 Eleventh St., N. W. Norfolk—The Monticello. Charlotte, N. C.—213 N. Tryon St. Sep 18

The number of visitors to the state museum last week was 3,516.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Throwing Obstacles in the Way of the Dreyfus Revision

Paris, October 31.—The criminal section of the court of cessation appointed counsellors today to proceed with a supplementary inquiry into the Dreyfus case and counsel for the Dreyfus family went to the minister of war for the purpose of studying the secret documents in the case. M. Lockroy, who is still acting as minister of war pending the installation of his successor, M. De Freycinet, raised difficulties about delivering the documents and only allowed counsel to inspect certain of them.

We are offering

CAKES, CRACKERS, CHEESE.

New Catch Mulletts,

Meat, Meal, Flour, Coffee, Sugar

All at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN WHOLESALE GROCER.

"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

ALL OUR GOODS ARE NEW AND IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION. OUR SYSTEM OF QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS KEEP OUR STOCK MOVING. HENCE YOU GET ONLY FIRST CLASS GOODS FROM OUR SHELVES.

WE ARE JOBBERS IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD AND ARE IN POSITION TO OFFER

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO THE TRADE, ON ALL LINES OF

Hardware, Cutlery,

Mechanics Tools,

Builders' Supplies

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods

BEST GOODS, LOWEST PRICES.

J. W. MURCHISON WILMINGTON, N. C.

REDEEM THE STATE! SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

10 Tubs G. E. Butter.
75 Boxes Mixed Nuts.
100 Bags C. C. Nuts.
150 Boxes Loose Raisins.
100 Boxes L. L. Raisins.
100 Barrels Mulletts.
25 Barrels Candy.
175 Boxes Candy.
100 Pails Mixed Candy.
25 Tubs Broken Candy.
25 Barrels New Rice.
275 Bags New Pea-Nuts.
25 Barrels Apples.

W. B. Cooper,

WHOLESALE GROCER, WILMINGTON, N. C. WHAT HAS MADE

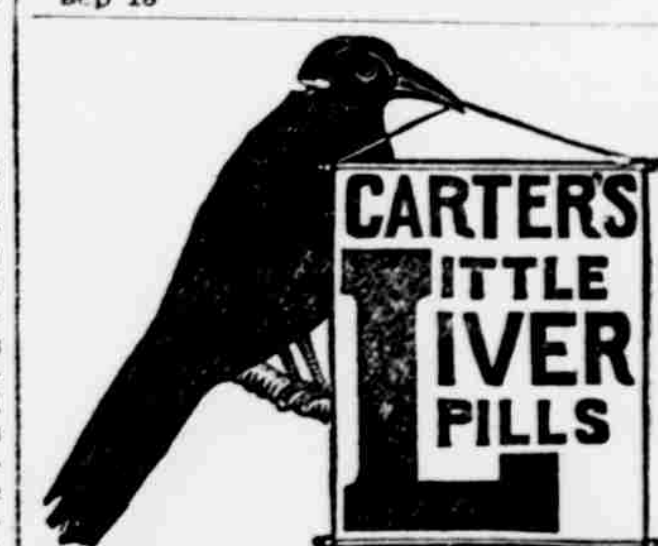
THE STIEFF PIANO?

Superior quality of tone. Touch and workmanship. Instantaneous repeating action. Evenness of scale. Fineness of finish. Fifty years of honest dealing.

Catalogue for the asking.

CHARLES M. STIEFF.

Baltimore—9 North Liberty St. Washington—521 Eleventh St., N. W. Norfolk—The Monticello. Charlotte, N. C.—213 N. Tryon St. Sep 18



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carters,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.