E. S. PARKER, Editor.

COMING INDEE ITSELF.

In another column we print an extract from a communication to the Bultimore Sun giving some account of the defection from the Republican party of the Hon. Geo. & Gurham, and ex-Senator Cole, both of California; and the reasons they give for their course. That the issue in this country is to be, at no distant day, a contest between monopoly and corporations on the one side, and the people on the other seems plainly foreshadowed. The power that corporations wield in this country can scarcely be estimated, and that the enormous power so exercised is in the interest of themselves, and adverse to that of the people, as a rule, does not admit of a doubt. This nower is constantly on the increase; corporations are constantly multiplied and are constantly growing greater. Whethon they are Nutional Banks, Railroad Companies, Insurance Companies Mining Companies, Manufacturing Compa. nies, or whatever else the object and purpose of the corneration, there is a community of interest among them all; and their managers, without regard to differences in polities, act in concert from that most powerful of all motives self interest. Money is powerful and gives great weight and influence to those who possess er control it, whether it be an individual

or a corporation. The railroad corporations alone in this country, as we have seen stated, employ three hundred thousand hands, and, as they have no use for women and children these are three hundred thousand voters. It is folly to say that these corporations do not influence votes. In many ways they control, largely if not entirely, the votes of those they employ; and they control them in the interest of the party or individual to whom they can look for special favors. Our little county itself is not wanting in instances where this railroad influence has made itself felt. In our State, corporations are not so numerous and powerful as in some others, and, as yet, have not got control of either party, but they are growing, and their influence is being felt every year more and more. The time may come here, as according to Mr. Gorham and Mr. Cole. it already has in California, when these corporations and monopolies will capture one of the political parties in this State, and their designs are of course on the Democratic party, as they have no use precipitated, and men will be found, like Gorham, and Cole, who will break party ties, and defy party discipline to advocate the rights of the people. The great danger is that the corporations will have ebtained too deep a hold before the people awake to their real danger, and when they take steps to avest it, it will be too

Mon David A. Jenkins, Dr, Worth's predecessor as state Treasurer, is spoken ot is connection with the Republican nomination for Governor, and the Wilmington Post says that he would carry the State by 20,000 majority. If the Post is correct in its estimate of Mr. Jenkine's strength, his nomination would prove a disastrons blow to the Democracy of the State, but then some one else, equally well informed. will as unreservedly say that he will be beaten 20,000, and so nentealize the declartion of the Post. The beating of some one is to take place a year from next November, and it is just August now,

THE THIANGULAR CONTROT IN MACNE.

Two years ago this tall, Maine failed to elect a Governor, no one of the three candidates is the field receiving a major-By of the whole vote cast, which is a con stitutional requirement in that State for the election of Chief Executive. It thereupon devolved upon the Senate to name two of the candidates, and upon the House to select from those two the Governor of the State. This manner of eleccampaign is now progressing, with a prospect of saother failure to elect by the people. John Sheiman, the Secretary of the Treasury has been speaking about that was probably in his own interest. We find the tentures of the contest so well outlined in a correspondence to the New York World that were produce the communication: cell outlined in a correspondence to New York World that were produce communication:

Much curiosity at all points has been expressed as to why Mr Sherman came to Maine. Was it to cement an alliance with Blaine, to enterinto intrigues with Senator Hamlin or merely the persona opening of the Sherman Presidential campaign? Whatever may have been Mr. Sherman's real purpose in a visit here at this time it has been ascertained that he solicited an invitation, and that Scuator Blaine, as Chairman of the Republican

State Committee, invited him.

The rank and file of the party have evilently understood that there was no love between the Scoretary and their local leaders, and like thier leaders have kept from all demonstrations even at the meet ings. The meetings they have attended n good numbers and have looked and listened. Senator Blaine, as a rule, forlowed Mr. Sherman at three meetings with short speeches, and on each occasion he managed to get up a "hurrah" by showing that he fought the rebel den erals in Congress, as he did not fight them on the tented field, and picturing to them how the rebels are trying to take away their rights by persisting that no supervisors and marshals shall be permitted to guard the ballot box. This Southern demand, he maintained, and that older one of State rights, are the new war that is upon the loyal people of the North. It is on this basis that he intends to conduct the campaign. Secretary Sherman has lent a helping hand at all the meetings by asserting that were heto select his own subject, and that which he considered paramount to all others, he should address them on the Southern questions and the new teature of State rights which he calls an effort to nullity the laws of the country by men in Congress. But he dwelt long enough on this theme at each place to show that he has become an out and out stalwart and desires the party to nail the sanguinary inner garment to its masthead.

The contest in the State of Maine this

year is purely a local one. Nowhere have the local speakers alluded in any way to local matters, but all their talk has been in reference to matters at Washington or still further South. There is a deeper purpose in this than appears on the surface. The last session of the Leg-islature was the first since 1857 that the Republicans had tailed to fully control and they have therefore managed until now to cover up their stealings and peculations. But the defeat of the Republi cans last year has resulted in the examination of the records and revealed the existence of a ring that has profitted very largely by the protection that it has relargely by the protection that it has re-ceived at the expense of the people. When the Republican party came into power the State owned nearly two mil-lion acres of public lands open to settle-ment. Not an acre of this is left, and the State has nothing to show for the land. Corporations and speculators have been permitted to gobble it up. It anything has been received, that is gone too. The State also owned several islands along the coasts. In 1876 these were all disposed of after an excursion among them by the Governor and Council. There were sixtysix of these islands which were disposed of, but the ring managed to run up an outlay for examining, selling and removoutly, for examining, sening and sening claims until it expeeded the amount received by over \$1,000. In addition to this it has been shown that the Republican Governor and Executive Council have been drawing mileage and over-charges of thousands of dollars per year. It is not pleasant for the stalwarts to have these matters talked over in a came paign in which an effort is being made to regain power. The leaders, therefore, are trying to divert attention from their shortcomings, errors in accounts and peculations by telling the people how the Democrats are laboring to help the rebels capture the country by uniting with them for a party in the minority. When the time comes that corporations control the dominant party in a state, the issue besterofore, a palpable reason why the Republicans should be trying to run this campaign on the Southern question, instead of on questions which only apply. to and effect the State

> running two candidates for Governor. Dr. Garcelon. the present Governor, is the Democratic candidate, and Joseph L Smith, tormerly a Republican, stands for the party which calls itself Greenbacker. On the legislative candidates there two interests are apparently uniting, but they are running, two can-didates for Governor. Dr. Garcelon has the universal respect of all parties and has made an honest Governor. Not a word is being said against him in the canvass. It seems to be generally ad-mitted that he is to be third in the race. The canvass for Mr. Smith is not made so much on the Greenback issue as it is on State matters. To him is drawn the dissatisfied element in the Republican party, which has for several years past been increasing owing to the feuds be-tween the leaders. It was this that gave Mr. Smith his large vote last year Opinions vary as to the result, but the most sanguine of the stalwarts at present do not claim any more than getting the choice for Governor before the legislature, and they expect to be able to control that body so as to select their man. The other side count upon the Semate as being certain to be anti-Republican, and

The opponents of the Republicans are

other side count upon the Senate as being certain to be an's Republican, and the flight is therefore over the members of the House. Many believe however, that Mr. Smith will be elected by the people, but this is, I think, an oversanguine estimate. It is a queer contest, and it is difficult to tell what will be the outcome. Senator Blaine is preparing to make a vigorous canvass and is to have Bob Ingepsoil, Garfield and several others to present the Southern question and raise the "sebel yell". At present it appears to me that the tide is against the stalwarts.

ATLANTA, GA., July 28 .- Officers have tion by the Legislature resulted in the just returnd from a bloodhound hant af-selection of a Democratic Governor, the foor and his wife, on Friday night. They

TAXATION AGAIN.

Having said in a former article the taxable property in the State, was estimated as 146 million dollars, I propose to state the land which yields less than 3 per cent. or but little more than a bare sup-port, pays more revenue into the Treas ury, than all the other property combin ed, viz: Town property, mules, horses eattle, sheep, swine, farming utensile, money on hand or on deposit, solvent

The land is assessed for taxation a about 74,745,000 dollars, while every other species of property is valued at about 71,700,000, thus it will be seen the land exceeds by three million in value all other property combined. Whether the tax is are justly proportioned a a problem not easily solved, but that this form of pr perty being open to inspection cannot tail to bear its full burden of taxation all

As regards the methods of appraise ment of both real estate and personal property it is questionable whether or not a better method of arriving at its true taxable value could not be devised. The advantages of uniformity in the methods of taxation are too many and two great to be disregarded.

Equitable taxation of personal property can hardly be expected. The taxing of real estate presents no serious difficulty, but the taxing of personal property is attended with so many and so serious difficulties that conflicting epinious exist in regard to the expediency of this as-

There are those who claim that it would be better to avoid all inquistiorial methods and levy as essment only on real estate thus exempting a large portion of

the wealth of every civilized community. There are decided objections to such a method; among which may be noted the most obvious, viz: disproportionate taxation, in that those possessed of invisible property who are generally best able to bear the burdens of taxation, would as they perhaps now do, escape them most largely. I believe some of the States de-rive their revenue mainly from incomes rather than from property real or person-al, claiming that in as much as the net income of individuals is an exact measure of their ability to contribute to the public expenditures.

There is strong reasoning in favor of this method, for instance A earns 5.00 or 5.000 dollars in a year and invests it in a farm on which he afterwards pays annual taxes, 3 earns 500 or 5.000 dollars in a year and invests it in State or United States bonds, exempt from taxation, and thus eyades a contribution to the common charges, a tax on income would seem to be a contribution from each individual according to his ability. If the real estate of Rail Roads, and other corpora-tions, non-taxable bonds, with every other species of taxable property were placed on an equal footing and made to pay a tax according to its true value, there would be no just cause for com-plaint, the rich and the poor in common,

would rejoice in the good time coming.
It would be safe to say that unnetenthe of the people would concur in opinion that no material favor should be granted or allowed to one class above another in contributing all needful revenues to government. Every effort cannot be directed too carnestly and emphatically toward the policy of equalization of taxation, by insisting upon the importance of bringing the valuation of all property to a common standard, that of actual value, and of distributing the assessments over the largest possible amounts, real and personal, visble and invisible.

Perfection in this as in all things human, is practically unattainable, and the nearest approximation to it can only be had by that toning up of public sentiment which shall recognize truthfulness and honesty actions the highest virtues in public as well as in private transac-tions, and which shall inspire in every ward such a condition of society let it be deavor to direct our efforts, re-

ering that under wise laws, taith-dministered, the State and her citattain their truest and highest prosperity, that the blessings we enjoy, of protection, of opportunity, of social advantages, of good government, of civil and religious liberty, can only thus be maintained in their integrity and fullness, and be transmitted unimpaired, in long succession, to all the coming generations. AGRICOLA.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

[Wash. Cor. Baltimore Sun.]

The latest mails received here from California confirm the story that Mr. Geo. C. Gorham is supporting the Dem ocratic nominee for Governor in that State. Mr. Gorham, it will be remembered, was the secretary of the Senate for ten years under Reublican rule, and was the secretary of the Republican Congressional campaign committe during the Hayes canvasa and also in the can-vass of last fall. He has always been classed as a stalwart leader in his party, and his present course amazes his Re-Mr. Gorham says that his support of the Democratic gubernstorial nominee in no Democratic gubernatorial non way impairs his standing in the Republican party in national affairs. He says he will support the Republican nominee for Congress in his district, and that he is for either Conkling or Grant for President. He believes that the Republican party of California is the triend of mo-nopoly, and the creature of the railroad magnates who are oppressing the people, of the State. As between the the railroads and the people he is for the people, and as the Democratic nomines is the foc of the railroad monopolists, he will support him. Ex-Gov. and Ex-U. 8. Senator Cole, another Republican leader in California has taken the same course as Gorham. The nows is a great damper to the Republican campaign committee here, and they fear, as a result, a total defeat of their party in California in the September elections.

Col. B. F. Little, of Richmond county, prominent and wealthy man, is dead.

ANOTHER MOUNTAIN TRACEDY. Desperade Breaks Jail, Marderously Attacks His Own Mother and is Shot Dead by Mis Brother,

(Asheville Journal, 30th.)

On Saturday evening last the neighborhood of Flat Creek, in this county, was shocked to the centre by a report that Joseph G. Wilds, a respectable citizen, had shot and killed his brother, J. H. Wilds, with a squirrel rifle. Upon investigation the information was found to be a sad reality.

J. H. Wilds had been arrested for

ome crime, and his brother Joe, his mother and sames H. Sams, Esq., had gone his bail for his appearance at court, At last Madison county court the securities gave J. H. over to the Sheriff, who put him in jail. At court he was convicted and imprisoned, we do not know tor how long. Upon getting out he came to his wife's house, and immediately, together with his wife, went to his mother's, an aged and respectable lady, knocked her down and commenced beat ing her to an alarming extent. A little girl ran to the house of Joe Wilds, a hundred yards away, and told Joe that John Henry was killing his mother. Joe grabbed his rifle, and his wife said, "No, don't take it." "Yes," he has threaten ed to kill me, but I'll not use the gun unless I have to." Joe ran to his mother's, and just as he entered the door he be held a sight at which the heart of the bravest of the brave would have burst. His mother lay upon the floor bleeding. the giant brother knicking and beating her, the wife of J. H. with a drawn axe over the head of her mother-in law, ready at an instant to etrike the fatal blow but Joe hollowed "Stop; in the name of God, what do you mean?" At this point | The 171st Session begins July 30th, 1879 J. H. grabbed the axe and made for Joe, Joe backing and telling him to lay down the axe, but pursuit seemed to be his intent, and at five steps from the door of his mother's house he fell a dead man.

Thus ended the life of a dangerous man. Joe walked into the house, assisted his aged and much beloved mother to the bed where friends in a short time dressed her bleeding head. Joe, at the solicitation of his wife, went and gave himself up to Esquire Blackstocks, who summoned all the witnesses, and after a fuil hearing, discharged the prisoner, not being willing to even cause him to give bond to appear at court.

Sunday morning reports came, which were semi official, that J. H. Wilds had broken open Marshall jail, in Madison county, and he and all the other prisoners had made good their escape, among whom was a man charged with murder.

Wild statements have it that J. H. Wilds was almost a raving maniac, and that his wife was acting under fear of death herself.

Frank Hurd on Free Trade.

Representative F. H. Hurd (Dem., O.) who has been under treatment for rheu-matism in Philadelphia, has been talking about free trade to a reporter of the Times of that city. Of the so-called balance of trade' he said:

'If free trade prevailed, a man might leave Portland Maine, with a cargo of staves not worth there \$1,000. He takes them to the West Indies, where staves are needed, and trades them for sugar and molasses and other products of that clime. He then takes these to St. Petersburg and exchanges them for fur, tar and other products of Russia, which he carties to Liverpool to change there for silk, laces and other goods demanded to New York. citizen a readiuess and willingness to silk, laces and other goods demanded bear, according to his ability, his full at New York. After a two years voyage proportion of the common burden. Tocargo valued in New York city at from \$50,000 to \$60,000. The protectionist seeing him start out with \$1,000 worth of staves and coming back with \$60,000 worth of goods, would deplore the trans-action because the balance of trade was against us. The freetrader sees it in the just reward to American enterprise, and would encourage such transactions that they might be repeated indefinitely from every port in the United States. The freetrader asks for a medification of the tariff then, first to open new markets to American products; secondly, to destroy the unjust system of taxation of one man to help another, which protection always implies; thirdly, to build up the honest business of the country, which is threatened every day by unpunished sinuggling, and lastly, to enable the United States to take the place to which it is entitled, of the greatest carrying nation of the world.

A LIFT FOR GRANT -- Now wait for the howl. One county in Mississippi has declared in favor of Jefferson Davis for United States Senator. True, Mr. Davia is still laboring under political disabilities, and could not take his seat in the Senate if elected, and true also that he does not want to be Senator and would not take his seat if he were elected and could, and true again that he probably could not be elected if he wanted to be still the fact that one Mississippi county has expressed a preference for him will serve to give a boost to the Grant boom, as it will furnish provocation to the stal-warts to revive the "rebellion" and point out the "treasonable purposes" of the "rebel Democracy.—Charlotte Oaserver.

THE COMIG RACE.—There is a gentleman near this city who says that he can beat any man in Raleigh a foot race from the Capitol gates to the Governor's Palace, the loser to pay \$25 to the Or-phan Anylum. There is a grey-headed phan Anylum. man near this city who says that he can old man of our acquaintance, w to charity, who says he can be found to take up this banter at any time. Push along. The orphans will get the pool, and that is the good part of it.—The

A disease much like cholers and prove-ing very fatal, is raging about Centre Point, Iowa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE-SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

At a meeting of the Board of Education for Alamance county, held on the first Monday it July, it was resolved that the Board will again meet, at the court house in Graham, on SATURDAY, THE 20th OF JULY 1879, for the purpose of appointing school committee for the various school districts in Alaman

county, and that all persons interested in the pub-lic schools be requested to attend and aid in the selection of committeemen for their respective school districts. By order of the Board June 7, 1879.

T. G. McLEAN, Clerk.

North Carolina College

The annual session of this Institution begins the first Monday in August, and continues 40 weeks. The course of instruction is thorough; the location is healthy: the community

For further partieuars address SEC. OF THE FACULTY, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

Time is Money That is the saying. How important then that time should be correctly kept. To do so your

CLOCK OR WATCH nust sometimes be repaired.

Dr. Moore's New Building

Company Shops, where I am prepared to do all kinds of work done by a practical silver-smith, such as re-pairing

US.OCKS and WATCHES and meading BROKENJEWELRY of all kinds. 7.2.3m. C. F. NEESE,

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangements have been made by which a limited number of young men with small means can "mess" at \$5 per month.

Board, with furnished room, REBUC-ED to \$12 per month; Tui-tion to \$50 per session. For particulars address MAJ. R. BINGHAM

\$\frac{1}{2}\$1500 TO \$\circ\$6000 A YEAR, or \$\circ\$5 to \$\circ\$20 a bday in your cwn locality. No risk. Women do as well as men, Many make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts, to \$\circ\$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business Nothing like it for money making ever affered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth \$\circ\$5 also and private terms free; samples worth \$5 also free; you can then make up yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Durham Tobacco market

REPORTED BY H. A. REAMS. Reams' Warehouse.

Durham N. C. July 19 1879 LUGS.

BRIGHT LUGS. ancy,

RED LEAF. Common Dark, 3 to 4 4 to 6 6 to 8 Extra Fine,
BRIGHT WRAPPERS,

16 to 25, 25 to 40, 50 to 65, 65 to 90, Continual dry weather, receipts light, pressing demand for all colors. Wrappers fillers and smokers.

Yarbrough House

RALEIGH, N.C. E. W. BLACKNALL, Proprieton

Rates reduced to suit the times

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as admin-istrator of Jacob A. Boon, deceased, hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate of his intestate to present them to him, duly proved, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1880, or this notice will be plead-April, A. D. 1880, o. e. ed in bar of their recovery
T. T. SMITH,

April 29, 1879-6w.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

David Nation

W. L. Green.

One hundred and fifty dollars due by account Warrant of attachment returnable before J. L. Scott Esq. a Justice of the peace for Alamance County, at his office in Graham on the 28th day of June 1879, when and where the de fendant required to appear and answer the complaint Dated May 29th 1879.

DAVID NATION Plain

GOODS

WERE NEVER SO CHEAP!

We frequently hear this, and it is a fact, but we failed to realize the full fact of its truth, until we went to buy our present stock. We bought for cash, and the quantity of goods that a small amount of ready money will buy is truly astonishing, We were surprised, and we propose to surprise other people who come to buy of us. when they see the goods and hear the low price; such for instance as

Best calico 6½ cents a yard Poplins 10 to 15 cents a yard Muslins 10 cents a vard

nd other things in proportion. Our stock of

Ready Made Clothing

one to twenty dollars

Hats and Caps

we are inclined to boast of our stock, but will leave our customers to judge for themselves when they examine. FAMILY GROCERIES

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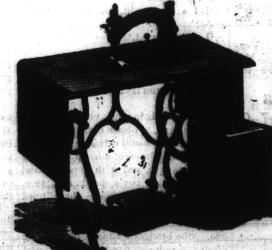
Cotton Yarn, sucts, Checas weens, and sheeting at Inctory prices.

We really have a good stock of goods, we bought them cheap for cash, and will sell them cheap for cash, or any kind of barter. We think it will be to the interest of those wishing to buy to call and see us, and we shall be glad to see them and show our goods whether we sell or not.

We shall be pleased to welcome you, at W. R. Albrights new Store, South of the court house.

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THOMAS A. ALBRIGHT & Co.



Buy only the

It has Solf Setting Mood Mover Skips Stitches. Is the Lightest Runs

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