



**NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES A. GARFIELD**  
OF OHIO.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**CHESTER A. ARTHUR**  
OF NEW YORK.

**TICKET.**  
For Electors of President and Vice-President,  
**OLIVER H. DOOKERY**  
Of the Sixth Congressional District.  
**GEORGE B. EVERITT**  
Of the Seventh Congressional District.  
**WILLIAM S. O'B. ROBINSON**  
Of the Second Congressional District.  
**SAMUEL W. WATTS**  
Of the Third Congressional District.  
**TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE**  
Of the Fourth Congressional District.  
**G. W. PATTERSON**  
Of the Sixth Congressional District.  
**WILLIAM E. TRULL**  
Of the Eighth Congressional District.

**REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**RALPH P. BUXTON**  
OF CUMBERLAND.  
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,  
**RUFUS BARRINGER**  
OF WILKESBORO.

**REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.**  
For Congress—Second District,  
**ORLANDO HUBBS**  
Of Craven.  
For Congress—Third District,  
**WILLIAM P. CANADAY**  
Of New Hanover.  
For Congress—Fourth District,  
**MOSES A. BLEDSOE**  
Of Wake.  
For Congress—Sixth District,  
**WILLIAM R. MYERS**  
Of Mecklenburg.

**REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.**  
For Judge—Fifth District,  
**JAMES H. HEADEN**  
Of Chatham.

The Cumberland Democrat assembled at Fayetteville at 10 A. M. on Saturday morning, week, and having got into a dispute about whom they would nominate for a Judge in place of Buxton, stirred up a good deal of bad blood and broke up in a row.

The Democratic newspapers are very much disappointed because no colored man was put upon the Republican state ticket. They are stating what everybody knows, that there has been always more colored than white voters in North Carolina. "The best friends of the negro," as they call themselves, the Bourbons, are attempting to arouse the jealousy of the negroes on this account. The colored voters did not vote a colored man on the state ticket, and in that respect have more sense than the whining Bourbons. One of Jarvis's points in his joint canvass with Judge Buxton has been that the Judge sided the election of colored men to office. They have no charge to cry out as they did in 1882, "nigger ticket, nigger Legislature," in that elegantly polite manner of theirs. Our state ticket is as white as their, and much more respectable. They will find that the people will like it better.

That impartial returning board of which Gov. Jarvis and his confederates in the Capitol constitute the whole, and each one of whom are candidates for office, will be called upon to decide—this is the production of the purity and honor of Democratic policy, are said to be, by those who know, not a little agitated at the criticisms which reach them from certain Democratic circles.

The Bourbon press of this state are so much frightened and distressed at the magnificent gathering of the Republican leaders in New York, that they have renewed their favorite habit of mud-flinging and waving the "dirty shirt" at General Garfield. The most congenial occupation which they now have, is to get into the political mire and splash up to their waists and wallow in it regardless of their "dirty shirts" or dirtier vernacular. They will feel worse than they do now after they see the third of November.

There is no subject connected with the government of a state or county more important than that of the public roads; nor is there any branch of legislation in which the people are more directly interested. There is no better evidence of the progress and civilization of a county than the condition of its roads. North Carolina would hardly be classed as civilized by impartial judges.

But yet, the worst feature of our road laws is not so much their inefficiency as the gross injustice they impose upon the poor laboring men of the state—a class too, both white and colored, who are least able to bear the burdens thus inflicted. Any honest man will admit that these laws are wrong, unjust and oppressive; and yet the Democratic party who boast that they control all branches of our state government, have neither made nor proposed to make any change in them. The Democratic politicians dislike to hear the subject mentioned, because they believe that the rich man is entitled by Divine right to live upon the labor of his poorer brother.

They dared not speak of it in their party platform for fear of offending the kid-gloved aristocracy, and they dare not discuss the question before the toiling thousands in the state. But the refusal of their state convention to touch the subject was in keeping with the ways of demagogues. They preferred to remain in a position where they could continue to receive the support of the laborer, and repudiate them before the audience.

before the people with a force of logic and a conclusiveness of reasoning which is invincible. Such a powerful and comprehensive argument as that delivered at Fayetteville is totally foreign to anything coming from the Democratic speakers, and it once throws them all at sea. As bad a case as Jarvis and his friends have, would be fatal to them even in able hands, but when their premises are false from beginning to end, false in their national and state relations, and weighed down with an ignominious history so black and malevolent that nothing can redeem it, they can have small hope of making any headway in the presence of the undimmed brain of the average North Carolinian.

If the political misdemeanors and crimes and blunders and malignant acts of the North Carolina Democrats were to be written out in all their blackness, from that shameless era of 1870, down to the present time, it would make an infamous record so large that the whole world could not hold it.

**WHAT WADE HAMPTON SAYS.**  
Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not allow your vote to be used in the success of the Democratic ticket. Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 20.

The above paragraph stands day after day at the head of the leading column of the New York Tribune. We copy it verbatim. It is not possible to believe that the managers of that great Journal would boldly parade this language at the head of its columns, if there was not an absolute certainty that it was the language of Wade Hampton as it purports to be.

Hampton, however, has set to the N. Y. Herald what purports to be the real language which he used on that occasion, and which that paper published. From this authorized address we make sufficient extracts to show its character, being aware that Hampton is not gifted with any considerable accuracy of logical statement, but is given to a good deal of gassy looseness of speech. We take first the opening sentences:

ballots and all sorts of frauds, can stand up before the world and use such language as he admits he did, is more than can be comprehended. As to the exact which stands at the head of the Tribune's main column, we all know that orators in the heat of speech say more nearly what they mean and feel, and transcend the cool discretion of the library. But when the revised and corrected edition of Hampton's speech is so bad as it is, we may imagine to what lengths of superlatives he might have been borne without his notes at Staunton.

**NOT TO BE TRUSTED.**  
Very few people have any idea of the enormous frauds and stealings of the Democratic party in the day of their palmyest power. They remember the little steals of Swartwout, the Democratic Collector of the port of New York, who stole \$1,250,000 and then ran away to Brazil and died there an exile from his country. They remember too how in one Democratic administration the stealing on the collection of the Customs was \$11.71 per \$1,000, which in Grant's administration it was only 34 per cent \$1,000.

Even the people of North Carolina remember how that party, which is now passing over its honesty squandered for magnificent school funds, consisting of millions, by selling the old state bonds, at 95 cents on a dollar and investing them in Confederate bonds for which they paid \$1.05 cents. They know, too, when they stop to think of it that the Confederate state debt contracted during the war, that is the state debt of North Carolina, was more than \$18,000,000, aside from the ante bellum debt. Do they not also recall how enraged the Democratic newspapers were when Andrew Johnson ordered them to repudiate this debt? They denounced him as an oppressor and the avowed oppressor.

But when Franklin Pierce came to the Presidency, and his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky, permitted a detective name Gouge to examine the Subtreasuries which were the depositories of the public monies, he found them in a most wretched condition, where millions of dollars were kept in log buildings, not so safe against robbers as an old barn, Mr. Gouge reported that:

Around this apartment ran a low gallery, constructed by the depository expressly that in case of attack, he might, in danger of being overpowered below, retire above and show down upon his assailants some hot iron or other missiles of this kind, of which he had provided an abundant store. He slept, in this room, and defensive of weapons, offensive and defensive. In this fantastical fortification was kept for years in seclusion, hundreds of thousands of dollars of the United States money, simply because Congress had made no appropriation to provide anything better. This was not in an obscure part of the county. It was in Jeffersonville, Ind., immediately opposite to Louisville, the largest city in Kentucky.

**BUXTON AND JARVIS AT FAYETTEVILLE.**  
A friend who was present at Fayetteville on Saturday last gives a glowing account of the joint discussion between Buxton and Jarvis there on that day. There were present about 1,500 people of both parties, of which the Republicans predominated. The absence of the Democrats showed the little interest which they took in this ancient anti-Jarvis and pro-Powell town.

Buxton led off in a plain, sensible speech upon the questions at issue before the people, which was well received by the honest yeomanry of Cumberland. These old descendants of the sturdy Scotch settlers like plain facts, well put and without distortion, as well as their patriotic ancestors did. Buxton was among his townsmen and most of them went home proud of the fairness of their eminent citizen, who had addressed them so fairly and without equivocation or mis-trap.

Jarvis followed in one of his own speeches, filled with subterfuges, asking questions of Judge Buxton about such things as making "nigger" judges, putting "niggers" in office, and allowing the "niggers" to elect one of their own color to office, in places where they were in a majority. He did not say much about his vote on the special taxes, but rambled around on "Kirk's war," "abolition," "congress," in the loose and disjointed manner common to Democratic speakers of the cheaper sort. Jarvis made no impression at all among the honest men of Cumberland.

**Personal.**  
Ex Gov. Herschell V. Johnson of Georgia died at his residence in Jefferson county last week. He was a Presidential elector and Judge in 1844, U. S. Senator in 1845, and Governor of Georgia from 1853 to 1855. He was also the Democratic candidate for Vice-President with Douglas in 1860, and a member of the secession convention in Georgia in 1860, when he opposed vigorously the policy of leaving the Union. He held the position of circuit Judge of the state at the time of his death.

General Bryan Grimes was assassinated in Beaufort county, by some person concealed in a thicket in a swamp through which he was riding. One buck shot only passed through his arm, entered into his lung, cutting an artery and causing death in about two minutes by internal hemorrhage. He was a Major-General in the Confederate army, and said to have been distinguished for his gallantry as certainly was as a most estimable gentleman. The assassin made across the swamp after committing the murderous act, covering his tracks in the water, and escaped.

**The Progress of 1886.**  
All the states will elect Representatives on Tuesday, Nov. 2. All the territories will elect delegates to Congress on the same day.

Alabama will elect state officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Arkansas will elect state officers on Monday, Sept. 6 and vote upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the state forbidding the imposition of any tax or the making of any appropriation to pay the state railroad and levee bonds and the bonds issued in settlement of the Holford claim, will elect Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2.

California will elect Representatives in Congress and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Colorado will elect state officers and one Representative in Congress on Tuesday, Oct. 5.

Connecticut will elect state officers, Representatives in Congress and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Delaware will elect one Representative in Congress and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Florida will elect state officers, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and vote upon the question of calling a convention to revise the constitution of the state. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Georgia will elect state officers on Wednesday, Oct. 6; Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Iowa will elect state officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and vote upon the question of holding a convention to revise the constitution of the state.

Kansas will elect representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and vote upon the question of holding a constitutional convention and upon proposed amendments to the constitution of the state prohibiting the sale of liquor and exempting \$200 in personal property from taxation.