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THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR THE SUPREME COURT:
For Chief Justice, Hon. W. N. H. Smith.
For Associate Justices, Hon. Thos. S. Ashe and Hon. A. S. Merrimon.

FOR CONGRESS:

1st Dist., Charles C. Latham, of Pitt.
2nd " Louis W. McLannam, of Pender.
3rd " John W. Graham, of Orange.
4th " Jas. W. Reid, of Rockingham.
5th " Alfred Rowland, of Robeson.
6th " John S. Henderson, of Rowan.
7th " W. H. H. Cowles, of Wilkes.
8th " Thos. D. John, of Brunswick.

FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT BENCH:

3rd Dist., H. G. Connor, of Wilson.
4th " Walter Clark, of Wake.
5th " E. T. Boykin, of Sampson.
6th " W. J. Montgomery, of Cabarrus.
7th " J. F. Graves, of Surry.
8th " A. C. Avery, of Burke.
9th " J. H. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

FOR THE SOLICITORSHIP:

1st Dist., J. H. Blount, of Perquimans.
2nd " D. Worthington, of Martin.
3rd " S. W. Galloway, of Wayne.
4th " J. A. Leno, of Durham.
5th " J. O. Allen, of Duplin.
6th " Frank McNeill, of Rockingham.
7th " R. E. Long, of Hertford.
8th " R. B. Glenn, of Forsyth.
9th " W. H. Bower, of Alford.
10th " F. L. Osborne, of Mecklenburg.
11th " G. W. Ferguson, of Haywood.

NOTICE.

The democratic delegates to the 2d congressional district convention are hereby notified to meet at Wilson, September 1st, at 4 p. m. to nominate a candidate for Congress and appoint an executive committee for the district. The democratic papers within said district will please copy.

R. B. PHELPS, Ch'm Dem. Ex. Com. 2d Cong. Dis.

STERLING RUFFIN, of this State, has been appointed clerk in the adjutant general's office at Washington.

Folks may as well get out their pronouncing dictionaries and supple up their American tongues, for more trouble in the land of jaw-breaking names, Bulgaria seems to be inevitable.

The crop of pseudo independents in the State has been increased by one, a young man who proposes to run in the Asheville judicial district for solicitor. We are sorry he has made so poor a start in life. He should learn that it is principles not men that are fought for politically and that the people are not to be bamboozled by claims of independence which are transparent efforts for selfish advancement only.

Pink herons generally live near the sea, but one, who spells his last name, however, with two r's and two s's, has made his appearance in the mountains of the 9th district as a republican candidate for Congress. They pluck herons for the purpose of making ornaments of the feathers. Heron will be plucked for purposes other than ornamental by democratic nominee Johnston, and be left naked to the blasts of popular disapproval in the cold days of November. Meantime, however, he will have independent Malone to amuse himself with and we confess that there is considerable fun to be had out of the vagaries of that political will-o-the-wisp—fun, we say, but not much else. Certainly no satisfaction to the people of the 9th district who desire a representative in Congress who will advocate the popular good—relief from unnecessary taxation, a tariff adjusted to the needs of the government and an honest and economical administration of public affairs.

PROXIES.

The convention yesterday settled two matters which it would be well for county conventions to bear in mind. First, that although under the party rules "none but delegates and alternates are entitled to seats in a State convention," yet it is in the power of any county to provide against a failure of any of its own citizens to attend by appointing a special delegate who may reside in another county. A special delegate appointed by a county convention is entitled to a seat and to cast the vote of the county, in the absence of the regular delegates. Secondly, that proxies appointed by delegates and alternates are not entitled to seats and are not to be recognized. This is on the principle that a delegated trust cannot be delegated.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON.

Although judge Merrimon's name was brought forward for the position of chief justice, it is but proper to say that on no occasion has he ever stated otherwise than that he preferred the retention of the "old court" and the re-nomination of chief justice Smith and justice Ashe. Not only had he always so said to every delegate who approached him before the delegates arrived in Raleigh, but being waited on by a committee who favored his nomination to the chief justiceship, he so told them—as he also told a similar committee, who waited on him as representatives of those who favored the retention of the old court.

THE CHOICE OF THE CONVENTION.

The results of yesterday's gathering of democrats in this city will be learned with satisfaction throughout the State. It was what might have been expected of so intelligent, conservative and patriotic a body of citizens as was the convention, but it will give no less general pleasure on that account. The people of North Carolina appreciate the worth of long and faithful service and the value of experience and wisdom on the bench, and yesterday's work will therefore be endorsed from the mountains to the seaboard. Of the distinguished gentlemen who were nominated for the offices of chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court it is unnecessary to speak. Their illustrious public service, their shining virtues, their purity of character, their learning in the law, their absolute impartiality in the administration of justice are as familiar to North Carolinians as household words. They have long served the state in the lofty places to which they are now again called, as will be seen in November, and they have done so in a manner that has reflected honor upon all North Carolinians as well as brought renown to themselves. The convention expressed the wish of the State beyond a doubt and none can fail to rejoice that honor has been done those to whom honor was due, and that faithfulness in high public office has received the stamp of public approval.

We rejoice with the people of the State that the able, industrious, conscientious and learned triumvirate which has long sat in the State-house to pass upon the rights of citizens as between man and man—the rights of person and the rights of property, are to remain to deal out even-handed justice and to preserve the liberties of the Commonwealth. The court is to continue as at present composed of Messrs. Smith, Ashe and Merrimon. So have said the representatives of the democratic party in North Carolina. So will the people approve in November. As good day's work was done yesterday and we heartily congratulate the whole State thereon.

The people of Victoria, Texas, appeal to us this morning for aid in the great misfortune that have come upon them by reason of the late devastating storms of wind and rain. The losses of our brethren have been frightful, and we who are blest as few people are, though we are not by any means rolling in wealth, should do what we can in the hour of need. Let us give in this instance as in all other instances according to our ability, and let us bear in mind the fact that he gives twice who gives quickly.

JUDGE WILLIAM ARCHER COCKE, of Florida, has a timely article in the Sunny South on the relations of capital and labor. He wisely argues against strikes, advising workmen simply "to seek other employment when not dealt with fairly by the capitalist." As "the great source of the wealth of a community and the motive power of the nation's money" labor, he thinks, ought to be protected by legislation but not as against capital. Labor and capital are strictly inter-dependent and it would therefore be unwise to protect either against the other. "The frequent efforts of government, in past ages," says Judge Cocke, "to protect one or the other of these agencies, or separate rights, have uniformly proved a failure and resulted in accumulated disaster, because it fostered a feeling for separate action and antagonism against the laws of society on every natural and moral principle, as well as in the practical sense that experience demonstrates as the true source of success for labor and capital. Let them work together, each with a separate law that harmonizes with the other, which yields from self-interest to every antagonistic principle. Statutory law can never effect it, for it never has nor will ally antagonism, but, as it is inevitable, excites them to most distinct and opposing action." Continuing, Judge Cocke says: "It is not denied that labor has rights, which the law should and does enforce, to demand and collect its wages earned, nor can the laborer be compelled to work except by contract and consent. It is, however, universally recognized that capital can and should select its labor as suited to its purposes; and, in thus deciding, no power can regulate the price but the contract of the capitalist with the laborer employed to do the work stipulated. This is the public and universal understanding and application, in every enlightened country, of the moral law; we may say the modern constitutional ethics of the social organization which revolution alone can subvert or change, except by consent. If legislation undertook to regulate the prices of labor it could, under no circumstances, make a law applicable to the case or circumstances of the employment and work of the laborer, but would have to be left to the ruling interest and controlling principle of the business on hand, work done and capacity of the laborer." These are wholesome truths and it will be well for the workingman to ponder them at this time of unrest and dissatisfaction in the ranks of labor at many points. The fact that there are two sides to every question was never better illustrated than in this case of the relations of labor and capital to each other. Wise men will look carefully at both sides before finally making up their minds.

ASHEVILLE ITEMS.

POLITICS AND TRAVEL IN THE WEST.
Special Cor. of THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.
ASHEVILLE, August 23.
The crowd of visitors is greater than in any previous summer. We have several hundred arrivals a day. All expectation as to numbers has been surpassed. Another year the railroad officials expect double or treble as many.
A convention of passenger agents has just been held here. About fifty railroad officials were in attendance. The object was to fix rates.
The opposition to Johnston, the democratic nominee for Congress, is of a somewhat more serious nature than was at first supposed. Malone is developing some unexpected strength, notably the support of the Advance, one of the two dailies published here. The defo-

tion of this newspaper from the support of Johnston was a surprise to the public generally, and no little curiosity is awakened to know the promised reasons for this course.

Mr. Pink Heron, republican, has entered the field for Congress. He is a citizen of Hayswood county and some years ago made the race for the State senate against W. W. Jones, of Henderson county.

The Waynesville improvement bonds, \$8,000, are now on the market. The bonds bear 6 per cent interest. They are issued for street improvement. Asheville improvement bonds have advanced to 6 per cent above par.

James M. Moody, a young lawyer, republican in politics, and a resident of Waynesville, has announced himself a candidate for solicitor of this judicial district, in opposition to G. S. Ferguson, the democratic nominee.

A Modern Creamery.

PERFECTION OF THE CREAMERY PROCESS OF MAKING PRIME BUTTER.

Chicago Herald.
There are busy scenes at the creamery every morning. Dozens of farm wagons are waiting to deliver their loads of milk. One after another drives up to the receiving platform, the farmer sets out his cans, and a man counts them and marks the number down upon a tab. If there is a can only partially full, the man measures its contents with a stick, and in two seconds has jotted down the number of gallons. The farmer then empties can after can into the adjacent vat, passes the empty cans to the receiver, who scalds them in hot water and dry steam, and slides them out on another platform, whence the farmer takes them a few moments later. Thus the wagons come and go, and into the big vats pour the previous day's product of a thousand cows.

Butter-making in a modern creamery is a simple process. It beats the old dairy method as a railway train skips by a stage coach. Nowadays the milk is not allowed to stand for the cream to rise. No housewife comes around with skimming spoon to remove the cream. There is no residue of rancid milk or buttermilk. The cool, white milk from the farmers' cans flows directly into a cylinder whose interior is a cone revolving at the thousand times a minute. The machine is called a centrifugal, and its office is the separation of the cream from the milk. It does its work simply, quickly and perfectly. The motion of the cone causes the milk to rise in a perpendicular column against the wall of the cylinder, but the cream, being lighter than the milk, remains nearer the cone; while the heavier and creamless milk seeks the outside. For illustration: Place one bucket within another, the outer one in milk, the inner one in cream. Through one pipe the motion of the machine sends the milk flying in a steady stream to the cheese room, to be made into unlovely and disreputable breeding skin-cheese, while through the other flows a creamy current, sweet and fragrant, to a nearby vat. The milk the farmer brought has not been five minutes out of his wagon before it has been accomplished which the dairy-maid spends a day or more in doing. The cream has been instantly separated from the milk, without standing, souring or skimming, and without incurring the usual dairy dangers of change in temperature, thunder storms, cats, dogs, small boys, flies, bugs, proximity to onions, codfish, vegetables or musty wood. There is, in fact, a steady stream of cream flowing from the cans through the wonderful separator to the vats, where the cream, dripping over a coil of pipes through which cold spring water is passing, is still further cooled. In the vats are more pipes with spring water, and after a half hour's standing the fragrant mass is ready for the churn.

The remainder of the operation is quite as simple as the foregoing. Large steam-turned churns soon make the butter "come," and by contrast remind the visitor of the three-hour struggle he had in his boyhood with the dasher of his mother's stone churn in his tired and blistered hands.

When the golden product leaves the churn, there is a small residue in the shape of buttermilk. No fishing around in the sour mass for stray pieces of butter, no straining of the remainder for fragments too small to be caught with a ladle. Nor is there any dairy maid, with more or less clean hands, to "work" the butter and laboriously press out the buttermilk. Revolving for a few moments upon the table of the machine butter-worker, the sixty pounds of creamery gives forth a few spoonful of milk. It is then packed away in the spring house until the following morning, when it is "worked" again. Asbuter salt being added in the proportion of an ounce to the pound, and it is then ready for the market. Prime butter it is, too—fit for the table of a king.

It is not surprising that the creamery can make the best butter. Its proprietor takes pains to see that the cows are properly cared for; they realize that the animal best shall be taken away from the milk as quickly as possible, and that the milk be kept cool and sweet until it arrives at the factory; the centrifugal separator obviates the necessity of having milk stand about for many hours, and also makes perfect separation possible. Throughout the entire process there is the utmost cleanliness and uniformity. The centrifugals, vats, churns and implements are frequently washed with hot water and scalded with dry steam.

The cream is always churned at the same temperature, and the butter and salt are alike carefully weighed before mixing. All over the cemented floor of the factory flows fresh spring water, keeping the place always cool and sweet.

Everybody's mother used to make the best butter in the neighborhood and always got two cents a pound more than anyone else, but nobody's mother ever made butter equal to creamery first. Butter-making is like photography, in that there are a hundred conditions necessary to insure perfect results, and failure in any one particular is likely to prove disastrous. Only the professional butter-maker in command of all the appliances and conveniences known to the art can hope to reach perfection every day in the year. May the creamery live long and prosper.

Thursday's experience in the Niagara whirlpool will not encourage the cranks to play with its dangers very extensively. Scott, an expert swimmer, lost his life at the outlet of the whirlpool and Graham got such a shaking up that his mania for riding through those troubled waters may be considered about over. It was his good fortune to be rescued before he and his barrel plunged into the devil's hole rapids, where he would have undoubtedly perished. As Graham's rivals will not entertain his fears, he might have served his country better, perhaps, by going under and furnishing a warning to other fools.

Diocese of North Carolina.

BISHOP LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.
Aug. 24—Tuesday, St. John's, Macon Co.
25—Wednesday, 8 p. m., Franklin.
27—Friday, Webster.
28—Sunday, Waynesville.
Sept. 1—Wednesday, St. Andrew's, Buncombe county.
2—Thursday, Trinity church, Asheville.
3—Sunday, Trinity chapel, Asheville.
9—Thursday, 8 p. m., Morganton.
10—Friday, 8 p. m., Statesville.
12—Sunday, Winston.
14—Tuesday, Walnut Cove.
Holy Communion at all morning services, collections for diocesan missions.

Bucklin's Ancestral Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Piles, Chapped Hands, Chancres, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

Is there any sense in the superstition about thirteen at a table? asks an exchange. Why, thirteenth!

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are suffering with teething. It relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste; soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Price five cents a bottle.

Flour.

The best brand of the Patapsco mills at prices lower than ever. Patapsco superior, the Standard of Excellence; the Queen of all flours, at inside figures.

E. J. HARDEN.

The New York republicans are becoming uneasy over the strength of the prohibition movement.

From 115 lbs to 161 lbs,

TO THE CUTICURA REMEDIES I OWE MY HEALTH, MY HAPPINESS AND MY LIFE.

A day never passes that I do not think and speak kindly of the Cuticura Remedies. Seven years ago, all of a sudden I jumped from a fine neck, ranging in size from a cherry to one to an orange. The large ones were frightful to look at and painful to bear; people turned aside when they saw me, in disgust, and I was ashamed to be on the street or in society. Physicians and their treatment and all in vain failed to do any good. In a moment of despair I tried the Cuticura Remedies—Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally and Cuticura a Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally; the small jars (as I call them) gradually disappeared, and the large ones broke in about two weeks, discharging large quantities of matter, leaving two slight scars on my neck today to tell the story of my suffering. My weight increased from one hundred and sixty-one and a half pounds, and my height is only five feet five inches. In my travels I praised the Cuticura Remedies, North, South, East and West. TO CUTICURA REMEDIES I OWE MY HEALTH, MY HAPPINESS AND MY LIFE. A prominent New York "druggist" asked me the other day, "Do you still use the Cuticura Remedies; you look to be in perfect health!" "My reply was, "I do and shall always. I have never known what sickness is since I commenced using Cuticura Remedies." Sometimes I am laughed at for urinating them to people not acquainted with their merits, but sooner or later they will come to their senses and believe the same as those that use them, as dozens have whom I have told. May the time come when there shall be a large Cuticura Supply House in every city in the world, for the benefit of humanity, where the Cuticura Remedies shall be sold only, so that there will be rarely a need of ever entering a drug store.

Send for "How to cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, STRAINS, BACK ACHE, Weakness and Weariness caused by overwork, dissipation, standing, walking, or the sewing machine, cured by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. New, elegant and reliable. 25c.

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THE OCCONECHEE HOTEL
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Will be open after July 1st, for SUMMER VISITORS.
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LOW PRICES!!!
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Black and Colored Silks, Black and Colored Satins, Black and Colored Gros Grains.

Hesched and Brown Cottons, Sheetings and Pillow Cases, Hesched and Brown Canton Flannel, Housekeeping and Table Linens.

We have just made up a job lot of fabric gloves at the uniform price of 25 cents; 12 pair for \$3.00. Write for circular and formula. Refer to anybody who has used it.

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50 LINEN SUITS,

Small Check, Neat Patterns, at \$4 per Suit; Worth \$8.

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SILK AND WORSTED GOODS, AT \$6; WORTH FROM \$7.50 to \$10.

250 Pairs Pants,

All Foreign Goods, at \$6; former prices \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$9 and \$10

We need room for our immense stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING now under production and hence offer these special bargains.

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Acknowledged the Best.

BUIST'S NEW CROP

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The Best of all the Globe varieties for the South. Send in your orders early.

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The Ninety-first term begins September 9th, 1886. For circulars containing full particulars apply to the Rector.

June 16 1886 3m.

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