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WEDNESDAY SEPT. 29, 1886

DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

- FOR CONGRESS: 1st Dist., Louis C. Latham, of Pitt.; 2d " F. M. Simmons, of Orange; 3rd " Charles W. McLannam, of Pender; 4th " John W. Graham, of Craven; 5th " Jas. W. Reid, of Rockingham; 6th " Alfred Howland, of Robeson; 7th " John H. Hendrix, of Rowan; 8th " W. H. Conner, of Wilkes; 9th " Thos. D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

It now appears that Mr. Tilden was interested financially in the first regular American factory. This may be one reason why he was enabled to do so radicalism so heavily.

Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY has been interviewed of course and he thinks there is not the slightest doubt that the principle of home rule for Ireland will prevail within two years. So may it be.

JOHN ESTER COOK, the author and poet, died Monday afternoon at his residence, "The Briars," near Boyce, Clarke county, Virginia, of typhoid fever, after a short illness. He was in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Actress and actresses of greater and lesser fame are now pouring into New York from Europe. One of the latter, Miss Violet Cameron, has a real live lord for her manager—Lord Londsdale. The Langtry also appears at the head of a company of her own.

TOPPING the baleful influence of the high protective tariff on the agriculture of the land, a case in point is this: Don Piatt writes to The Current, in the last twenty-six years of high protection, one underlying source of prosperity, agriculture, has disappeared to all values 20 per cent. The farm I live on, that was valued thirty years ago at \$125 an acre, and land sold readily at that, is now held at \$80 and cannot be sold at that price. I have 500 acres of the richest land in Ohio, and there is nothing that can raise on it at a profit. You say I am a tancy farmer. Well, my neighbors who are not open to that are in the same condition. They borrow to pay taxes. Ohio is being shingled with mortgages that will carry under the farmers.

This democratic administration is making considerable headway in the matter of a new navy. The eighteen ships, whose construction has been authorized by Congress, are to cost \$20,000,000, are to be of all classes and are all to be aloft within the next four years. The chief constructor of the navy says no device known to secure their efficiency as fighting machines will be omitted. Their armament will be of the modern high-powered guns, the largest contemplated being the 12-inch breech-loading rifles, carrying a missile which weighs more than 800 pounds and requiring more than 400 pounds of powder for each discharge. The theoretical range of such weapons is about twelve miles. Seven of these ships are to be armored, the heaviest probably carrying sixteen inches of steel as a protection. There will also be "protected cruisers"—that is, vessels whose thick lower decks of steel dip their edges below the water line and serve as a protection to the machinery, magazines and other vital parts of the vessel, and the rest of the fleet will be made up of four steel cruisers, two gunboats, one first-class torpedo boat and one dynamite gun cruiser.

OF the steel cruisers, the Dolphin is completed and receiving her armor; the Atlanta is on her trial trip, while the Boston and Chicago are well advanced in construction. The dynamite gun cruiser is to be a curiosity, comparable to nothing, they say, now in existence. The secretary of the navy is authorized to make a contract with its inventors for its construction, and the department will have little or nothing to do with the work beyond passing judgment upon it. The conditions contemplate the construction of a vessel 130 feet long, proportionately very narrow and of very light draft, with exceedingly powerful engines, guaranteed to be capable of producing a speed of twenty knots. The plans of this craft look to the placing of the machinery and other ordinary appliances of the ship toward the bow and stern, leaving the regions amidships for the magazines and pneumatic guns. The dynamite missiles will be thrown like bombs from an ordinary mortar.

With all these vessels about the United States will stand as a naval power abreast of Spain, Holland, Denmark and Turkey. She will still be outranked, however, by England, Germany, France, Austria, Italy and Russia.

SWEAR 'EM IN.

The affairs of the government are well administered by the democrats. Bond calls come thick and fast. One is hardly published before another is issued. Since Congress adjourned there have been \$60,000,000 bonds sold in. At this rate the whole lot of 3 per cents will be retired before the congressmen chosen this fall will meet at Washington. When these bonds are paid, how is the surplus arising from excessive taxation to be got out of the treasury? There must be an end of excessive taxation or the surplus revenue will be spent in wild extravagance or squandered. We understand the tricks of the high tax people very well. It is to squander the money, so that there will be no great pressure to reduce taxation. They are strong enough to prevent tax reduction so long as there is any method to relieve the treasury of its accumulated surplus. Tax reduction can be accomplished only by damming up the streams flowing from Uncle Sam's vaults. Dam them up, stop the flow of money from the treasury, and tax reduction will be forced over the head of the opposition. The policy of the democrats who favor leaving the money of the people in their pockets, is to guard the doors of the treasury. A dozen good watchdogs now are worth a hundred theoretical statesmen. Look the treasury doors so that the surplus cannot be spirited away in extravagant expenditures and tax reduction becomes the only alternative. The people all over the country without regard to party should therefore swear in the candidates to a course of stingy economy. If Congress shall defeat wild appropriations, the opposition to tax reduction will be unable to sustain itself. Swear 'em in. This is unnecessary as to the democratic members from North Carolina who always vote that way anyhow; but all over the country the people ought to see to it that the candidates sworn in to oppose all extravagance and unnecessary expenditure.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Before any North Carolinian makes up his mind to vote against the present system of county government, he should consider well the value of that system to the State. If a return is had to the Canby system, the result will be serious to the west as well as to the east. Let us see. The State democratic hand-book shows that there are twenty-seven counties in the State that either now have negro majorities or will have negro majorities at the next census at the present rate of increase of the two races.

The records show that, under the three years of democratic rule, the negro county expenses were \$314,694 less than under the three years preceding under the Canby system. And not only this, but the democrats, with that much less money, paid \$266,198 of former county indebtedness; and not only this, but they brought county orders and county obligations generally from their various stages of shameful depreciation up to par, so that they have since been almost entirely paid off for dollars.

Under the Canby system, in two years, personal property in the negro counties depreciated 15 per cent of its value; that is to say, in 1878 it was worth \$3,489,629 less than it was in 1876. On the other hand, in two years under the present system, personal property in these counties went up 14 per cent; that is to say, in 1880 it was worth \$2,815,466 more than it was worth in 1878.

The whole amount of taxes levied for the last fiscal year was about \$543,000. Of this amount the twenty-seven negro counties, or rather the white people of those counties, paid \$209,000, much more than one-third of the whole amount, that is to say over 38 per cent of the whole amount.

With bad county government in those counties will not property depreciate there and will not the ability of the people to pay taxes be lessened? If the east is therefore deprived of its ability to pay taxes in the proportion it now pays will not the centre and west have to make up the deficiency? Had not the people of the west therefore better pause and reflect before they vote to put the burden of the Canby system of county government on the people of the east again?

CONSUL TANNER, of Chemnitz, gives in his report to the secretary of State what is perhaps a solution of a problem that has puzzled many. That is how it comes about that while the consumption of intoxicants in Germany per head is four times as great as it is in this country there are a thousand drunkards in the United States to ten in Germany. The difference is due, he thinks, to the manner of drinking in vogue in the two countries. "This science of drinking," he says, "consists simply in the hardness of drinking. All drinks are taken sip by sip, a half or three-quarters of an hour being consumed for a glass of beer. This is so simple that one is liable to ridicule for laying stress upon it, and yet on this point hinges, in my opinion, a question of vast importance to America. By this manner of drinking the blood is aroused to greater activity in so gradual a manner that there is no violent derangement of the animal economy. By slow drinking the German accomplishes the object of drinking, and gives his animal economy a chance to say, 'Hold, enough,' which only slow drinking will do." We have no doubt this is the secret, largely. Mr. Tanner says further that he has not yet seen a glass of water drunk in Germany.

ANOTHER evidence of the business-revival comes to us from the farther south in the shape of a twenty-eight page trade issue of the Montgomery Advertiser. Long may our brother waver.

The child who makes the acquaintance of the maternal slipper may have the first notion of knowing that its mother once underwent the same operation at the hands of its grandmother. This is one of the reasons why children are so fond of their grandparents.—New Haven News.

Two Tramps Abroad.

THE EMERALD ISLE AND THE VOYAGE HOMEWARD.

COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

BELFAST, IRELAND, Aug. 28, 1886. On reaching Glasgow, 26th, we learned that our ship did not sail until 1 o'clock on next day, and thus having a few hours yet to spare we ran down to the well known city of Paisley to visit the great manufacturers of Coates & Clark, from which comes the "spool cotton" which rules the world. Each of these gigantic establishments employs about two thousand, and the thread which each day comes from the two mills would encircle the globe eight times. Surely no shirt need be without a button for the lack of thread.

Our steamer reaches Larne, Ireland, at 10 o'clock the 28th, and having to remain here all day for some freight we make up quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen for a day's visit to the "lively" city in Ireland, Belfast. While waiting for the train we concluded to "take a turn" about Larne in an original "Irish jaunting car." This is a very neat and peculiarly constructed vehicle, carrying four persons, two sitting on each side and the driver in the centre. It is indeed a "jaunting car," and as soon as seen we have an intense desire to get in and have a ride, and when once in there is an almost irresistible tendency to get out suddenly, but we banish this inclination by putting our arms around the driver and each other, very much to the amusement of everybody along our route. Larne, in my opinion, is noted for very narrow streets and sidewalks, many of the streets being scarcely wide enough for two vehicles to pass, and the sidewalks on each side of one of the main streets were almost two feet wide; and another one we saw was nearly a yard wide! Two persons rarely pass each other on the same sidewalk, one of them being obliged to step into the street.

The railway from Larne to Belfast runs along a lovely portion of the country, presenting to the traveler a splendid landscape of many hundred fields of ripe grain, each field being checked off with apparently great precision and exactness, so regular are the dividing hedges and walls. The train runs along Belfast loch up to the city, about twenty-two miles, and the beautiful harmony of the scene, combining the placid water of the loch with the rich emerald hue of the hills on either hand, gives an exceedingly pleasant impression.

On reaching Belfast we again resort to our previous method of quick sight-seeing—that is from the top of the street-cars—and our whole party mounts the car just at the railway station, and with the aid of the very affable and communicative conductor and passengers gets quite a fine view of the city and also something of an insight into the life of its people. Belfast is one of the handsomest cities in Ireland, there being a great number of very imposing public buildings and pretty private residences. The most beautiful park which we have seen on this side of the Atlantic is here, known as the "Botanical Gardens." The park is quite a large one and every part of it is kept with the neatness of a private flower garden. The fund for this purpose is provided by annual membership fees of one sovereign from a family, which entitles all its members to admission at any and all times. Strangers pay sixpence for admittance to the grounds.

The city has been for some time agitated over the "Home Rule" question and also troubles between the Catholics and Protestants. The agitation has resulted in frequent riots in certain portions of the city and in some of the conflicts several persons have been killed. I am surprised, however, to see in the newspapers how greatly the riots are exaggerated and colored until the people scarcely recognize them. The state of affairs is not near so bad as is represented and only a special class of people are engaged in the riots. We visited the scenes of the fights and talked with some persons who had been taking a hand in the riots, and neither side can give any true cause of the troubles, except that "the other side is always trying to get up a fight." The person who gave us most information about the fight was a young man some thirty years of age, whom we rode with about three miles on top of a street car. In reply to our questions he said that he lived in the section of Belfast where the riots had occurred, but "I never took no part in them," and while he talked with us he had one eye heavily bandaged, a long and fresh scar was across his cheek, also a very red and deep one across his hand, and his coat showed two extensive rents recently repaired, and it occurred to us as a very fortunate thing for him that he "never took no part" in the fights, though we could not clearly see, considering his present condition, how he had been benefited by keeping out of the fight, except that he had not lost his life. Both of the rioting elements are "down on the police" and this puts the poor officers between two very sharp fires, and they dare not patrol their beats singly, but they go in squads of from ten to fifteen men, fully armed.

But in spite of these temporary disturbances Belfast is a very pleasant city; and its handsome structures and pretty streets, its great ship yards and its splendid linen manufactory (Marcus Ward & Co.) is its exceedingly hospitable, social and clever people all made a most delightful impression on our minds and we look forward with much pleasure to another visit to them at some future time. The hour for sailing having arrived, we take the train for Larne and find our ship preparing for sea. The sky is heavily overcast and seems to threaten some very rough weather within a few days and the sailors are busy "battering down the hatches," "making everything taut" and putting the ship in proper condition for safely riding out a gale or storm. While all these preparations are being made the tramps stroll about the deck for the purpose of making the acquaintance of their fellow-travelers. We are pleased to meet quite a number of our friends of the former voyage and the greetings are very cordial on both sides. To our surprise we find

among the passengers, our same "mystic seven," who sailed with us from New York July 22, and whose "offhandedness" afforded us so much amusement during that voyage, and we are expecting more fun on the homeward voyage if they persist in keeping up their former ex-closiveness.

We have found another "strange case" on the ship, in the person of a jolly Englishman, who is making his first visit to the "land of the free and the home of the brave," and he is quite loud in his boasting of the grandeur of "Hold Hengland" and not at all backward in expressing his opinion of the insignificance of the "States." The thought that in America we have "no society and no titled nobility" is exceedingly horrifying to his ideas of the "correct thing." My love of country just then came so powerfully to the front that I could not neglect the opportunity of saying to the English gentleman, "You have made something of a mistake about our country. We have two very high titles of nobility, which are confirmed in America. The first is 'North Carolinian' and is only allowed by birth. The other is 'North Carolina Teacher' and the latter title, which is so proudly borne in America, is sometimes conferred upon a foreigner, where there is sufficient merit to justify the awarding of so high and honorable a title of nobility." I am afraid that my friend did not fully appreciate the information which I had volunteered to give him, especially as we "had the laugh on him."

While we were becoming acquainted with our fellow-travelers we found considerable amusement in guessing the nationality of each one. We succeeded very well in all cases but one—a very clever young man whom we had by turns located as English, Irish, Scotch and French. Still the question remained in doubt until we came from the supper table and overheard the young man say to a friend, "I tell you what, Jack, I just paralyzed that bill of fare," and the nationality matter was then settled, for no person ever used this expression except an American.

"The captain gave orders for a sailing," and as the furnace fires are replenished and the lines are all hauled in we begin to realize that we are indeed homeward bound, after a most delightful sojourn in foreign lands. How the happy visions of early greetings of friends and loved ones rush through our minds as the propeller begins to revolve and our ship gracefully moves from the wharf with her prow pointed westward. Many friendly waves of hands and wishes for a pleasant voyage follow us from the Irish shore, and most cordial acknowledgments are returned from our steamer by over six hundred people. I did not "Kiss the Blarney Stone" while in Ireland, which it is said all must do who desire to revisit this country, but I should be sorry to think that I was never again to visit these scenes which have left so many exceedingly pleasant memories with me, or meet these genial, kind and hospitable friends throughout England, Scotland and Ireland, or stroll along the magnificent boulevards of Paris, or muse among the fascinating historical structures of London, or enjoy the lovely landscapes which stretch out far before us in every direction, or view the vast treasures of art and of science which these great English cities contain, and thus excite the admiration and envy of the whole world. The rare attractions of country and people which are found in Europe when once seen are not easily forgotten, and the very pleasant impressions which they leave with a visitor gently woo him to another pilgrimage across the Atlantic in some future years, for health, rest, recreation and general improvement.

While these thoughts are in my mind I hear a merry company on deck sweetly singing "There's no place like home," in which tender sentences I most cordially join with heart and voice, and the two tramps long to see the shores of dear old America, still dearer North Carolina, and yet dearest of all, Raleigh, with all its greatly esteemed friends and loved ones. E. G. H.

Iredell and Alexander Democratic Nominations. TAYLORSVILLE, Sept. 24, 1886. Correspondence of The News and Observer. At the democratic senatorial convention held here Saturday, of this, the 24th district, Messrs. W. D. Turner, of Iredell county, and E. M. Stevenson, of Alexander county, were nominated to represent the district in the next senate. Reuben Watts, Esq., was nominated to represent Alexander county in the next house of representatives. Both the above tickets are strong ones and will have no opposition, or the same as none, and will be triumphantly elected. E. M. Stevenson, Esq., has been a member of the house of representatives and clerk of the superior court, and is at present chairman of the board of county commissioners. Reuben Watts, Esq., is a good farmer and has been sheriff of the county, member of the constitutional convention of 1875, member of the board of county commissioners, and now again elected, one of the county commissioners by the magistrates last June. So we will have to have a new board of commissioners elected, or at least two members out of the three. No nominations were made for county officers, leaving the field full of candidates.

"I Love Her Better than Life." Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and light to her eyes? Don't you see? Don't you suffer from nervous debility, the result of female weakness? A bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will brighten those pale cheeks and send new life through that wasting form. If you love her, take heed.

A very earnest revival is in progress at Trinity Methodist church, Durham.

Cosaine, Iodoform or Mercurials in any form in the treatment of catarrh or any fever should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market today is Ely's Cream Balm, being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of acute and chronic cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril, no pain, agreeable to use. Price 50 cents, of druggists.

It's all very well to talk about building new Railroads and new Steamships—but how could men, women and children travel on them without Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup? Think of it. Fonder!

The weekly Atlantic, published at Morehead by Mr. George W. Charlotte, has been increased in size. That Ford's Extract, possesses wonderful healing power for all kinds of cuts, bruises, swellings, sprains, soreness, pains and aches, &c., has been satisfactorily attested by the numerous testimonials which it has received through the country during the last thirty-five years. Go to your druggist and ask for Ford's Extract. Take no substitute, but have the genuine article.

Co. H, First regiment N. C. Cavalry, has its reunion at Kinston next Wednesday week.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000. Tickets only 25; Shares in Proportion.



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Table with lottery prize details: CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each: Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. LAST OF PRIZES. 1 Capital Prize \$75,000; 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each: Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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Mr. Garrett's Supperwines, Champagne, Misk, Port, Claret and other wines are well known for superior excellence, and are offered for sale in wood or glass, not to be drunk on the premises; at prices charged by the manufacturer. SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE. For prices apply or write to RICHARD GIERSCH, Next door to the Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 18, 1886.

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