

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

## THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

## Congressional Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT:  
JESSE J. YEATES,  
of Hertford.FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT:  
ALFRED M. WADDELL,  
of New Hanover.FOR CONGRESS, FIFTH DISTRICT:  
J. J. DAVIS,  
of Franklin.FOR CONGRESS, FIFTH DISTRICT:  
ALEXANDER M. SNALES,  
of Guilford.FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT:  
WALTER L. STEELE,  
of Rockingham.FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT:  
ROBERT F. ARMFIELD,  
of Iredell.FOR CONGRESS, EIGHTH DISTRICT:  
ROBERT B. YANCEY,  
of Pamlico.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th.

## THE NATIONALS.

The most recent bug-bear of modern politics is the new party recently organized, or rather now in process of organization, and called by its members the National party. Who are its leaders what its objects and how it hopes to attain these objects are all matters of dispute. The only thing definitely known on the subject being that H. P. Butler, a man who gained some local notoriety during the late war in connection with portable articles of personal property—spoons and things, has gone into the new party and is bidding for the leadership.

This new party however, without form and void as it is, seems to have carried terror to the breasts of certain gentlemen, who ought to know better. They seem to regard the embryonic organization as the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, from which the deluge will hereafter come.

We hardly deem it necessary to say that we do not share in these alarms. While our days are yet too young to remember much of the formation and growth of the parties, a somewhat careful study of political history leads us to believe that the time has not yet come when the disorganized fragments of a beaten, dead and dispersed party, without principles and without leaders, can control the politics of the nation, and so far as can be now seen the National party, so far as it has organization, is composed of the remnants of the late National Republican party, and its leaders, if it has any, were, a very short while since, the head-lights of that now happily defunct organization.

The new National party is, in our opinion, a bugaboo to frighten children. The young man who goes into it as a means towards attaining political power will very soon feel the need of a dry nurse. The old Democratic party is alive and full of vigor. This party governed the country well for many years. We believe that it can and will do so many more after the election of 1880.

## FOR CONGRESS.

The list of Democratic nominations, for all except the second, Congressional districts, was completed last Thursday by the nomination at Raleigh of the tried and trusty leader of the Democratic column in the Metropolitan District, Joseph J. Davis of Franklin, and to-day we run the ticket to our mast head and begin to clear our decks for the decisive battle of November.

One thing very noticeably about the ticket we present is that, with one exception, the Democratic members of the present Congress have been nominated for re-election to their posts. This simple fact speaks more than volumes for the gentlemen. Now let the people of the Districts do their duty and this list will be elected.

In this district nothing has yet been done, nor are we informed what steps the District Executive Committee have in view. Our own opinion is clear that we should have a regular Democratic ticket in the field, and for many reasons. First we should have a candidate as a means of preserving party organization. It is well to keep our supporters in the habit of voting, for while the preponderance of the negro vote in this district is such that in county and District elections we have little hope of success, there may come a time when the vote of this Congressional district will be felt with terrible effect in the State election.

Another and a stronger reason why we should have a candidate in the field is that it would be to the eternal disgrace of the white people of the district should J. E. O'Hara be allowed to win without a contest. It is our duty to protest by our votes against the shame which the black element has put upon us, and we can do this only by voting against him.

These reasons are sufficient why the Committee should give us a candidate of our own, and we call on the Committee to act at once.

## RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

We have been handed a great pamphlet containing the proceedings had by the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company at their 29th annual meeting, together with certain reports from certain officers, and from the Finance Committee, which said report from the Finance Committee is so full of "chunks" of solid monetary wisdom, that we reproduce it entire on our outside page.

In examining this pamphlet the first thing that strikes one is, that for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1878 the excess of receipts over expenditures was \$233,375.67, and that this amount had been applied to the fund for the extinguishment of the debt of the Company. This was a good showing, and, upon reading it, we turned over to the report of the Finance Committee, for the purpose of seeing how this fund was managed. It was all in all it is in being too mild when we say that this report discloses a most disgraceful system of mismanagement.

The committee opens its report in relation to the debt of the company by saying, that the amount of the bonded indebtedness of the company due on the 1st day of November 1877, and still unpaid is \$81,500.00. The committee further states that it finds in the hands of N. H. D. Wilson, the Trustee of the sinking fund \$155,650.00 consisting of certain items detailed. Now why this amount was allowed to remain in the hands of the Trustee, when this large debt was due and unpaid is one of those things "that," at first sight, "no fellow can find out." We are sure that no prudent business man in the State would manage his affairs in any such manner, and we are of opinion that Trustees should manage trust funds with at least as much of care as a prudent business man would bestow on his private affairs. But an examination of the items which make up the total of \$155,650.00 solves the problem. The trustee had sunk the sinking fund. Instead of extinguishing the debt, he had extinguished the fund with which the debt was to have been paid, and, when the sinking fund was to be used, it had been frittered away. To show that these strictures are deserved, we will look at the items in detail.

1. The first item consists of a judgment against the Atlantic Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company for \$48,788.80 and 31 gold bonds of the same company charged at 80 per cent, making a total investment in this company of \$73,370.57. What this investment is worth we do not personally know, but gentlemen, whose judgment is relied on in business circles, have informed us that they look upon it with grave suspicion.

2 and 3. The second and third items are, we suppose good for their face value, but even in these gross negligence is evidenced by the fact, that interest on them has not been collected for nearly four years, and this interest amounting to \$2000.00 is allowed to lie idle, when it should be either earning interest or paying the debt of the company.

4. The fourth item in the account is a certificate of deposit of Wilson and Shober for \$25,000, with interest at 8 per cent, from 15th October 1875 secured by personal security and mortgage on the Greensboro Female College for \$16,300.00. What the personal security is we are not informed. Immediately after this 4th item is one, not numbered, consisting of a note for \$17,402.07 secured by second mortgage on the Female College and a note for \$5000 secured by a mortgage on 4 pianos and some furniture and \$32,804.06 of notes of the Bank of Cape Fear. This develops richness. Wilson and Shober is the firm of bankers in Greensboro, which lately became so very insolvent. N. H. D. Wilson was a partner in this concern as well as trustee of the Railroad Company, and so it appears, that the trustee loaned \$25,000 of the trust fund to himself, and secured this sum by vague personal security and a mortgage on a "pal school" for \$16,300.00. Cold hearted counts of law would call this by a harsher name than mere mismanagement. The certificate of deposit on Wilson and Shober is not worth the paper it is written on. The personal security is not set forth so as to enable one to judge of its value, and if there is one thing that a railroad company has no use for it is a Female College. Here's \$25,000 gone. The unnumbered item which follows number 4 is in much the same condition, it amounts to \$22,402.07 and is secured by a 2d mortgage on the college, a mortgage on 4 pianos and a lot of furniture and some Bank of Cape Fear notes, than which, since the Harvey Terry decision, more worthless bits of paper do not exist. And, while we often hear of a railroad company's organ, this is probably the first instance on record where one indulged in pianos.

5. and 6. Items 5 and 6 are like No. 4 only more so. They bring up the amount loaned by the trustee to himself to \$41,311.50 and are secured by a \$10,000 mortgage on a spoke and handle factory, another very useless piece of property to a railroad and \$27,605.00 more of Cape Fear Bank Notes.

9. The only remaining item worthy of separate notice is numbered 9 and consists of notes and drafts on one, V. G. Hundley for \$10,700 which the committee believes will be paid, which belief of theirs is shared by no other human being, with whom we have talked on the subject.

This review we think by the facts disclosed justifies us in saying all that we have on this subject.—The pamphlet to which we have referred gives further evidences of grave mismanagement by the officers of the company, such mismanagement in fact as a rash man would call corruption, but we have not space now to advert to them. We have already treated of this subject at greater length than we are in the habit of doing, but the State of North Carolina owns three millions of dollars worth of stock of the company and the people of the state have a right to see what is done with their property.

We have spoken as is our wont fully and plainly, but we have made no strictures not warranted in our opinion by the facts of the case, and our opinion in this behalf is shared by some of the best business men in the State. Men who have made fortunes for themselves by legitimate business enterprise, and who are not willing to see the fruits of their labors wasted by the incompetency or corruption of their agents.

## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

IRINGWOOD, N. C. Aug 10th, 1878.

MESSES EDITORS:—Allow me through your columns to present to the reading public, a few thoughts and considerations on the subject: heading this article. The subject, although a trite and common one, does not receive the attention its great importance merits and demands. The object in framing our free-school system, is indeed a most wise, and laudable one—to offer and afford means to the great bulk of children, growing up around us, for obtaining a practical education—thereby becoming fitted for properly meeting and discharging the mighty responsibilities of life—I have stated the object our wise legislators had in view, in framing the free-school system, and have also stated the results it is expected would naturally and reasonably follow. Now, I ask an intelligent reading public, to notice and note, the practical workings of this system. The most important officers in this free-school department, are the school committeemen and on the manner in which they meet and discharge their duties, does success or failure to accomplish good follow.

Generally it is the duty of the Committee to employ and dismiss teachers—to locate school-houses—and in locating them, they are required both by the letter and spirit of the law, to place them in a central position, i. e. in a location, best adapted to benefit and accommodate the greatest number of children, it is also their duty to determine the pay per month. It is their bounden duty to visit these schools, to see if they are properly taught, and to take a general supervision of the operation of the public schools in their respective Districts. They should endeavor to build up an educational interest, and see that the law, so far as they are charged with its execution, is properly enforced. Now Messrs. Editors, I have stated the duties that pertain to the office of the School Committee, now, generally, how do they perform their official obligations? I will try and answer by an illustration. A wants a free-school, after several interviews with the School Committee, he or she, is granted the permission, to teach one somewhere provided A. will obtain a house and the school goes into operation—the Committee in many cases, hardly know where the house is located, never pay, as a general thing one single visit to see how things are conducted; finally the teacher winds up the school, the Committee give an order on the proper disbursing officer, for the money, and there the matter ends.

Now, who will say this is not the practical working of this system in our midst? I wonder that in many cases, these schools accomplish very little good. The honest and hard working tax payers of our country are the sources from which this fund springs. They should constitute our school Committees, and not these professional men, whose duties and occupations are such, that they cannot render efficient service for the public schools. It is quite common, for children to go out of their own townships to free-schools. This is right if the emergency the law contemplates arrives, and very wrong and unjust, if allowed, contrary to law. In cases of very great hardship or inconvenience, it is allowable, and then the respective School Committees, should see to it, that each township is responsible for its free-school children, when the pay is apportioned. I conclude that if our free-school Committees would diligently and efficiently discharge their duties, the people would take an increased interest in these schools; and as a result, we would see very general improvement.

We as a people should shake off our lethargy, in this respect, and we would do well to imitate the New England States on the free-school subject. There "education is more general, than in any other part of the world; and large funds have been set apart by the different state Legislatures for the support of common schools. It is rare to find, in any part of the Eastern States, natives of the country, of mature age, who are ignorant of reading, writing and arithmetic."

What a lamentable contrast does North Carolina for instance present, when we for one moment contemplate the number, grown up to manhood, and womanhood, whose minds have never been the recipients of even the elementary principles of education? In my next, I will endeavor to point out the good results, that would flow from our common schools if properly conducted, towards, enlightening and refining the body politic.

W. C. F.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY.

FALL SESSION opens

Monday, July 29th, 1878.

And continues Twenty weeks.

Total Expenses, \$75 to \$85.

Terms—Half the above required in advance, the balance November 1st, 1878.

No extra charges. Pupils charged from date of entry to close of session.

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WATERMILLS

WARRANTED BEST & CHEAPEST.

Also, MILLING MACHINERY.

PRICES REDUCED APR. 20, '78.

Telephone No. 100, York, Pa.

June 8th.

A CAREFUL MAN.

ALWAYS CARRIES

A Yearly Policy Of Insurance

AGAINST

ACCIDENTS

YOU CAN SECURE ONE IN THE

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF MOBILE, ALA.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Will insure You Against Accidents for One Day in the sum of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS in the event of Death, or \$15 PER WEEK INDEMNITY for Disabling Injuries.

RATES.—One Day - 25 Cents

Two Days - 50 Cents

Five Days - \$1.25

Ten Days - 2.50

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\$5.00 WILL INSURE YOU

AGAINST ACCIDENTS,

FOR THE TERM OF

1 YEAR IN THE SUM OF \$1,000

R. F. BUTLER, Agent,

Weldon, N. C.

May 11th.

D. E. I. HUNTER,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Can be found at his office in Enfield.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas for the Painless Extracting of Teeth always on hand.

June 22th.

\$60 a week in your own town. \$5.00 a day free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine, June 11th.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

Terms Reduced to Suit the Times.

The 45th session will begin on Wednesday 28th of August.

Charges Per Session of 20 Weeks.

Board, (exclusive of washing and lights) \$20.00

Tuition for full English course, \$25.00

Extra Studies moderate.

For particulars apply for catalogue to T. M. JONES, President.

July 6th.

1857 ESTABLISHED 1857

January 1st, 1857.

RUFUS W. DANIEL,

He has on hand

Appollinaris, Seltzer, German, Mineral Natural Waters.

PICKLES,

JELLIES,

BRANDY-PEACHES.

His stock of Liquors and Groceries embraces in part

FRENCH, APPLE, BLACKBERRY AND

WILD CHERRY BRANDY,

WHISKIES,

PORT AND SHERRY, MADEIRA

AND CHAMPAGNE WINE

Cigars, Bacon, Flour, Molasses, Lard, Ginger, Peppercorns, Spices, Apples, Catees, Stoneries,

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

R. W. DANIEL,

10 Wash. Avenue, Weldon, N. C.

June 26th.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## WARM SPRINGS.

## Western North Carolina.

Is now open for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids.

This lovely place is situated in the beautiful valley of the French Broad within eight miles of railroad.

We have a fine band of music, attentive servants, and all other accommodations to be found at a first class watering place.

For particulars apply for descriptive pamphlet.

W. H. HOWERTON, Proprietor.

May 18th.

U can make in many faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industries. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TUCK & Co., Augusta, Maine. June 11th.

NEW SPRING GOODS AT

L. A. FARINHOLT'S.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE

—AT—

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Beautiful Styles of Spring Dress Goods from 10 to 50c per yd.

Brown Linen Suitings 44 wide, Piques from 12 to 25c per yd.

Bishop Lawns, Figured Lawns, Swiss Muslins.

Black Alpacas splendid quality and very cheap.

55 pieces Spring Calicoes 60c per yd.

44 Bleaching at 8c.

NOTIONS.

Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Silk Handkerchiefs.

Ladies Silk and Lace Scarfs.

Tuck Coombs.

Ladies and Gents Lisle thread Gloves.

Seamless Hose and Half Hose white and striped.

2 Button Kid Gloves 75c pr.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

White gloves, White Ties.

Silk and Leather Belts.

Linen Bosom Shirts, Pique Shirts, &c.

SHOES.

Ladies Serge Gaiters and Slippers.

Gents English Ties and Gaiters.

Ladies Patent Leather and Morocco Slippers.

Misses and Childrens Shoes.

Fine Calfskin Boots.

CLOTHING.

Just to hand a nice assortment of the newest styles spring pants.

Blue Flannel Suits.

Linen Suits, White Vests.

Black Alpaca Coats.

Light Cassimere Spring Suits.

HATS.

Straw Hats all sizes and prices, wide brim wool and felt Hats.

GROCERIES.

This department is kept up to its usual standard.

Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Flour, &c, as low as they can be bought south of Baltimore.

I keep on hand all kinds of Furniture.

Prices are reduced to conform to the scarcity of money and the hard times. Call before purchasing elsewhere and save money.

ESTD 1874

BEST business you can engage in, most daily and most profitably, is to see how cheap goods are. Articles and prices are too numerous to mention. However I will name a few.

Best Prints from 5 to 6c.

Best Brown Cottons from 6 to 10c.

Best Black Cottons from 6 to 12c.

Wamsatta Bleachings 12c.

Dress Goods New Styles from 15 to 25c.

Flake Beanties from 10 to 25c.

Coats and Clarks' Sport Cotton 64c or 65c per dozen.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Most now receiving Spring Goods almost daily and at prices astonishing to see how cheap goods are. Articles and prices are too numerous to mention. However I will name a few.

Best Prints from 5 to 6c.

Best Brown Cottons from 6 to 10c.

Best Black Cottons from 6 to 12c.

Wamsatta Bleachings 12c.

Dress Goods New Styles from 15 to 25c.

Flake Beanties from 10 to 25c.

Coats and Clarks' Sport Cotton 64c or 65c per dozen.

SHOES, HATS, AND CLOTHING VERY LOW.

GROCERIES VERY LOW.

Seraps from 35 to 60c.

Old Fashion New Orleans Molasses 75c.

Best Rio Coffee from 16 to 20c.

Nice White Sugars 10c.

Slice Meat 7c.

Shoulder Meat 5c.

Liverpool Salt Factory 44 Bushels 1.65.

I have thrown on my counters about One Thousand yards best prints, dark colors 6c per yard.

April 13th.

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V. J. NAW,

WELDON, N. C.

BAKER & CONFECTIONER.

Manufactures all kinds of plain and fancy candies. Keeps always on hand the fullest stock of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c., to be found in Eastern North Carolina, which he sells by wholesale or retail.

Orders for wedding parties, and balls prepared on short notice and at most reasonable prices.

Get 20 ct.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SAVING WISE TILL IT RIPS.

There is a curious story about some native wines which are extensively advertised nowadays, and have only recently been put upon the market. Dr. Underhill, the well-known grape-grower of Custer Point, died in 1871. His grapes have been cultivated in temperate views of such extreme kind, that they were unwilling to allow the stock of wines then on hand to be sold or any more to be made. The grapes have sometimes been sent to market, and sometimes left to decay upon the vines. It is only now that the other heirs have succeeded in arranging for a settlement of the estate and the sale of the wines on hand. Among these is a wine of the vintage of 1864, described as a "Sweet Union Port," but suggesting the Imperial Tokay more than any other European wine, and being wholly unlike any other wine of American growth. Its purity, age and mellowness are remarkable. A both physicians and wine-fanciers have a special interest in it as the oldest native wine now accessible in any considerable quantity. The whole stock is in the hands of the well-known wholesale grocery house of the Thurlings—N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 20, 1877.

The above speaks for itself, but we would add that this is the pure juice of the grape, neither dragged, ripened nor treated; that it has been ripened and mellowed by age, and for medicinal or sacramental purposes it is unsurpassed. It can be obtained from most of the leading Druggists throughout the United States, and at wholesale from the undersigned, who will forward descriptive pamphlet, free of charge, on application.

Respectfully, etc.,

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.

West Broadway, Reale and Hudson Streets

New York.

June 26th.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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COUNTRY PRODUCE, COTTON, CORN, &c.

KEEPS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS.

MOLASSES.

NAILS.

&c.

Which will be sold low for CASH.

J. T. GOOCH,

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Are the best 5 cent Cigars. They are Havana fillers.

LA VALENTINE, EMANCIPATION, MARGARETTA, & GRAND DUCHESS

Are clear Havanas. These Cigars are sold by all first-class dealers.

Manufactured by MANTOU & CO.,

Proprietors Charleston Branch of the Havana Cigar Factory.

T. N. WHITE, A. L. STAINBACK, J. H. GOOCH, JR.

WHITE, STAINBACK & GOOCH.

WELDON, N. C.

[SUCCESSORS TO J. T. GOOCH.]

J. T. GOOCH'S OLD STAND.

Have just opened their Fall Stock of Goods, which they offer to the trade at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

The stock comprises a full line of

READY MADE CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, LADIES DRESS

GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, HATS,

CAPS, COFFEES, TEAS,

SUGARS, SOAPS, &c.

to be found in Eastern North Carolina.

They call attention to their stock of the famous

MILES PHILADELPHIA, HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Both LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Oct 17th.

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WHITE & STAINBACK.

WELDON, N. C.

I have just returned from the North with the Largest Stock of

DRY GOODS, AND NOTIONS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, AND

SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES, SADDLES,

RIDLES, AND COLLARS,

ver offered in this market, which they are selling

LOW FOR CASH.

They call especial attention to their Stock of DRESS GOODS, and TRIMINGS. We intend to please. Call and see us.

Oct 17th.

A. L. ELLETT & CO.,

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J. R. DAVIS,

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RATES.

\$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 per Day,

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