

STRIKERS do not usually deserve any sympathy because of the lawless and riotous acts generally committed by them. If a man, or any set of men do not wish to work at certain wages, they have the right to "strike" (as stopping work is called) and demand higher wages; and their employers certainly have the same right to refuse their demands. This is a free country, slavery has been abolished, and no man can be compelled to make a contract with another to work for any particular wages; and in like manner every man has a right to make his own contract. But this is practically denied by strikers, because they generally try by the use of force and fear to prevent other men from taking their place and doing the work abandoned by them. They too often forcibly interfere with the rights of their fellow working men, and with violence prevent them from working for their late employers. Blood has been shed and many persons killed by strikers in their attempts to prevent other men from being employed in their places. So that they lose public sympathy on account of their violent and bloody acts, although they were fully justified in striking and may have deserved higher wages.

The above thoughts are suggested by the intelligence of a recent "strike" of brakemen on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, though this trouble is not on account of wages but simply the result of a reduction in the force on freight trains. The company decided to send only two brakemen on every freight train instead of three as heretofore, which would make a reduction of one-third. The brakemen determined to resist the enforcement of this order, and so when the officers attempted to start a train with only two brakemen, all the brakemen about the shops got together and forcibly prevented the train from starting. They pulled out the coupling pins, and cut the train in ten or twelve parts, and threatened injuries to any person who might interfere with them. Of course such acts were unlawful and ought to be condemned by all law-abiding citizens.

THE GREAT FRAUD by which Hayes was placed in the office of President will forever be a disgrace to the party that perpetrated it. Its boldness was only equalled by its cunning, and will never be forgotten by the American people. Some of the rascality connected with it have recently been brought to light by the death of one of the leading conspirators, who was I. G. Dennis. He died on last Sunday at Gainesville, Florida, and was the man who engineered the frauds by which Hayes was given the vote of Florida, and which gave him the Presidency. He was a captain in a Massachusetts regiment, stationed in Florida, and remained in the State after the cessation of hostilities. He had a good deal of political shrewdness, was something of an orator and was entirely unscrupulous. He always exercised great influence among the negroes, and was by them elected several times to the State Legislature. In 1876 he managed it that 269 more votes were cast for Hayes in Archer Precinct No. 2 of Alachua County than were really cast. The proofs of their fraudulent character were overwhelming, but the majority of the State Canvassing Board, the notorious Cowgill and Melan, decided that they were legal.

After the State vote was declared for Hayes and Stearns the Democrats went into the Supreme Court and wrested the State Government from the Republicans, and Dennis shortly after left the State. He returned, however, in about two years and again entered politics. He was arrested and tried for illegal voting and convicted.

It is said Dennis died of delirium tremens, the result of a wage he had made with some cronies, at Gainesville, that he could drink two quarts of whiskey at a sitting.

passed by his own nephew, who had the strongest recommendations of all the applicants, and gave the appointment to another person. He has also recently refused an important office to a brother-in-law, because he thought it might have even the appearance of favoritism. Cleveland prefers to follow the example of Washington rather than that of Grant, and by so doing he reflects credit on himself, his party and his country. Every month we are more and more convinced of Cleveland's capability and level-headedness.

Our Washington Letter.
(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1885.

As an agitator a contest over political spoils as Mr. Cleveland will ever be called upon to decide is that over the Chicago Marshalship, which he has just given to a man who does not live in Chicago. There were six men applicants for the position, all from Chicago, and all having in the President's name, early and late, but a still smaller circle came up from the Democratic Congressmen, who told the President that if he was after a spoilsman to fill the office he had one, who, like the President himself, had been the sheriff of his county, and who in a county that originally gave two thousand Republican majority, had been elected because he was the right man in the right place. It would not be denied that the President has exhibited more backbone in making his appointment than has usually been accorded to men in his place, because the elements of work upon him in the interests of other candidates embraced the whole leadership of the Chicago Democracy, to say nothing of a vast amount of outside Democratic pressure from Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Wisconsin.

A colored watchman in the Treasury was given to incite the riotousness of the other night on being told that the Republicans were bent on killing him for holding an office under a Democratic administration. This is the sort of diversion that the Republicans all along have been indulging in to retain their hold on the negro vote, which in Virginia and Maryland counts for a great deal. This African godfather was from Virginia and had been one of Malbone's best lieutenants in many a Virginia campaign, but he was intelligent enough at least to see the uses to which he and his class were being put by the scoundrel crowd that Malbone led by the nose, and to follow the track. The children of the best part of the negro race, torn from Malbone's forces, the broken line up completely, and he who was only two short years ago the master hand of the political despots of the old commonwealth is now a man who feels that he has come to do him reverence.

It would seem from the evidence of the architectural experts now being examined upon an investigation of the Capitol architect, Mr. Clark, that the reign of shoddy commenced in this country a good many years ago. From this testimony we are informed the very walls of the Capitol, which we assumed would stand the wear and tear of centuries of painters and sculptors, have long been in a state of almost general decay and destruction. The iron dome, weighing 3,000,000 pounds is also to be laid upon the shoulders of the unfortunate masons in the rotunda, within a moment's warning, because of the shoddy material with which it was composed, the shoddy printing that was put into the joints, and the shoddy iron beams, which the iron beams were joined together. Even the bones touch that surrounds the dome to represent the freedom strikers is warped out of all shape and looks as though it had just rained from a house of secondary quality. Of course the architect of the Capitol has his clients, and they may overstate matters somewhat, but I wish that you could see some of the botch-work about this Capitol, for which we have paid first and last about seventeen millions of hard earned dollars.

A Whiskey Mob.
A despatch from Springfield, Maine, dated the 13th inst., says:
The trouble which has been brewing for some time over the enforcement of the prohibitory law culminated last night in the organization of a mob, armed with revolvers and stones, and attacks upon a number of houses in which the windows were smashed and other damage was done. The gang went to the house of William H. Frost, about a quarter of a mile from the village, and sent a shower of rocks through the windows, accompanied by a volley of bullets from the revolvers fired in a reckless disregard to the sleeping family within. Taking the direct road to the village, the mob next stopped at the house of John W. Frost, trial justice. Here shots were fired into the house where the women, children and old man were sleeping. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the windows were demolished. At the house of G. H. Roberts, the windows were smashed and the furniture damaged. The residence of Wilson Cheney, a prominent clothing dealer, was also treated to a volley of rocks. The final effort of the mob was against the office of the Advocate. The editor of this paper sleeps in the office. A perfect fusillade was kept up, and the bullets rained into the room. The editor's only offense had been the publication without comment of the liquor trials. By what seemed a miracle, he escaped injury. The rioters then disbanded.

Of one hundred and thirty-eight counties in Georgia, twenty have restricted the sale of liquor, and eighty have absolutely prohibited it.

Washington Gossip.
Senator Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, has been here for a few days. He called upon the President for the purpose of paying his respects. I asked him what was his impression of Mr. Cleveland. He said: "It was a good one. I had nothing to ask of him and merely called to see him. In my short visit I was not able, of course, to get much of an estimate of him, but he impressed me as a capable, level-headed, business man. I told him," said Senator Harrison, "that there was one feature of his Administration which I was heartily ready to endorse. He asked me with a cautious smile what was that. I told him it was the early closing feature. That a Senator would be able to get to the White House and see the President in the morning even when he had a committee meeting at 11 o'clock. This," added the Senator, "was something that I was never able to accomplish under the last Administration."

Mr. Cleveland's business hours are limited throughout all the departments, and early visitors have no trouble in seeing the Cabinet officers. It is only those whose name is on the list of business men in the Cabinet who have any trouble. There was some comment at the time of their appointment because two members from New York were placed in the Cabinet. First by the fact of experience they have proved to be the best selections that the President has made. It is a further proof of his good judgment that these two men were personally known to him. His selection was not made from those which were recommended to him by other people. The Treasury Department is now in better hands than it has been for a number of years. When the incoming administration was completed it was the organization of the Treasury which was the most important thing to be done. Mr. Manning is a capable man. He has excellent executive ability, and is completely conversant with the management of the funds of the Treasury. He is very energetic and would not allow any mismanagement to be committed. Mr. Manning is a thorough man of the world and has his department in a very good footing. He is quite to be expected and does not allow any mismanagement to be committed. Mr. Manning is a thorough man of the world and has his department in a very good footing. He is quite to be expected and does not allow any mismanagement to be committed.

A number of the members of the various American consulates in Europe have been in this seeking official positions in our diplomatic service. These distinguished Americans have proceeded upon the theory that they were more familiar with the requirements of polite life abroad than any of the native stock of this country, and that therefore the appointment of such expatriated Americans could not fail to produce the best possible impression in Europe in favor of our Administration. The expatriated American is the commonest type of success. Nothing could better illustrate the character of this type of man than the character of the man who reported to the justice, by coming from one of them. This gentleman, Anglo-American, has not lived in his country for the last three years. He was very successful in the Secretary of Legation in London. Mr. Boyd has given him a good deal of encouragement. But he never yet has reached the point of making a permanent appointment. Naturally his aspirant has become, after three months' waiting, very impatient. Yesterday, when the thermometer went up to 100, his well-to-do English self-possession was lost. He made some threats. He said: "Mr. Boyd does not give me his appointment very soon. I will expose him in the London Truth." Mr. Boyd's friends with him and kept out with him from him, because none of them could imagine a constant exposure, terrible, that being exposed in the London Truth.

App Gen. Dunn, of the army, thinks that there is room for reform in the system of education at West Point. He would throw open the school to a large number of students and have only a picked number of them actually appointed into the army. He believes in giving a large number of students a military education and then in sending them back to civil life, where they can be of great use as military professions of the nation throughout the country in respect to keep up the various military organizations, and in case of emergency could be called upon for organizing and leading troops. The present system at West Point has a tendency to make a boy over into a machine, and to give him false notions of his position in life. Some of my boys have sought anything about their own country. None of them come out of there with any correct notions about the character of our Government. Their after life in the army tends to make them creatures of routine, excessively timid and conservative. All of our great generals of the war were West Point graduates who had not the army and gone back to civil life. Although their absence from the army and in their contact with the people they had acquired that broadening of the mind and knowledge of men which afterwards made them successful generals. The failures of the war were the officers of the regular army who had remained with the army. They were always coming with the volunteers. They would lose their hold upon the soldiers in their charge by attempting to maintain a military discipline over the volunteer soldiers of the war. The advantage of sending graduates of West Point back into civil life throughout the country would soon be seen in the improvement of the military organizations. Pennsylvania, which has the best militia organization of any State in the Union, has one trouble constantly to encounter, and that is to obtain proper material for officers in her military regiments.

The Crop Reports.
The June report of the Department of Agriculture will record an advance in the cotton area of five to six per cent—Virginia 107 per cent, North Carolina 102, South Carolina 103, Georgia 106, Florida 102, Alabama 103, Mississippi 106, Louisiana 107, Texas 110, Arkansas 109, Tennessee 101. The total area exceeds 44,000,000 acres. The plant is healthy, growth nearly average, and stand good. Where recent rains have been excessive the crop is in the crisis. The general average is 92, which is higher than in the three preceding years in June. There is unusual uniformity in condition, only Tennessee showing less than 90. State averages are: Virginia 98, North Carolina 93, South Carolina 96, Georgia 95, Florida 93, Alabama 92, Mississippi 92, Louisiana 95, Texas 90, Arkansas 91, Tennessee 85.

The condition of winter wheat is reported lower than ever before in June. Its percentage has declined from 72 in May. The average of the principal States are: New York 9, Pennsylvania 67, Ohio 65, Michigan 91, Indiana 65, Illinois 10, Missouri 92, Kansas 55, California 58. In some States there has been a greater loss of area than was anticipated in previous reports. The average yield will be less than last year's 19 bushels per acre. The probable product of the winter wheat States, according to these returns is reduced to about 2,000,000 bushels, but none of the returns are included in the winter wheat area. The report of the spring wheat is more favorable. The disposition of the crop is more healthy on account of the low price was checked by the loss of the winter wheat area, and after by the British-German war rumors. Substantially the same area has been seeded as was seeded the past year. About eleven million acres in Northern New England, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and all the territories. The percentage of last year's crops is 95 in Wisconsin, 92 in Minnesota, 92 in Iowa, 88 in Nebraska, and 103 in Dakota. The condition of spring wheat is 97 and indicates a crop of about 1,500,000 bushels. The average for Wisconsin is 88, Minnesota 94, Iowa 100, Nebraska 102, Dakota 101. The present report therefore indicates a total crop of 260 million bushels—25 millions smaller than that of 1881.

The general condition of rice is 83. The area of barley is nearly the same as in 1884 and the average of condition is 89. The average of oats has increased 4 per cent, and the average of condition is 94. Corn will be reported in July, but voluntary returns indicate an increase of area.

Truck Farming.
From the Elizabeth City Patriot.
Year by year the average in Eastern Carolina in trucks is growing. What for a long time was impracticable, owing to the lack of proper transportation facilities, has become (mainly by means of the Norfolk Southern Railroad and connecting lines) one of the foremost industries of this section. The Patriot is glad to take note of this, for it has supreme faith in the agricultural possibilities of this country and recognizes truck farming as one of the most profitable branches of agriculture. To get precisely at the volume of these products annually exported from this section is not practicable, but it is very large. Few indeed realize to what proportion it has grown under the stimulus of quick transportation. Great quantities of fruit and berries, peas, potatoes, cabbage, beans, sweet corn, asparagus, and other truck are sent to the Northern markets every season. Much land heretofore admirably adapted to trucking purposes can be brought for a trifle of its real value.

Statistics of the Late War.
Adj. Gen. Dunn has completed a list of casualties in the Federal army during the late war. The aggregate number of deaths is shown to have been 539,496. Of these 29,438 occurred among Union soldiers as prisoners of war. The total number of troops reported as furnished by the various States under the various acts is 2,772,408. Some of the returns were duplicated, and it is estimated that the actual number was about 2,500,000.

An Appalling Accident.
A cabogram from Paris, dated the 11th, says: At Thiers, a town in the Department of Puy de Dome, a murder time has been in progress for some days. The circumstances of the murder and the exciting incidents of the trial have engaged the attention of the people, and yesterday, the last day of the trial, the court house was crowded with men and women, anxious to witness the closing scenes. When the people were leaving, immediately after the adjournment of the court, and were jammed upon the stone stairway leading to the street, the heavy staircase fell. The scene that followed was appalling. Thousands of people, many of them above crushed down upon the strong-gang people, pushing through their flesh and bones and maiming and mangled them in a horrible manner. The fall of the staircase and the slumps of the people lying helpless in the ruins, caused a panic in the courtroom, and there was a rush for the now wrecked exit. Those who were in front were unable to withstand the pressure from behind, and were hurled down upon the men and women crushed in the fall of the staircase, and among the people in the street were a deadly stamping to rescue. When at length the panic had exhausted itself, and the immense stone steps of the fallen staircase had been removed, twenty persons were taken from the ruins dead. The injured numbered not less than sixty, and many of these will die of their injuries.

A later dispatch from Thiers says that in addition to the twenty persons killed in the court house disaster yesterday, fully one hundred persons were injured. Many of the injured are women, and their wounds are of a serious character. When the massive stone staircase fell the scene was fearful to witness. The immense stone steps above, with people upon them, were precipitated upon the dead and dying below, adding to the horrors of the awful spectacle. A still later dispatch from Thiers makes the court house calamity there yesterday far more disastrous in its consequences than the earlier dispatches indicated. The dead already numbered twenty-four. The total number of injured is now placed at one hundred and sixty-three, and of these fourteen are very seriously injured, and some of them will die.

The seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in Indiana and Michigan.
Gen. John A. Young has been appointed postmaster at Charlotte, in place of W. W. Jenkins removed.

Very large stock of TRUNKS and SATCHELS!
Cannot mention half what he has got. So call and see for yourselves. Remember the place.
W. L. LONDON'S,
Fittsboro, May 7, 1885.

O. I. C.
W. L. LONDON'S
NEW GOODS
HAVE ARRIVED!
AND WHAT A **SPLENDID STOCK** HE HAS!
More Goods' Prettier Goods!
And the **CHEAPEST GOODS** You ever saw!
HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE Pretty Dress Goods AT LONDON'S? OH! THEY ARE SO CHEAP!
LOOK AT HIS PRETTY 5 CENT CALICOES! He asks only 7 cents for the very best!
Large stock of **LAWNS, MUSLINS, GINGHAM, CHAMBRAY, LINEN LAWNS, INDIAN LINEN, PERSIAN LAWNS, VICTORIA LAWNS**, as low as 8 cts. **PEQUES** and other **WHITE GOODS** and **TRIMMINGS**.
LONDON HAS THE BEST CORSETS FOR THE MONEY YOU EVER SAW!
HIS STOCK OF FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS IS EXTRA LARGE AND UNUSUALLY CHEAP!
WOMEN'S STOCKINGS from 5 cts. per pair up.
GLOVES of every description. Very large stock of **Ladies' and Children's HATS** and **LOUJETS**, trimmed and untrimmed. **FEATHERS, FLOWERS**, and all **Ends MILLINERY GOODS, READYMADE CLOTHING** to fit any and everybody.
PANTS 50 cents up.
COATS 50 cents up.
The best stock men's neck wear ever seen in this country.
Men's and boys' HATS, STRAW, RUB and wool, at bottom prices.

WYATT & TAYLOR,
15 East Martin Street, and 16 Exchange Place,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCCERS.
CONSIGNMENTS of **COTTON** and **PRODUCE** SOLICITED.
AGENTS FOR
BRITISH MIXTURE,
THE "OLD RELIABLE" FOR FINE TOBACCO.
"DONT YOU FORGET"
TO GO TO
R. F. BOYD & CO.,
(Corner Elm Street, opposite Houston & Bro.)
GREENSBORO, N. C.
They have enlarged their business by adding a
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
and, paying THE CASH for their goods, they furnish
BOOTS AND SHOES
to ALL at prices far lower than ever offered in this market, and you cannot fail to find in their
Mammoth Shoe Store
EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED AT THE PRICE YOU WANT IT!
BALTIMORE PRICES GUARANTEED TO MERCHANTS.
Call to see us.
May 14, 1885 1885
R. F. BOYD & CO.

TO ALL FARMERS
WHETHER YOU ARE RISING TOBACCO OR RESTING UPON YOUR TOBACCO, WE RESPECTFULLY SAY OUR OFFERS FOR MAKING TOBACCO PLICES ARE THE VERY BEST IN THE SOUTH. WE GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU, BEFORE WE BEGIN TO WORK UP. OUR FINEST TOBACCO HAVE BEEN IN EXCELLENCE. EVERY BROWN SMOKE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGLE BOTTLES, 100 BOTTLES PER CASE, AND EX-PLAINS IN FULL. IT IS THE MOST PROFITABLE WAY OF ARRANGING TO GET THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY.
JULIUS LEWIS & CO., Raleigh, N. C.
STRONACH'S WAREHOUSE,
W. C. STRONACH & CO., Proprietors,
RALEIGH, N. C.
For prices and terms call on us at our warehouse, 224 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C. SEND US YOUR ADDRESS, and we will forward by return mail a circular with directions for loading, packing, and also lists of different ways to arrange files in BARRIS.
SIX REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY YOUR GOODS AT LONDON'S!
1st. He will not be undersold by any one.
2nd. You have the largest, best assorted and cheapest stock in the county to select from.
3rd. His goods have been bought for cash and he has saved every discount, which is an item these times.
4th. He is always glad to show his goods whether you buy or not.
5th. He has polite and attentive clerks.
6th. But not the only ones. You can always find what you need and want.
CASH CUSTOMERS are given extra inducements!
Very large stock of **TRUNKS and SATCHELS!**
Cannot mention half what he has got. So call and see for yourselves. Remember the place.
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Fittsboro, May 7, 1885.

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