

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR CONGRESS, JOHN W. GRAHAM, Of Orange.

FOR SOLICITOR, JACOB A. LONG, Of Durham.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES: 8th Dist.—H. G. CONNOR, 4th "—WALTER CLARK, 6th "—EDWIN T. BOYKIN, 9th "—W. J. MONTGOMERY, 10th "—ALPHONSO C. AVERY, 12th "—JAS. H. MERRIMON.

The Democratic candidates for Congress have been nominated in every district in this State, except in the second where the republicans have an overwhelming majority.

Two Congressional nominating conventions were held on the same day last week, one in the first district and the other in the third. At the former Hon. L. C. Latham was nominated on the 163rd ballot, and at the latter Maj. C. W. McClammy was nominated on the 345th ballot, beating the record of our famous Raleigh convention.

The defeat of Mr. Skinner and Col. Green, the present Representatives from the first and third districts, is quite a surprise to their friends, and just here we would ask the opponents of civil service reform if they think this defeated those gentlemen, as they allege it defeated Gen. Cox? Out of the eight democratic Representatives in Congress from this State, exactly one-half—Bennett, Cox, Green and Skinner—are not re-nominated, and yet they were all able and faithful Representatives. Their constituents had no just cause of complaint against any one of them, and acted only on the old idea of "Turn about is fair play," thinking that they had held office long enough and ought to give way to new men.

It is rather a singular coincidence that the last three Congressional candidates nominated in this State—Graham, Latham and McClammy—were all Senators in the famous Legislature of 1870-'72 where it was our pleasure to have formed an intimate acquaintance with each of them and learned to appreciate their value as legislators. Maj. McClammy was not a candidate for the nomination, not even attending the convention, and when the telegram arrived, informing him of his unexpected nomination, it found him at work in his corn field, in his shirt sleeves, busy stripping fodder. He is already called the "Plow-boy" candidate.

The State executive committee of the republican party in North Carolina held a meeting at Raleigh last week, and decided not to hold a State convention this year. Their idea is not to fight an open campaign with their own nominees, but to encourage and support all disappointed democratic office-seekers to run as an "independent" candidate. Being "forewarned is forearmed," and the democrats of North Carolina are thus put on their guard, and are warned against thus being entrapped by a wily foe.

This refusal to call a State convention has produced much dissatisfaction among the republicans throughout the State, and a call has been issued by a number of leading republicans urging the true and "fire-tried" republicans of North Carolina to assemble in a mass convention at Raleigh, on the 22nd of September, and nominate a full ticket and preserve their party organization. They denounce the State committee in severe terms, and allege that the committee-men merely desire to hold over for two years longer, so as to control the party's organization in the next Presidential campaign, and get the federal offices for themselves and their friends, in case a republican is elected President.

Corruption in office seems to prevail to an alarming extent in the city of New York. We recently commented on the conviction of some of the city aldermen of bribery, and now the Commissioner of Public Works is indicted for corruption in office. This officer wields more patronage than any other in that great city, and the present incumbent, a man named Squires, is proved to have been in collusion with a man named Flynn, to whom large contracts were

given and who divided the profits with the Commissioner. While it is a source of shame to Americans that such corruption should exist in their largest city, yet it is also a source of satisfaction that the guilty parties are exposed and punished.

The State convention of the democratic party will be held at Raleigh on next Wednesday, for the purpose of nominating the candidates for the Supreme Court. Very little interest seems to be manifested in the result, certainly not as much as was manifested in the Congressional convention, and yet a Supreme Court Judge is a far more important officer than a Congressman. There seems to be much diversity of opinion as to the policy of re-nominating the old Judges. This county is favorable to their re-nomination, and we are inclined to the opinion that they will be re-nominated. Any State may well feel proud of such Judges and Christian gentlemen as Smith, Ashe and Merrimon!

The Forest Fires. CHICAGO, August 13.—The Daily News, Fort Howard, Wis., says: Reports from the great fires in this region have not been at all exaggerated, and it requires but a glance to show that but little of the real misery and destruction they have caused has yet been brought to light. Fort Howard and Green Bay are enveloped in dense volumes of smoke, and all around the outskirts of the town can be seen flames as they burst from the distant woods. Since the train left Milwaukee the effects of the late drought have been more and more apparent. The ground seems as though it had been built by an unscrupulous board of county commissioners, and contracts let out to as many culvert builders as possible. The road north of Appleton seems to consist of culverts built without any cause farther than a sign of one of the creeks which they are designed to cross. Everything is as dry as tinder, and fences and grass along the tracks are either burned or now are burning and bushes are all on fire and burning fiercely. Here, too, the smoke became more dense and hung in the atmosphere sullenly as though waiting an opportunity to settle down and envelop the country in Egyptian darkness. Over the water in Green Bay it descended like a dense fog in all but its color. The smoke is light brown and the wind alternately clears it away and allows it to gather again. The sun shines through it like a huge orange and casts a sickly shadow. The scarcity of water makes every one apprehensive of fire, and the proximity of the forests is a constant source of dread. One of the most peculiar effects of the fire is the action of the animals, which seem to be apprehensive of some great danger. Cattle and horses huddle together, forgetting to feed, and stamp the ground restlessly. Even the birds seem frightened, and fly around in an aimless sort of way. Around Green Bay the damage has been heavy, but the greatest loss has been suffered in the Ontario region. Depriveville, half a dozen miles south of here, has suffered heavily. Last Monday night the conflagration broke out and consumed fifty-one buildings, including a church and several stores. The fire, according to the latest report, are rapidly dying out, and unless a gale of wind should spring up will probably cause little more damage. The loss of life is less than was anticipated, although it is doubtless greater than has been reported. Communication with the timber districts is slow, and investigation will doubtless bring to light a great deal of suffering.

Rioting in Ireland. LONDON, August 15.—Rioting has resumed in Belfast. From midnight last night until 9 o'clock this morning a rifle fight was in progress on Shank Hill and Old Falls roads. One person was killed and many wounded. The town is seething. A dispatch from Belfast says: The sectarian strife has been resumed in a deplorable, cold-blooded fashion. Expert marksmen this morning conducted a rifle fight from roof tops and chimney stacks and street corners. Immense crowds of partisans who carefully kept out of range were prepared to assist by supplying ammunition and removing the wounded. The sides were equally divided. The moon shone brightly through-out the contest. The Orangemen admit that one of their men, named MacArthur, was killed, and two others, named Smith and Johnson, were wounded; also that there were numerous minor casualties on their side. They claim that they killed and wounded many Catholics, but the latter deny that they sustained serious losses. Many houses were riddled by bullets. Whenever the military approached the combatants shifted their ground. Finally, at 3 o'clock, after the riot had been twice red, the soldiers charged upon the crowds and cleared the streets temporarily. An old man and two women, inmates of a house on Conway street, from which many shots had been fired, were arrested. They stated that three men had forced an entrance into the house and had remained there all night firing from the roof. A howling crowd escorted the prisoners to jail. The mob today repeatedly fired upon the police. A tavern owned by a Catholic, situated in the Protestant district, was looted. The order, instructing the police to use buckshot instead of bullets, has been cancelled. The populace is sullen and menacing.

The President and his wife have left Washington for their summer vacation.

A Senatorial Joke.

The Washington dispatches disclose a rich joke on the Senate. It has been the fashion of the Senate committees to attempt to discredit the sincerity and good faith of the President in his removal of suspension of Republican officials. They have studiously tried to make it appear that the President had made removals for party purposes only, and in disregard of his avowed purposes and pledges. In order to give the suspended officials a "send-off" with a fine certificate of character and diploma of martyrdom, the committees have in numerous cases made reports, and spread them upon the journal of the Senate, reciting in substance that the suspended official was a faithful one and was suspended for political reasons, and for no cause reflecting on his character or conduct, personal or official.

A cause has come to light which has very much shaken the value of these endorsements. Away back in the early part of Mr. Cleveland's administration he had appointed one Alonzo P. Sharp Postmaster at MeCook, Neb. Sharp was appointed as a Democrat. But he followed the bad precedents of too many Republican officials, and was soon short in his accounts. Thereupon Mr. Cleveland promptly suspended him, and nominated one Thompson to succeed him. The papers were sent to the Senate, showing that Sharp was short in his accounts, and was no longer fit for public trust in a public office.

With these facts and undisputed proof of his guilt before them, the Senate committee gravely report to the Senate the following, which will be found in the Congressional Record of June 3, page 5487: "On the 11th day of February, 1886, the President nominated to the Senate F. A. Thompson, to be Postmaster at MeCook, Neb., vice A. P. Sharp suspended during the recess of the Senate. His suspension seems to have been made for political reasons only, and the committee has not found anything in the case reflecting upon the personal or official character or conduct of the suspended official."

So Mr. Sharp, who was kicked out by a Democratic thief, finds himself immortalized in the Senate record as a Republican martyr. No sooner had he been proved a rascal who ought to be turned out than the Republican Senators claimed him as their own and capped on his brow the martyr's crown. Although a proved defaulter, repudiated by his creditors, the Republican Senators found nothing in his case reflecting upon his personal or official character or conduct.

Several instances are interestingly suggested by this incident: First.—That a Senate certificate pasted over in the front of a kicked-out official is a very poor label of character. Secondly.—That when a Democrat in any turn goes out to be a Republic, he thereby is proved to be a spurious Republican, and, as such, the Senate takes him under the wings of its protection. Thirdly.—That the Republican Senators consider that when an office applies to his own use the government money, and becomes the terror of his own creditors, there is nothing in such a state of facts which reflects upon his personal or official character.

As the Senate record must be taken for absolute verity, there is no escape from these conclusions.

Cutting Timber in August.

Experience has shown us that the best time to cut timber for posts, rails or staves, is in August. The bark will then come off readily, and the wood becomes harder and endures longer than if cut at any other season. Hickory never makes a good post or stake, as it rots rapidly in the ground, or on, and if cut when the bark and leaves will soon rot, or likely to be cut to pieces, before it can rot by its own rot. But if cut in August, very few, if any trees, make a more durable rail for the ground. The bark drops off, and the wood becomes so hard that it "jingles" when struck, while the worms do not attack it. Hickory rails, made from trees cut in August and kept off the ground, will last for fifty years.

White oak makes a durable rail or post, but in any season, but its durability is increased at least fifty per cent, by cutting in August. "Pin oak" is used for posts, or for rails either on or off the ground, when the tree has shed, and is cut in August, the posts and almost unfit for rails if cut when the sap is flowing; but rails made from a pin oak tree cut in August will last at least twenty years off the ground. What is true of pin oak is true of red elm. If cut in August it is as durable as hickory or white oak as long as it is not set in the ground. White elms fit for posts only, no matter at what time it is cut, and this is true of all other oaks. With but few exceptions the gain by cutting in August is sufficient to compensate for cutting at that time. It is not necessary that the rails or posts be split out then. The trees may be felled only, and the further work be put off until cooler weather. But it is better to split the trunks into rails or posts for later use as soon as felled; the wood will then season rapidly, and the highest point of durability is attained.

The Cotton Crop Injured.

MARSHALL, Texas, Aug. 17.—Very unfavorable reports are coming in from every part of Eastern Texas, in reference to cotton, which, owing either to rains or extreme hot weather, is shedding its forms rapidly. If this continues long it will entirely destroy the top crop, which will reduce the yield at least one third.

An Address.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. The republican State committee met in this city the 10th inst. There were present Dr. J. J. Mott, chairman; L. W. Humphrey, E. A. White, J. R. Smith, D. L. Russell and M. A. Bledsoe. A full committee is composed of twelve members. There is a vacancy in the eighth congressional district. Of the eleven members, only six were present, and whatever in this address the republican State committee is mentioned it must be understood to refer to Messrs. Mott, Humphrey, White, Russell and Smith, and not Messrs. Bledsoe, Montgomery, Cannon, Coleman and Tavis. And it was stated in the committee meeting that Messrs. Bledsoe, Smith, and Cannon were three members who wrote letters advising that a convention be called.

Mr. Humphrey moved that no State convention be called. Every member present voted for this motion except Mr. Bledsoe. The party law as laid down in the plan of organization, concerning the calling of a State convention is as follows: "There shall be a State executive committee, composed of one member from each congressional district in the State, to be designated by the district delegations in State convention assembled, two members at large, to be elected by the State convention at which the election is held. They shall be biennially elected at the State convention, shall close one of their number chairman, and shall elect a secretary who is not a member, who shall reside at Raleigh." "That a State convention must be held every two years, could not be more plainly stated, unless words directly to that effect had been used. The congressional, senatorial and county committees are required to be elected every two years and the judicial committees every four years. This plainly shows that it was intended that at the expiration of the congressional and senatorial terms, and that of members of the house of representatives and of such county officers as are elected every two years, the congressional, senatorial and county committees should be elected anew. The same intention as to the State committee is expressed in words directly to that effect, and nowhere in the plan of organization is there provision, expressed or implied, for the holding over of any committee beyond the term for which they were elected. The State committee had no discretion; it was their imperative duty to issue a call for a State convention. They had no right to do otherwise. A refusal to issue the call was palpable usurpation of power—a revolutionary and void. No republican is bound by this action, and by this action the committee has forfeited the confidence and respect of the republican masses.

In order to show that the committee cannot hold over beyond two years, let us refer to the history of the party. In 1870 the State convention claimed the authority and elected delegates to the national republican convention. The republicans of the State had no participation in the election of the committee for this action, because there was then no plan or organization in existence.

In 1880 the great and overwhelming majority of the republicans were in favor of Gen. Grant for a third term as President. It was known to the State committee at that time that a State convention would elect Grant delegates. Therefore, in order to thwart the will of the republican masses, and misrepresent the State in the national convention, the State committee again elected four delegates to the national republican convention—one or more of these delegates being members of the committee and voting to elect themselves delegates. This action was indignantly resented by the Republican masses, and there was a hot fight over the present plan of organization, and it was adopted and has been regarded and observed as the fundamental law of the party from 1880, until it was wilfully, deliberately and premeditatedly overturned, trampled under foot, and ignored by the State committee. Why this betrayal of the trust confided to the members of the State committee? It will be observed that only five members voted against calling a convention. This is a minority of the committee. To permit this decision of the committee to stand unimpugned and unresisted would be to consent to and approve of the establishment of the republican party, exactly as is now the case in the administration of county government under the present Levy system, so erected under the fraudulent convention of 1875.

The State convention of 1884 was held on the 1st day of May. More than two years have now elapsed since that day, and if the committee have the authority to refuse to call a State convention in 1886; they will have the same power in 1888; and if the republicans of the State cannot have a State convention without the intervention of a committee, there is no certainty that they will ever be called together again. Of course no such absurd position is tenable or entitled to consideration.

Suppose there should be during the present campaign appeals to the State committee to decide as to the regularity of candidates; no hissing election of a new committee having been held, the argument can be made that there is now no republican State committee in existence and the party is without a head until the republican masses, in the exercise of the power inherent in them, meet in State convention under the plan of organization and perfect their organization by the election of another State committee. Therefore, with this view of the law and for the purpose of preserving the organization of the party, the undersigned request the republicans of the several counties to hold conventions, strictly under the plan of organization and elect delegates and alternates to a republican State convention to be held in Raleigh, Wednesday, September 22nd, 1886, to elect a new State committee to take into consideration the nomination of candidates for chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, and for judges of the superior court, and for the transaction of such other business as the convention may adjudge for the best interests of the party.

We cordially invite all republicans who have the interest of the party at heart, and who sympathize with us in this movement, to correspond with J. C. L. HARRIS, Raleigh, N. C., or with any of the undersigned.

J. C. L. HARRIS, THOMAS B. KOOPER, JOHN C. GORMAN, JAMES H. JONES, CHARLES L. HARRIS, W. R. RICHARDSON, STEPHEN WELLS, WESTLEY WITTAKER.

Prohibition in Kansas.

They have a curious state of affairs in Kansas growing out of the prohibitory law which there prevails. It shows clearly how great an effect on general politics a local issue may have and to what queer methods resort may be had in dealing with prohibition. A Kansas druggist, it seems, must have a permit to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes. The probate judge may grant this when the druggist presents a petition signed by twelve freeholders, but it is entirely at his discretion. His authority in the matter is absolute. For granting said permit the probate judge is allowed \$5. It is also provided in the law that any person wanting liquor from a druggist must sign a petition showing for what reason he wants it (and he may give any reason, and the druggist may sell to any one signing a statement, unless he is intoxicated at the time or is an habitual drunkard), or must have a prescription from a physician. All these statements and prescriptions must be preserved by the druggist, and at the end of each month he must file them with the probate judge of the county. The probate judge receives five cents for filing each statement and, to be brief, he makes ordinarily about \$1,000 by filing papers in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors. He can take away a permit from a druggist at his own will. He is even authorized to exact blackmail!—that is to say, he can revoke a druggist's permit whenever he sees proper. If a druggist refuses to pay more than five cents a month for his monthly report, he can take away his license. Many do refuse and here there is the question: Is the report of a druggist for a single month a single thing or is the druggist who sells liquors 200 times bound to pay for 200 months? It may seem rather ludicrous, but it exists nevertheless, and is said to have more effect upon the county politics of the State than any other question whatever.

Restored to Health by Prayer. ALEX. O., Aug. 15.—Miss Lizzie C. Smith, aged twenty-four, for four years has been a helpless invalid, the result of a fall at Fort Ryal, Pa., when ten years old, through which she lost the use of her limbs. Seven years ago her eyesight also failed her, and soon thereafter she said so low that her parents, supposing her dead, sent her, in an undertaker's box, but she recovered just in time to escape the grave. Recently she was taken to the home of Farmer John Saffer, in the country town of Snow, near here, where the Rev. William Wallace, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, ministered to her. Correspondence was opened with Dr. Charles C. Sims, of Boston, and on Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, see for the time when Dr. C. Sims would pray in Boston, the friends of the girl, with the Rev. Mr. Wallace also, prayed, and to the astonishment of all present she arose from her couch and stood before them. Soon, however, she sank to the floor, her strength failing her and her faith almost broken, but crying aloud in praise to God with those about her in tears, she arose and walked and in five days was completely restored.

Five Persons Drowned.

Boston, August 13.—A small yacht called "The Frolic," capsized in a squall in Boston harbor yesterday, and it is today learned that there were five persons on board, all of whom are supposed to have been drowned. They were on a fishing excursion to "The Graves." They were Wm. L. Hayden, owner of the boat; two boys, aged 14 and 13 respectively; J. W. Loring; and Wm. B. Henderson. Hayden leaves a widow and three children. Loring was 24 years old. He was a photographer in Dorchester, and was married and had one child. Henderson was 18 years old. He lived in South Boston. It is said that all the party were good swimmers, which makes the fact that none were saved almost a mystery. It seems that no one was lost from the schooner Oregon, which also capsized in the harbor yesterday. Her crew consisted of the captain and two men who were rescued after clinging to the rigging for some time.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about today with one foot in the grave, to whom a bottle of Parker's Tonic would do more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever used.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS THAT NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP GOODS!

WE ARE DETERMINED TO REDUCE OUR STOCK AND HAVE THEREFORE REDUCED PRICES TO VERY LOW FIGURES, for Cash!

WE DEAL IN GOOD GOODS AND NOT TRASH, AND BELIEVE OUR PEOPLE WILL PATRONIZE THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY, AND W. L. LONDON'S IS THAT HOUSE! What is the use of WASTING A DOLLAR when you may SAVE IT BY BUYING YOUR GOODS FROM W. L. LONDON who has as COMPLETE A STOCK as can be found anywhere, and will sell FOR CASH AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION! We have not space enough to name prices but will ask you to call and see for yourselves. CASH IS WHAT BRINGS THE PRICES DOWN! You will be surprised to see how low you can buy goods. Remember, those that call first will have first choice. These goods will all be sold at the prices that they are being "sold at." Buy them now and I will sell you the BARGAIN. So, don't be slow to show goods at W. L. LONDON'S. Raleigh, N. C., July 20, 1886.

THE CHATHAM HOUSE!

WYATT & TAYLOR, GROCERS —AND— General Commission Merchants, RALEIGH, N. C.

Call on them or send them your orders, if you wish square dealing. July 20, 1886.

Image of a man in a suit, likely the proprietor or a representative of the firm.

TOBACCO FLUES!

I am now prepared to furnish the Farmers with Flues of all kinds at the lowest cash prices. An experience of sixteen years in Flue work, warrants me in saying that I can give you the BEST FLUES for the LEAST MONEY.

HARDWICK & WELLES PATENT HEAT REGULATOR.

I desire to call the attention of the Farmers to the Patent Heat Regulator, which I am manufacturing for CURING TOBACCO YELLOW. It occupies a small space, but, when used, had difficulty in curing Tobacco yellow. With the Regulator, it expends fewer cures will have their Tobacco cured uniform in color, and cure out in from 24 to 36 hours earlier than by the old process. It can be used on any kind of Flue. Works as well on a Hook or Short Pipe Flue, as on a Pipe. Descriptions and circulars sent on application.

C. C. TAYLOR, Durham, N. C. August 5, 1886.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

All persons wanting lumber will do well to apply to my yard, south west of Pittsburg. I will sell cheap for cash or better. All orders filled promptly. J. D. WOMBLE, Mar. 20, 1886.

Shiloh Academy.

MALE AND FEMALE. SCHOOL SESSION BEGINS FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. This school has been established for the purpose of giving the young men and women of the county a thorough education. All branches taught that are necessary for a first-class business, classical or English education. The Normal Department is for the preparation of Miss Liza HAYDEN. A FAVORABLE REPORT is made of the school. Terms in English, \$1.00 per month, including board, every day from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock. For further information address the Principal, H. LEONIDAS GIBBLE, A. B., MISSISSIPPI HILL, N. C. July 13, 1886.

G. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

Condensed Time Table No. 14. To take effect Sunday, May 23, 1886.

Table with columns for Train No., Direction, and Time. Includes routes for Raleigh and Augusta A-L. R. R. Condensed Schedule.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM, PARKER'S TONIC, HINDERCORNS. The Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C. Offers its services to the public. Parker's Tonic is the best cure you can use. Hindercorns are the best cure for corns, bunions, warts, etc.