

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

- FOR CONGRESS, JOHN W. GRAHAM, Of Orange. FOR SOLICITOR, JACOB A. LONG, Of Durham. FOR CHIEF JUSTICE, W. N. H. SMITH. FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES, THOMAS S. ASHE, A. S. MERRIMON. FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES: 3rd Dist.—H. G. CONNOR. 4th " —WALTER CLARK. 5th " —EDWIN T. BOYKIN. 6th " —W. J. MONTGOMERY. 10th " —ALPHONSO C. AVERY. 12th " —JAS. H. MERRIMON.

The Republicans in this State are greatly disorganized. Their State committee having refused to call a State convention, the leading members of the party have themselves called one, as has been heretofore stated in the Record. This revolt against the State committee has been sanctioned by not receiving the support of the best republicans in the State, such as Judge Settle and Judge Baxton and others of like character.

Not only does this formidable revolt exist against the State committee, but in the only districts where the republicans have a majority there are open ruptures and two sets of candidates. In the second Congressional district, which is the only one in this State, having a majority of colored voters, there are two republican candidates for Congress, one claiming to be the regular nominee, and both are colored men. They were both nominated at the same place and on the same day, each claiming to be regular, and each denouncing the other. A bitter contest is going on between these colored competitors, and we hope the result will be the election of a democrat, according to the old saying that "When thieves fall out, honest men will get their dues."

The second Judicial district in the only Judicial district in the State which has a majority of colored voters, and in that also are the republicans divided into two factions. Two colored men are the candidates for solicitor, each claiming to be the regular republican nominee, and each denouncing the other most bitterly. The democrats of North Carolina can thus take warning from the dissensions of their adversaries, and resolve to stand true and united. They can thus see that who ever there is any chance for a republican to be elected there is a sensible one for the office, and republicans are attacking one another (and most justly so) out of all sorts of rascality. Such a spectacle surely should cause democrats to resolve that our State government shall not pass into the hands of such men.

And the winners of North Carolina can see that whenever the colored voters have a majority, only extremists are nominated. And it must be remembered that these colored nominees are the republican candidates for the high and honorable offices of Congressman and Senator. Is not this significant and ought it not to make the white men stand shoulder to shoulder in the coming campaign?

The progress of the age in the art and sciences was wonderfully illustrated last week by an incident that deserves more than a passing notice. A grand industrial exposition was opened at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, and the machinery was set in motion by President Cleveland's wife, who was at the Adirondack mountains, over a thousand miles distant. An unbroken telegraph line connected the place where she was with the exposition building, and by her touching an electric button the machinery was started. A few years ago such an occurrence would have been deemed impossible. Does it not seem that nothing is beyond the power of man to accomplish?

LIBERT SCHULTZ, who was sent to the mouth of Lena river, to present rewards to the natives who aided the Jeanette sufferers, has performed his task, and is now on his way home. This will probably close the volume which tells of the ill-fated expedition.

The first locomotive engine that ever pulled a train of passenger cars over a railway was named Locomotion. It pulled the first passenger train over the Stockton and Darlington Railway Sept. 27, 1825. This engine is mounted on a pedestal in front of the railway station at Durham, England.

A Colorado Earthquake.

About two and a half miles from Cimarron Station, Colorado creek enters the Cimarron from the east, says the Denver Tribune Republican. North of this creek the mountains are composed of eruptive rocks. South of the creek the formation is entirely different. The mountains here terminate in eroded, stratified rocks and table lands, flanked by foothills of water-worn gravel and boulders often cemented into large masses of conglomerate. These foothills are arranged into several distinct steps or terraces, and furrowed by valleys opening to the river. These hills are called log benches, and valleys extend from the mountain or table land northwest. The valleys are crossed by transverse hills, forming a great number of small ponds or lakes, which vary in height according to the terraces upon which they are located.

The scene of the present convulsion was at the upper end of these valleys. A small lake, situated under the first bench or terrace in the foot of the Trident mesa, seems to have been the centre of the upheaving force. This lake, which had a depth of water of about twenty feet, was split so that its bottom now forms a rounded knob of considerable elevation. The log bench on hill on the northeast is split in two through the crest, and a portion uplifted to a height of twenty five feet above its original level; another portion is depressed several feet below. Both sides of this valley for half a mile are scamed and furrowed by cracks running in every possible direction, varying in width for a few inches to several feet, and of considerable depth.

Through the valley trickled a rivulet, bounded by willows and other shrubs. The bed of this stream has been thrown up several feet, the straggling upland and the whole surface of the valley thrown into inexorable confusion. In places the pressure from below has thrust up great columns of bank-made earth, the perpendicular sides of which are smooth as if turned up with a large plane. Columns of dry, gravelly earth now stand several feet high with the signs of being undisturbed. The aspens growing in the vicinity of the lake are thrust into such a tangled mass that it is with the greatest difficulty one can pick his way through them.

The force was not confined to this valley, but extended over an area of about two square miles, it being much more marked in the valleys and the sides of the hills than on their summits. The signs of some of these hills are covered by a growth of spruce and other evergreen trees. These now stand at different angles, leaning in different directions, interfering their tops in great confusion. Spruce and other shrubs standing upon the upland are now lying prostrate.

Several hundred acres of land which were the favorite pastures for cattle are now so completely shattered as to make it difficult for a man to pick his way over the surface. Several hundred of Mr. Shind's cattle were impressed by the great heaving, and were rescued with great difficulty. Before the upheavals the splendid stands of aspen trees of considerable size stood in the lake. This indicates that the lake itself was of modern origin. These trees must have grown upon comparatively dry land. This land must have been at least as high as the present level, in a condition of comparative quietness.

Earthquake in Greece.

ATHENS, August 28.—Greece has again been visited by an earthquake, which has been a most disastrous one. Many lives and a vast amount of property were lost. The best information received from the mountains of Parnassus, the town of Phocis, and the western coast of Greece, were the chief sufferers, and these among it is believed, all that have perished. In Phocis not a house is left standing, while Phocis is almost swept from the face of the globe, being swallowed up in the convulsions of the earth. Thousands were experienced through the coast of Greece in a greater or less degree. In the town of Zante every house was damaged and the inhabitants fled in terror to the open country. Several towns in Italy were also visited by the earthquake, but not to any serious extent. Naples, Brindisi, Foggia, Cassino and Tarento being of the number.

ARRIVES, August 29.—The area of the earthquake in Greece was today was phenomenally wide. At least six towns were entirely destroyed, and a score of others partially destroyed. On the main land much damage was done, but there was little loss of life. On islands it is estimated that 600 persons were killed and 1,000 seriously injured. The convulsions were unusually regular. The actual shocks averaged twelve seconds in duration.

The people everywhere are gathering out in the fields. The bearing of the telegraph lines delays the reception of the details. The Greek cabinet is sitting at Athens, and continuously considering relief measures. A transport with tents, food, doctors, medicines, and a company of pumps started for the stricken district Saturday evening.

The latest returns show that one hundred persons were killed at Epidauri and twenty at Argos. Both towns are in ruins. Maine passed its first Prohibition law in 1846. It was not enforced. Another bill in 1849 was rejected. Another in 1850 was lost by a tie vote in the Senate. In 1851, June 2, the first real prohibitory law went into effect.

A Runaway Train.

A construction train on the Asheville and Spartanburg railroad, heavily loaded with dirt, yesterday got beyond control while descending a heavy grade, and shot down the mountain side with frightful velocity, killing five of the convicts and one guard who were on board, and wounding eight other convicts. The accident occurred on the steep grade near S. C. beds, and from the best information which we can obtain it seems that it was caused by the breakage, or failure, of the breaks to act. The train was quite a long one, composed entirely of flat cars, all loaded with dirt. On top of the dirt on each car was a squad of convicts, and guards were distributed along them.

The grade near Stauch is a very steep one, and just as the train had begun the descent the engine found that the train was exerting too much weight on the steep grade near S. C. beds, and from the best information which we can obtain it seems that it was caused by the breakage, or failure, of the breaks to act. The train was quite a long one, composed entirely of flat cars, all loaded with dirt. On top of the dirt on each car was a squad of convicts, and guards were distributed along them.

The train made a run of two miles before it could be stopped, and along the route back to its starting point were strewn the bodies of dead and injured convicts. Five convicts and one guard were picked up dead, but it has been unable to learn the names of the unfortunate ones. Eight convicts were quite severely injured, but of these who managed to remain on the cars not one was hurt. Medical assistance was at once sent for the wounded from Saluda and Hendersonville, and every attention possible was paid them. The convicts belonged to the State, having been brought out to work on the Asheville and Spartanburg road. It appears certain that the cause of the accident was some trouble with the breaks. The train was in charge of convict, reliable and careful men, who did not want to see their power to avert the calamity.

A Hog Cholera Specific.

We are informed that the hogs in some sections of this section are badly affected and dying in great numbers with cholera. A short time since we gave an item alleging the name of cholera—or what is supposed to be cholera—but what is in fact, if not in fact, certainly in the majority of cases, death by want of salt and pure water.

Words do not tell us that the disease among the hogs that our farmers call cholera is cholera at all, because, as our informant is opposed to cholera among the animal kind so the system is opposed to cholera generally.

An experienced stock raiser of Wisconsin, writing on this subject, says that plenty of clean water and regular salting are both very necessary to the proper care of hogs. Good food in summer for hogs, particularly salt, but these are necessary every day—not monthly or once a week—dayly. Salt—somehow put in the feed—will prevent all diseases. These animals must have plenty of living water, clean water is best. Dry food should not be given in large quantities. It should be fed upon a small daily. Every person knows that salt is the one thing known that will cure cholera, or any disease that kills in a day and just as certainly as food stops are saved with salt, just so does salt keep hogs healthy by preference and regular use of good food.

What this gentleman gives as the cause and the cure of cholera among hogs cannot but be correct. It stands to reason, and we are sure will hold its own as a valuable specific, if our farmers but act upon it, as we hope they will.

A Coal Mine Explosion.

SIX KILLS, Pa., August 30.—A terrible explosion occurred in Fairview colliery this morning, which resulted in the death of four men. Two others were seriously injured. John H. Hise and J. G. Gagner were standing at the head of the slope at the time of the accident, and felt the force of the explosion as a rush of air came out of the mouth of the mine. They at once started to run and in so doing they were killed. The August quota of coal had been mined last week, and no men were employed in the mines. Wood came, however, that a party of five or six men had gone into the mines to clean up the chambers. In respect to the accident, happened to come along about this time, and he and Gagner, and returned to the foot of the mine for more material, when they learned that persons had been heard in the east gangway. They worked over that way and found the party who had gone in the mines before the accident, near or about the entrance of one of the chambers, a short distance from the foot of an inside pipe, about 160 feet from where the leading benches off. Three of them were alive and three of them were dead.

A Horse to Cross Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, August 22.—The barrel performance at Niagara whirlpool have inspired the world-renowned animal trainer, Adam Forego, Jr., with a belief that he can do something in a similar line which will not only make him famous, but present an unrivalled card for his father's great railroad show. It leaked out that Niagara Falls last evening that a horse was to walk a tight wire over the falls within a week or two. This afternoon a correspondent of the Sun interviewed Thomas H. Davis, one of the managers of the show, who said:

"It is true that Blondin, Adam Forego, Jr., the trained rope-walker is to make the attempt. The show is in Peterborough, Ont., and from there Mr. Forego telegraphed me he had decided to make the attempt on September 13, the day we came out of Canada and show at the Suspension Bridge. The idea is to stretch a two or three inch steel cable across either on the bank of or a little below the falls. The wire will have to be wrapped with cotton cord so that Blondin's rubber shoes will stick to it. Blondin is a Morgan colt, Adam Jr., bought near West Chester, Pa., three years ago. He is four years old last spring. He is fourteen and a half hands high, is compactly built, and weighs 800 pounds. Adam began training him at Philadelphia only last fall to walk the rope. At first the rope was placed only two feet from the ground, but before the circus started out he could do a two and a half inch rope, thirty feet long and twenty feet from the ground. He goes backward as well as forward, and has never yet had a fall. He has no less, whatever of falling, and I don't think there is any doubt but that he will go over the falls all right on a still day. He wears a patent rubber shoe, and is very careful and sure-footed. It is easier for a horse to walk a rope than a man, after he knows how, for he has more legs to balance himself with. Animals are not credited with half the intelligence they possess. Blondin is of a mild and tractable disposition. I don't think he will be afraid at all, but if he should be, Leslie, who drives the slack and runs some of the shows with boots and spurs on, will go with him. Mr. Cooke, the manager, is at Niagara now, and as soon as he gets the cable arranged he shall begin actual training for September 13."

The Wizard of the Treasury. From the Louisville Post. In the departments there are employees who hold their positions, not on the strength of their political influence, but upon the strength of their peculiar abilities. Among these is Patrick Byrnes of the division of loans in the treasury department. For a dozen years not an interest stock has left the department that has not passed through his hands. The interest on the bonds is paid quarterly, and to insure absolute certainty that none of the checks go astray it is customary that they should all be signed by one individual. At the holders of bonds are represented by number by many thousands, it would take three ordinary clerks to do the work, but Byrnes does the work single-handed. The checks are brought down from the loan division and piled in stacks like cord wood. Each one must go in its right order, and must be given previously addressed to the man Byrnes signs.

With no mechanical assistance except a very simple pen starts in to do the signing. Those who have seen Patrick Byrnes handle a pack of thirty checks to be signed in ten minutes might have some idea of the way the Byrnes does it. He checks into the envelopes. Fifty and fifty he looks at it in one moment. It is a sign of the hand, but so rapidly performed that the eye cannot follow the movement. Twenty, twenty, twenty of day long, and at the close of the department day he has filled (from three boxes with a seal) several. D. B. is even quicker. He signs well. The checks average from 800 to \$5,000, and a single man, alone, has just signed a million dollars' worth. It is safe to say that he never makes one of the thousands of people who quarterly receive these interest checks, few know of the wizard through whose hands they have passed.

Immigration Items. A Georgian from Warrenton, who settled there some time since, writes for tokens from Liverpool to Warrenton for one of his friends. He states he is quite certain of meeting several other English families in that section.

Mr. J. B. Motter, of Lenoir, writes that several of his friends are desirous of visiting North Carolina, but on account of his time being so fully occupied he has been unable to accompany them; however he expects to increase the party and visit us during the latter part of October next.

G. W. Fairbanks, of Knox, Ind., one of the Northern Agents for North Carolina writes, Commissioner Patrick that the immigration West has fallen off and that farmers and merchants are looking toward the South for investments. He predicts great success for the Immigration business of North Carolina for the coming winter.

A B. Lewellyn of Parker House, Boston, Mass., wishes to know of some opening in a manufacturing business in North Carolina. He says he has been engaged in manufacturing and has about two thousand dollars to invest.

E. W. Thompson, Esq., of New York, has purchased land near Yonkers station and will move permanently to North Carolina when the fall sets in.

For any disorders of the body and give the little sufferer at once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25c.

By giving your cows Day's Horse Powder, you can increase the flow of milk over 10 per cent.

Use Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills for indigestion, and be relieved at once. Do not delay.

"Bells of the period," Drexel's Bell Cologne.

Experts Counting Money.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The experts sent from Washington to count the money in the United States Sub Treasury completed their task yesterday, and found that the money and the accounts balanced to a penny. The experts counted about \$27,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 was in silver. They were delayed several hours yesterday by reason of a supposed deficiency of \$1000 in silver.

The silver is kept in canvas bags, 1000 one-dollar pieces being stored in each bag. After searching for a long time and examining the accounts the counters were about giving up in disgust, when the extra bag was discovered. The coin had been piled in stacks of twenty-five bags, and one stack was found to contain twenty-five bags. An Assistant Treasurer Eyster, felt much relieved upon the completion of the count when everything was found to be exact. Mr. Eyster will today retire from the office, and Mr. Page will assume entire charge. The latter purposely deferred placing himself at the head of the department until all the moneys were counted and found to be correct. Mr. Page is now at liberty to make such changes in the clerical forces as he may deem proper, as he is not governed by the civil service laws. The changes will be slow, Mr. Page says, on account of the responsibility attached to the positions and the necessity of selecting only capable and trustworthy men.

The experts were obliged to count all the currency, but the work was greatly facilitated by weighing the silver. Each bag of 1000 pieces had to weigh a fraction less than fifty-one pounds, and where any deviation occurred the bag was emptied and the pieces were counted. The exceptions were few, and in most of these cases the weight of the bag had not been properly marked up.

Died of Hydrophobia.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—A special dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says: On the farm of W. K. Gandy, near this city, August 26, a rabid dog bit Walter Gandy, four years old, in the face. Several of the animal's teeth entered the flesh in the cheek above the ear. The little boy did not suffer much from the bite, but the parents at once took him to Denton where a madstone was applied. It would not adhere, and it was said to virus had entered the system. Not satisfied, the father took the boy to Mansfield, where a second madstone was applied. It also failed to adhere. Saturday the little fellow said his throat was sore and refused to eat. He would cry when water was brought near him, and soon became frantic. Physicians went out from Fort Worth and exhausted their skill, but the boy grew worse and a greenish foam poured from his mouth. His patiens and contortions were simply horrible. A little phytolacca came to see him yesterday and Walter snatched at him, biting him slightly in the face. Physicians fear this boy has also been inoculated with poison. Last evening the sufferer became quiet for awhile and slept for a few moments. He awoke with a tremor, looked like a dog, bit himself near his double and gnashed his teeth. Head and foam gushed from his mouth and he was dead.

A Curious Case. The following rather mysterious instance of pathological connection between the eyes and the teeth is given by the Scientific American: "Dr. Whitmak, a Swedish surgeon, having as a patient, a young girl in whom he was unable to detect the slightest pathological changes in the right eye, but was yet completely blind from that side, observing considerable defects in the teeth, sent her to M. Stroganoff, a dental surgeon, who found that all the upper and lower molars were completely decayed, and that in many of them the roots were inflamed. He extracted the remains of the molars on the right side, and in four days time the sight of the right eye began to return, and on the eleventh day after the extraction of the teeth it had become quite normal. The diseased fangs on the other side were subsequently removed, but they should cause a return of the opthalmic affection."

Fishmont Press: Mr. C. F. Rink whose child was bitten by a rabid puppy on the 7th inst., and whose case was mentioned in the Press, writes us under date of Aug. 24th that his child is now well. The mad stone was applied to the wound and adhered one time. At the last application it stuck only five minutes. When it was placed on the wound the tenth time it refused to adhere, and the treatment ended. On Thursday the 19th, Joseph Patton took the house of Maria Brittain, not far from Morganton, and finding the front door closed, demanded admittance. Mrs. Brittain, who was within, refused to open the door, whereupon Patton broke it open and entered the house, and proceeded to abuse Mrs. Brittain in violent and outrageous language. Mr. Brittain came about this time and tried to get Patton peacefully out of the house, but the latter refused to go. A scuffle ensued in which P. Patton used a knife, stabbing Brittain in five places. Brittain is now in a critical condition, and Patton is a jail. If Brittain dies Patton will probably hang.

Col. H. B. Short, a prominent citizen of Columbus county, died last week, in the 62d year of his age.

"I'll attend to it soon." Don't cheat yourself in that way. Your hair is growing thinner, drier and more lifeless every day. Save it and restore its original color, softness and gloss by using Parker's Hair Balm while you may.

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 an 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 not last long at the prices that they are being offered at. Buy the money and I will show the BARGAINS. Call on us to show goods.

W. L. LONDON'S. Pittsboro, N. C., July 29, 1886.

THE CHATHAM HOUSE! WYATT & TAYLOR, GROCERS AND General Commission Merchants, RALEIGH, N. C.

Cell on them or send the a your orders, if you wish square dealing. July 29, 1886. SERGEANT MANUFACTURING CO., Greensboro, N. C. MANUFACTURERS OF FARRAR TURBINE WATER WHEEL, COOK AND HEATING STOVES, Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Horse Powers, Plows, Straw Cutters, Andirons, and Castings of Every Description. Send for Price-List.

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 CIGARETTE TOBACCO WELLS. It supplies a want long felt by all who have had difficulty in curing Tobacco yellow. With the Regulator, new crop need cures will have their Tobacco cured uniform in color, and cure it 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 Box or Sheet Iron Flue, as on a Pipe.

Descriptions of all these flues sent on application. C. C. TAYLOR, Durham, N. C. August 5, 1886.

LUMBER FOR SALE. All persons wishing lumber will do well to apply to me, 5 miles southwest of Raleigh. I will sell cheap for cash or barter. All orders filled promptly. J. D. WOODIE. May 20, 1886.

Shiloh Academy. MALE AND FEMALE. Second session commencing this morning. Terms: Tuition, \$1.00; board, \$1.00; washing, \$1.00; books, \$1.00; total, \$4.00. For further information, call on the Principal, H. LEONIDAS COBLE, A. B., M. C. C. B. N. C. July 15, 1886.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY. Condensed Time Table No. 14. To take effect Sunday, May 23, 1886.

Table with columns for Train, Day, and Time. Includes routes like Charlotte to Raleigh and Raleigh to Charlotte.

250. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.