

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 JUSTICES: 3rd Dist.—H. G. CONNOR. 4th " —WALTER CLARK. 5th " —EDWIN T. BOYKIN. 6th " —W. J. MONTGOMERY. 7th " —ALPHONSO C. AVERY. 8th " —JAS. H. MERRIMON.

The advantages of democratic rule in North Carolina are not only appreciated, and it is simply because our people have become so accustomed to them that they accept them as a matter of course. Just as, for instance, the farmer does not always fully appreciate the benign influence of the warm sunlight that causes his crops to grow simply because he has become so accustomed to it that he takes it as a matter of course. But let the farmer be deprived of that sunlight for a few weeks, or even a few days, and he will soon see his crops ruined, and he will then fully realize its benefits. So, democratic rule in this State was abolished for a short time and the republican party attained the ascendancy, our people would very speedily and painfully realize the difference, and sigh for those blessings which they now enjoy but do not fully appreciate. It is a part of human nature not to value or appreciate fully any blessing until it is gone, as the poet has truly said, "We do not value things as they take their flight."

It is proper then that the people of North Carolina should carefully consider what the democratic party has done for them, and think long and well before they hurl that party from power or impair its efficiency. No man can truthfully deny the fact that the democratic party in North Carolina has redeemed all its pledges, has reduced taxation, has characterized the affairs of the State honestly, prudently and economically, has done all it could for the education of all the children in the State, has humanely provided for the unfortunate insane, deaf and dumb blind, has constructed great and useful works of internal improvement, and in every way possible has promoted the public good and advanced the best interests of all the people, without regard to race or color. Then why should any sensible man do anything that is calculated to weaken that party or impair its usefulness?

But some men may say that he admits the force of all this and that he is a good democrat and wishes to retain the democratic party in power, but cannot vote for such and such a democratic nominee. That man's actions contradict the sincerity of his words. The refusal to vote for the nominees is the entering wedge that tends to break up any party. When men of integrity and intelligence are nominated they are entitled to and should receive the solid and united support of the entire party, whether they be the first choice of all the voters or not. Every man cannot have his first choice nominated, but should cheerfully support the choice of the majority. No man deserves any credit for voting for a ticket that contains the names of the men he wished nominated. Anybody will do that. But he should be willing to sacrifice his personal preferences or prejudices for the good of the party. The man who cannot do this ought not to expect other people to vote for his first choice when nominated.

There are only two political parties in this State, the democratic and the republican; and the one or the other must control our government. Which shall it be? This is the simple question for the voters to decide at the polls. All attempts to form a third party have signally failed, and when candidates declare themselves as "independents" they are guilty of the most barefaced demagoguery. They deceive nobody, because it is an old dodge that has long since played out, and the people laugh at their hypocritical pretensions. Our people admire candor and despise hypocrisy. They like to hear a candidate speak out boldly, and openly declare his views and opinions, and take his stand with one party or the other. The man who straddles the political fence and is afraid to go on either side, deserves and usually receives the contempt of all good citizens. But even such a man is far better than the creature who calls himself a democrat and does all he can to defeat his party,—who wears theivery of the Lord to serve Satan!

Maj. Graham's Address.

From the Raleigh News and Observer, 1886.

Yesterday evening Maj. John W. Graham, democratic candidate for Congress, spoke at the court house, opening the campaign here. The audience was a very intelligent one. Mr. Stables, Gen. Cox and justice Merrimon were among the listeners, and Mr. John Nichol, an interested listener. R. H. Battle, Esq., introduced Maj. Graham, saying that he was not unknown here, as he had spent much of his boyhood and his earlier school days in Raleigh. He took occasion to pay Maj. Graham high compliments, as a man true in all his relations, as soldier, legislator, or citizen. He was a true and honored son of old Orange.

Maj. Graham spoke of his nomination and said that it had been charged that democrats had been untrue to their party pledges. He said there were many matters which were best settled by individual judgment. He would address the laboring men. The democratic party was the laboring man's party and had at all times given attention to any requests or suggestions made by laboring men. He said a number of questions had been propounded to him and he would answer them and in the most sincere manner. He answered these questions categorically, as follows: In regard to the granting of charters to corporations he said stock should not be issued until paid for and bonds secured by mortgage only after property had come into existence of sufficient value to pay them. In regard to the currency of silver he thought the relative value of gold and silver should be settled by an international commission. That convict labor should not be brought into competition with honest labor, but employed on public works and highways. He thought that public works if let to contract should be under a requirement that convict labor should not be employed. As to giving subsidies to the credit of government to private enterprises he said that taxation should be only for public purposes, the credit of the government rarely used and then only for a public purpose. As to the settlement of labor difficulties by arbitration, each side should be allowed to select a member of the board and those so selected should choose an umpire, so that it should be a board of conciliation, which would command the confidence of all parties.

He believed that there ought to be a graduated income tax, applied to the payment of pensions, and the tax on tobacco abolished. He was opposed to pauper immigration and favored the enforcement of the law against it. He went on to speak of the matter of taxes, declaring that they must be levied only for public purposes and not for private ends. He said that he would rather maintain his integrity than to support any members of the order for office. He asked in a frank way, and in the same way to which he took it the questions had been asked him. He went on to read the work done in the house of representatives at the last session and of American free labor. He also read the views of President Cleveland in regard to labor disputes, recommending a government labor commission. Maj. Graham said he did not intend to speak on this plan, as he thought both sides ought to be represented upon such a commission. He said that the question was asked him sometimes when he became a friend to the laboring man. He said he learned that during the war. He had learned to respect the laboring man, who formed of course the rank and file of the army. It was no new song with him. In response to the question if he did not vote to reduce printers' wages, he said he never had done so. He had always believed in paying good wages. He mentioned incidentally that he had once voted for Mr. Nichols for public printer. He spoke of labor, as being of the hand and of the hands, and said that all laborers were entitled to respect. He said that there had been absurd rumors about what he had said in speeches at Durham and Smithfield. He spoke of the Knights of Labor and of questions arising out of labor. He said that there were fears among the farmers that the Knights had a purpose to disorganize farm labor. He said he had assured farmers that this was not so. He said that laborers had a right to organize to protect their interests.

He touched upon the charge in Mr. Nichols' address that the Blair bill was defeated by democrats. He said that some of the North Carolina representatives were opposed to it, but he had noticed that those members who had opposed it had not been returned. He said he was for the Blair bill and would support and vote for it, while he was not hopeful of its passage. He thought the Northern people would not be willing for it to pass, as the South would get the bulk of the money. But he believed the North Carolina members to be chosen would support it. He referred to the matter of the purchase of the railroads by the government. That would require \$6,000,000,000. He thought a bill to regulate the railroads and make them perform

Our Washington Letter.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1886. Since the cool weather of the last week there has been a noticeable return to Washington of its winter population. From seaside and mountain, Canada and Europe the birds of passage and pleasure now turn to war; this winter resort where they will bill and coo, cackle and crow, strut and display their brilliant plumage, make and rob nests, or ostrich like, conceal only their heads: "How ever we staid it out, we men are a little bored," and the social naturalist has no better field for his favorite study than at the Capital of the United States.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland are not expected until next week, and they will not live in their country home, as has been reported, but will at once go to the White House, which has been put in readiness for them. The old mansion has been freshly painted, and the iron palings around the grounds have received a coat of black paint, and have been tipped with gold. The exterior of the mansion looks newer than when it was new, but I never, I am told by commissioners, is not up to the esthetic standard of the late administration. President Arthur, it is said, succeeded in giving a certain room a peculiar robin's egg tint of heavenly bloom, that the present occupant of the White House cannot repeat. There is no use trying, we democrats are honest, but we cannot be men.

Washington has grown to be too large a city, there are too many national interests centered here for the Capital to be dull even in the absence of the Executive, the Cabinet, Congress, and the lobby. A new public printer has just taken charge of the Government printing office; an establishment that dwarfs every other printing office in the world. Hundreds of employees are expecting dismissal. The appropriations have been cut down, there were too many on the payroll and they must go. Mr. Benedict, the new public printer, has already begun the work of reforming many abuses which existed under the administration of the Republican incumbent. He has ordered an inventory to be made of all the horses and carriages, from which it is inferred that he will commence at once to clean out the Augean stables. At present six horses and as many carriages are kept at the expense of the Government, nearly all of which can be dispensed with without detriment to the service. They will be sold at auction and the money will be covered into the Treasury, and these horses will no longer eat their heads off at the expense of the taxpayer. The Republicans will hiss at this as a little thing, but it is precisely this economy in little things multiplied in all the thousand offices of the Government that has enabled the present Democratic Administration to reduce the expenses of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, to the amount of \$25,630,785. It should be remembered that this is the only entire fiscal year in which the Democrats have had entire charge of the Government; they have not got fully warmed up yet, or cleared away the rubbish so as to have complete elbow room. They will do better next year.

The saving of money is not the only gain. More work has been done better work has been done in all the offices, while the character of the service has been improved and elevated by discharging an idle, vagabond, temperate, idle and ignorant many clean, efficient and industrious employees. There is still much need of purging and purification in this direction, but enough has been already accomplished to give hope for the future. An incident occurred in the Treasury Department last week which is illustrative of the morale among the President's Democratic appointees. During the absence of assistant Secretary Thompson, his son, without his father's knowledge, passed a civil service examination and was appointed to a place in the Treasury Department. The father knew nothing of the appointment until young Thompson had been assigned to his desk. Instead of congratulating the young man he told him that there would be a suspicion that he secured the place through his father's influence. Young Mr. Thompson thereupon handed in his resignation. When Assistant Secretary Thompson was asked about the matter he admitted that the facts were as stated, and that it was true that he had counseled his son to decline the appointment. He had not advised him to resign because he doubted the honesty of the examination and report, but because he did not wish to give the enemies of civil service reform any grounds upon which to assail the operation of the law. "I am for civil service reform, and stronger in my advocacy of it since I have been in office than I was before, and I do not wish to afford anyone a chance to suspect my devotion to it."

The democrats of Moore county have nominated the following ticket: For Senator, Duncan E. Wilcox; for Representative, George Wilcox; for Clerk, D. A. McDonald; for Sheriff, John L. Currie; for Treasurer, James A. Worthing; for Register, J. B. Cole; for Surveyor, Martin Blue; for Coroner, Dr. K. M. Ferguson.

Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup conquers colic at once, it is safe and sure. Try it. Price only 25 cents. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills always relieve and cure headache arising from indigestion. Day's Horse Powder is without a peer for distemper, loss of appetite and general debility. The ladies favorite, Drexel's Bell Cologne.

A Revolution in Spain.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—A revolution was attempted last evening by a number of Spanish troops quartered in this city. The uprising was ill planned and ill managed and practically amounted to little more than a mutiny. The trouble was inaugurated by a regiment of infantry quartered in Gil Blas barracks. The soldiers who revolted broke down a partition wall that separated them from the quarters occupied by the cavalry, and intermingled with the men of two cavalry regiments, a number of whom joined in the revolution. The officers of all three regiments did all in their power to dissuade the men from revolting, but three hundred soldiers, after beating a number of officers, and wounding three, deserted the barracks and marched in two bodies through the town. One body went to the Prado, the principal park and promenade of Madrid. Two thousand troops were quartered in the Prado at the time, and the revolutionists expected to be joined by them. The other body were hurrying through the centre of Madrid, calling on the people to join in the revolution, crying "Live the Republic," and making all kinds of threats against the Monarchy. At this time the theatres and other places of amusement were crowded. The populace were taken by surprise. In most of the public places the people flocked out in a panic. All of the entertainments were abruptly terminated, the streets were soon filled with people, nearly of whom were terror stricken, because of their exaggerated ideas of what was transpiring. The insurgents attempted, among their first exploits, to secure possession of the arsenals, docks and barracks, which they attacked with open fire, but all these places were well and successfully defended and the rebels were repulsed. Finally, their reverses driving them together, the insurgents attacked and got possession of the Southern Railway. By this time the authorities had taken in the situation, and were fully prepared to master it. Loyal troops were marched to the railway, and after a short fight they completely dislodged the revolutionists, who dispersed in to the country, Gen. Pavia pursuing. During the fighting in the city one of the officers leading the insurgents was shot and killed. The rebels shot General Velarde for refusing to join them. They also mortally wounded Count Miraval, and killed a Colonel of Artillery. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the city as soon as the condition of affairs was clearly perceived by the Government.

The capture was a complete surprise to Madrid. Quiet was soon restored after the revolutionists were driven from the Southern Railway. A number of insurgents were taken prisoners. This morning there is no appearance of a revolution or even of disorder. When the insurgents fled from the town a party of them compelled a station master to place at their disposal a special train, with which they made their flight to Alcala de Henares. Government troops were soon in pursuit in another special train.

Starving Texans. BEAUFORT, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Rev. John Brown, a Presbyterian clergyman of Albany, Texas, is in the city in the interest of one hundred thousand starving families, representing half a million people, who, he says, are starving in the drought stricken district of northwest Texas. Appeals were made by him yesterday in different churches. Mr. Brown says that the suffering and distress caused by the drought which has existed for the past fifteen months was even greater than at Charleston, but the individual authorities who owned lands which they wanted to sell to settlers conspired to hush up the real condition of the people lest it should interfere with emigration. Thousands of families had not eaten meat this summer and water is being carried thirty miles for household use. The object of his mission, he says, is to procure 100,000 bushels of seed wheat, but owing to the Charleston disaster he had thus far only received ten where otherwise he might have thousands of dollars. The task was greater than the people of Texas could perform and in the name of charity and humanity he appealed to the charitable public to help the starving multitude.

Jarvis Against Ransom. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20th.—It is reported here on the authority of a friend of Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis of North Carolina, Minister to Brazil, that he intends to resign his position at the middle of his term—some time during the next year—and return to North Carolina. It is well understood here that Governor Jarvis will be a candidate for the Democratic caucus nomination for the Senate against Senator Ransom, whose term expires in 1889.

The Rival Brothers. From the Raleigh News and Observer. The brothers Taylor, democratic and republican candidates for Governor of Tennessee, are making a joint canvass in the most amicable manner possible. They sleep together, drive together to the place of meeting and play on the same violin to the delight of all who hear them. Such a picture of fraternity is beautiful, but we fear it cannot last, notwithstanding the agreement which has been made that personalities shall be eschewed to the end. There are already whispers that all once knotted Bol's clothes while the latter was in swimming.

How many had heads you are. Work, worry, dissipation. These do it. Parker's Hair Balsam stops falling hair and restores gloss and youthful color. Exceptionally clean, elegant, perfect dressing, not greasy. Prevents dandruff.

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 COMPLETE 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. Bring the money and I will show the BARGAINS. N. C. to be known goods at Pittsboro, N. C. July 29, 1886.

THE CHATHAM HOUSE! WYATT & TAYLOR, GROCERS —AND— General Commission Merchants, RALEIGH, N. C. Call on them or send the a your orders, if you wish square dealing. July 29, 1886. 3m.

SEERGEANT 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 CURING TOBACCO YELLOW. It supplies a want long felt by all who have been afflicted in curing Tobacco yellow. With the Regulator, inexperienced farmers will have their Tobacco cured uniform in color, and can 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 Rock or Sheet Iron 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 me, 3 miles southeast of Pittsboro. I will sell cheap for cash or barter. All orders filled promptly. J. D. WOMBLE. May 20, 1886.

Shiloh Academy. MALE AND FEMALE. SECOND SESSION OPENS 16TH OF AUGUST. This academy is a commodious building situated in one of the most healthy and moral sections of the State. All branches taught that are necessary for a first-class business, classical or English education. THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT is under the auspices of Miss LENA BAKER, who has had a thorough and practical training. A LIBRARY is maintained. Tuition in English, \$1.00 to \$2.00 a month; Classical, \$2.50 to \$3.00 a month. Music, \$1.00. Board, everything included, \$3.00. For further information address the Principal, H. LEONIDAS COBLE, A. B., MOFFITT'S MILL, N. C. July 19, 1886. 3m.

G. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY. Condensed Time Table No. 14. To take effect Sunday, May 23, 1886. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. Train going north. No. 1, Mail & Passenger. Leave, 8:00 a. m. Bonnettville, Arrive, 7:15 p. m. Leave, 9:30 a. m. Morehead, Arrive, 6:00 p. m. Leave, 11:00 a. m. Liberty, Arrive, 11:30 a. m. Train going south. No. 2, Mail & Passenger. Arrive, 8:00 a. m. Bonnettville, Leave, 7:15 p. m. Arrive, 9:30 a. m. Morehead, Leave, 6:00 p. m. Arrive, 11:00 a. m. Liberty, Leave, 11:30 a. m. Trains South bound will stop at Bonnett for dinner. Trains North bound will stop at Fayetteville for dinner. Freight and Passenger Trains leave Bonnettville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Morehead at 4:30 p. m. and Fayetteville at 8 p. m. Leave Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8:30 a. m., Morehead at 10 a. m., and Bonnettville at 12 m. Freight and Passenger Trains leave Fayetteville on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11:30 a. m., and arrive at Morehead at 4:30 p. m., and Bonnettville at 8 p. m. Leave Morehead on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11:30 a. m., and arrive at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m. J. W. FRY, Gen'l Supt. 250, N. ROBE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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