

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

- FOR PRESIDENT: BROVER CLEVELAND, of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio. FOR GOVERNOR: DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: THOMAS M. HOLT, of Albemarle. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, of Orange. FOR TREASURER: DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake. FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: SIDNEY M. FINGER, of Catawba. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: THEODORE F. DAVIDSON, of Buncombe. FOR JUDGES SUPREME COURT: JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin. JAMES E. SHEPHERD, of Washington. ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke. FOR CONGRESS: (4th District.) B. H. UNN, of Nash county.

Col. Dockery, the republican nominee for Governor, has at last accepted the nomination, and his letter of acceptance was published in last week's issue of the Raleigh Signal. His position on the county government question is quite peculiar. While he favors the election of commissioners, magistrates and school committees by the people, yet he also favors the appointment by the Governor of a board of audit and finance in each county, and without their consent not a dollar can be expended. That is, he is willing to allow the people of every county to elect their commissioners and magistrates, but is not willing to trust them with the county's finances after being elected! He is willing to give the appointment of this board of audit and finance to the Governor—to one man—and without the consent of this board neither the commissioners nor the magistrates (though they may be elected by the people) can expend one dollar of the county's money. Why then allow the people to elect their commissioners? Would it not be a mockery? For when elected they can do nothing without the consent of the Governor's appointees. In other words Col. Dockery is willing to allow men appointed by the Governor to control the officers elected by the people! This is "local self-government" with a vengeance!

In order that Col. Dockery's peculiar position on county government may not be misrepresented, we copy the following extract from his published letter:

"Let the people possess the right of local self-government, and if necessary, let the Legislature pass an act authorizing the Governor, on the petition of not less than one hundred freeholders of any county, to appoint a board of audit and finance for each county, to consist of as many members as the board of county commissioners, to be of both political parties, and the majority thereof to be of opposite politics to the majority of the board of commissioners, without whose consent not a dollar of the people's money shall be expended."

Gen. Harrison, the republican candidate for President, does not seem to have very popular manners. The idea of any candidate not caring to shake hands seems very strange, and yet such is the case with him. A candidate, in order to be popular, must also be able to remember and recognize people's names and faces, and yet Mr. Harrison cannot do this. In the name of common sense then how can he expect to be elected? Now this weakness of his is not a democratic campaign lie, but is a statement made in the sketch of his life published in the Raleigh Signal, the leading republican paper in this State, as will be seen from the following extract which we copy therefrom:

"One of his characteristics is a peculiar one for a public man. He does not care to shake hands, and he has such a poor memory for names and faces that it is said that prominent men in his own State have been introduced to him three times in one day."

On election day the people may have such "a poor memory" that they will forget to vote for him!

THE PLATFORM of the democratic party, adopted at its last national convention, very plainly states the difference between the two parties on the leading political issue of the campaign. We copy it as follows, and commend it to the careful consideration of every tax payer:

"The money now lying idle in the Federal Treasury resulting from superfluous taxation amounts to more than \$125,000,000, and the surplus collected reaches the sum of more than \$60,000,000 annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriation and expenditure, whether constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation. The Democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public expense and to abolish unnecessary taxation."

Now we ask every tax payer to answer candidly, which is the best remedy? Which is best, extravagant appropriations and high taxes? or "frugality in public expense" and low taxes? The republicans favor the former, and the democrats favor the latter. Choose ye between them!

A JOINT canvass between Fowle and Dockery is not probable. Thus far no arrangement has been made, and it is not likely that any will be made. Dockery ought not to be blamed for not having a joint canvass with Fowle, for doubtless he fears that Fowle will wear him out as badly as Col. Waddell did in 1870, and is like a "burnt child afraid of fire". Dockery is an artful demagogue like Tyre York, and will we hope be defeated by as large a majority as York was.

The Tariff Made Plain. A large party of North Carolina teachers recently went on an excursion to Niagara Falls, and while there the practical operations of our unjust tariff laws were forcibly explained to them, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter to the News and Observer written by Mr. Eugene Harrell:

"One of the most enjoyable portions of the trip was crossing the suspension bridge into Canada, for then came the peculiar sensation of the first visit to a foreign country. Many little souvenirs were purchased in Canada, costing a mere trifle, but the purchase gave the teachers an opportunity of understanding somewhat the features of 'free trade' and 'protection', for on returning across the bridge into the United States our watchful officials very promptly proceeded to collect 'duty' on all the 'foreign purchases', greatly to the surprise of the purchasers. On some articles which were bought for fifty cents was charged a customs tax of THIRTY FIVE CENTS. It was concluded that the first lesson in the intricacies of 'protection' was expensive in much greater proportion than its value."

Our State Ticket Illustrated. Special to the News and Observer. RLD MARBLE GAP, N. C., July 4. Today quite a large collection of people were present at Camp Robinson, near here, to witness ex Senator W. C. Troy raise the first Cleveland and Fowle pole west of the Blue Ridge, which was successfully done, and at this writing the pole is waving ninety-two feet from the base. On a cross-bar on top of the pole in a wire cage proudly stands a live rooster, perfectly white and game, emblematic of purity and victory. On the right of the "Fowle" is an owl, emblematic of wisdom, called "Bill Saunders", which is the very personification of that wise and sagacious ruling spirit in the Secretary of State's office. On the left is a Sanderling, caught in the Hiwassee river. The Sanderling is very fond of water, and is a great wader. So is our next Auditor fond of water, and he will wade through the strong holds of Radicalism. A beautiful banner with unique and appropriate designs has been painted and will when dry replace the tri-colored banner now waving so beautifully.

In the left lower corner is an iron cage in which our Daniel is seen among the furious and roaring lions, but they dare not touch him; he passes out and is seen going up the beautiful gravelled walk, leading to the Capitol. On the opposite corner is an iron safe, with doors strongly barred, on which is represented one standing with out-stretched hands, inviting all to faller not in their duty; that here all is "safe" to such as are regenerated in the Democratic faith, but DANGER to those who do not wear the proper garment. In the centre, somewhat in the background, is the index finger, pointing upward to Mrs. Cleveland as the Goddess of Liberty, waving the red bandanna, seated upon a throne, the base of which is resting securely upon the shoulders of Cleveland and Thurman. On the other side is a mountain scene, where, in green pastures, grazing, are well-developed, full grown, remarkably knowing-looking but meek hums, with a shepherd near by to guide them on to pastures green, higher up the mountain, at the base of which, in the valley, a vigorous fight is progressing and a large mastiff has a good "holt" on a small fice, who is doomed already, and quite willing to give up the night.

J. R. Balch, a young white man, twenty-two years old, died at Fairfield, S. C., last Saturday, from hydrophobia, resulting from a bite of a cat nine months ago.

A big bet was recorded in New York the other day. It was two to one on Cleveland, \$20,000 that he would be elected.

Harrison Against Workingmen. We copy from the New York Star the following in regard to Harrison's record in connection with the great railroad strike in 1877:

"In July of that year, when the great strike in defense of living wages was at its height, General Harrison, then as now belonged to the profession of corporation lawyers, who are rarely held in esteem by the workingmen, assumed an attitude toward the strikers that made him at once obnoxious. It was while Mayor Cayen of Indianapolis, under the advice of Governor Williams, was counseling peace and arbitration and exerting every effort in his power to settle the strike and avert bloodshed, that General Harrison came to the front as a rampant advocate of suppression by force. After much persuasion Governor Williams was induced to order out the troops, and he at first proposed to select General Harrison as Brigadier General as a man peculiarly fitted to face such an emergency, although the Citizens' Committee of Safety, knowing Harrison's impetuous nature and his ungovernable temper when aroused, had previously decided to recommend Daniel McAnuly for that position. The citizens prevailed, and McAnuly was placed in charge, while General Harrison assumed command of 'Company A'."

Now begins the record of which the workingmen of Indiana and of the whole country have good reason to complain. General Harrison began drilling his company at once, taking up his quarters on the Arsenal grounds in the eastern part of the city, along with other companies. Although there was no conflict with the strikers, it was evident to every one on the ground that Harrison was eager to try conclusions with bayonet and musket. To several members of the Arsenal grounds, he is declared to have expressed himself as willing to charge upon and shoot down the strikers, if provocation were afforded.

On July 27, 1877, a delegation of the workingmen, headed by William Sayre, waited upon the committee. Harrison, Senator McDonald, Judge Graham and others. The delegation was courteously received by all except Harrison, who began a furious tirade, which had the effect of angering the workingmen. In his remarks he advised the sub-committee to have no dealings with such men, who were lawbreakers. The committee, he declared, had been appointed simply to enforce the law. After this outbreak he moderated his tone somewhat, seeing that he was not supported in his views by the other members of the sub-committee. The strikers, however, had heard enough, and it was with difficulty that they preserved their tempers. As they left the room Sayre, the spokesman of the delegation, said to General Harrison, 'We shall remember you for this.' They have kept their word for the workingmen of Indiana never forgot Harrison's ungenerous and tyrannical outburst on that occasion.

On the 25th day of July, 1877, General Harrison again undertook to settle the strike in his own way by angrily advising the men to return to work at the wages offered by the companies. He again stigmatized them as lawbreakers who had no right to appeal for redress against imaginary wrongs. At this renewed attack the men indignantly left the room. Thereafter it is not on record that General Harrison again attempted to interfere. The strike, fortunately, was settled peacefully, but it was not through his mediation. Had his counsels prevailed there would have been bloodshed, or the workingmen would have been compelled to accept any scale of wages the corporations offered.

This is the record, calm and dispassionately stated. The Star has not exaggerated or extenuated it in a single particular, and it refers its readers and Democrats generally, as well as the supporters and admirers of General Harrison, to the files of the Indianapolis newspapers during the strike, for its verification.

How the workingmen of the country should regard such a candidate they themselves are best able to decide. The record is before them.

A Town Nearly Destroyed.

Chicago, July 7.—A destructive wind storm struck the town of Ellettsburg, Indiana, about 11 o'clock last night, creating sad havoc throughout the village. The town consists of about seven hundred inhabitants, and contains between 250 and 300 buildings. It is located on the Grand Trunk railway, 113 miles from Chicago, on the shores of Diamond Lake. The wind struck the village with terrific force, overturning and carrying away many of the houses. There is not a business house in the place that is not damaged to more or less an extent, and the town is almost a complete wreck. A large and handsome hotel, that had just been completed, and had not yet been furnished, was moved about fifteen feet from its foundation, and was completely wrecked. Several dwelling houses were unroofed, and a number of barns destroyed, leaving horses and cattle unhurt. No one was injured as far as known. The little lake was turned into a veritable sea and the pleasure boats that were upon it were lifted bodily out of the water and thrown up high and dry on land.

David Clark and his wife hanged themselves in a corn crib near Sandwich, Ind. They left a paper signed by each, saying they died for each other. Clark was 30 years old and had been married two years.

The democrats of Wilmington had a grand ratification meeting on last Monday night, when eloquent speeches were made by Stedman, Fowle, Waddell and other distinguished speakers.

Politics in New York.

(New York Star Syndicate Letter to the Record.)

New York, July 7, 1888. This big town on the Fourth was one dazzling splash of magenta. From end to end Manhattan Island was swathed in patriotic bunting. Sarcophagi fluttered from towering flag-staffs, from parapet and housetop. They floated from windows and fell in graceful festoons over fronts of public buildings and residences. Uniformed processions tramped proudly through the streets in all the pomp of gilt and tinsel to the blare of brass bands, and the incessant rattle of the ubiquitous cracker.

Through every outlet from the city poured streams of humanity on pilgrimages of pleasure. Two hundred thousand people took themselves to the sea shore for a dip in the surf, or in that mysterious, illusive liquid called Coney Island beer. Legions, too, invaded the artificial Wids of Staten Island to witness the cheerful massacre of Custer's force by Buffalo Bill's Indians, or to enjoy the ravishing spectacle of a thousand bespangled maidens dancing in line before Nero. Still other thousands had their outings among the green clad hills of Jersey or Connecticut. Innumerable pleasure craft splashed on the bosom of the waterways about the city. Polished wheels glistened in the sun-light along the driveways. Troops of frolicking children and gaily-dressed loiterers threaded through the parks, enhancing the glory of the greensward with dashes of warm coloring.

The fitting climax came at night in a blaze of pyrotechnic glory. Flashes of Greek fire lighted and tinted the land-scape. Giant rockets whizzed and whirled in tortuous trails of quivering gold, dying in clustered spheres of colored fire. The Fourth is the one holiday observed here by every one, and personally celebrated by almost every one.

There are other pyrotechnics, too. Last year's political order, the Society of Tammany, never misses an opportunity for celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. It started about doing this sort of thing very shortly after the County got the Independence to celebrate. Wednesday was the one hundredth celebration by the Common Council, and it was probably as brilliant an event as any of the back-number ninety-nine. Of course when a Society like Tammany celebrates, it means a grand old Democratic joint-meeting. The first distinguished speaker to challenge the admiration of an immense audience was Senator George G. Vest of Missouri. Senator Vest speaks with the eloquence of duress. He has the rare faculty of fitting his words to his thoughts without leaving any ragged edges, and he is also an admirable story teller. Few men are better qualified to hold a New York audience. No one could have held any audience better than he did Wednesday. An uproarious tribute of cheers greeted his exhortation of Republican prudence and practice.

When that grand Democrat, Roger Q. Mills of Texas, stepped forward to speak, you might have thought the assemblage had gone stark crazy. The great audience became a sea of fluttering handkerchiefs. Men clapped and stamped and they were tired, they yawned the backs of benches, and yawned like howling Derwishes. It was such an ovation as few public men have received. It was Democratic New York's compliment to the framer of the Mill's Bill, and at least three-fourths of the applauders were of that class usually designated as workingmen.

Mr. Mills looks every inch the man his record proclaims him to be. He is handsome, imposing. He has a good voice, and what he says is of the best. Naturally the head of his discourse was tantamount. Nothing else would have met the expectations of the assembled thousands. The force of his logic captivated them no less than his winsome manner and his infectious enthusiasm. I think he must have felt a very proud man when he left the rostrum. His speech has been telegraphed broadcast. If you have not already pasted it in your campaign hat, you ought to.

A series of what the chairman called "short talks," followed. Congressman McCreary, of Kentucky, led off, followed by Congressman Hooker of Mississippi, Shively of Indiana, Ford of Michigan and Sunset Cox of New York. The last speaker was Governor Biggs of Delaware. President Cleveland sent his word of cheer with regrets at his inability to be present. So did Governor Hill and a hundred others.

New Yorkers heard another great Democratic speech in the evening. The orator was the brilliant and versatile Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and special champion of the "Star-eyed Goddess."

Mr. Watterson speaks as he writes—in a style best described as Waterstonian. The charm of it is that it is strikingly quaint without grotesque. His forte is in throwing out expressions that stick in the memory like burrs. Defending applause greeted his characterization of the Republican Party as "The Party of obstruction, destruction and misconstruction," and again, when he aptly called their Chicago platform "The last chapter in the Gospel of Mammon."

One of the latest current political rumors here is to the effect that the Republican National Committee has flatly vetoed Boss Platt's scheme to flood New York with "boodle." There has been something very like an open rupture, they say, in consequence. Platt knows quite as well as the Committee that the Republicans have no show of carrying New York, but he insists that the "boys" will have to be well "greased" in order to keep up a respectable showing for its effect in other States. He is said to have angrily warned the Committee that disas-

ter will surely overtake their cause in New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, unless they make a gigantic bluff in the Empire State.

The first item in Platt's programme is the nomination of his old enemy, Warner Miller, for Governor,—which is likely to be carried through. In this the wily little Boss is suspected of having deeper designs than appear on the surface. Anyhow, this will be a mighty good year to kill off the most implacable, the most ambitious, and by far the most dangerous rival he has had to contend with these ten years. FRANK E. VAUGHAN.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1888.

The Republicans of the Senate Judiciary Committee did a cowardly thing when they reported the nomination of Mr. Fuller to be Chief Justice of the United States, without recommendation to the Senate. They acknowledge, when spoken to individually, that all the charges against Mr. Fuller were entirely without foundation, and yet, for political reasons, they refuse to join the Democrats of the Committee in making a favorable report upon his nomination.

If the republican Senators can however afford to take such a position before the country, the democrats need not complain. Mr. Fuller will be confirmed without a doubt, already four republican Senators—Messrs. Farwell, Callahan, Fry and Spooner—are known to be willing to vote for his confirmation.

Postmaster General Dickinson has written a letter to chairman Blount of the House Committee on Post-offices, in which he vigorously opposes the Senate amendment to the Post-office appropriation bill known as the "subsidiary amendment," which appropriates \$800,000 to provide more efficient mail service between the United States and South America.

The Postmaster General says this legislation is neither demanded nor required, and that the resources and powers of the Postoffice Department have proved adequate to afford citizens of the United States a mail-service equal to and in most cases superior to that of any nation in the world. After showing that American steamships are paid four times the rates for which foreign vessels are willing to carry American mails, the Postmaster General says:

"With great respect to the framers of the bill, I do seriously object to that provision of the proposed legislation which pieces the mail service at the mercy of any individual or corporation. While, indeed, the subsidized lines might be compelled to carry the mails, if tendered, yet, the Department should be independent, and should be at all times enabled to send the mails by the most expeditious routes, and make use of the best facilities afforded for that purpose from among all the carriers offering. The Department should be free to take advantage of all sailings, of increased facilities coming from increased business, of changes for the better wrought by time, extension of commerce and competition, and should not be tied up for a decade to single lines of communication, unstimulated to improvement and progress by the existence of a settled, subordinate and certain income."

Since the Postmaster General's letter was written the House of Representatives has refused to concur in this amendment.

During the absence of Secretary Fairchild this week, the Treasury Department has been ably presided over by Assistant Secretary Thompson.

The Postmaster-General has also written another letter—one to the President—in which he makes a formal protest against the proposed extension of the classified civil service to include the railway postal service.

One day was wasted in the House this week by filibustering against the Pacific railroad bill and the Fourth was a holiday, so that one third of the week was lost. Still considerable progress was made with the Mills bill, and it is now predicted by the members of the Ways and Means Committee that the tariff bill will be passed by the House inside of 30 days.

Senator Vest, and Representatives Mills, Ford, Booker, McCreary, Shively, Maish, and Cummings went to take part in Tammany's grand jubilee and ratification meeting.

The President spent the Fourth at his desk working at the bills which have been sent him by Congress for approval.

The Senate added \$912,000 to the river and harbor bill in the shape of amendments and then passed it. The total amount appropriated by it is \$22,474,783.77.

The letter carrier's law cannot be put into effect until Congress passes an appropriation to pay the extra men it will make necessary.

About five hundred employees of the Navy Department spent the Fourth of July, with their families, at Grasslands, the country residence, near this city, of Secretary Whitney. They were furnished with transportation and lunch also by their host, whose munificent hospitality has passed into a proverb here.

The democrats of Durham held their county convention on last Saturday, and nominated the following candidates: J. T. McInnis for the Legislature, E. D. Markham for sheriff, Paschall Lunsford for register, and W. H. Rowland for treasurer.

John Hinson, a six year old boy living three miles from Snelby, was kicked in the head by a horse last Monday and died in about an hour.

E. J. Ayres, a prominent real estate dealer, of Birmingham, Ala., committed suicide with a pistol. Cause, financial embarrassment.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at various points in Ontario Sunday night.

First National Bank of Durham. CHARTERED NOV. 9th, 1887. CAPITAL \$100,000. OFFICERS: J. S. CARR, President; LEO D. HEARNTT, Cashier; C. S. BRYAN, Vice-President; CHAS. A. JORDAN, Teller. DIRECTORS: J. S. CARR, H. N. SNOW, A. H. STOKES, J. W. WALKER, W. W. FULLER, E. J. FARRISH, R. D. JONES, J. T. MALLORY, JAS. A. BRYAN, C. S. BRYAN.

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