

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

- FOR GOVERNOR: ELIAS CARR, of Edgecombe. FOR LIQUENTANT GOVERNOR: RUFUS A. DOUGHTON, of Alleghany. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: OCTAVIUS COKE, of Wake. FOR TREASURER: DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: ROBERT M. FURMAN, of Buncombe. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: FRANK I. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: C. B. AYCOCK, of Wayne. R. B. GLENN, of Forsyth.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

On the Train, May 21st. More than 1000 miles have now been travelled since crossing the Mississippi river, and in that distance the train has traversed the States of Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, and the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. This is being written as the train is whirled over the arid wastes of Arizona. Of course it is impossible to describe the country or its topography for so long a distance. Nearly all the country from the Mississippi river has been very level, and the greater part of it quite productive but for the past 500 miles it has been almost an unbroken waste of sand and rocks. The green at a fertile plains of Missouri and Kansas are in most pleasant and striking contrast to the barren waste and sterile plains of New Mexico and Arizona. Along the head waters of the Arkansas river very much of the land had been reclaimed and made highly productive by irrigation. On each side of the railroad could be seen large ditches or canals, through which water from the Arkansas river was carried and irrigated thousands of acres of land, which otherwise would be utterly unproductive. In many places this irrigation is carried on by companies to which the owners of the land pay a certain price per season. In other places several farmers unite together and irrigate their own lands. While this must be very expensive yet of course it must pay otherwise it would not be done, and the owners of land that is thus irrigated do not fear droughts or floods. These farmers can therefore calculate on having good crops every season, which doubtless our Chatham farmers would like to be able to do. It is impossible to imagine why any human being should desire to live on the arid wastes of Arizona and New Mexico. For miles and miles on each side of the railroad may be seen an unbroken waste of sand interspersed with small bunches of sage brush. And yet on this sandy desert may, every now and then, be seen cattle, horses, and sheep, oking out a precarious existence. The frequent carcasses of dead animals along the roadside were proofs of the poverty of the country.

A remarkable phenomenon nature was to be seen in the lava beds of New Mexico. At one place for several miles along the roadside were immense masses of volcanic matter looking like piles of black rocks, and showing what upheavals and convulsions of nature had there occurred. In the same country were seen all this morning at intervals of every few miles, immense boulders of rock. In a level plain would be seen an immense mound or hill quite symmetrical in shape, and resembling a vast fort or fortification. At some places there were ridges of high hills of solid rock rising abruptly from the plain and reminding one of the pictures of the homes of the cliff dwellers. So vivid and real was this in imagination those peculiar people could almost be seen, coming out of the crevices and caverns of these strange hills. At other places in these wide wastes of sand, might be seen the beds of former streams, the banks of which were plainly marked. The first range of mountains crossed was the Rañon mountains which extend north and south in Colorado and New Mexico. While this range of mountains is smaller than the Rocky mountains yet the altitude of its peaks is much higher than any mountain east of the Mississippi

river. Near Trinidad, in south-eastern Colorado, was seen a snow-capped peak at an altitude of nearly 10,000 feet. It seemed only a few miles from the railroad and could be seen distinctly, the white snow on its side and summit being plainly visible. The ascent of this range of mountains began at Trinidad eleven miles from the summit. The grade of the railroad for that distance averaged 180 feet to the mile and it required two locomotives to pull the train up so steep a grade. At the summit the road passes through a tunnel three-quarters of a mile long which is much longer than the tunnel on the Western North Carolina railroad at the Swannanoa gap, the latter being only 1900 feet long. The altitude of this gap at the Rañon mountains is very much higher, however, than the Swannanoa gap being 8000 feet above the level of the sea. Just think of it, going through a dark tunnel three-quarters of a mile long 8000 feet high! The atmosphere at so high an altitude is very rarefied and the temperature quite wintry. Frequently passengers on the train when passing this high point are affected by the atmosphere and experience much difficulty in breathing. The ascent of this mountain affords a very beautiful and picturesque mountain scenery, but yet not only does not surpass but really does not equal the scenery of western North Carolina.

One of the most remarkable freaks of nature was seen today in Arizona, being the Canyon Diablo. This is the bed of an ancient river cut through the solid rock about one hundred miles in length, about three hundred feet wide and two hundred and forty-eight feet in depth at the place where the railroad crosses it on a dangerous looking trestle. Near this was another canyon smaller in size. These two canyons traverse level plains and show no indication of their existence until the traveller approaches their very brink. Our first glimpse of Indians was this morning at a small town named Laguna in New Mexico. At this place is a reservation of about 700 Pueblo Indians. This tribe of Indians is quite different from the other North American Indians. They were partly civilized when the Spaniards first inhabited New Mexico, and have always been friendly and peaceable. The Federal Government employs a white teacher to instruct the children of the tribe, and they are apt and obedient scholars. It was my good fortune to travel for some distance this morning with this teacher and learn much about these Indians. The fact is the ground and are fully-trained farmers, not at all resembling in their manners and customs the wild Indians of dime novels. The children are remarkably docile and implicitly obey their parents, and the parents are very gentle and tender in the treatment of their children. This teacher told me that these Indian parents never strike or inflict any corporal punishment upon their children. This may strike some of the readers of the Record with surprise and it may occur to some that it would be well for white parents and children to imitate these traits of the Pueblo Indians. When our train arrived at Laguna several Indian squaws and maidens offered for sale many curious pieces of earthen ware of their own manufacture which were eagerly bought by the passengers. These women were dressed in a costume strange to our eyes. Moccasins were on their feet, bushy leggings were on their legs, and some kind of dress on their bodies coming just above their knees, and a red shawl wrapped around their head and shoulders. Some of the lady passengers on the train, with the curiosity inherent in their sex, were very anxious to find out from their copper colored sisters full particulars of their strange costumes, and one more inquisitive even than the others asked one of these Indian women to remove her shawl and wraps so that her garments might be more plainly seen. One of these old women not so fortunate as the others wore no leggings, and her shivering red legs deeply moved the sympathy of her white sisters. On her back was strapped a papoose looking as pitiful as its mother, but its face beamed with delight when one of the lady passengers handed it a sugar cake. The older of these women were decidedly hard favored, to put it mildly. They were low in stature, with low foreheads, broad faces and high cheek bones. The young women or maidens, were much better looking and more intelligent, with such dark, lustrous, tender looking eyes.

Many of the houses along the line of the railroad in New Mexico and Arizona are of the kind called adobe, and are very peculiar looking edifices. They are called "adobe" because built of clay, which in Spanish is called "adobe." The clay is made

into blocks or bricks about 6 inches wide, 10 inches long and 4 inches thick, and dried in the sun. These bricks are laid one on top of the other and form the walls of the house, which is usually about 8 feet high and has a dirt floor. The roof is made by poles being placed on top of the walls and clay thrown loosely upon them and sun dried, and are impervious to rain. The roofs of all these adobe houses are nearly flat with just a slight incline to run off the rain water. These houses may be very warm and comfortable in winter, but they they they must be miserably close and hot in summer.

Much of the country seen today and many of the pictures of Palestine or the Holy Land. In front of some of these adobe houses, goats were standing waiting to be milked. At some places were to be seen large flocks of sheep following the shepherd with his dog bringing up the rear. At other places cow boys were galloping here and there on the open plains driving up their herds of cattle. And at one place was seen an Indian warrior standing by the side of his steed. All scenes that seemed strange indeed to a typical tar-bell.

The temperature yesterday was quite cool, especially when crossing the Rañon mountains at an altitude of 8000 feet. Wraps and overcoats have been very comfortable. The wind for two days has been quite cool and blowing very strong. In fact when crossing some of the wild prairies the wind would blow with such violence as to make it dangerous for a passenger to attempt to go from one car to another for fear of being blown from the platform. Even as these lines are being written in full view from the car window is the snow-capped summit of Mt. San Francisco nearly 12,000 feet high. The very sight of this pile of snow makes the sliver as the wind whistles down from its high sides. This cool wind, however, is preferable to the stifling heat that is so often experienced when travelling over these wild plains in warm weather.

On next Tuesday the republican party, through its delegates, met in Minneapolis to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President, and on the 1st of July to inaugurate the American Republic. The party consisted of the following: 1. The Clinton Democracy, born in 1812, and died the same year. 2. The anti-Masonic party, born in 1820 and though such men as Seward, Pillsbury, Weed, Clay and Wirt were identified with it, its existence ceased in 1842. 3. The liberty party born in 1840, died in 1844. 4. Free soil or abolition party, born in 1848, and died in 1852. 5. The Southern State's Rights party, born in 1852, died the same year. 6. The American or Know-nothing party, born in 1852, died in 1870. 7. The liberal Republican party, born in 1872, died the same year.

Asks for \$7,000,000 More for Pensions This Year. WASHINGTON, May 28.—Commissioner Ramm today asked the appropriation committee of the house for a deficiency appropriation of \$7,000,000 in addition to the \$10,000,000 for the balance of the fiscal year. He said that he had \$10,000,000 on hand and would need \$20,000,000 for the two remaining months of the present fiscal year. When last before the committee, Commissioner Ramm estimated that all of the present appropriation would not be expended during the current fiscal year. The committee was not satisfied with the estimates submitted by the commissioner today and will examine him further in reference to them.

Destructive Storms in Spain. Madrid, May 28.—The storm that prevailed in Northern Spain yesterday was accompanied by hailstones of an unusually large size. In the province of Burgos, Avila and Salamanca much damage was done to the fruit and other crops. In Burgos alone the vineyards adjacent to twenty villages were destroyed. Many persons were injured. A number of deaths are reported of persons who were struck by lightning. The persons who have lost their crops have appealed to the State for aid.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, May 27, 1892. President and party are still in the midst of the campaign for the nomination of a candidate for President and Vice President. The republican party is still in the lead, but the democratic party is making a strong effort to gain the nomination. The republican party is still in the lead, but the democratic party is making a strong effort to gain the nomination. The republican party is still in the lead, but the democratic party is making a strong effort to gain the nomination.

Weekly Workers' Coop. Bulletin. The Weekly Workers' Coop. Bulletin is a publication for the benefit of the working class. It contains information about the conditions of the working class and the efforts of the workers to improve their lot. It is a valuable source of information for the working class.

Mr. Wainwright, who is attending to the violation of the Civil Service law by employees of the Baltimore postoffice, has contained "deliberate falsehoods." This is the second time that Mr. Wainwright has published a falsehood in the Post-Office Journal.

Secretary of the Senate has secured another failure in his attempt to get Mr. Harrison to get out of Congress. He has failed in his attempt to get Mr. Harrison to get out of Congress. He has failed in his attempt to get Mr. Harrison to get out of Congress.

Case of May 27.—Maggie Martin, of this city, a young girl who lived with a married mother, was sent to the asylum for the insane yesterday. Her condition is reported to be such that she is unable to take care of herself.

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Railroad Ownership.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

It is interesting to note in the recent speech at Ash Grove, on the subject of the ownership of the railroads, that it would be just possible for the railroads of the country owned by the people. The railroads of the country owned by the people would be a great benefit to the country. The railroads of the country owned by the people would be a great benefit to the country.

Such is the character of the pecuniary burden the St. Louis platform and the railroads would place upon the already overburdened shoulders of the struggling industry of this country. Such a burden would be a great benefit to the country. The railroads of the country owned by the people would be a great benefit to the country.

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1892. SPRING AND SUMMER, 1892.

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