The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1892.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
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.

FOR CONGRESSMAN FOURTH DISTRICT:
B. H. BUNN, of Nash.

THE Third party leaders in this State seem to be more radical and revolutionary than even the republican leaders. Indeed they are going to such extremes that it would seem they had been seized with a craze. Their actions are an illustration of the old saying, "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad". And the extreme radical advance that they are now advocating would indicate that they have gone crazy, and will certainly destroy them and their party.

The latest proof of this is the resolution unanimously adopted, on last Friday, by the third party convention in this county. In that resolution (which is published in another column) they advocate the repeal of our present system of county government. Of course this, if successful, would place a large number of counties in this State under negro rule, just as was the case from 1868 to 1876. So terrible was the condition of those counties at that time that a convention was held in 1875 and the State constitution amended so as to relieve those counties, and the present system of county government was adopted. Next year, in 1876, this amendment was discussed and ratified by the people by a large majority. And during every campaign since 1876 our system of county government has been one of the main issues, and at every election has been endorsed by a large majority. It has been for sixteen years one of the chief issues between the republican and democratic parties in this State. But for the past year or two the republican leaders and papers have declared that they would no longer make it an issue, but let our present system of county government stand without further opposition.

And now that even the republicans have agreed no longer to make the county government question an issue, it does seem strange indeed that former democrats should now wish to place under negro rule their white brethren in the Eastern part of this State, and have a recurrence of those troublous days when Union Leagues and Ku Klux Klans ran riot in our good old State. And stranger still this is the only "reform" proposed in our State government! May we not then truly say that these third party leaders are more radical and revolutionary than even the republicans?

JUDGE Joseph J. Davis died at his residence in Louisburg, on last Sunday night, after a long sickness. He was in the sixty fifth year of his age. So pre-eminently pure and honest was he that he was generally known as "Honest Joe Davis". He was the faithful Representative in Congress from this district for six years, having been elected in 1874, 1876 and 1878, and no candidate ever came to this county as a stranger and won more friends than did he. In 1887 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Ashe, and was elected to that position in 1888. It was our pleasure to have been intimately acquainted with Judge Davis, and in our opinion North Carolina has never lost a purer public servant or a more patriotic and devoted son than this distinguished gentleman.

THE Democrats of this Congressional district held their convention at Raleigh, on Wednesday of last week, and nominated Hon. B. H. Bunn as their candidate for Congress, and Mr. Edward S. Abell, of Johnston county, for Presidential elector. It has been our privilege and pleasure to have attended every democratic district convention that has been held in this district during the last twenty two years, and we have never known one more largely attended, more enthusiastic, or more harmonious and good natured. Although the balloting was unusually protracted, and the friends of every candidate did all they could to nominate their favorite, yet there was no bitterness or ill feeling whatsoever, nor a single word uttered that could give any offense to any of the candidates or their adherents. While every delegate had his personal preference, yet all were willing, and did most cheerfully acquiesce in the choice of the majority.

The candidates for the nomination for Congress were Hon. B. H. Bunn, our present Congressman, Hon. C. M. Cooke, of Franklin, Mr. A. D. Jones, of Wake, and Mr. G. S. Bradshaw, of Randolph. On the first ballot, the vote by counties was as follows:

Counties,	*Bunn,*	*Jones,*	*Cooke,*	*Bradshaw,*
Chatham,	48	7	2	
Franklin,			14	
Johnston,	40	11½	8½	
Nash,	43			
Randolph,				43
Vance,			28	
Wake,		92		
Total,	131	103½	52½	43

No one having received a majority (which was 181 votes) ballot after ballot was taken in rapid succession for about three hours without any material change, until finally after the 129th ballot the name of Mr. Jones was withdrawn, and on the 130th ballot Capt. Bunn was nominated by the following vote:

Counties,	*Bunn,*	*Cooke,*	*Bradshaw,*
Chatham,	51		
Franklin,		14	
Johnston,	52½	7½	
Nash,	43		
Randolph,			43
Vance,		28	
Wake,	56	36	
Total,	202½	109½	43

Bunn's nomination was then made unanimous with much enthusiasm, and stirring speeches were made by him and all his defeated competitors, each of them pledging him his most earnest support.

And now that Bunn is renominated, why should he not be re-elected? In 1888 he reduced the Nichols republican majority of 1,750 and carried the district by a majority of 2,650, and in 1890 he carried the district by the unprecedented majority of 6,137. And why should not every man, who voted for him two years ago, vote for him now? What has he done, or what has he failed to do, that can serve as an excuse for not voting for him now? He has fulfilled every pledge that he made in 1890, and has voted for every measure in Congress that would benefit the farmer and laboring man, and we defy any man to show the contrary. He voted for the silver bill, for the Sherman bill and the Sub-treasury measure demanded by the Alliance. He voted for the anti-option bill—against gambling in futures—as demanded by the Alliance. He voted to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks, so as to increase the amount of money in circulation, as demanded by the Alliance. He voted against the odious Force bill, as demanded by the National Alliance at Ocala. And, as demanded by the Alliance, he has voted for every bill to reform the tariff and reduce taxation. Why then should not every Alliance man now vote for him?

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN is the name of a new democratic weekly newspaper established last week at Raleigh by that talented journalist, Mr. Josephus Daniels. Its typography is perfect, and its matter is as creditable as its appearance. We wish it the success that its merits so much deserve.

Against Negro Rule.

The brainiest and most influential republican in this State is ex Judge Daniel L. Russell, of Wilmington. In last week's issue of the Raleigh *Signal* (a leading republican paper) appeared an interview with him, from which we copy the following extract, which we commend to the third party people who favor the resolution adopted by their county convention, at this place, on last Friday:

"True it is that the substantial Republicans of the East, many of them colored as well as all the whites, are profoundly disgusted at the intolerable obtrusiveness of many of the negro politicians supported as they are by the noisome crowd, and the unfortunate fact must be acknowledged that the black people (with thousands of exceptions. We sincerely have chosen to follow corrupt and worthless mercenaries of their own race and to ignore the counsels of white leaders to whose advice they have heretofore deferred. Why just look at it! The actual leader of the party in the State is a negro Congressman, whose only qualification for leadership is the color of his skin. In that negro district in past years when the negro majority was five times what it is today, white men of character and capacity were elected to Congress by negro votes. Now no white man ever thinks of asking for the nomination in that district. None but a negro is thought of and the race is composed and truculent. It is the more certain he is to get the place. H. Bonner and Tom Gilliam, Clement Dowd and Judge Tourgee resided in that district. Neither of them could be nominated for Congress. Times have very well and could be worse with them and that since they desire to barter interest in high. Many of them have come to the conclusion that the cause of low prices is a scarcity of the circulating medium, and hence they are clamoring for an unlimited issue of 1890 weight silver dollars. A glance at the bank statements of the country shows that these silver substantials are wide of the mark in their diagnosis. In New York money is so abundant that it is going begging at the lowest rates of interest, and yet there is more demand for it in New York than in any other city. Some of the banks of Maryland have sent money in sums of thousands of dollars to New York on deposit for the 1 per cent. a year that it earned for it. Most of the banks of Maryland have surplus already and they do not wish to add to it. What the country needs most is more money in circulation than it has. Even there all payments of a hundred dollars should be in legal money. Checks are paid by bank men. And yet they cannot keep it in the country. It is all drained to Wall St. New York or some other city. The reason is that it is usually worth more in other places than it is here. Money is scarce in the West and South because they have to pay for the fertilizer bill, the bill for shoes, clothing, blankets and ironware in the city, in cash, which goes back to the East.

The Southern planter and the Western farmer are subjected to the drain of Federal Taxation, and the very heavy volume of this drain is not appreciated. It is sufficient to withdraw the entire circulating medium from a Southern State in an incredibly short time. Take the matter of pensions alone. Anyone of the Southern States has to pay several million of dollars into the treasury for this purpose. This is withdrawn from these States absolutely and put into circulation in the Northern States. If we add to this the amount which the tariff withdraws from the South and West and hands over to the protected manufactures of the East, it will be readily perceived why money can not remain in the States which are now clamoring for it, unless the farming industry is so prosecuted as to overcome all. The truth is that the remedy for the troubles of which the West and South complain lies mainly in an economical administration of government and an adjustment of taxation upon that basis than in any wild monetary schemes or tinkering with the currency. The scarcity of currency is the symptom. Let the people, like a wise physician, strike at the root of the disease and the symptoms will disappear.

Appalling reports have been received at St. Petersburg of ravages from cholera at Saratoff and Samara. It is officially reported that the deaths number not less than a thousand daily.

Diphtheria is raging at Dellroy and Sherrodsville, two mining towns in Orleans township, Stark county, Ohio, and 20 cases were reported.

Washington Letter.

(Special Correspondence of the Record.)

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1892.

Southern democrats regard the result of the Alabama State election as the death knell of the people's party movement in that State, so far as its controlling influence is concerned, and they look on it as a blow in keeping a number of Congressional districts democratic that might have elected people's party men if that party had carried Alabama.

All sorts of conditions and stories have been current about the disagreement of the subsidy people which went to Hot Springs and [illegible] the subject in the Cabinet. [illegible] written by Chairman Clarkson [illegible] Chairman Carter [illegible] in the mind [illegible] it was [illegible] that [illegible] committee and learned as thousands did some of the conferees [illegible] concerning objects of their visit [illegible] satisfactory to have demonstrated that the Republicans [illegible] of the subsidy [illegible] rejected by the committee [illegible] will be submitted to the House as a minority report, and a [illegible] majority report will be written by Representative Bynum, one of the dissenting democrats.

Tom Watson, of Georgia, made a miserable failure to prove his charge of drunkenness against members of the House. He [illegible] dared to repeat [illegible] Mahoney [illegible] Watson [illegible] the House [illegible] Watson [illegible] Wilson [illegible] Watson [illegible] Wilson [illegible] Watson [illegible] Wilson