

A boom appears to have struck the lumber industry along the Wisconsin Central Railroad for 95 miles from this city. The total cut of logs for the mills along the road for that distance, exclusive of vast amounts of maple, oak, walnut, and bass-wood, reaches 75,000,000 feet, which is three times as large as the cut of any former year for the same mills.

In fifteen years the wheat crop of the United States has increased from 148,500,000 to 448,750,000 bushels, the corn crop has increased from 704,400,000 in 1875 to 1,545,000,000 bushels, the barley over 250 per cent, rye about 21 per cent, oats 62 per cent, and potatoes 80 per cent. Tobacco has more than doubled, and also cotton. Our manufactures have also greatly increased, as well as all our industries.

A familiar name reappears before Congress in the memorial of an operations company, of which Norman Ward is President, proposing "a cheap and ready solution of the ordnance problem," an "easy and cheap way to secure 1,600 powerful guns at a cost of \$1,000,000, within six months," and finally, a way to save the government \$54,258,000 in the cost of armaments for fortifications.

A druggist at Portland, Maine, was aroused in the night by a man who wanted to buy some brandy. The druggist refused to sell it, fearing prosecution under the Prohibition law. The man declared that the liquor was for his wife, who had been taken violently ill, and might die unless she got it; so he was given a small quantity. He was really a temperance spy, and on the following day he had the dealer arrested.

Speaking of the stars in April in its customary interesting manner, the Providence Journal says: "The interest of the month concentrates on the morning stars, for, after the 7th, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury and Saturn, are all numbered on this list. Venus especially will be the herald of the sun throughout the month, for, though in her distant phase, she still reigns as the brightest star in the heavens. She will form a lovely picture as a companion for the slender waning moon on the morning of the 7th, will divide her queenly favor between Mercury and Jupiter on the 15th, and will appear above the horizon line nearly at the same time with Saturn and Mercury on the 30th. Jupiter and Saturn will be some studies of peculiar interest from the present time, till their opposition with the sun next October, when Jupiter, just after perihelion, will don his brightest colors, and Saturn will shine with clearer lustre than he has done for many years."

That sarcastic colored gentleman, Mr. Geo. J. Murrell of Madison Parish, Louisiana, has furnished fresh pabulum for Senator Vance and the rest of them on the exodus humbug committee. He says that in the canvass of 1879 he went to the Democratic leaders of the Parish and offered to induce the colored people to vote for some local Democratic nominees if they would allow them to have a peaceable canvass. One of the Democratic leaders, in refusing the proposition, told him that "there was more eloquence in a double-barrelled shot gun than in forty Ciceros." The Parish was counted Democratic by 2,300 majority, when not over 300 votes were actually cast, and not more than 50 colored men voted. The witness also said that some of the old whigs of the Parish were inclined to treat the colored people well, but that the bull dozers were a class of men who had no interest in the welfare of the people, and were "a class of men who live on pea-nuts and sweet potatoes, and kill niggers." Evidently the low-down whites of the copperas breeches order have it their own way in that sublimely patriotic Parish.

The controversy in the House between Mr. Springer and Mr. Manning of Mississippi, in which each rose to personal explanations as to the conduct of Springer on the committee on the Washburne-Donnelly contested election case, it must be said leaves Mr. Springer mainly vindicated. Mr. Springer states that his judgment was that Washburne was not legally elected, and that he would vote to unseat him, but that he did not believe that Donnelly was elected and would not vote to seat him. All the members of the committee agreed that they understood this to be Mr. Springer's position, except Mr. Manning and Mr. Armfield of this state, the latter of whom stated that Springer told him after the vote was taken "that if his vote could have saved Mr. Donnelly he would have given it, not daring to antagonize his party." The evidence largely points to the vindication of Springer's statement, as he makes it. This leaving a vacancy in the Minnesota district, a new election will have to be ordered, where Gov. Washburne undoubtedly will be elected.

THE LIBERAL SUCCESS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Most people on this side of the Atlantic who keep up even a moderate knowledge of European politics, are taken by surprise at the result of the recent voting in England, Scotland and Ireland. While the sympathies of nearly all classes of Americans are naturally with Mr. Gladstone and the liberals, they had come to believe that Beaconsfield's policy so far appealed to the English pride of character that the ministry would not be upset. As it is, the success of the liberals, which appears to be so conclusive that they can safely undertake the control of the government, is very largely a personal triumph of Mr. W. E. Gladstone himself, he being in all respects the greatest leader in the opposition to the policy of Beaconsfield. But it is much more comprehensive than any personal triumph could be, because it is really a most bold expression of opinion of the middle classes of England, joined by such leaders of the aristocratic class as Lord Derby, Earl G. and the Marquis of Hartington. The whole result evidently strikes a distinct and heavy blow at the colonial policy of Beaconsfield, including especially the operations in Afghanistan and South Africa. The Irish policy will also be greatly modified and liberalized in the interests of the distressed masses of that people, with some radical changes in the laws concerning the relations of tenants and the landlords. We may undoubtedly look also for radical changes in the foreign policy of the government, and indeed for a general advance towards a friendliness to the laboring masses of Englishmen including changes in the land laws.

Whom of the great liberal leaders the Queen will call for consultation in making up the Ministry does not, as we write, seem settled. It seems to be decided, however, in the public mind, that Mr. Gladstone will accept a second place in the new government, but will, if not tendered the Premiership, go to the House of Commons as the independent and untrammelled supporter of the new order of things. What position he will hold there is not doubtful. Since the splendid days of William Pitt no such potent voice will have appeared in that powerful body. The occasion is as great as the man. A bold leader, immensely popular with the people, will bring to the consideration of affairs a vastness of acquirement in statesmanship, a loftiness in the utterance of the better opinion of England in those ancient halls, such as has rarely been seen in the most illustrious periods of English political history. It is not too much to anticipate a new era to that great people from a great popular leader who stands almost without a compeer in ancient or modern times.

BISHOP HOOD'S LETTER.

Those persons who indulged in the hallucination that they could snub out the Rev. Doctor and Bishop Hood with a few flings, sarcasms and slang epithets, will find themselves mistaken if they will read the letter which we transcribe entire from the North Carolina Republican, in which it was first printed. That it is full of sensible suggestions and good hits at his assailants, as well as of that indomitable pluck for which Bishop Hood is noted, will be observed by all who read it. He defends himself with the spirit of an invincible champion, and repays sarcasm with sarcasm, and flings back slang in the face of slang, with an aptness and vigor which is at the same time refreshing and convincing. The white man who wrote a letter and signed it "A Colored Republican," as well as Gordon, the sore-head, and the so-called "People's Voice," and a few others, find that they have waked up a Tartar. There is also a certain lofty boldness and excellence of sentiment in his closing words, in which he says that he has special interest in the well being of his people, and in preventing their being led into the sin of ingratitude, that he would not have been true to his calling if he had held his peace; and that, "I am opposed to indignation meetings to denounce anybody, especially those who have been foremost in advocating our cause for many years."

FRAUD IN DELAWARE.

Ex-Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, brother of the present Senator, and now Chancellor of that little state, is distinguishing himself by concocting one of the most audacious pieces of bull-dozing and fraud ever known. They had there in 1871 a unanimous Democratic legislature and passed an act regulating voting of which the following is an abstract: I. The voter, duly qualified, must have paid within two years preceding the election of a county tax, which tax must have been assessed at least six months before the election. II. To secure this qualification, the County Assessors make up their lists in December and January, and, after hanging them up in a public place for a certain time, they sit for one day, at the end of January, to add names or correct errors. III. The lists then go to the Levy Court of the county, when it meets at the beginning of February. That body may add the names of persons coming before it in person and proving their identity by affidavit, with a freehold "voucher" present also and supporting the affidavit under oath. This it may

not do later than its March session.

IV. The voter, being assessed, must pay his tax. The tax-lists go to the County Collectors in the summer, and they begin work in June or July. As to the holders of real estate, they are more or less urgent, collecting as rapidly as possible, while as to poll-tax payers, they are usually not till at all. They give a notice, by posters and in the newspapers, when they begin, and in January following they give another, and these make any personal demand unnecessary. They need ask no one for his tax. The law is explicit that the notices shall be "deemed and taken to be a sufficient demand."

V. When the Levy Court meets on the first Tuesday in March, the Collectors bring in their duplicates, showing that they have collected so much, and have paid it over to the County Treasurer, according to his receipts, and for a long list of names of persons who did not come forward they ask allowance, as "errors," the persons being, according to their theory, dead or absconded, or assessed by a wrong name. VI. Allowance being made for these constructive "errors," the names are stricken from the county lists, and by the law are forbidden to be put on again for one year thereafter. (These allowances may be made at any time during March, five days having first been given for the examination of each collector's return.)

This law was passed as a purely partisan act, and for nine years it has been so administered as to defraud 3,000 Republican voters of the privilege of voting, in that small state where the aggregate vote, if all cast, is not much more than 24,000. So that it came about that while the Republicans cast 10,752 votes for Hayes in 1876, they might, if they had been allowed a fair registration, have cast 13,000 votes and thus carried the state.

It will be seen by looking at the first provision for voting in what we have quoted above, that all persons in order to be qualified to vote, must have paid within two years a county tax which must have been assessed at least six months before the election. Under this and other provisions of the law all sorts of frauds were practiced. The managers of registration were all Democrats, and they would on various pretexts biggle about putting Republican names on the list, sometimes enough in precincts to turn the balance, and all the time enough to turn the balance in the state.

Letting these frauds have been taken cognizance of by the United States Court, and some of them have been finished, and there is great terror among the Democrats that Bayard, Saulsbury & Co., who pretty much own that insignificant domain politically, will be arrested and driven out of power. They are assailing the United States Judge for all conceivable misdemeanors and charges, and are desperately struggling to keep their illegal and ill gotten power. This business is of a piece with such things as are going on in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and other southern States. With a fair registration and vote Delaware has a chance to go Republican in 1880.

SHERMAN SIGNS.

The leading German Republican paper of New York says of Secretary Sherman: John Sherman is the strongest candidate who can be nominated at Chicago. First, because every Republican would vote for him. Second, because thousands of hard money and Union Democrats would support him, because they know how to value his glorious success of his national financial policy, and because they endorse the sentiments and liberal views expressed in his letter to a war Democrat of over a year since. Third, because the quiet, non-partisan undemonstrative business men of the whole country would prefer him to all other candidates, knowing that the prosperity of the country would run no risk of receiving a set-back from John Sherman's hands.

The Washington World, a square set advocate of Sherman's nomination, has this to say of his relation to the business men of the country: When an American statesman has made his mark in the country it is pretty conclusive evidence that he served it well. Now, Mr. Sherman as the great American Financial Minister, has opened the way to prosperity in which all classes of his fellow-citizens are participating. Merchants, business men and manufacturers who employ labor largely feel the revival of trade and commerce to be an unspeakable blessing. After so many years of depression, the whole nation responds hopefully and gratefully, realizing the benefits opened to an enterprising people in the new era. Capital finds safe and profitable investment; and working men find abundant employment at good and increasing wages. Indeed, considering what the nation has passed through, the era of prosperity is literally unexpected. If intelligent men are asked to point out the man who has been most instrumental in bringing on the commercial revival in which they are prospering, the name of John Sherman rises to his lips with wonderful unanimity. This is not a matter of surprise, because intelligent men know what Mr. Sherman has done, and how persistent and laborious and wise his work has been. Mr. Sherman is, therefore, their choice for the Presidency; and they have been laboring and will continue to labor for his nomination at Chicago for that high office, because they believe he deserves it, and that the country desires it.

There must be no division in the ranks of the Republican party. On the contrary, every Republican must use his utmost efforts for the success of the party, and go to the polls and cast his vote. It is with a view to avoid division in the Republican ranks that the nomination of Mr. Sherman at Chicago is proposed. A "splitward" Republican of unimpeachable integrity, Mr. Sherman would attract strength from every

class of Republicans rather than repel it.

And of his executive abilities the same paper says: The White House has sheltered Presidents who did not own themselves. We want none such at a time when peril is at the Nation's door knocking so loudly as it is now. We want a man who knows when, how and where to act, and who can and will act as instantaneously as the demand. If you have not been a thoughtful student of Mr. Sherman's life since he has been your faithful servant, possess yourselves of a brief account of his services to the country, that you may know the magnitude of what he has done and then come with me to his office in the Treasury. The room is filled with officials, business men, and Treasury department chiefs, each awaiting his turn for an audience with the great finance minister. He is standing; his tall form slightly stooped forward, and his head inclined to what the speaker is saying, while on his face is a mild, benignant expression, lit by an intensity of attention. Hardly has the official finished laying his important business before him ere the Secretary has decided upon it, and the man gives place to the next. Thus in an hour's time business covering the entire complexion of our nation's affairs, is rapidly dispatched.—Business inquiring the most careful and far-seeing decisions. Every aspect of the vast machinery is as a picture before him and an inexhaustible fund of information concerning it is at his tongue's end. He wastes no time; duty presses upon him day and night, yet nothing ever goes undone. And yet he seems to have an indefinite capacity for doing more. He comes up saying, "Won't you shake hands, George? I wasn't myself yesterday. Let by-gones be by-gones." Of course, that was the end of the trouble.

"That evening, while Miss Gorman was singing 'Sherman has marched to the sea,' and I was standing in the wings ready to go on, C. D. Hess came rushing in to the wings and said to me, with a face like death, 'Lincoln has been shot; he is in the hospital.' I said at once, and I presume Mr. Hess will remember it, 'That—John Booth did it.' I am sorry I was profane, but perhaps that will be pardoned. Jim McCullum, Sam Hall, and I went up to Booth's father's farm, in Maryland, the next morning, looking for him, for we had heard him talk about some caves that were there. We went armed to the teeth, actor like [here Mr. Wren smiled], and in a very historic manner. Of course we didn't find him. Afterward I went to the gunboat and saw Booth's body. It was the poor fellow, fast enough. I have been inclined of late years, as I have recalled his wild and unreasoning manner all that winter, to have charity enough for Booth to believe that his mind was deranged.

INTERESTING TO THE SOUTH. We gather from the New York Times correspondent the following items of interest to the south: The legislature of North Carolina in 1879 passed a resolution asking the General Government, through the Senators and Representatives from that state, to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a university for the education of the white youth of the south, "near the head waters of the beautiful Swannanoa, at the foot of the highest peak east of the Blue Mountains," a location "unrivaled for its beauty, its healthfulness, the purity of its air, and the sweetness of its waters," and another million for a university somewhere else in the south for the education of the colored youth. The House Committee on Education and Labor say, in their report, that they cannot overlook the questionable constitutionality of Congress establishing universities only in the south, and direct attention to the bill favorably reported by them, and now pending, which proposes to appropriate the net proceeds of the public lands among the states according to their illiteracy, to promote the cause of Education. Believing that this bill will accomplish the object sought by the North Carolina legislature as nearly as it can be accomplished by Congress, they ask to be discharged from the consideration of the resolution. And again: The Governor of South Carolina in 1869 sent the Adjutant General of the state to this city to make requisition upon the General Government for the quota of arms due the state. There was then due to South Carolina arms to the value of \$8,738. The Adjutant General asked for 10,000 Springfield muskets and sets of infantry accoutrements, and the request was granted by Secretary of War Rollins, and the state was charged for the arms \$124,000. Having been credited with her annual quota since that time, the state's debt has been reduced to \$50,596.08. Senator Wade Hampton has favorably reported to the Senate from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill which proposes entirely to relieve the state from this debt to the General Government. And again on the all-absorbing question to the colored people of the south, the Freedman's Bank: Mr. Bruce from the Senate select committee to investigate the affairs of the Freedman's Bank to the reported back the bill to amend the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the Controller of the Currency a Commissioner to settle the affairs of the bank. It invests the Commissioner with possession and title to all the property of the bank, and authorizes him to perform all the duties originally conferred upon the three Commissioners under the act of 1874. The Commissioner is to receive, in addition to his present salary, \$1,000 per annum, to be paid out of the funds of the bank. Senator Bruce also reported a bill authorizing the purchase, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Freedman's Bank building in this city, for a sum not exceeding \$20,000, to be placed to the credit of the Commissioner of the bank, for disbursement among the creditors.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Assemblyman Wren Telling How he Came Near Preventing it. The N. Y. Sun has a story that Assemblyman Wren might have prevented the assassination of President Lincoln if he had fired the pistol which he had drawn on J. Wilkes Booth on the day before the terrible deed was enacted. Wren says: "I had my hand on my pistol to shoot John Wilkes Booth even, and I wish I had, for I drew on him on the morning of the very day that he assassinated Lincoln." Wren was formerly an actor as Booth was, and one day when Booth was speaking of Lincoln in very vulgar and profane terms, Wren remonstrated with him, so that Booth in indignation drew his pistol on him, but as Wren was not armed, they agreed to wait till he could be armed and then fight at sight. "The next morning, which was the day of the assassination, I went around to Ford's Theatre to see Miss Laura Keane, and passing down the front lobby, supposing that a rehearsal was in progress, I saw H. Clay Ford and also Booth, who turned toward me and, as I supposed, made a movement to carry his threat into execution. I had on a light overcoat and my revolver in the pocket, and I put my hand on it prepared to shoot through the pocket at Booth, for I supposed it was going to be the best thing to get the first shot. Fortunately for me, perhaps unfortunately for the country, I waited an instant, and saw Booth extend his hand to me. He came up saying, 'Won't you shake hands, George? I wasn't myself yesterday. Let by-gones be by-gones.' Of course, that was the end of the trouble.

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WHY THE SOUTH IS POOR.

An exchange hits off rather judiciously but with a good deal of truth at bottom, the reasons why the south keeps poor. While we desire to see the north and the whole country prosperous, we do think that the more speedily the south gets in the way of making at home more of the articles which are in common use the better for them: "We plough our crops with northern made ploughs, hitch our teams with northern made harness, cut our wood with northern made axes, dress our clothes with northern made modes, plant our fields with northern made hoes, and drive our northern made nails with northern made hammers, and paint our houses with a northern made brush dipped in northern paint. In short, we are rocked in northern made cradles, wrapped in northern made swaddling clothes, suck our paps of northern made corn starch, through a northern made nipple, from a northern made bottle. We are educated from northern made books, and our northern made physic, and being gently laid in a northern made coffin, our minister, clothed in northern made cloths, takes our funeral text from a northern made Bible, and loving hands in northern made gloves, lower us by means of a northern made rope into a southern grave, and our last resting place is marked by a northern quarried, dressed, and probably gilded tomb. This policy is not the true one. We must manufacture and patronize home institutions before we can become the prosperous people that we ought to be."

A singular case of a lost heir came lately before the Court of Chancery, England. In 1838, Isaac, eldest son of John Atkinson, a Cumberland gentleman of property, disappeared. There was no suspicion of his death, but no news ever reached his family about him. It now appears that about the same time one James Anderson started in business in Rome, Italy. He had a Cumberland accent, and like Isaac, was a fine wrestler. This man was the lost heir. By the death of his father, in 1839, Isaac became heir, but it is stated, never knew this until 1876. His claim was then nearly barred, nor did he take steps to assert it. He died in 1877, and so satisfied are his family of his identity that they have agreed on a compromise with his children.

From the North Carolina Republican.

LETTER FROM BISHOP HOOD. He Denounces His Slanderers. Mr. Editor:—DEAR SIR:—I have noticed the article in the so called People's Voice, to which you call my attention. Thanks for your kindness. It has been a question with me, whether or not I ought to notice it. I generally treat such base attacks with silent contempt. It is next to impossible to touch anything so filthy without getting soiled. Once, when a boy, I was walking through the woods, and seeing a little animal that did not seem in a hurry to get out of my way, I thought I would just knock it over. Well, the experiment taught me that it had a means of defence and annoyance like the scorpions St. John tells us of (Rev. iv. 10), and from that day I have been careful not to get too near a skunk. As to the letter published, I presume it is the same that the Postmaster at Charlotte had on exhibition some days ago, I supposed that the business of a Postmaster was to give out the letters sent through his office, not to keep them until he could find an editor base enough to disgrace the profession by publishing what purported to be a private confidential letter. It is strange, too, that the Postmaster at Charlotte should sign himself "A Colored Man," unless there has been a change in that office since I was there. I thought it was a route agency that Gordon wanted. Has he outrun his own ambition and got charge of the Postoffice at Charlotte? "Bishop Hood who has heretofore been looked upon as a disinterested and honest man."—Honesty has been my maxim through life, and no honest man will charge me with dishonesty. But I have never preferred to be disinterested. And who had the reputation of being non-partisan.

The hypocrites! If I had the reputation of being non-partisan, how comes it that Turner and Gordon and the whole clan of my traduces had been for three years trying to make my people believe that I had turned Democrat? They had by this means got up so much feeling at one place that the pastor was afraid for me to visit the church lest I should be insulted. Now we have their testimony, that they did not believe what they were circulating among the people. Is the testimony of such persons worthy of any consideration? While I am not a politician in the common acceptance of the term, (and the man who says I am, makes an assertion at variance with the truth,) yet I have never professed to be non-partisan. It is only the man who has not sufficient intellect to grasp an idea of current events that is non-partisan. I think there are men enough whose business is politics, to attend to political matters, hence I am unwilling to waste my precious time in that way. Nevertheless I have my convictions on every subject that agitates the public mind. And every man who knows me knows that if called upon I will express my honest convictions. I have labored for many years to bring about a state of harmony and good feeling between the white and colored people. For this I have received a good many complimentary notices from the Democratic press. And for the same reason I have been roundly abused by a class of politicians. Some of our leaders don't think that a black man ought to think for himself; he is expected to act upon the thoughts which others make for him, and if one shows any independence, he is asked to get out of the office, and they will find it all business killing my influence with the people. I wear a coat of mail, girded with truth, and having a good breast plate I defy them.

But says this hypocrite, "I regret to say that the colored politician is generally for sale." Of course no colored man would write such a lie-bill upon his race. This is the master's language, but the slave grasps and adopts it. Does he expect the colored people to receive a paper which is the vehicle of such diabolical misrepresentation? Gordon and Turner ought not to judge the race by themselves, they are not good specimens. There are very few, who like them, are hankering after the flesh pots of Egypt, and ready to choose a master. Some northern paper has stated the same slander, charging that the colored people care for nothing but office seeking. Than which, nothing could be more false. There is no class of more patriotic citizens who hold comparatively few offices, nor is there a class that produces so few office seekers. This especially applies to North Carolina. Among the hundreds of Postmasters in this state there is not a colored man, to my knowledge. Two colored clerks and a few route agents are all that represent the race in the postal department. Leave Newbern and Wilmington, and you will have to hunt a long time to find a man in the revenue department. One man sitting down in an appointment, received from the Republican administration, and worth many thousands, wears he would not give an appointment to a "nigger." If he was every colored man to vote for him, and if they failed to do so he would want them all disfranchised. I am not complaining, am only stating facts in answer to a charge made against my people. Now where is that army of colored officeholders and office seekers which darken the political sky of the North. Well I suppose it is true that Gordon wanted a route agency. But then they say he refused to accept it when offered to him. I would like to think that he declined in order to give himself time to go to school. I should very much regret to see a colored man

accept an office he is not competent to fill.

If office is the chief ambition of the black man, and he has had so little success in obtaining office at the hands of the Republican party, it is a little strange that he stands so firmly by that party. How happened it that every mother's son of them did not rush over to the Democratic party at the time the legislature appointed so many colored men to office? These men were appointed notwithstanding they were Republicans. Certainly they would have a right to expect more as Democrats. Did they go? I have seen no indication of it. We have failed in the principles enunciated in the Republican party—the equality of rights guaranteed to every citizen. It is this that has bound us to the Republican party, and not the hope of office. To refuse to appoint a man to office simply because he is black is not in keeping with these principles. And because a few colored men seek office like other people, and some of them use base means to obtain office, like others, is no reason why the whole race should be branded as a corrupt class of office seekers. That the black man is shut out from the mechanical arts by the trade unions, shut out from mercantile pursuits by caste prejudice, shut out from teaching even his own race in the public schools of some of the states, shut out from every avenue of development that it is possible to close against him; I say that these things are so and ought to shield him from harsh judgment, even though he should have presented more than his share of office seekers. They certainly ought to have shielded him from the slander contained in the charge of excessive office seeking. But listen! "He should be degraded." &c. Just so! That is just what I would expect. You know there is a bird which has no relish for anything but carrion. If I were admired by these political buzzards I should hate myself. But we shall see the scorpion's head and hear him once more. He emits the following: "Our people will never forget the betrayal of Chamberlain and Packard, nor the cruelty and treachery of Hayes, Gordon and Sherman to bribe our people, through our church, using Bishop Hood as the medium."

It requires the ingenuity of an angel from the burning pit to indict sentences so complete and yet so satanic as the foregoing. Nor is there a black man in North Carolina, with the ability to write such a sentence, and then to pervert his talents in that way. If several officeholders, it seems to me, ought to be the last to speak of their chief in such terms. Part of this is a little far fetched too. As the way from Louisiana. What do our people know about Chamberlain and Packard? Chamberlain betrayed and beat himself. He went over to the Democrats for votes, and Hampton, imitating him, went over to the Republicans for votes, and beat Chamberlain at his own game. As to Hayes' southern policy I could not have had it more to my mind, if I had been permitted to mould it. The commentary of the future historian upon it will be "well done." But the idea of going so far seems to have been to gather velocity in the way for the stroke aimed at my head. What petty spite the wolf behind the curtain has against me, which causes the exhibition of so much malice is a mystery beyond my comprehension. If I have ever crossed his path I know it not. It looks to me like the bubbling up of unprovoked ugliness. But I shall not cry for quarter.

To the charge of being bribed I have this to say: It is like another that has been secretly circulated, and which I have been trying to trace to its source, viz: "That the Governor of North Carolina bribed me with three thousand dollars to become a Democrat." The difference is that the Governor bribed me to vote for him, and Hampton, imitating him, went over to the Republicans did not make any difference so long as the report could be used to the injury of my church by those who were opposed to it. And this is the bottom of the whole matter so far as any colored man is connected with the slander. "Our Church" is a deception. I have never met President Hayes, to my knowledge, have not seen Secretary Sherman in four years. I have never written a line to either of them, or received a line from them personally or otherwise. I dislike to use severe language, but there are some skulls which are too thick to take a hint, nor do I know how to characterize this slander except in the following language: I have therefore this to say, that the man who charges me with being bribed by President Hayes, Secretary Sherman or anybody else, tells a lie of his own making, and is therefore a liar and the father of it. Some men are so dishonest themselves that they think no one can do anything from pure motives. I have no special interest in the candidacy of Secretary Sherman, but I have special interest in the well being of my people, and I have no interest in them (thoughtlessly by wicked men, who have no interest in them except to use them to serve their own ambitious desires) into the sin of ingratitude, I would not have been true to my calling had I held my peace. I am opposed to indignation meetings to denounce anybody, especially those who have been foremost in advocating our cause for many years.

And now let the dogs bark on. Yours with much respect, J. W. HOOD. WASHINGTON, April 4.—The bill in relation to Special Deputy Marshals of Elections, which was introduced in the House by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, and which has been reported from the Judiciary Committee and placed on the calendar, provides that not more than one Deputy Marshal shall be appointed in any voting precinct or district; that the Election Supervisors and Deputy Marshals shall receive more than \$1 50 per day for their services, shall receive no other fee from the public Treasury; that no fees whatever shall be paid to them except from an express appropriation made by Congress for that purpose; and that no Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or Supervisor shall arrest or imprison on election day any election officer for any offense against the election laws of the United States or any state, but that the warrant or process for such offense may be executed at any time after election day.

accept an office he is not competent to fill.

If office is the chief ambition of the black man, and he has had so little success in obtaining office at the hands of the Republican party, it is a little strange that he stands so firmly by that party. How happened it that every mother's son of them did not rush over to the Democratic party at the time the legislature appointed so many colored men to office? These men were appointed notwithstanding they were Republicans. Certainly they would have a right to expect more as Democrats. Did they go? I have seen no indication of it. We have failed in the principles enunciated in the Republican party—the equality of rights guaranteed to every citizen. It is this that has bound us to the Republican party, and not the hope of office. To refuse to appoint a man to office simply because he is black is not in keeping with these principles. And because a few colored men seek office like other people, and some of them use base means to obtain office, like others, is no reason why the whole race should be branded as a corrupt class of office seekers. That the black man is shut out from the mechanical arts by the trade unions, shut out from mercantile pursuits by caste prejudice, shut out from teaching even his own race in the public schools of some of the states, shut out from every avenue of development that it is possible to close against him; I say that these things are so and ought to shield him from harsh judgment, even though he should have presented more than his share of office seekers. They certainly ought to have shielded him from the slander contained in the charge of excessive office seeking. But listen! "He should be degraded." &c. Just so! That is just what I would expect. You know there is a bird which has no relish for anything but carrion. If I were admired by these political buzzards I should hate myself. But we shall see the scorpion's head and hear him once more. He emits the following: "Our people will never forget the betrayal of Chamberlain and Packard, nor the cruelty and treachery of Hayes, Gordon and Sherman to bribe our people, through our church, using Bishop Hood as the medium."

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