

SENATOR W. H. MAHONE.

This gentleman is at all times on the lookout for an opportunity to protect the interests of his state, and the whole north: On Monday last while the tariff bill was under consideration in the senate, and when that part of the bill relative to the tariff on iron ore came up, the senator was on his feet in an instant. The finance committee had reported a duty of only 20 per cent ad valorem; the senator offered an amendment to make it \$2, and made one of his ablest speeches in behalf of his proposition. But owing to the fact that he was not supported by the senators from the south, his amendment failed. Senator Miller, of New York, one of the best debaters in that body, supported Senator Mahone in part.

The great contest that North Carolina has in this matter should have warranted both of her senators in making a strong fight for the Mahone amendment. We can never expect to prosper until we look out for our own interest, as the people of other states do. In a few years if iron ore is properly protected hundreds of thousands of hands will be employed in our iron mines, and we may with certainty expect that we will be as prosperous as Pennsylvania is today. But should our congressional delegation fail to have this important North Carolina interest equally protected with the interest of other states then we may expect nothing from the iron mines of the state.

Senator Mahone is entitled to the thanks of every man in North Carolina, as well as his own state, for the many efforts in behalf of an equitable protection of the iron ores of the south. May he continue in that direction until he forces the other representatives to join him in the matter.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Let the advice of the Republican be carried out and we are sure of North Carolina in 1884; and we hope that our Republican friends of the north will hear such men as Frank Holton, George C. Graham and others who have made the southern question a study, who are perfectly familiar with the true condition of affairs down here. Should they do so, four southern states at least will give their electoral votes to the nominee of the next national Republican convention.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

After all the Republican party must win in 1884. And how? By securing 201 electoral votes. How can they be secured? Is it not the vital question? Can the north control the election without a southern state? Let us see. We cannot afford to lose New York and Indiana. That would be fifty votes and only forty-eight northern votes would be needed by the Democracy added to a solid south. We cannot afford to lose New York, California, and New Jersey. That would be fifty-two more than enough to elect us. If the Democrats can lose New York and Indiana, or New York, California, and New Jersey, and we do not carry any southern votes, we are defeated. New Jersey has never given a Republican electoral vote, except in 1875, when Greeley, a Republican, was the opposing candidate. California has been carried by the Democracy by a majority so large that she could not be depended on in 1884, though she may be redeemed; Indiana was carried by superhuman exertions in 1880, and cannot be counted upon in 1884. New York went for Seymour in 1852; for Grant (against Greeley) in 1860; for Grant against Greasy in 1870; for Tilden in 1876; and for Cleveland by only 20,000 in 1880, with a united party. If New York, Indiana, California, and New Jersey should go for the Democratic candidate in 1884 they would give him sixty-seven votes. Add these to a solid south of 153 votes and the enemy would have 220 electoral votes, or nineteen to spare. The margin, it will be seen, is very slender, for we are assuming, and as we think correctly, that all the other states of the north will be Republican, including those which went Democratic at the last election, viz: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Nevada. But here is a way out of this peril. If we can be sure of twenty-three southern electoral votes, then we can spare New York, Indiana, New Jersey, California, and Nevada, and they number seventy electoral votes.

Upon a broad and liberal basis of opposition to southern reaction there would be a certainty of the twelve votes of Virginia, and the eleven votes of North Carolina.

Why cannot the entire Republican party of the north welcome such assistance upon the simple platform of a free ballot, free school, and hearty fidelity to the union? We submit that the relations between the state and her creditors are not a national concern, and that if those who differ with the readjusters fail to see the justice of their position, they still cannot justify themselves in selling the homestead against their own simple conviction. We submit that the record of Virginia will vindicate her in the judgment of any man. But by that it may, the question still remains, is a Bourbon restoration preferable to fraternizing with the four-bellied hye school, and law and order party of Virginia? We submit the question to those Republicans who have not hitherto agreed with the National Democrats on the subject referred to.

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PARTY REPRESENTATION.

The Four Plans for Selecting Delegates Considered by the National Committee.

It was Decided to Accept Neither but Stand by the Old Plan. The Districts May Hold Conventions at Home or at the General State Convention.

A Broad Platform to be Laid Down in the Next General Call.

The members of the national Republican committee met Wednesday morning, January 17th, 1883, in a parlor of the Arlington in the city of Washington, the following gentlemen being present: Paul Strobach, Alabama; John F. Miller, California; Marshall Jewell, Connecticut; Christian Febig, Delaware; James B. Devreux, Georgia; John A. Logan, Illinois; John C. New, Indiana; John S. Rannels, Iowa; John A. Martin, Kansas; L. S. Howlett, Kentucky; Dr. Hicks, Florida; William P. Kelley, Louisiana; William P. Frye, Maine; James A. Gary, Maryland; Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; E. B. Lacy, Michigan; W. D. Washburn, Minnesota; George C. McKee, Mississippi; Chauncey I. Filley, Missouri; E. K. Valentine, Nebraska; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; George A. Halsey, New Jersey; Richard A. Elmer, New York; W. P. Canaday, North Carolina; W. C. Cooper, Ohio; J. H. Mitchell, Oregon; William A. Pierce, Rhode Island; Samuel Lee, South Carolina; William Hale, Tennessee; A. G. Malloy, Texas; George W. Hooker, Vermont; Samuel L. Yost, Virginia; John W. Mason, West Virginia; Ethus Enos, Wisconsin; R. G. Pettigrew, Dakota; T. Lusa, New Mexico; Thomas T. Miner, Washington Territory; Joseph M. Carry, Wyoming Territory; Dr. C. B. Parvis, District of Columbia.

Mr. Jewell occupied the chair. He presented to the committee the resignation of Mr. Dorsey as secretary, and it was accepted. George W. Hooker, of Vermont, was then nominated as secretary by Mr. Enos, of Wisconsin, and John A. Martin, of Kansas, by Mr. Pierce, of Rhode Island. Mr. Hooker, however, declined the nomination, and then, on motion of Mr. Chandler, Mr. Martin, of Kansas, was unanimously elected.

On motion of Senator Logan, the thanks of the committee were unanimously tendered to Mr. George W. Hooker, assistant secretary, for his able and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of that office. The chairman then called for the report of the special committee appointed a year ago to present A PLAN FOR THE CHOICE OF DELEGATES to the next national Republican convention.

Hon. William E. Chandler, chairman of the special committee, stated that at a meeting the night previous it had been decided to submit to the full committee a number of propositions to be voted on seriatim. They were printed in The National Republican of that morning. He discussed them as some length. He believed it better to run the risk of having a convention of 1,400 delegates than to reduce the number. The trouble was not in the number of delegates, but in the thousands with which delegates had been surrounded in all the national conventions from 1860 to 1880. He favored the idea of making the forty-seventh congress the basis of representation and of having the district delegates chosen at conventions within each district. If not, they should be chosen by subdivision of state conventions. He was of the decided opinion that all conventions should be held at least thirty days before the national convention and within sixty days of it.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, inquired what plan was suggested for attesting elections of delegates. Mr. Chandler said that matter should be left to the Republicans of the states and districts. He did not believe it well to anticipate protests. Mr. Gary, of Maryland, inquired who were to determine whether the district delegates were to be elected in the district conventions or in the state conventions?

Mr. Chandler replied that would be left for the determination of the Republicans of the district. It was a subject which he thought this committee could not safely go into. Mr. Washburn of Minnesota, thought there would be less difficulty if this committee would lay down the rule, and mark clearly and unmistakably what was accepted of every state and district, instead of leaving everything at loose ends.

Mr. Chandler. How would you do in the absence of knowledge as to the manner of organization? Mr. Washburn. If it cannot be done, it shows that there is a fatal weakness inherent in the scheme. Mr. Gary. We should have no option at all, but lay down clearly what is to be done.

Mr. Chandler. I think it would be dangerous and impolitic for us to say who shall represent the Republicans of a state or district. The only safe way is to leave the matter where it is.

Mr. Martin, of Kansas, a member of the subcommittee, stated the views which he entertained as shown in the plan proposed by him. Senator Logan moved as a

substitute for all the new propositions.

SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL THE NEW PROPOSITIONS.

that the basis of representation shall remain as it has heretofore been. This plan, he said, was based on the theory on which presidents were elected, except that territories were included. There was no principle in the idea of having delegates chosen in proportion to the number of Republicans in a district. There might be some advantage in it, but no principle. It would be like the tide which ebbs and flows. There would be no stability in it. The state of New York would not, at one time have half as many Republican delegates as it would have at another time. It was, to him, a perfectly astounding proposition. His honest opinion was that if the principle of the resolution adopted at the last national convention was carried out the basis of representation would not be changed. It simply meant equalization according to the districts of the United States. Nobody was going to be hurt by allowing the old system to stand; and somebody would be hurt if it was changed. Somebody would be disfranchised to that extent, and heart burnings and ill feeling would be created. Every district, whether it could or could not elect a Republican presidential elector, was entitled to be represented at the national Republican convention. In conclusion, he modified his motion, making it, that the basis of representation shall be two delegates for each representative in congress, two delegates for each territory, and two delegates for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Enos, of Wisconsin, moved to amend the substitute by striking out the words "two delegates for each senator." His proposition was simply to have district representation—fresh from the people. According to one of the plans proposed there would be 1,400 delegates, with 1,400 alternates—a body of 2,800 men. No ordinary hall would hold so many. According to his own proposition there would be about 666 delegates and as many alternates. This number, he thought, certainly large enough. He regarded his own proposition as the genuine, true Democratic-Republican scheme to get THE REAL EXPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Lacy, of Michigan, proposed a body, consisting of four delegates at large from each state, two from each congressional district, and an additional district in which the last Republican candidate for president received a plurality of the votes cast within the counties composing such district; also, two delegates from each territory, and from the District of Columbia. He explained his views, stating that his proposition made no allowance on account of Republican senators. He calculated that it would result in about a thousand delegates to the national convention.

Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, thought that the Republican party was not in a condition just now to make any radical mistake or any radical innovation. He had thought a good deal about the matter and was coming to the conclusion that it was hardly safe to change the present basis of operations. He was, therefore, very much inclined to vote for Senator Logan's proposition. He could see no wisdom in giving increased representation to states like Kansas and Minnesota, that are overwhelmingly Republican, and reducing the representation of states that are Democratic. On the whole, taking into consideration the temper of the country and of the party, he thought it unwise to enter on any innovation.

Mr. Mason, of West Virginia, made some remarks in the same vein, favoring Senator Logan's substitute. Mr. Chandler suggested that Mr. Mason seemed to be in favor of increased representation for Republican states, and yet opposed to giving it. Mr. Mason replied that he was in favor of it, provided he could see a fair way of giving it.

Mr. Chandler. You are in favor of it provided it can be accomplished? Mr. Mason. Yes. Mr. Chandler. Do you think a plan for doing it can be devised? Mr. Mason. I am wholly unable to devise any fair and practicable plan. Mr. Chandler. You are for the law but against its enforcement.

Mr. Rannels, of Iowa, suggested the unfairness and impolicy of giving to the state of Kentucky the same power and influence in a national Republican convention as to the states of Michigan, and Iowa. Kentucky certainly would not elect a Republican Presidential elector, while Michigan and Iowa would probably do so, and would certainly do so if the will of the majority of the Republican voters of the country were carried out. He thought that the general sentiment of the Republicans of the country, as expressed through the press, was in favor of some plan that would recognize the fact that states which were largely Republican should have a greater influence than Democratic states in determining the candidates and policy of the Republican party. He therefore favored the plan of mixed representation, and was strongly inclined to vote for Mr. Martin's plan.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, argued in favor of the plan of additional representation for Republican states and districts. The national convention did

not represent the people of the country as a whole, but represented the Republican party.

Mr. Howlett, of Kentucky, proposed that the Republican party should be based upon a Republican vote in 1880, or so as to increase the representation of states or districts showing Republican pluralities in the presidential election of 1880, and to decrease the ratio of the districts assigned to other states or districts under the last call.

Mr. New, of Indiana, opposed any change and renewed Senator Logan's motion as a substitute for retaining the existing plan of representation. A member proposed that the vote should be kept secret, and another amendment suggested that the vote even in executive session of the senate could not be kept secret. Oh, yes, said Mr. Logan, they can be when they are not carried out by some "cat."

The vote was then taken on the substitute, and resulted—yeas, 21, nays, 17. So the present plan of representation was retained. Mr. Chandler desired to have ANOTHER TESTING OF THE QUESTION, and suggested a "trial" of 7 o'clock. He suggested that the motion had been carried by the votes of southern and territorial delegates. He wanted to have another vote taken, and thought that he had a parliamentary right to insist upon a vote on the original proposition, as amended.

Mr. Logan deprecated the allusion to "southern and territorial delegates," they were all on an equality here.

Mr. Chandler defended his right to allude to the fact that the motion had been carried by southern and territorial votes. He simply wanted two of the records of the vote.

Mr. Canaday argued that southern Republicans should be free to franchise themselves in the councils of the party.

The chairman decided that the vote should not be taken on the original motion, as amended, but that it was adopted—yeas, 23, nays, 15— as follows: "Year, Saturday, Miller, Devreux, Logan, New, Washburn, McKee, Filley, Valentine, Elmer, Canaday, Mitchell, Pierce, Yost, Lee, Melloy, Mason, Enos, Pettigrew, Lusa, Cary, Howlett, Hicks, 23."

It now stands that the basis of representation be two delegates for each senator and two for each member of congress, and two delegates for each territory and for the District of Columbia.

The committee then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

THE FIRST PROPOSITION HAVING BEEN DISPOSED OF BY THE ADOPTION OF THE SUBSTITUTE, the seventh was taken up as follows: "Shall the state delegates be elected at a popular delegate state convention?" It was decided in the affirmative without debate, and was also made to apply to the territories and the District of Columbia.

The eighth proposition: "Shall the Republicans of the various districts have the option of choosing delegates at separate conventions with the districts, or by a subdivision of the state convention into district conventions?" This gave rise to a long discussion, in which a great variety of views were presented.

Finally the vote was taken, first on an amendment offered by Mr. McKee, of Mississippi, that in states where it has heretofore been the custom, district delegates to the national convention may be elected by the delegates of the districts called together by authority of the state committee. It was rejected.

Then the vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, to add to the original proposition the words "But all district delegates elected shall be accredited by the officers of such district conventions."

This was agreed to, making the whole proposition as amended. Resolved, That the Republicans of the various congressional districts shall have the option of choosing their delegates at separate conventions held within the districts, or by subdivision of state conventions; but all district delegates elected shall be accredited by the officers of such district conventions.

Mr. McKee, of Mississippi, protested against forcing on the south the political methods of the north, and asked how impossible it was to get up district conventions in Mississippi.

Mr. Chandler said he had made the calculation that Mr. McKee and Geo. Buchanan should be given eight Federal Electors in Mississippi would cause the sixteen delegates assigned to that state. He thought they ought to be satisfied with the present method.

The eighth proposition as amended was then agreed to.

The ninth proposition was: "Shall the national convention be held in the districts, or by a subdivision of the national convention into district conventions, and such delegates shall be chosen in the latter method, if not elected previous to the meeting of the state convention, all district delegates to be accredited by the officers of such district conventions."

Two delegates shall be allowed from each territory and from the District of Columbia, similarly chosen.

Notice of contest may be given to the national committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention, according to the dates of the reception of such notices and statements by the national committee.

The report was adopted without discussion. On motion of Mr. Martin, of Kansas, it was ordered that the meeting of the convention at which the time and place for holding the next Republican national convention are to be fixed be set for Wednesday, the twelfth of December next, at Washington.

The committee then, at 11 p. m., adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHUTTE'S CAFE, No. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the DAY, WEEK, and MONTH.

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

NORTHERN MARKETS, Liquors, Wines, &c.

SUPERIOR QUALITY, Fashionable Cafe, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

A riot half an hour was taken to allow the subcommittee to formulate a plan.

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Conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN.

A RHEUMATISM IN HIS BACK PURIFIED THE O. K. LINIMENT IS FOR THE L.I.V. OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM. THEM EVIDENCE OF THE ABOVE MEDICINE CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

AT Head Quarters, Prof. W. H. Moore, Weldon, N. C. S. J. J. Hadden, Wilmington, N. C. E. J. W. Williams, Wilmington, N. C. John H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C. J. Nicholas & Bro. Scotland Neck, N. C. Lawrence & Co. Tarboro, N. C. Hancock & Bro. New Bern, N. C. A. Chiles, Raleigh, N. C. Charles Smith, Fayetteville, N. C. Louis Fisher, Kinston, N. C. R. C. Brum, Beaufort, N. C.

I refer to the certificates below to show what I have already done with this most remarkable medicine.

Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir, This is to certify that I have been suffering with rheumatism in the back of my neck, I could not move, and was unable to get up in my chair, I was in bed for 15 days, I tried every physician that I could find, but all failed, until I came to you, I bought your medicine, and used it, and I am now well as ever.

Mr. Elizabeth Kennedy, Witness: Philip Wiggins, Diver Hargett.

Goldboro, N. C., Dec. 12, 1881. To the Public.—This is to certify that I had a very bad cold, it was so bad that my head was so swollen it was impossible for me to speak, and many of my friends said my legs that I refused to have done. Hearing of Prof. Wm. H. Moore, I sent for him to examine my legs and see what he could do for me. He held me for some time, and then he said he would make a permanent cure in a month's time, without using any instrument or surgery. He has cured my legs as sound as ever, by using your medicine, namely, O. K. Liniment. Every one of the friends who were present, the shadow of a doubt in my mind. It kills all the pain in my legs, and I can walk as well as ever. I can recommend it as being all that is claimed to be.

H. J. DEBOSS. CARTERSVILLE COUNTY TESTIMONIALS. Denton, N. C., Dec. 6, 1881. Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—Having used your O. K. Liniment, I am enabled to do my share, and also having heard others speak of your medicine, I feel justified in recommending it to the public as O. K.

JULIUS F. JONES, Sheriff of Carteret Co.

GIVEN UP TO DIE BY HER FRIENDS SCALD HEAD AND SCROFULA. Tarboro, 140 George County N. C. April 11th, 1882.

In my young days I was wild and careless, and became the victim of a disgusting disease; I was treated by eminent physicians, and tried the various patent medicines, all to no purpose. My head was so swollen that I could not see, and on different parts of my body I became afflicted with a peculiar eruption. I also became afflicted with a peculiar eruption. I also became afflicted with a peculiar eruption. I also became afflicted with a peculiar eruption.

Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir—This is to certify that I suffered for two years with a scald head, and also to certify that I was cured by your medicine. I had been using your medicine for two years, and I am now well as ever. I can recommend it as being all that is claimed to be.

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