

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1881.

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

LEGISLATIVE DOTS.

The Legislature is to be commenced for remaining at work for one week without pay. The Prohibitory Bill (published in the last Record) has passed the Senate by a large majority, and will no doubt pass the House. The Senate has passed, on its second reading, the House bill to establish twelve Judicial Districts. Chatham, Wake, Franklin, Nash, and Granville will constitute the Fourth. The new magistrates for Chatham are Carson Johnson and Lemuel Ellis, as we are informed by a letter just received from our popular Representative, O. A. Hanner.

In the next week's Record we hope to give a general summary of all that the Legislature has done.

THE CABINET.

President Garfield has selected his Cabinet so as to please and unite all factions of the Republican party, and in the main the selections are about as good as the material afforded him. The Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, is one of the ablest and most popular of the Republican leaders. The Secretary of the Treasury is William Windom, Senator from Minnesota. The Secretary of Interior is S. J. Kirkwood, Senator from Iowa. It is a remarkable co-incidence that these three Secretaries, at the time of their appointment, were all Senators, and Garfield was a Senator-elect when elected President. The Secretary of War is Robert T. Lincoln, the eldest and only living son of President Lincoln. The Secretary of the Navy is a Southern man, Judge Hunt of Louisiana. The Attorney General is Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, and the Post Master General is General James, for several years past the very efficient Post Master at New York, and who is better fitted for this position than any other man in America.

THE DIFFERENCE.

In the New York Herald of the 6th inst. appears the following paragraph: "A telegram from Gothic, a new mining town in Gunnison county, Colorado, says a Chinaman named Wang Foo was hanged there to day. He went to Gothic a week ago and started a laundry, but was warned to leave. Failing to get out he was called upon by a committee this morning and hanged. No excitement over the affair is reported."

The Herald publishes this cold-blooded murder of a Chinaman without in the slightest manner condemning such an outrage—and yet if a negro had been hanged in like manner anywhere in the South the Herald and all other Northern papers would not have found language too strong to condemn it, and would have denounced it as another proof of Southern barbarism and Ka Kluklism. The difference is, the negro can vote and the Chinaman cannot! This hanging of the Chinaman was considered such a trifling matter and of such little consequence that the telegram states, "no excitement over the affair is reported."

GARFIELD AND HAYES.

On last Friday a legally elected President was inaugurated and superseded one who had obtained that high office through fraud, perjury and forgery. The country is to be congratulated upon having a President whose title is admitted as valid by all and was legally acquired. That Hayes was not the choice of a majority of American voters is not doubted, and that he, through the grossest frauds, usurped the office that rightfully belonged to another, cannot be successfully contradicted. He will ever be known in history as the "Fraudulent" President. His hypocritical professions of civil service reform were in such striking contrast with his disgraceful practices that even the New York Herald, in a late editorial, said "there is no denying the truth of the accusation that he put or kept corrupt and base men in office—not a few, but dozens upon dozens—to reward them for political and personal services of a kind which no decent public man would recognize."

To President Garfield we shall give our hearty support in all efforts to promote the prosperity of our common country, and we sincerely hope that he will merge the political into the President, and be influenced by the wisdom of a Statesman instead of the prejudice of a partisan. His inaugural address, which we publish elsewhere, is scholarly in its language, kindly in its tone, and is creditable to his head and heart, though we cannot approve his centralizing views of the Federal Union.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

The Senate reconsidered their action on the bill to regulate official advertising (which had been laid on the table), and on the 3rd inst. passed it through its several readings, so that it is now a law. We regard it as of such importance as to deserve a full explanation.

Section 1 provides that notices of every sale of real estate made by order of any court, or under execution, must be published once a week for four weeks in a newspaper of the county (if there be any) wherein the sale is made. This includes sales by sheriffs for debt or taxes, by administrators and executors, and sales made under foreclosure of mortgages, and for partition. The law applies only to sales of real estate, and not to personal property. No one can doubt that this mode of publishing such notices will give greater publicity to sales, than posting them at three public places in the county.

Section 2 directs that all administrators and executors' notices to creditors shall be published once a week for four weeks. By reference to sections 45 and 53 of chapter 45 of Battle's Revised, it will be seen that every administrator and executor, within twenty days after qualifying as such, must notify all persons having claims against the estate to present the same within one year; and if any creditor does not present his claim within the year then the executor or administrator shall not be chargeable for any assets that he may have paid on other debts that were duly presented, or on legacies or distributive shares. Of course then, if a creditor was to be debarred from collecting his claim unless presented within the time required by the executor's or administrator's notice, the greatest possible publicity should be given to such notice, and yet heretofore these notices were legal if posted "at three public places in the county."

Section 3 compels county commissioners to publish in a newspaper of their county (if any there be) their annual statement, showing the items of income from every source and the disbursements on every account. A law was passed in 1868 compelling this to be done once a week for four weeks, and this was amended in 1874 leaving it discretionary with the commissioners. Accordingly, if commissioners had squandered the public funds and did not wish the people to know it, they would not publish their statement; and on the other hand if they wished to publish it they had to do so once a week for four weeks, and the cost thereof was not limited. The new law is a compromise between these two extremes, for while it compels publication, it is only one time and the price is limited to an insignificant amount.

Section 4 directs the publication of the annual report of the finance committee of the county. Every taxpayer is interested in knowing the condition of his county's finances, and the simple posting of the statement at the court house door is ridiculous, and is not seen by one in every hundred of the people.

The bill provides that the cost of these publications shall not exceed a certain sum, and the prices fixed are extremely low, so low indeed, that many of the leading newspapers of the State have spoken of the bill and its author in the severest terms; and this induces us to state our connection with it. At the last convention of the Press Association of this State the editor of the Record was appointed upon a committee to bring this matter of legal advertising to the attention of the Legislature and try to get a bill passed. Attempts at previous Legislatures had all failed, but we determined to make another effort. Soon after the late election the Record urged the importance of such a law in a leading editorial, that was most favorably commented upon, and additional arguments advanced, by all our State papers. Public opinion seemed favorable to the measure, and early in the session we went to Raleigh, and together with Bro. Bradshaw of the Ashboro Courier, (the talented Representative from Randolph), drafted the bill that is now a law. We made several trips to Raleigh, appeared before the committee, and aided all in our power to secure its passage. We are not responsible for the low prices inserted in the bill, but they were the best that we could get, and those of our contemporaries, who think them too low, of course need not publish any of these legal advertisements; and we venture the assertion that these rates are as high as those paid for one-half of the advertisements that appear in the columns of our State papers. The paper that first ridiculed the low prices charged in the bill, in the same issue contained a large number of "dead" advertisements and many of them "doubled!" We are satisfied that the passage of the bill will work no injury to the papers of the State, and will be of great benefit to the people of the State, and we are gratified at the success of our efforts in aiding its passage.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Raleigh, March 8, 1881.

EDITOR RECORD: When I wrote last week it was thought that the Legislature would close its session on yesterday, the 7th, but it was found to be impossible to finish up, all the business decently well by that time, and so its adjournment has been postponed for one week. It is now definitely understood that it will adjourn sine die on Monday the 14th inst. Even this week will be full of business, and some bills, will go over without being reached. But all the most important ones will be disposed of in some way. The legislators are now on their own expenses, and are putting on one week of hard work pro bono publico. Some few have gone home, all the rest are anxious to go, but still more anxious to discharge a public duty. Let them have the credit due them for this.

The bill to regulate the sale of liquor in the State, having passed the House came up in the Senate on its third reading on Saturday, and much to my regret and mortification was defeated by a vote of 26 to 21. The minority voting to elevate and advance the morality of the people, while the majority voted to let loose the torrent of liquor ruin on the women and children of the State.

"His true, but pity 'tis, his true." It was discussed at some length, and other speeches were cut off by a call for the "previous question." Mr. Glenn of Forsyth made a very able and eloquent appeal for the passage of the bill, while Mr. Staples, an ambitious and aspiring man, was earnest and persistent in trying to defeat it. He said that this temperance agitation was spasmodic and would soon pass away, that Mr. Glenn's speech was mere sentiment; that the law would be violated and for that reason ought not to pass; that the petitioners were not voters, and at least 100,000 of them were women; that the people did not want this law; that the prohibitionists had asked for a different law and wanted that or nothing; that this bill was merely dodging the question. His speech was not satisfactory to some of his friends and I see no reason why it should be to himself. It will be remembered, and may yet rise up in judgment to condemn him. It now seems more than probable that no liquor bill will be passed, that 300,000 petitioners, entreating and demanding relief, are to be slapped in the face and turned off in contempt. It is my opinion that the people are in earnest, that they mean business, that they will not easily forget the men or the party who had it in their power to give relief, and failed to do so. The people are right! No man and no party can hope to succeed that runs counter to the moral and religious sentiment of the land.

In intellectual and moral standing the present legislature is far above the average and it entered upon its duties under the most favorable and hopeful auspices, but there is now beginning to crop out a feeling of disappointment. It has not come up to public expectation, at least on the liquor question. The gyrations and serotonic movements of the Senate is the subject of acrimonious comments, and now the defeat of the liquor bill, makes some people ready to write it down as a failure.

There is an ugly case of percolation and forgery against a colored member of the House from Edgecombe, by the name of Watson. The committee to which the matter was referred, brought in a report on yesterday, accompanied with the evidence, which is to be printed, and the matter comes up again on Thursday, when in all probability Watson will be expelled from the House, and turned over to the tender mercies of a court of justice as a fit subject for the penitentiary. It seems that Watson forged the name of a colored brother Newell and drew his per diem from the treasury for four days, \$16.00. The committee consisted of Democrats and Republicans and were men above reproach. By unanimous verdict they fix the guilt upon Watson and it now seems impossible for him to escape.

The Revenue bill passed the Senate to day on its second reading. The School bill has been finally adjusted and passed into a law, but it is sure till it is signed, and especially a school bill. It is not as the committee on Education left it, nor has it been improved by running through the mills of the two houses, but it is an advance on the present law. The Senate was discussing the bill this morning of providing three additional Superior Court judges for the State. It has passed the House, but it may be killed in the Senate.

Grape Culture.

Mr. Hale, in a recent letter to the Fayetteville Examiner, says:

"A Board of Viticultural Commissioners in California, appointed by the Legislature, has made its first annual report, in which the wine crop of that State for 1880 is stated at ten million two hundred thousand gallons, worth \$2,795,000; the grape brandy at four hundred thousand gallons, worth \$517,500; raisins worth \$100,000, and table grapes \$137,500. In all, \$3,500,000. Over 10,000 acres of new vineyards were planted in 1880, and 20,000 acres will this year. There is a fashion in California of blending the juice of different kinds of grapes to improve the quality. Was that ever tried in North Carolina? It is a hope that I have entertained all my life, that the sandy soil of our State, where some of the best kinds of native grapes flourish, should become wine producing; and I think this would have been the case long ago but for the want of skill to make good wine out of good grapes."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1881.

We are just through with the inauguration ceremonies, fetes, processions, receptions, and balls, and every householder and his wife, in Washington, is rejoiced that the agony is over. I have seen the crowds that flocked to Fairmount Park during the days of the Centennial Exhibition, and in Paris at the International Fair of 1878. I have seen the two largest capitals of Europe on fete, but for a well appointed and well performed programme of celebration and festivity, I have never seen anything that was equal, in ambition and splendor, to the inauguration of President Garfield. With the exception of Paris, no other city has such wide, smooth, and solid streets for professional display, and no city has such a spacious and well appointed building for receptions and balls, as the new National Museum affords. It was the remark of many, that if this spacious system of saloons had been built with special reference to such fetes as was witnessed there Friday night, it could not have been better planned. The inauguration committee spared neither labor nor expense to make the hall successful, and the eclat of the occasion borrowed quite as much from their work on the building, and the perfection of its appointments, as from the brilliant assemblage that gathered in its halls. It will be impossible, in the space of one short letter, to go into details. There were over four thousand guests, among whom were the President of the day and the President of yesterday; Generals Hancock, Sherman, Sheridan, and many other distinguished army and naval officers in full uniform; Ministers of foreign powers, with their attaches, all in full court dress; Senators and members of Congress; Governors and ex-Governors of States; ladies by the battalion, distinguished, individually as maid or wife, or mother, or for beauty of face, or form, or costume. It is impossible to paint a rainbow, or limn in words the concession of an earthquake. This ball was stunning. The programme had eighteen dances. At times, there were three hundred sets dancing, in tune to a score of bands. Thousands of waltzers and quadrilles glided to the rapturous compositions of Strauss, or shot about like comets to the wild music of the raguet. There had been much talk about the number of color people that would be at the ball, but this variety was exceedingly scarce, and it must be said to their credit, very well behaved.

This morning (Saturday), thousands of visitors are crowding the trains on their return home, but it will be at least a week before the city will have summed down to its customary level. What an opportunity was missed in taking the city census before the inauguration week! Washington might have risen to rivalry with Chicago or St. Louis.

All the Department buildings, the Capitol, the Smithsonian Institute, Coconan's Gallery, the White House, and other places open to the public have been crowded, and thousands of citizens will return home, like the average congressman, with a superficial acquaintance with their country's Capitol.

Fraud in Fertilizers.

From the latest circular issued by Prof. Dabney, the Director of the Agricultural Station at the University, we extract the following:

"A matter of great importance to farmers is illustrated by the following analyses of different samples of one and the same brand of fertilizer taken at different times and places. It appears that some fertilizers are so different from other lots sold under the same name as to render it improbable that the variations are the results of imperfect mixing. Numerous facts which have come under my observation lead me to believe that this variation is intended in some cases. This is of course a violation of the law and is very misleading to the farmers."

Prof. Dabney then gives the analyses of certain fertilizers, showing different values in the same brand, and says:

"The facts are instructive in two ways. First: Farmers cannot always rely upon fertilizers as of uniform composition. Numerous good brands have established themselves as of uniform composition. But all are not so, as many facts prove. Farmers should have the composition of every lot guaranteed to them and should verify this by sending sample to Station for analyses. The Department will take numerous samples of each brand at different points this season in the endeavor to detect these uncertain brands. Second: The case before us shows, as do many other facts, that the articles sold in North Carolina are much superior to the articles sold under the same name in adjoining States. The sample from Danville is inferior to the North Carolina samples, while \$5 more per ton was asked for it than for the best North Carolina article. Farmers should buy where they gain the advantage of the protection of the fertilizer control established for their benefit."

Granville Free Lance: The register of deeds issued a marriage license last week to an old colored gem man named Chas. Beasley. There was nothing very remarkable in that, but a little wonder was felt when the expectant groom announced that he was 92 years old, and that this was the seventh time he had led some blushing damsel to the altar, the victim this time being sixty-five years of age. Charles has had 55 children, 47 of whom are living. He was as spry as a young buck, and expressed himself as good for many years still. He always votes the Democratic ticket.

Inaugural Address.

The following is President Garfield's inaugural address:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We stand today on an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with evils but crowned with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this high spot for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war of independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinions of mankind; for the world did not then believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely trusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, intelligent courage and saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found, after a short trial, that the confederation of the States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and established a National Union, founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with the full power of self-preservation, and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth of our people in all the better elements of national life has indicated the wisdom of the founders, and given new hope to their descendants.

Under this constitution our people longed and themselves secured against danger from without and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all seas. Under this constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government. The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States and the population twenty times greater than that of 1789. The supreme trial of the constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of a good government; and now, at the close of this first century of its growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation and passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the constitution is the paramount duty of the Executive. Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sincerely preserving what ever has been gained to liberty and good government during a century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter contentions concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and a further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay our onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century had threatened the existence of the Union was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal—that the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor interfere with any of their necessary rights of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the nation speaking the voice of battle, and through the amended constitution has fulfilled the promise of 1776 by proclaiming Liberty throughout the land to all of the inhabitants thereof. The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from the relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their their guardianship the manhood of more than 5,000,000 of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self help in both races by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the

negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessing so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen.

The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress, with unquestioning devotion to the Union. With patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have followed the light as God gave them to see light. They are rapidly laying national foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws. A full and free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid the solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted it is answered in many places that honest local self government is impossible if the mass of the uneducated negroes are allowed to vote.

These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime, which, if persisted in, will destroy the government itself. Suffrage is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the King, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and steal our voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have not pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage never gives repose or safety to the States or to the nation, until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanction of the law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens, when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage. The voters of the Union, who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successors save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of the sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and irremediable. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures which mark how dangerously the high tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is one of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population for the North and South alike. There is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the States and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and the sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but cannot prevent final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time, by arbitrating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us, and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let our people, leaving behind them the battle fields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and restored union win grader victories of peace.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one half of our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners, so the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. Their steady and healthy growth should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior water-ways and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean.

The development of the world's commerce has led to urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn, by constructing ship canals or rail-roads across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject, however, is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government, with a view to a thorough protection to American interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States

to assist and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Government is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the United States, and hence the responsibility for any violation of the constitution rests upon them. It is, therefore, a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by its doctrines and practices, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary administration of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, with respect to the utmost of the constitutional guarantee, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all religious organizations of that class which destroy harmony and endanger social order. No ecclesiastical organization be established permitted to usurp the smallest degree of functions and power of the National Government.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power, against waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for preferment, and for the protection of the public against injustice and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe grounds upon which removal shall be made during the term for which the incumbents have been appointed.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitation of the constitution, I intend to preserve the rights of States now reserved to them. If possible, it will be the purpose of my administration to sustain the authority of the nation and in all cases within its jurisdiction, to enforce obedience to all laws of the Union, in the interest of the people to demand a strict economy in all expenditures of the government, and to require the honest and faithful service of my administrative officials, for the benefit of the incumbents or their successors, but for the service of the government.

And now fellow citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have conferred upon my hands. I desire to say to you that earnest and thoughtful support which will make the government in fact, as it is in law, the government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who will share with me the responsibility and duties of the administration, and above all upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government. I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

In the conclusion of the address Chief Justice Waite exhibited the usual cheer, to which ten thousand replied with reverential fervor.

Ex-President Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and after him the President's mother and wife, both of whom shared with Chief Justice Waite and the President in the shaking hands and the congratulatory embraces of the President and the Vice-President, who were seated on the platform and proceeded to the President's room in rear of the Senate chamber, where an informal reception took place.

At 1:30 P. M. President Hayes received his carriage, and was driven to his place in the line of the procession, which started at 1:45. The procession passed up Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifth street and New York Avenue and halted until the Presidential party had taken position on the reviewing stand. The white robes of the President were reviewed before the President, and, after continuing the march through several streets, dispersed.

The city was brilliantly illuminated at night. There was a magnificent display of fireworks, and besides the grand ball at the National Museum, public receptions were held in various parts of the city.

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