

# The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

The ELECTION of Dr. York as Governor of North Carolina would be a great calamity to the State, and would in a large measure check the increasing prosperity of our people. We assert this because of his record as a member of our State Legislature. As a legislator he opposed nearly every measure that was passed to promote the public good. Notwithstanding he was always elected to the legislature as a democrat, and at every session participated actively in all the caucuses of his party, yet he steadily and persistently opposed those important measures of legislation that were adopted by the democrats and which have proved so beneficial to the people of the State. About the only great measure that he supported and voted for was the change to our present system of county government!

He opposed extending the proper relief to the insane of the State. This class of our unfortunate fellow-citizens upon whom the hand of God has been so heavily laid, has always excited the sympathy of all Christian people, and it has been the pleasure of the people of North Carolina under republican as well as democratic rule, to make proper provision for their care and comfort. But Dr. York, as a member of our legislature, opposed this. When our patriotic lunatics were confined in the poor-houses and jails of the several counties, because there was no room for them in the asylum at Raleigh, and when in response to the public demand the legislature was attempting to erect additional asylums for these unfortunate creatures, Dr. York cast his vote against and opposed this act of humanity. If our legislators had been influenced by him or followed his example, there would not be now the asylum at Morganton or the one at Goldsboro! Even after the Morganton asylum was half finished he advocated selling it for whatever purpose and price they could. Is such a man fit to be the Governor of the good people of North Carolina?

Not only this, but Dr. York also opposed all improvement in our educational system. When his fellow-democrats in the legislature were doing all they could to educate the poor children of North Carolina and to advance our educational interests, Dr. York opposed them, and if his counsels had been followed they would now be growing up in ignorance. How then can any friend of the great cause of education support him?

To the great work of developing the resources of the State by building railroads, Dr. York was opposed. He strongly opposed the extension of the Western North Carolina railroad, and if his views had prevailed that great work of internal improvement would have remained as it was left by Littlefield and Swepson. But it is needless to cite additional proofs of his opposition to those measures that have so much benefited our State. His whole legislative record abounds with them, and proves that he is not the man to whom should be entrusted the chief magistracy of our noble old State.

Gen. Scales and Dr. York, the democratic and republican candidates for Governor, will conduct a joint canvass, and will open the campaign on next Saturday, at the town of Newton, in the banner democratic county of the State. Their appointments are published for the month of August, and are located in the western and north-western counties. We suppose they will visit this portion of the State in September. We are much pleased that a joint canvass has been arranged between the two gubernatorial candidates as we think it will increase the democratic majority, and the experience of the past campaigns proves the correctness of our opinion. The larger the vote, the greater the democratic majority, and a large vote can be best obtained by a joint canvass. Our people before the war were always accustomed to having a joint discussion by the gubernatorial candidates. It was the old fashioned way of conducting the campaign, and recent experience has proved it to be the best. The people like to see the rival candidates stand face to face and discuss the great political questions of the day. More enthusiasm is excited among the democrats by hearing a joint debate than by hearing only their own speakers. If Vance had canvassed the State, in 1876, alone, his speeches would not have excited the same enthusiasm that they did. In 1882 he canvassed the State very thoroughly, and, although he fully sustained his reputation as the best campaigner in the declining to act as a member of the

State, yet he did not have as large audiences nor create the same enthusiasm as in 1876 when he canvassed in company with Judge Settle. In the same campaign of 1882 Judge Bennett made better speeches and excited more enthusiasm wherever there was a joint discussion, than when he was alone. We believe that a democratic speaker can always make a better speech when he has an opponent, than when alone; and the people then enjoy his speeches more, when he is alone, it is too much of a one-sided business. By having a joint canvass between Settle and York larger crowds will hear the speeches, more interest will be manifested in the campaign, greater enthusiasm will be excited among the democrats, a larger vote will be polled, and the democratic majority will be greater!

The new campaign will doubtless be a very exciting one. The republican manager will make every effort and strain every nerve to carry this State. They feel that it is necessary to secure some of the Southern States in order to elect Blaine and Logan, and it is said that special efforts will be made to capture Florida, North Carolina and West Virginia. They have an abundance of money—a large corruption fund—and they will spend it freely. They know how powerful an influence money wields at the North in carrying elections, and they hope to carry North Carolina this year like they did Indiana in 1880, but in this hope they will be grievously disappointed!

In order to prevent the capture of North Carolina by Blaine, the democrats must bestir themselves and prosecute an active and vigorous campaign. We cannot rest upon our oars and expect the current of public opinion to carry us on to victory. Not at all, but we must all go to work actively and systematically, and every man must do his full duty!

The Emerson lunatics have issued a pamphlet giving the plan of their buildings, and the rules and regulations governing exhibited. Everything seems to be well managed, and all good citizens will be pleased to learn that the executive committee have resolved that no spirituous liquors shall be sold on the grounds, nor will any sale-shops of an immoral or objectionable character, or any species of gambling be permitted." All articles intended for taxation must be assessed by the 27th of September. In half of the State Agricultural Society a large number of valuable premiums are offered for horses, cattle and the products of the farm. Any person desiring a list of the premiums can obtain a copy by application to the Secretary, Mr. Fries. A premium of \$100 is offered to the county that makes the best exhibit. Shall that county be Chatham? What say you, fellow-citizens?

**Another Convert.**  
One after another of the old tried republicans are abandoning their party, since it has been controlled by a few democratic leaders. In addition to ex-Gov. Holden, ex-Gov. Borden, Hon. William A. Smith and others heretofore mentioned, we are now informed that another distinguished republican has determined to cast his vote with his fellow white men of North Carolina at the next election. This gentleman is Hon. W. P. Byrum, a former republican Judge of our Supreme Court and probably the ablest republican in the State. We copy from the Charlotte Observer the following concerning him:

"Hon. W. P. Byrum, one of the late exiled heads of the Republican party in North Carolina, stated among the redeemed. He has repudiated Republicans and next November the ballot that will drop from his hands into the ballot box will bear the name of Alfred M. Scales for Governor. This change of political views will be received with such gratification by Judge Byrum's many friends throughout the State, is not a very recent one but has only recently been made public. In fact, at the time the Liberal and Republican conventions met in Raleigh, Judge Byrum might have been classed as a Democrat. At this gathering of the clans in Raleigh, a consultation was held and the result was that it was decided that the nomination for Governor should be tendered to Judge Byrum and a telegram was quickly sent to the Judge asking him if he would not accept the nomination. Judge Byrum paid no attention to the dispatch and the Convention then met and nominated York. Still desiring to strengthen the party by securing Judge Byrum's active influence, the Liberal and Republican conclave met and formed a State executive committee. On this committee Judge Byrum's name was put down and he was duly notified of this action. Immediately upon receiving the notice, Judge Byrum wrote to the party sending it to take his name off as he positively declined to allow his name to be used in any such connection. The course pursued by Judge Byrum in refusing to accept the nomination for Governor and in

executive committee, alarmed the leaders, and they decided that one of their number should pay a visit to Judge Byrum and see what was wrong. One of York's managers accordingly came to Charlotte and found Judge Byrum and found further that the Judge was a Democrat. We are told that from that time on several earnest interviews were had with Judge Byrum in the endeavor to bring him back under York's flag, but all to no purpose. He had walked out from the midst of Republicanism and nothing could induce him to turn back.

## Our Washington Letter.

From our correspondent.

Washington, D. C., July 26 '84.  
Politics makes strange bedfellows, and the career of the Republican party in the last dozen years has developed a revolution in political sentiment that is without analogies in American history. The sight presented in New York this week of such men as T. W. Higginson, Charles R. Codman, George Wilkins Curtis and Carl Schurz, each endeavoring to oust the other in his bidding for the Presidency and in denunciation of the party to which they have been attached since its organization, is one that demonstrates the utter perversity of that office-holding hierarchy. In the formal endorsement of Gov. Cleveland by the Independent Republicans at their New York conference, we see the most cheering indications of success in the determination of the people to wipe out this morally outfit, including Blaine and Blanche.

Price, the Congressman of Indian Affairs, the Miss Nancy of the society wing of the Republican party, and Phiney, the organized appetites of the Patron Baronets have, on consulting the Parchman Prohibition Committee to get the temperature falls to entice Blaine rather than put up a candidate of their own. Of course Phiney expects nothing short of a place in this year's cabinet, should Blaine ever get out and his efforts with the cold water crowd in Congress have a proportionately bad ending, though not successful so far, as he need. The Lymanites can and do, who does his paying on a salary, and because Indian Affairs stands under the quaker policeman Grant, we knew that his heart was as soft as his head. He has been in office so long that he has no room to do the decent thing, so that the decision of Cleveland will be a blow to at least one wing of our party.

There are some curious rules in the aspect of the present campaign. While Mr. Blaine is making a dash for the Presidential election, the two leading newspapers in the New York Tribune and the Tribune Press, are engaged in a desperate fight with and against the laborers in their own offices, the printers, who simply ask for fair wages. The Tribune is a leading paper in the politics of the times selected by Mr. Gould as proof that prosperity is returning to the country, yet Mr. Gould is one of the most obstinate supporters of Mr. Blaine. His unfortunate is Mr. Blaine that the great capital-stimulating following scolded him into supporting the workingmen. Mr. Gould's argument will be as follows: "Mr. Blaine has done a great deal to help the workingmen, and I am afraid he will do more for them if he becomes President."

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