

The Charlotte Observer.
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 BY
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 Editor and Proprietor.
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BAD MEMORIES.

While John Sherman and Judge Foraker are orating in the bloody shirt style in Ohio, and charging that the colored voter in the South is disfranchised, that he approaches the ballot box in mortal terror and casts his ballot, if a Republican, in peril of his life, they forget that in the States which formed the Confederacy, leaving out the border States, Blaine got 1,044,532 votes, 148,744 more votes than Garfield got four years before, which is a greater gain than the Republicans made in the Northern States in the same period. These Republican bloody shirt orators act upon the presumption that every colored man is beyond question a Republican, which is not true by any means. The great bulk of them, it is true, have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, when they cared to vote, but there are many who vote the Democratic ticket, and still more who take so little interest in politics that they do not vote at all. There would be many a vote lost to the Republicans if the party managers did not take the precaution and provide arrangements for getting the indifferent to the polls on election day. But these Republican orators, although they know, or ought to know these facts, don't let them enter into their calculations, but take it for granted that the Republican party is entitled to the vote of every man of African blood and if it don't get it they raise aloud their voices and proclaim that they have been cheated.

As a matter of fact there is no section in the United States where the elections are so free, fair and orderly as in the South, the white people very frequently submitting to illegal voting by Republicans, and other things which ordinarily a high spirit of people would not submit to, to give no ground for the accusations that their enemies are always on the alert to make, and for which every little incident is seized upon for material. A personal encounter at the polls is magnified into an organized conspiracy to intimidate Republicans, and the accidental or intentional discharge of a pistol on the day of election quoted as evidence of a plan of wholesale slaughter. The records of elections will show twice the disorder, intimidation and violence in the Northern States as compared with the South, where, with some rare exceptions, the elections are characterized by remarkable good order.

Philadelphia Record: A Republican contemporary is so angered because the Democrats have put the head of Jefferson on the new postal cards that it suggests substituting the head of Jeff Davis for that of Washington on the two-cent stamps. How long will it be before the author of the Declaration of Independence will be forgiven for his insistence that the people could take care of themselves, and that the less they were governed the better?

Dr. John M. Gregory is one of the civil service commissioners. His home is in Illinois. Last fall he arranged his civil examinations so as to take him into his own State about election time, where he made two speeches for Blaine and cast his vote. Then he presented a bill of his travelling expenses, amounting to \$105.07—which included small change given to porters, newspapers bought, etc. Dr. Gregory, as a civil service commissioner, is evidently thrifty.

Michael Devanny is in jail in St. Louis on a charge of murdering his wife. She was buried Saturday and he was one of the attendants at the funeral, having been permitted to leave the jail for that purpose under charge of an officer. This is said to be the first instance of that kind on record in that city.

Since the death of the two sisters in Hoboken a few days ago from the blunder of the druggist in using morphine in pills instead of quinine, three fatal cases of poisoning are announced, all from the same cause—taking the wrong medicine in mistake.

Superior Wisdom of the Newspaper Liar.
 From the Altoona Tribune.
 The newspaper liar has recently been devoting a good deal of attention to Secretary Lamar. He is a dreamer; he goes to sleep while conversing with callers; his memory is terribly defective; he is a victim of the opium habit; his health is completely broken down and his days on earth are numbered. Mr. Lamar does not believe that these statements are true, but then he may be mistaken.

The Colored Vote.

New York Times.
 In a normal condition of politics it is an impossibility to be entirely impossible to calculate on the vote of any race, nationality, or class of citizens as belonging of right to one political party. Those Republican politicians who persist in keeping up a sectional agitation on the ground that the colored vote is to a greater or less extent suppressed in the Southern States continue to assume that it is altogether a Republican vote, or would be so if cast without hindrance and counted without fraud. It is evident that they intend to continue the assumption. Any fluctuation in the Republican vote of a Southern State is treated as an evidence of tampering with the rights of colored citizens. There are frequent suggestions that the Southern whites secure a ratio of representation and a power in the electoral college to which they are not entitled by means of the suppression of colored votes. Whatever may be the precise facts—and nobody can ascertain them—what is meant is that the Democrats maintain their ascendancy by suppressing a Republican majority, and something should be done to secure that majority in States which have a large colored population.

There is no doubt that immediately after reconstruction, for reasons which it is not necessary to recount, the enfranchised freedmen were universally disposed to vote with the Republican party. This disposition was aided by the direct influences which made it almost impossible for them to do anything else. The result was a Republican majority in most of the reconstructed States, and we must admit that it was attended by very bad government in some of them. There is, furthermore, no doubt that the Southern whites, the large Democratic majority of them at least, determined to rule in those States and to the extent necessary to that end they did intimidate and suppress the colored vote until they gained the ascendancy. In how many Northern States would the same thing have been done under similar circumstances?

In recent years who can tell how the colored citizens have voted or would have voted, if unhindered, or what variety of local and general influences have affected their action? There have been evidences of interference or of violence in some places, and there have been evidences of fraud. Just how far they have affected the vote who can tell? There have also been evidences that many colored voters have grown indifferent to their political rights and have not cared to vote. Who can number these? Many have yielded to influences which have induced them to vote with the Democrats. What is their number? How are we to calculate the extent of changes of this kind which are going on all the time? Now that the negroes have learned that Democratic ascendancy does not mean re-enslavement, or even a curtailment of their rights to any greater extent at least than they were curtailed before, these changes will go on more rapidly, and it will be impossible to say even in a general way that their vote belongs all on one side or to ascertain the extent to which it is divided.

Nobody pretends or expects that the colored voters of any Northern State will vote uniformly with one party, and nobody cares whether they do or not. It is their right to differ. The same is likely to be true to an increasing extent in the South, where they are more numerous. As they divide they will receive more considerate treatment and be safe in their rights, and the inevitable consequence will be that the whites will begin to divide more generally between the parties. This they would never do in the face of a danger of negro ascendancy. The foundation of the scheme for a sectional policy based on the assumed suppression of votes is made of shifting sand and will not sustain the structure.

The Pool Passion.

"Towle," of the Boston Traveller, says that the great passion in Washington just now is gaming on the races. There are in active operation at the present writing five pool rooms where betting on horse races all over the country is carried on openly. A test case was made last spring, but the courts held that Congress had failed to pass any legislation which would cover the subject. Then influential New York parties came here and opened pool rooms, aided by local talent. Betting on horse racing has reached the size of a mania and the evil is constantly spreading. Bets as low as fifty cents are taken, and thus the temptation is placed within the reach of hundreds who would otherwise be kept away. In some instances men who are in business sit all day in the pool room and risk their money. Their business is done by clerks who come to the pool rooms to receive their orders from their bosses. There are scores of men who have lost thousands and thousands of dollars on the races within the past few months. Thousands are lost where hundreds are won. It is only a matter of a short time when the inevitable financial smash will take place in Washington, and it is certainly only uttering a kindly word of caution to employes, whether under government service or not, to see that men who are handling the funds do not, as the phrase goes, "play the races."

Showing What Determination Can Do.

From the Omaha Herald.
 The forty days allowed by President Cleveland to the cattlemen who had been illegally occupying land in Indian Territory have expired and it speaks volumes for the courage of the President that it inspired those cattlemen with so much respect that they have moved right out without calling on the army to expedite their moving.

GEORGE ELIOTT.

Extracts from Her Recently Published Life and Letters.

To the Editor of THE OBSERVER.
 If there is one attitude more odious to me than any other of the many attitudes of "knowingness," it is that air of lofty superiority to the vulgar. [This was written as a comment on the letter of a lady and claimed her as an intellectual sister in the *creme de la creme* of literary society. A woman like George Eliott, whose highest ideal of feminine excellence was her own conception of the Methodist preacher. Dinah Morris, hated pretentious vulgarity, whether in duchess or shopwoman, as she hated reptiles.] After taking a trip through a portion of England, she says: "The journey was long. How hideous those towns of Holbeach and Wakefield are! It is difficult to keep up one's faith in a millennium within sight of this modern civilization which consists in 'development of industries'."

Her sympathy for others is shown in the following: "A pretty thing has happened to an acquaintance of mine, which is quite a tonic to one's hope. She has all her life been working hard in various ways, as house-keeper, governess and et ceteras that I can't think of at this moment:—a dear little dot, about four feet eleven in height; pleasant to look at and clever; a working woman without any of those epicene queeresses that belong to the class. Her life has been a history of family troubles and she has that susceptible nature which makes such troubles hard to bear. More than once she has told me that courage quite forsok her. Well! a man of fortune and accomplishments has just fallen in love with her, now she is thirty-three. It is the priciest of swift-decided passion and made me cry for joy. Madame Bodichon and I went with her to buy her wedding clothes. The future husband is also thirty-three, old enough to make his selection an honor. Fond of travelling and science and other good things, such a man deserves to be fond of who chooses a poor woman in the teeth of grand relatives."

Another paragraph is this: "I am not quite sure what you mean by 'charity' when you call it a humbug. If you mean that attitude of mind which says 'I forgive my fellow-men for not being as good as I am,' I agree with you in hoping that it will vanish. But if you are alluding to anything in my letter, I meant what the translations of the Bible meant in their rendering of the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians—*Caritas*, which I am happy to believe no philosophy will expel from the world."

H. M. I.

It Grew Backwards.

One hundred years ago there were 6,000 residents in St. Mary's City, Maryland. To-day, says the Hartford Times correspondent, there are two houses there. One is an Episcopal church and the other is a prosperous female academy. St. Mary's City is in St. Mary's county, in the southern part of the State. It is pleasantly situated on the St. Mary's River, a branch of the Potomac. Last summer St. Mary's church celebrated its 250th anniversary. It was at St. Mary's City that Lord Baltimore and his party landed when he settled Maryland. To-day there is but one family residing there. During the school season there are about fifty young ladies there. There are but few signs of the lost city. Here and there there are yet to be seen traces of the foundation walls of the little city that was; but even these are about obliterated. At this place was built the first state house in Maryland. Years afterward Annapolis was made the capital. The outlines of the foundation of the old state house are still visible. Many of the imported bricks, which came from England, were used in the construction of the church that was built many years after the capital was changed to Annapolis. Others were used in building the academy. Imported bricks were used in the construction of many of the original houses in this country. They are about one-third longer, a half inch wider and a half inch thicker than the modern made brick. They are also much harder, and have more of the appearance of stone than red clay brick which is now in use. The mulberry tree under which Lord Baltimore offered prayer upon his arrival, 251 years ago, still stands—though a great many branches have been cut off from time to time, to be worked up into canes and other relics, so dear to Marylanders, as well as to some others. The residents of St. Mary's City of course opposed very strenuously the taking of the Capital to Annapolis; and the records of the State were only taken away by force. The State authorities came down from Annapolis and took them by main strength. There was quite an engagement on the St. Mary's River before the St. Mary's people surrendered. To protect St. Mary's City a fort was erected where St. Ingoes creek empties into the St. Mary's River. Two of the large cannons which did duty there were fished out of the St. Mary's River about seventy years ago, and have since stood where the fort was, at a place called Priests' Point, which is within one hundred yards of the famed St. Ingoes Church. At Priests' Point the Jesuit Fathers have had their villa ever since, and it is here the Jesuit scholasticism from all parts of the United States come annually and spend their summer recreations. This summer there were about two hundred scholastics at the villa.

A negro named Armistead, who escaped from the Lynchburg jail, resisted arrest in North Danville yesterday. A duel was the consequence. He fired five shots and ran. Four policemen fired thirty shots at him, but he made good his escape. No one was hurt.



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Condensed Time Table, No. 11.

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 To take effect at 8:00 a. m., Monday, June 22nd, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.		
	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville.....		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel.....	9:30 a. m.	9:50
Fayetteville.....	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford.....	3:00	3:15
One Hill.....	5:25	5:40
Liberty.....	6:25	6:40
Greensboro.....	6:45	6:50

TRAIN SOUTH.		
	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro.....		9:30 a. m.
Liberty.....	11:00 a. m.	11:05
Ore Hill.....	11:55	12:00
Sanford.....	1:30 p. m.	1:40
Fayetteville.....	3:50	4:00
Shoe Heel.....	6:25	6:40
Bennettsville.....	8:15	8:20

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.
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