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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1886.

TWO GOOD SPEECHES.

Two speeches have been made by North Carolinians in Congress recently that we should like to present in full to our readers. Space failing for this purpose, however, we must do the next best thing and print as much of each of them as possible. They were delivered by Representatives Henderson and Green during the consideration of the Hurd-Romeis election contest, and were both in support of the claim of Mr. Hurd. Mr. Henderson's effort was a clear and powerful legal argument. He took up the case as it was reported, and showed logically and conclusively the justice of Mr. Hurd's position. As he said in opening he considered the question without feelings of partisan bias or partiality, and his remarks bore all the force this method was calculated to lend them. "Upon the face of the returns," he premised, Mr. Romeis, the sitting member, has a majority of 239. Mr. Hurd claims that the returns from three precincts should be rejected, and that certain illegal votes should be deducted from the majority in the city of Toledo, and that the true result would show a majority for contestant of 255. The contestant first impeaches the return from precinct B, ward 8, in the city of Toledo, and asks that it be rejected upon the following grounds:

(1) The two Republican judges appointed were residents of the precinct, while the Democratic judge was not. Upon an examination of the statute and its context I am thoroughly persuaded that this was an undoubted violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the statute. \* \* \* The very purpose of the law was to require the judges of election to reside in the same vicinage or neighborhood with the voters. The law intended that the judges and the voters should live together in the same election precinct and vote at the same box. Any other construction is narrow, strained, and illiberal. Qui haeret in litera, haeret in cortice—"It is the letter which killeth."

(2) Both clerks were Republicans, while the statute required them to be of different politics. \* \* \* (3) At the close of the polls all the ballots were taken from the ballot-box and put upon the table in the presence of a large number of persons, twenty-five or more. The statute required the ballot box to be opened and the ballots to be taken out one at a time by one of the judges, who must read aloud the names thereon contained, and then deliver it to the second judge, who must examine the same and pass it on to the third judge, who must string it on a thread and carefully preserve it, &c.

(4) The ballots were then counted two or three times by two of the judges. The first count showed seven ballots in excess of the names on the poll-books. A second count showed three or four ballots in excess of the names. \* \* \* Another count took place, and still the tally-sheets did not agree. \* \* \* (5) The poll-books were not signed until late at night, after the votes had been counted and after the tallies and the poll-books had been altered and "fixed up." The statute required the poll-book to be signed by the judges and attested by the clerks, &c., at the close of the polls, but this requirement was not complied with.

It thus appears that every substantial requirement of the statute regulating the holding of the election and the counting of the votes was persistently, repeatedly, and deliberately violated. \* \* \* It is insisted, however, that the election requirements of the statutes of Ohio are directory merely, and not mandatory, and that therefore it is immaterial to inquire whether these directory requirements were complied with or not.

But I do not so understand the law. It is only innocent and unintentional variations from the provisions of the directory statutes themselves which can be permitted with impunity. \* \* \* The certified return from this precinct gives to Mr. Romeis 220 majority. But the contestant has successfully impeached the return, which is proved and conceded to be false if not fraudulent.

"The prima facie character of the return having been destroyed, Mr. Romeis knew that the laboring car had shifted, and that the onus was upon him to prove the true number of votes which he had received. It would seem that if he could have explained satisfactorily the irregularities and corrupt practices which are alleged to have prevailed in that precinct at that election, he would have been only too glad to do so. \* \* \* The contestant has acted deliberately, with his eyes wide open, and, having taken the risk, he must abide the consequences."

"The next precinct to be considered is Kelly's Island. The vote there was 128 for Romeis and 97 for Hurd; majority for Romeis 29. At the last preceding general election, in October, 1883, the precinct had gone democratically 55 majority. On this island Norman Kelly, who was engaged in 'grape growing' and stone quarrying, had in his employment about seventy men, or nearly one-third of the voters of the precinct. \* \* \*

The testimony shows, beyond all peradventure, that Norman Kelly (3) intended to intimidate his employees, if possible; (2) made his men generally and fully acquainted with his intention; (3) carried his intention and purpose into effect by his presence, talk and conduct at the polls on the day of election. Now, what is the rule in such cases? \* \* \*

"The presumption always is, that intimidation, when resorted to, has produced its intended results. The workingmen and the wage-earners in this country look to this House—which is supposed to reflect truly the will of the free and unbought suffrages of the American people—to protect them from the insolent threats, intimidation and violence of those persons from whom they are compelled to seek employment. As a rule, American employers of labor do their honor by the free exercise of the right of suffrage by their workmen. And the factory owner or other employer who dares attempt to interfere with this, one of the dearest rights of every freeman, should be held up to the scorn, derision and contempt of the whole civilized world, and should be punished to the utmost extent of the law."

The entire poll of the precinct at Kelly's Island should be rejected. Without proceeding further, if I am right thus far, Mr. Hurd's majority is 10 votes over Mr. Romeis's. Precinct C, ward 3, of the city of Toledo, is almost in as bad condition as Precinct B. Mr. Romeis received there 319 votes and Mr. Hurd 153; majority for Romeis, 166. David Emerick, clerk of the election, testifies, pages 11, 137: Answer to question 8, Mr. Kirk unlocked the ticket-box and threw probably one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five tickets on the table, and the judges proceeded to open and assert them \* \* \* by piling the straight republican tickets on one pile, the scratched republican tickets on another pile; the straight democratic tickets on one pile, and the scratched democratic tickets on another pile, &c. Answer to question 12, I think Mr. Kirk took out about one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred tickets of the table. The illegal interference by Bell with the ballots certainly occurred at the October election. There is absolutely no reasonable doubt about that. The law regulating the count was also deliberately violated. Every opportunity was afforded the election officers and the bystanders for the fraudulent counting, abstraction, displacement, and substitution of the ballots. The law having been deliberately violated, and the burden of proof having been shifted to the contestant to show that the irregularities committed and the departures from the law were innocent and unintended, and he having failed to show by any evidence offered a satisfactory explanation of these violations of the law, it is my opinion that the vote of the precinct should be thrown out. \* \* \*

After a patient and exhaustive examination of the evidence and of the law bearing thereon, I see no loophole of escape from the conclusion that Frank H. Hurd was duly elected a member of this House from the tenth Congressional district of Ohio, and that Jacob Romeis was not. \* \* \*

From these extracts an idea may be had of the close reasoning of Mr. Henderson and the absolute impartiality of his treatment of the question. His effort was most highly commended by all who heard it, and he was congratulated from both sides of the House. \* \* \*

Col. Green's speech, made the day following the delivery of Mr. Henderson's, also elicited favorable remark from all quarters. In point of literary excellence it was of a kind rarely heard in the House and enforced attention accordingly. \* \* \*

In the outset he said he did not flatter himself that a single vote would be affected by what he might say, but he proposed to express his opinion of cant and contempt for moral lectures on party duty and patriotism which on each recurring occasion of the sort under consideration are hurled at the democrats from the other side of the House. \* \* \*

"Mr. Speaker," he continued, "Charles Greville, an acute observer of the politics of his time, speaking of the impeachment and trial of Lord Melville, makes this pertinent reflection in his admirable memoirs: 'I was struck with the fact that every gentleman of his lordship's party thought and voted him innocent, while every one on the other side believed and voted him guilty.' \* \* \*

"What a commentary that upon political bias and party passion. And yet, Mr. Speaker, a brief occupancy of a season on this floor convinces me that it is in the main well grounded. \* \* \*

"In spite of bathos and the golden rule, poor frail humanity is naturally prone to incline to the side of such as are of a kindred line of thought. At least it is thus and has ever been with our friends across the way. We see them forsooth in the plentitude of power seating democratic contestants! We see them, 'in my mind's eye, Horatio,' scrupling to unseat those whom suffragans had seated to make room for others of more than questionable claim. We have seen them unseating democrats who had been elected by thousands—ay, many thousands. But disarming sarcasm, we have seen a commission composed of senators, representatives and supreme court judges overriding the expressed and manifest wish of the constitutional majority of this broad land, placing a pretender, a usurper, a sort of Perkin Warbeck, in the proud position—ay, the proudest, when honestly won and worthily won, on this mundane sphere of ours—in utter disregard of the rights of the people and of him whom the people had chosen. Few believed it a righteous decision at the time, and still fewer will maintain it now. Of course party had nothing to do with it."

In view of this, Mr. Speaker, we are constrained to admit that with some at least party ties are not bound with lilliputian threads, or party claim the figment of a disordered fancy. Ay, next to the ties which hold men together in the crisis of battle none are made of stronger cords. For one I lay no self-righteous claim to be unfettered by them, and what is more I do not wish to be as long as it is patent and apparent that they hold my political foes together with the tenacity of hooks of steel. \* \* \*

"'Fas est libe hoste doceri!' is an excellent rule in statecraft or party tactics. But mine be the teaching which in party strife or civil broil insulates imitation of example instead of precept coming from the other side. \* \* \*

Ay, Mr. Speaker, I am not ashamed to proclaim myself a party man, or, if you prefer, a partisan, to the point that self-contempt would be my legitimate portion did party foes praise, pity, or otherwise cajole me. \* \* \*

Justice is justice, and should 'be done though the heavens fall.' But magnanimity is another thing after the requirements of justice have been answered. Prate not to me of party magnanimity. In man's dealings with his fellow-man it is beautiful, it is sublime. In party concessions to opposing faction, it is folly—it is worse than folly, it is a blunder; and that, quoth Talleyrand, is worse than a crime. That party whose convictions are worth a pinch of salt should, where issue is joined and principles involved, 'hair divide betwixt the south and southwest side' before conceding the breadth of a hair! That party which wins in a national struggle should stickle for party unity and brotherly accord; and to insure it, should have its parts and props congenial. Antagonistic composition implies discord, and discord driveling, waver, and premature rot. \* \* \*

Now, sir, it has been shown to my entire satisfaction from evidence adduced that each and all of these are conspicuous in the election by which the contestant in this case was given the certificate of election, upon apparent returns, by the slight majority of 239. \* \* \*

Our public schools give a one-sided training. A great majority of their pupils must earn their living by manual labor, yet we contradict their Maker and teach them "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." \* \* \*

The advocates of the old system claim that the public schools only propose to give general mental training and were not designed to give any bent or training for any profession or trade; but that this training is to be obtained afterwards. But the fact is notorious that the public school does tend to direct its pupils straightway into the mercantile and not the producing professions. This has gone to such a degree in Boston and New York that the mercantile people have organized to stop the over-crowding of their calling. They say that the boy who comes out of the graded school is qualified to be a clerk and nothing else. As important as is this profession, it is wise to train all traders and no producers? \* \* \*

It is very much the same way with our colleges and universities. They propose to give only a general education, but are, in fact, sending all their graduates into the mercantile or so-called learned professions, law, medicine, teaching, etc. This is peculiarly absurd for a country like the South, where nine men out of every ten must make their living at farming. Is all the higher education wanted in these professions and none wanted in agriculture? There is something radically wrong with such a system. \* \* \*

In contending for manual training in the public schools we fully recognize that such instruction should be based on the single idea, complete development of the whole man and preparation for the duties of active life, and that no study can be allowed a place which cannot be shown to have positive educational value. Some old-fashioned teachers would exclude manual training by this test. Without going to the extreme of some friends of manual training, who claim it is the only way to teach and that its introduction will settle all our intellectual training all the way through our system of education. \* \* \*

The man is a unit and you cannot develop him by halves. Manual training stimulates the mind most powerfully and mental education greatly assists the physical. Observation is as important as information. We must put things, materials, apparatus and tools into the hands of the young, as well as words as books; we must give them a chance to learn the properties of matter, the laws of natural force and the simpler processes of production, as well as the rules of grammar, the facts of geography and the dates of history. If some of the last must go out of the course at the school to make room for the first, let them go, and give the child a well-balanced education. \* \* \*

Every practical teacher knows that a large majority of his pupils are very hard to reach through books or lessons. Such children drag through the school almost without profit. Experience shows that manual training is the key to open the intelligence of this large class of children. \* \* \*

Says Dr. Aticus Haygood: "Hand-training quickens mental faculties that no sort of text-book drill awakens and this is one of its chief blessings. Hand education helps to keep the brain balanced." While this is eminently true of all children, the testimony of General Armstrong and all the eminent educators of negro people is that manual exercises have a most wonderful effect in arousing and strengthening the minds of youth of that race. The Peabody and Slater board regard industrial education as so important for these people that they have resolved to give their money as a premium to schools teaching negroes manual training. \* \* \*

But let no man think that this is a kind of education for the negro or the poor man's child alone. In our time and section it is, if possible, more important for the rich man's son than the poor man's. The son of the farmer or the mechanic is far more likely to get some industrial training at home, and to be able to make a mechanic of himself, than is the son of the lawyer or the merchant. \* \* \*

The sons of the well-to-do classes of the South all propose at the start to make a living in some other way than by earned hand labor. I would say no word to impugn the manhood of this people, who have always proved themselves equal to every demand, but, as a Southerner, I do say that we do not raise our children with proper ideas of the dignity of labor. Humble employments are held in contempt and humble powers in high offices are everywhere making the high employments contemptible. Our Southern youth, of all in the world, need to be taught to honor labor, to respect humble callings and to walk in these modest paths of life if necessary with contentment and glad industry. It has been bitter, bitter for us to realize our reduced estate and for twenty-five years we have been living too much by the laws of a past civilization and too far beyond our means. Our young men need to let politics and law more and

A Plan for Manual Training.

Cor. of THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. We know that treatment and training make the infant either a more or less unfortunate deformity, or the perfect physical man. But while we are training the intellect what do we do for the body? All that the mind acquires comes through the senses, and it is, if anything, more important to train the eye, the ear and the hand for collecting knowledge than the mind for receiving it. Through the eye, the ear and the hand the store of knowledge accumulated is to be applied in after life. \* \* \*

It is upon these broad laws of our being that the New Education rests its plea for physical, or as it is called, manual training. Manual training should have a place as a part of education, all the way from the kindergarten to the university, but especially as a part of the public school system, in which the great mass of the people begin and end their education. If the Southern people would develop their industries, render secure their influence in the nation and fill up their vast vacancies, they must put industrial training into their schools. \* \* \*

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more alone and to devote themselves more and more to the simpler arts of peace. The triumphs for them to win are the triumphs of industry. \* \* \*

Since writing the above, I notice that our earnest superintendent of public instruction conspires my article on "The New Education" as a criticism of the public school system of this State. Nothing was said about the special school system of this State, and I fully realize that a criticism of the completeness of a system which, in spite of the noble efforts of our people, has not been able to keep its school houses open for over three months in the year would be decidedly premature. \* \* \*

No one has a warmer admiration than I have for the wise, far-seeing, patient advocates of public education in North Carolina, who through long years of prejudice and ignorance have labored constantly for the upbuilding of this cause; and I should be justly considered presumptuous if I attacked the results of their work when it is scarcely begun. I know these brave men, I am proud to say, and Major Finger is one of them. \* \* \*

Our North Carolina schools are in a strictly formative condition. For this very reason I desire to call attention to a subject which is filling the minds of the best thinkers at the North. This subject is the failure, not an absolute failure of course, but a failure as compared with the claims of its founders of forty years ago, of the Massachusetts type of schools to promote thrift and morality among its citizens. What I deplore is the tendency of some Southern teachers to follow blindly the methods of New England, and I sought to call the attention of our educators to the defects of that system, so that we might avoid them. These were thought by some of the best minds at the North to be: \* \* \*

1. The absence of proper moral and religious training. \* \* \* 2. The one-sided character of the instruction, due to the absence from their plans of industrial education. \* \* \*

The Major asks me to propose remedies for these defects. The remedies are suggested by the defects, and when I ventured the opinion that more moral and Bible instruction, and more industrial training was needed in the schools, I knew that I would be supported by our best Southern educators, such as Major Finger. Knowing that the Major was a distinguished representative of one of our most conservative churches, I had no doubt about his views on the first point. Now I am delighted to see that he is in favor of industrial schools in the towns. \* \* \*

I sincerely hope and believe that before we have half the same amount of money that they have in Massachusetts to spend in public schools, we will have made more ample provision for this important additional instruction. As to what is practicable to be done now, that is another and more difficult question, one on which Major Finger's opinions are worth more than mine. I hope we shall be able to make a modest but earnest start in the matter at some early time. We must begin in the towns, as the Major says. After learning how to operate the schools successfully in one place, we can extend them from town to town until the whole State is covered. This is a subject of the deepest interest to all the people of the State, and I believe that the people appreciate this already to such a degree that they will greet the establishment of the first industrial school in North Carolina as the token of a new era not alone in the educational, but in the industrial life of the State. \* \* \*

There is very little demand for low grades of tobacco. \* \* \*

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FOR SALE. SALE OF LAND AT CARY. By virtue of power conferred upon me in a deed of mortgage dated 22d January, 1877, and duly registered in the office of register of deeds for Wake county, executed to me by John P. Massey and wife, I will Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1886, sell for cash, at the court-house door in Raleigh, the lot of land described in said deed. The lot is situated on Chatham street, in the town of Cary, adjoining the lots of W. M. Sorrell and others, and contains about one acre and a quarter. JOHN GATTING, Mortgagee. April 2, 1886, 41m.

SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION. Raleigh, April 19, 1886. Until July 1st, 1886, sealed cash proposals will be received at this office, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, for the purchase of lands belonging to the Board in Pender and Duplin counties, and known as Angola Bay, including Gum Swamp. This advertisement is made in accordance with section 2329 of The Code. A map recently made can be seen at this office, describing the lands and locating the public roads constructed through them by the State. The whole tract is estimated to contain 44,738 acres. There are of this amount about 20,000 acres of Good Land. In Gum Swamp there are estimated to be 4,688 acres, about one-third of which is well timbered with very fine Cypress, and the balance with Gum, Maple, &c. The bids may be by the acre for the whole tract, or an aggregate sum for the whole. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Capitalists who are looking after timber, good farming lands, or lands for stock raising will find it to their advantage to examine these lands. Gen. W. G. Lewis, Engineer, Goldsboro, N.C., will show them and furnish information as to their character. S. M. FINGER, Sup't Pub. Ins., Secretary State Board of Education. ap.11-45w.

The Best of Everything. The best of everything is what sensible people want, especially in provisions; and especially when economy is necessary, for there is no economy in poor goods. The best Flour and Meal, to make the best bread; the best Tea and Coffee, the best Meats, Spices, Soap, Starches; the best and most reliable Canned Goods, the best of everything. Take, for example, the essential article, Butter; I sell the choice Butter from the dairy farms of Dr. Richard Lewis, Mr. W. G. Upchurch, Mr. A. H. Green; and Mrs. D. W. Kerr and Mr. L. B. Holt, of Alamance, besides occasional supplies from other dairies of established reputation; also, at all times, the finest Northern Creamery Butter that can be bought, and good Northern Dairy Butter at a lower price. The same in meats; always the best. Smoked Tongues and Beef, cured by Ferris & Co.; best Hams, at prices ranging just now from 11 to 15c per lb; Breakfast Strips, Meats and Fish of every description. For Breakfast and Tea Tables, the Choicest Teas that care and experience can select; Chocolates and Coconuts; fine Coffees, green and roasted. Without good bread, nothing is good. I offer you the best brands of Flour, the best Corn Meal and the best Lard to go with them. There can be no complaint of prices. Everything in the Provision line is cheap. We give you the best of everything at the lowest prices, promptly delivered. For special announcements from day to day, see the local columns of this paper. E. J. HARVIN.

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ICE! ICE!! Believing in the wisdom in keeping up an equilibrium in temperature and relieving distress from heat as well as cold, and having been for a long time engaged in supplying fuel for winter use, we have taken the exclusive sale in Raleigh of RALEIGH ICE FACTORY. FROM THE

From this date, and we are now ready to deliver it to all who wish it, from our wagons, our store on Fayetteville street, and our warehouse at the Central depot. Those who hold tickets from the Ice Co. can exchange them for this of the same denomination, by presenting them at either place. PRICE OF TICKETS AS FOLLOWS: 100 lbs. 75c; 200 lbs. more delivered at a time, \$2.10. 500 " 3.00 25 " 4.00 500 " 10.00 10 " 11.00 5,000 " for shipping, carefully packed. In bulk for retail, packing included. Sold FOR CASH ONLY. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. JONES & POWELL, Raleigh, N. C.

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