

from which culture and elegance never departed. We have let economy take root and spread among us as rank as the crab-grass which sprung from Sherman's cavalry camps, until we are ready to lay odds on the Georgian Yankee as he squeezes pure olive oil out of his cotton seed against any Down-Easter that ever swapped wooden nutmegs for ham-sausages in the valleys of Vermont.

BUT WHAT OF THE NEGRO?

"Have we solved the problem he presents or progressed in honor and equity toward its solution? Let the world speak to this point. No section shows a more prosperous and populous than the South, none in fuller sympathy with the employing and land-owning class. He shares our school fund, has the fullest protection of our laws and the friendship of our people. Self-interest as well as honor demand that he should have this. Our future, our very existence, depends upon our working out this problem in full and exact justice. We understand that when Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation your victory was assured, for he then committed you to the cause of human liberty, against which the arms of man cannot prevail. [Applause.]

"Had Mr. Toombs said, which he did not say, that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill he would have been foolish, for he might have known that whenever slavery became entangled in war it must perish, and that the chattel in human flesh ended forever in New England when your fathers—not to be blamed for parting with what didn't pay—sold their slaves to our fathers—not to be praised for knowing a paying thing when they saw it. [Laughter.] The relations of the Southern people with the negro are close and cordial. We remember with what fidelity for four years he guarded our defenseless women and children, whose husbands and fathers were fighting against his freedom. To his eternal credit it is said that whenever he struck a blow for his own liberty he fought in open battle, and when at last he raised his black and humble hands that the shackles might be struck off, those hands were innocent, wrong against his helpers and helpers to be taken in loving grasp by every man who honours loyalty and devotion. [Applause.] Rufians have maltreated him, rascals have mislead him, philanthropists established a bank for him, but the South, with the North, protests against injustice to this simple and sincere people. To liberty and enfranchisement is as far as the law can carry the negro. The rest must be left to conscience and common sense. It should be left to those among whom his lot is cast, with whom he is indissolubly connected, and whose prosperity depends upon their possessing his intelligent sympathy and confidence. Faith has been kept with him in spite of calumnious assertions to the contrary, by those who assume to speak for us or by frank opponents. Faith will be kept with him in the future if the South holds her reason and integrity. [Applause.]

THE SOUTH HAS KEPT FAITH WITH THE NORTH.

"But have we kept faith with you? In the fullest sense, yes. When Lee surrendered, the South became, and has been since, loyal to this Union. We fought hard enough to know that we were whipped, and with perfect frankness accepted as final the arbitrament of the sword, to which we had appealed.

"This is said in no spirit of time serving and apology. I should be unjust to the South if I did not make this plain in this presence. The South has nothing to take back; nothing for which she has excuses to make. In my native town of Athens is a monument that crowns its central hill—a plain white shaft. Deep cut into its shining sides is a name dear to me above the names of men—that of a brave and simple man who died in brave and simple faith. Not for all the glories of New England, from Plymouth Rock all the way, would I exchange the heritage he left behind in his patriotic death. To the foot of that shaft I shall send my children's children to reverence him who ennobled their name with his heroic blood. But, sir, speaking from the shadow of that memory, which I honor, I do nothing else on earth, I say that the cause in which he suffered, and for which he and fuller wisdom than his or mine, and I am glad that the omniscient God held the balance of battle in His Almighty hand, and that the American Union was saved from the wreck of war. [Loud applause.]

"This message, Mr. President, comes to you from consecrated grounds. Every foot of the soil about the city in which I live is sacred as a battleground of the Republic. Every hill that invests it is hallowed to you by the blood of your brothers, who died for your victory, and doubly hallowed to us by the blood of those who died hopeless butundaunted in defeat—sacred soil to all of us, rich with memory; that make us purer and stronger and better—silent but staunch witness in its rich desolation of the matchless valor of American hearts and the deathless glory of American arms—speaking and eloquent witness in its white people and prosperity to the indissoluble union of American States and the imperishable brotherhood of the American people. (Immense cheering.)

"WHAT ANSWER HAS NEW ENGLAND to this message? Will she permit the prejudice of war to remain in the hearts of the conquerors when it has died in the hearts of the conquered? She does not refuse to accept in frankness and sincerity this message of good will and friendship, then will the prophecy of Webster, delivered to this very society forty years ago, amid tremendous applause, be verified in its fullest and final sense, when he said: 'Standing hand-in-hand and clasping hands, we should remain united as we have been for sixty years citizens of the same country, members of the same Government, united, all united now and united forever.' There have been difficulties, contentions, and controversies, but I tell you that in my judgment

"Those opposed eyes."

Which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven, All of one nature, of one substance bred, Did indeed meet in th' intense shock, Shall now, in mutual well-being rank. March all on way." [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Grady's glowing tribute to Abraham Lincoln brought every man to his feet. His graphic description of the defeated returning Confederate soldier was well received, and his reference to the contentment of the Southern negro with his employers made a good impression. At the close of his speech the band played "Way Down South in Dixie," and the entire company rose to their feet and gave three cheers for Mr. Grady, and three more for the Empire State of the South.

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There was a storm at Asheville, N. C. Sunday night last, which prostrated telegraph poles.

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Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1887.

No Class Legislation.

Under this caption the *Charlotte Observer* protests against thelein law bill before the Legislature for the especial benefit of physicians. We have never had any fear that the Legislature would make a law of the kind indicated. It would be such an outrage on other creditors that we have no idea that the Legislature would do it.

Fires.

The goodly town of Reidsville, was visited by fire Sunday morning last, which resulted in a loss of about \$20,000, on which was an insurance of \$21,000. The sufferers were Thomas, saloon; Harris Bro. & Stone, merchandise; Giles & Co., hardware; B. M. Miller, grocer; John Ellington, confectionery; Piedmont Hotel; Daniel Harris, merchandise; and Watt Bros. & Womack, merchandise. Several tobacco warehouses were also burned.

War Talk.

Members of Congress have been fairly fuming with war talk against Canada and Great Britain, on the fish question. Canada, it seems, has been interfering with American rights on that subject, and a resolution was adopted in the Senate 40 to 1, giving the President the right under certain conditions, to exclude Brit's vessels from American waters, and prohibiting the sale of fish in British bottoms, if brought to our shore.

The Legislature of Maine has adopted resolutions favoring the above action.

The South.

A journal of Southern and Southwestern Progress, published in New York, for December last, is a most beautiful specimen of printing. Its most important article is on Dunville, Va., which is very handsomely illustrated.

We are also indebted to Mr. Hinton A. Helper for a copy of his book, "Centennial Souvenir of Lynchburg, Va." It is devoted as an exponent of the city's history, progress, and present condition—a very handsome little book from a very graceful pen.

The merchants of Statesville who were into the modern humbug, the Mevants Protective Association have, we are informed, employed a lawyer and propose to sue the concern for the amount of the initiation fee. Good—Prohibition Banner.

This "humbug" captured a few of our business men and we suppose got out of them the handsome initiation fee of thirty-six dollars. One had the chance of getting in for \$18, provided he would pay the balance in work. But having managed to get along pretty safely without the "protective" institution he declined the bait.

Emily Brown, who, in December last, was murdered at her boarding house in Baltimore, by two negroes for the purpose of selling her body to the dissecting boards, is now being avenged by the Criminal Court of Baltimore. One of the men has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. Another, "Uncle Perry," who was employed as assistant janitor, at the University, just now before the Court on the charge of making an oyster survey. The board may not relish the work, but they obey the law. The law makes it the duty of the board to run fish hatcheries; the board may not relish that, but they have measurably obeyed the law.

The law makes it incumbent on the board to conduct surveys of our coal fields, iron regions, phosphate beds, &c. The board may not relish that, but still they have obeyed the law. The law engrafts on the department the bureau of immigration; whatever the board may think of that, the law has to be observed. And so also to the geological survey. The people say that these things have nothing to do with agriculture. Grant that—the department is not merely one of agriculture, but of mining, of fish, of oysters, of geology and of immigration.

The fact is that to the board is committed the duty of developing all the resources of the State of North Carolina. It is not merely a department of agriculture, but something besides. Shall these other functions be lopped off? The *News and Observer* is indifferent as to whether they shall be separated from the board or not; but the results of the geological surveys already made, should be published. The Governor can very well have that attended to.

The oyster survey ought to be continued and laws passed to promote oyster culture. The Governor can very well attend to that. The surveys for coal, minerals, etc., are finished; only the surveys for phosphates remain incomplete. Let the governor attend to that.

The immigration bureau does not amount to a great deal perhaps. Mr. Patrick might well attend to that under the direction of the Governor. By such a distribution of its present work, the board of agriculture would be freed from duties that are not germane to the organization to the department as one merely of agriculture.

The legislature having done that, in order to bring the department home to each community in the State, let the board seek to promote advanced agriculture, new methods, new ideas, by object lessons in different parts of the state. Let its entire energies be devoted to getting our agriculture on a better basis. Already much has been accomplished in that direction, but strike off the shackles of the board and let it have a fair chance to promote the agricultural interests of the State.

We see no need for any change in the personnel of the board. It cannot be improved on. Free them from the incumbrances that weigh them down; give them money to work with; let them have an opportunity to do their best for agriculture, and we hazard nothing in saying that our people will feel the good effects. The work which has heretofore been done has been

Every city in the South is growing in wealth and population. The rate of increase in population in some of the smaller cities is almost phenomenal, and the census of 1890 will be something of a revelation to the world.—*Exchange*.

And yet of itself this phenomenal growth of Southern towns and cities is of no important significance; for it is not these which make the strength and grandeur of a State. If elsewhere as here in this section, it is more nearly an evidence of weakness and decay; for almost every man who has left the country to come to town to live, has diminished the number of good farmers by that proportion. The greatest need of Rowan at this moment is more intelligent farmers with means to carry on farming with successful results. She has been reduced to a race of farmers who live, hard from year to year, and whose gains, if any, are small and inconsiderable, and whose farming lands are growing poorer because they cannot institute and practice a more liberal system.

The Department of Agriculture.

Ral. News-Observer.

The department of agriculture occupies a large share of public attention. That a sentiment adverse to the department pervades the state has long been recognized, and efforts made to counteract it have not been successful. In saying this we are not to be understood as casting a stone at the members of the board, for we desire emphatically to assert that the state will be looked over in vain to find more competent persons to fill their places on the board; or more zealous persons. We do not mean that there are not others competent, zealous and efficient, but taking the board as it stands its personnel cannot well be improved. The governor, the president of the University, the master of the N. C. agricultural society are designated by law as members of the board. They cannot withdraw if they should wish to do so. As long as the law stands they are members of the board. It so happens that each of these officers is eminently qualified for the post. Gov. Scales is a man of business. Mr. Battle is not only a man of business, but has an experience as a farmer second to that of but few in the state; Mr. Williams is a farmer of intelligence and force of character, while Mr. Upchurch stands without qualification as a practical business man and farmer of whose success North Carolina may justly be proud.

The other members of the board are farmers drawn from the different parts of the state because they were esteemed as the most fit to represent agriculture on the board. They have no other interests. Why, then, has the department become unpopular? Because, first, the farmers, who compose the majority of our legislators, have imposed on the board duties that have no connection with agriculture, second, because the beneficial results of the work have been general and not particular, and thirdly because the general depression of agriculture has evolved a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction. Farm products are low and agriculture is not prosperous, and therefore the people are not content. And it is a question whether the department of agriculture has done any good.

The law imposes on the board the duty of making an oyster survey. The board may not relish the work, but they obey the law. The law makes it the duty of the board to run fish hatcheries; the board may not relish that, but they have measurably obeyed the law.

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Mr. Frye declared that the British Government knew that outrages had been committed in violation of law as well as virtue. The board may not relish that, but still they have obeyed the law. The law makes it the duty of the board to settle the dispute between the two countries. It was a violation of the treaty rights and showed a purpose on the part of the offenders to destroy American fishing interests. He thought that a bill which simply authorized the President to adopt a policy of retaliation was hardly consistent with the gravity of the situation. He thought it would be more in accord with the dignity of the subject for the Senate to declare that the relation between the two countries was such as to require negotiation, and that there should be authority not to issue letters of marque and reprisal, but to select a commission to settle the subject, and to reach, if possible, an understanding in regard to the fisheries. Mr. Frye said that the gentleman seemed to forget that Canada was playing the same role now that she had played before. She played it for one purpose, that is to secure negotiations for reciprocal treaties had turned out for the advantage of Canada and the disadvantage of the United States. He would group the outrages committed by Canada during the last half year, and then ask Mr. Ingalls whether or not he thought the United States might resort to negotiation. If the President were to follow, he would, to take advantage of the pending bill which would authorize him to close American ports against Canadian fish products, it would be the trouble between the United States and Canada would cease her outrages. He charged the Canadians with cruelties and inhumanities that would disgrace the Fee Jays. He declared that the purpose of the proposed legislation was to inform the British government that a continuation of the present course would be at her peril. He said he was almost assured that the present measure was looked upon favorably by the President and his cabinet.

Mr. Ingalls declared that the British Government knew that outrages had been committed in violation of law as well as virtue. The Senator quoted from a recent statute passed by the Dominion Government in further hostility to American fishermen, and claimed that by its approval the British Government had blotted out the hope that that government would do what was fair and just in the premises.

The Committee on Foreign Relations sought simply that the President of the United States should be empowered to close all American ports against any fisherman or all fishermen against any merchant vessel or all merchant vessels.

Mr. Ingalls again took the floor and asked Mr. Edmunds whether he wanted this bill to settle the trouble by negotiation or by a fight.

Mr. Edmunds said by neither, and went on to explain that under treaty President of the United States may, if our vessels are mistreated in Canadian ports, say that Canadian fish and Canadian fishermen shall not come into the waters of the United States. Suppose, said Mr. Edmunds, the President says they shall not come, that is not war. Suppose that continues ten years, the question will be who can stand it best.

It would simply be a question of nonintercourse between the United States and the British provinces, and who could stand it longest, and there was only one answer to that question.

Mr. Ingalls was not entirely satisfied with Mr. Edmunds' explanation, and went on to labor England for having always been the ruffian and coward.

Mr. Riddleberger opposed the bill because it was in the nature of a treaty with Great Britain. He wanted no treaty. The bill was passed—yeas 46; nays 1 (Riddleberger). At 6:25 the Senate adjourned.

There was a storm at Coatsville, Pa., on the 24th, growing out of a strike, and the presence and behavior of Pinkerton's detectives, brought on by Worth Brothers, iron workers, to aid them in the emergency.

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useful—it has served a good purpose; now then let the department of agriculture be freed by the law from the law which has made it something else and let it be a department of agriculture in fact as in name.

The most powerful telescopes now in use magnify 2,000 times. As the moon is 240,000 miles from the earth, it is thus practically brought within 150 miles, at which distance the snowy peaks of several mountains are distinctly visible. Lick's 36 inch telescope, it is said will bring the moon within a much less distance. However, it is not yet in use. The lenses have been delivered at the Observatory, recently, and unpacked and found secure. We shall know more of their power in the course of a few months, at least.

County Government.

The county government question comes up as a special order in the House today. It cannot be treated by democrats in any two ways. The maintenance of the present system is cardinal principle of the democratic party and those who oppose it must be content to stand outside of that party for there they belong.

The system is simply a return to the system of our fathers and has been proven by experience the best for all parts of the state. It must therefore be maintained in its uniformity. Its repeal would result in serious injury to the east and that would mean injury also to the west and to the centre. No part of the state of course can suffer without suffering being entailed upon the whole commonwealth. A lessening of the ability of the east or of any other one section would render it necessary for the other sections to make up the deficiency that would arise. The whole state therefore, from the Atlantic to the Alleghenies, is vitally interested in the maintenance of the existing system, and true democrats will stand by that system to a man.—*Advertiser*, Raleigh, Jan. 25th.

The National Capital.

Washington, Jan. 24.—SENATE.—At 1 o'clock the bill was taken up authorizing the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishing and other vessels.

Mr. Ingalls said that the fishery difficulties would ultimately have to be settled either by negotiation or war and that it would be well to inform the Senate before they voted on the bill, whether it was intended as a friendly or hostile measure against Great Britain according to the report which accompanied the bill. The conduct of the dominion and of Great Britain was sufficient to justify a declaration of war on the part of the United States. It was a violation of the treaty rights and showed a purpose on the part of the offenders to destroy American fishing interests. He thought that a bill which simply authorized the President to adopt a policy of retaliation was hardly consistent with the gravity of the situation. He thought it would be more in accord with the dignity of the subject for the Senate to declare that the relation between the two countries was such as to require negotiation, and that there should be authority not to issue letters of marque and reprisal, but to select a commission to settle the subject, and to reach, if possible, an understanding in regard to the fisheries. Mr. Ingalls seemed to forget that Canada was playing the same role now that she had played before. She played it for one purpose, that is to secure negotiations for reciprocal treaties had turned out for the advantage of Canada and the disadvantage of the United States.

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