

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

W. W. HALL, PROPRIETOR.

The New York Herald thinks the Republican party ought to nominate Chester A. Arthur.

Mr. Dana, of the New York Sea thinks Samuel J. Tilden will be nominated by the Democrats for President.

It is a foregone conclusion that the man nominated a Chicago will be the next President of the United States.

GEN. GRANT has so far recovered from the effects of his fall as to be able to throw aside his crutches and dispense with the regular services of his physician.

MONTANA'S newly prepared draft of a constitution contains an article forbidding members of the Legislature to travel on free passes. They will probably be furnished with tickets 99 per cent off.

The opium habit is spreading in this country, and especially among the higher classes and professional people, says a Boston physician. Morphine, which has six times the strength of opium, and is extracted from it, is the favorite drug used by these people.

A fellow in Cleveland, Ohio, has taught a dog to steal newspapers from the door steps of houses, where they have been left by carriers, and bring them to him. The question with the exasperated subscribers is whether they shall kill the dog or punish the man.

The first number of the Raleigh Register, edited by P. M. Hale Esq., has been received. It is a neat specimen of printer's work in every particular. Nothing need be said about its literary qualities as the name of its editor is too well known to make it necessary.

A prominent North Carolina farmer, writing to the Southern Cultivator, says I believe there is more money in dairying now than in anything I know of, and it is more satisfactory in results than cotton, by far. I am satisfied that one hundred head of our scrub cows can be made to yield an annual income of \$12,000.00, and improved stock will double it, or more.

The enemies of England have been importing explosives into that country to so great an extent that the English government has requested the United States to take some steps to prevent dynamite and other explosives from being exported from this country. There is much difference of opinion among statesmen whether the United States should comply. There is much to be said on both sides.

W. M. COCKE, chairman of the Liberal State committee, and Dr. John J. Matt, chairman of the Republican State committee have issued a joint call for the meeting of the two committees at Raleigh on the 19th inst. for the purpose of calling a state convention. It is said that the intention is to push the coalition movement of 1882 and unite all the elements in the state which are opposed to the Democracy.

MR. JOSEPH PULITZER, editor of the New York World, in an interview published Tuesday in the Herald expresses the opinion that President Arthur will be a formidable candidate for re-nomination by the Republicans. He also says that Mr. Tilden recently told him that he was not a candidate and that gentleman would prefer that Senator Payne be nominated by the Democrats. In a few days some one will affirm positively that Mr. Tilden wants the nomination himself.

The Morrison tariff bill will possibly be reported sometime during this week. It is thought that Mr. Randall will move to strike out the existing clause which will cut off debate. The Republicans and such Democrats who favor protection will support Mr. Randall. He is reported in the Capital as saying:

"I have marked out my course as far as my action in the House is concerned. I do not wish to say much about it now, as it is a little early, but when the time comes I shall make myself heard on the floor of the House. This tariff question has been ranking in the Democrat party long enough, and think it is now about about time to eliminate it entirely as a political issue, or else settle it within the party one way or the other. There are some Democrats who have an idea that the masses of the people of this country are asleep for free trade, when the lessons of the campaigns of the last six years at least denigrate the reverse."

The Washington Post says in this connection that the Republicans claim that he will be able to bring fifty Democrats to his views and support.

The Democrats are preparing for the coming campaign. The Democratic members of the Senate and House have chosen their Congressional Committee. Here it is:

The committee as agreed upon at the caucus is as follows: Arkansas, A. H. Garland; Connecticut, W. M. Eaton; Delaware, C. E. Lore; Illinois, R. W. Townshend; Indiana, S. M. Stockbridge; Iowa, J. H. Murphy; Louisiana, H. C. Blanchard; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Massachusetts, H. G. Lovings; Michigan, N. B. Eldredge; Mississippi, H. J. Muldrow; Missouri, A. M. Dockery; New York, R. S. Stevens; North Carolina, C. Dowd; Pennsylvania, Wm. Mitchell; South Carolina, S. Dibble; Tennessee, J. G. Harris; Texas, R. S. Mills; Virginia, J. S. Barbour; West Virginia, J. E. Keena; Florida, R. H. Davidson; Georgia, A. H. Colquitt; Oregon, J. H. Slater; Wisconsin, P. V. Dunster; Arizona, G. Horry; Montana, Martin Maguire; Wisconsin, M. F. Post; Utah, J. T. Cain.

The States which will name members of the committee within two days are: Alabama, California, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey and Ohio.

HERE is a specimen of the way in which sometimes Southern outrages are manufactured. It is from the last day's proceedings in the Copiah county investigation in Mississippi.

James S. Sexton was recalled. He said that Bufkin told him that a few days after the election himself and Joe Lowmyer, just to have some fun had gone to Orman's house and first off, cut their joints and that Orman ran away but returned next day and told Bufkin that one hundred and fifty armed men had visited his house and riddled it with buckshot. Soon after this Orman left the county. Bufkin, Lowmyer and Orman were all Republicans.—Wm. Star.

The correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier writes on the 26th inst. that the prospect of Tariff Reform is growing less. This is owing to the indecision, indifference, and "policy" in the Congress. Randall and Tilden are both working against Reform.

The plan of the Randall Democrats is to run the session down to the day set for the nominating convention. In this Randall is operating in the interests of Mr. Tilden. The latter occupies the same place with Randall and his protective colleagues. Tilden is emphatically the policy-bearer, and Randall is his forerunner in the House of Representatives. There was a time when Randall hoped to be the representative of Mr. Tilden at the next national convention and at the head of the Democratic national ticket, but the hour when Randall was a Presidential possibility has passed away. A new man takes the place of that of the Pennsylvania, and that name is R. P. Flower, of New York. Flower comes up as the Presidential successor of the Tilden horizon, and behind him are the vaults of the New York millionaire with door ajar. Behind Flower, we are told, stand John Kelly and Sam Tilden lovingly arm in arm. He is put forward as the flower of the New York flock.

This bill to prohibit the mailing of newspapers and other publications containing lottery advertisements, and prescribing a penalty for the violation of the same, which was reported to the Senate last week, is accompanied by a majority and minority report. The majority of the Committee on Postoffice and Post-roads hold that the bill is based on the conceded power of the Government to determine what character of matter may be sent through the mails and its purpose is to protect the general welfare and the morality of the people against the pernicious effects of lotteries. The purpose expressed is one of great public concern, and the duty underlying it, the majority claim, was very expressly expressed in the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Phelan vs. Virginia, in the following language: "The suppression of nuisances injurious to public health or morality is among the most important duties of Government. Experience has shown that the common forms of gambling are comparatively innocuous when placed in contrast with the widespread pestilence of lotteries. The former are confined to a few persons and places, but the latter infests every class, it preys upon the hard earnings of the poor, it plunders the ignorant and the simple."

This case, it is argued, sustains both the power and duty of Government to interfere by such means as the bill, which the committee reports, for the protection of the morals and well-being of the people. Other cases are then quoted, which it is claimed, fully sustain the action of the committee in reporting the bill.

The minority of the committee, Senators Jackson, Maxey and Groome, dissent from the report of the majority and give their reasons why the bill should not pass. They say: "Newspapers and all other publications containing lottery advertisements are to be restricted in their free circulation by being denied the usual and ordinary mail facilities that have been extended to them since the establishment of the postal system and service of the Government. This, it is assumed, will force them to cease their publication of lottery advertisements and notices, and with such essential letters will be practically exterminated, even in States where they are at present legalized, and be practically prohibited in all others."

The framers of the Constitution certainly never intended that the freedom of the press, so carefully guarded and protected against abridgment, should be subordinate to the power to establish postoffice and post-roads, or to the authority of Congress derived therefrom to regulate the mail service of the country.

The evil sought to be corrected is not commensurate with the dangers of the remedy proposed, and we respectfully submit that the bill as amended and reported should not pass.

MARDIGAN AT NEW ORLEANS.

Tableaux and Scenes in the Procession.

The weather was clear and pleasant. The route of the Carnival procession was a long one, relieving the principal thoroughfares somewhat of the crush that has been usual on such occasions. Rex impersonated Solomon, the subject illustrated being Biblical history. There were twenty cars containing tableaux and scenes as follows: Nimrod, Temple of Asar, Semiramis, Ninus, Naram-Sin, Nebuchadnezzar, the Golden Luxe, Nebuchadnezzar's Punishment, Belshazzar's Feast, Moses and the Egyptian, Samson and the Philistines, King David receiving tribute, Solomon's Temple, the Phoenicians in England, Hannibal Crossing the Alps, Paruses at Herupl, Mohammed Preaching, the Arab and the Mohammedan Parallels.

These were followed by "Phany Phlox", "Phloxes", in miscellaneous burlesque. Then came the "Merrie Bellows" who grotesquely illustrated the fashions, fancies and follies of the day, the theme being taken from "Vanity Fair". This was followed by a burlesque of the fire department.

Cornus and his Mystic Krow appeared on the streets at night, the subject illustrated being the history of Ireland from its discovery 2853 B. C. to 1690. A D. embracing twenty scenes. This display is contended to have been one of the handsomest of the season. The reception of the King at his royal palace was a grand affair. Miss Anna Howard personated the Queen.

THE STATE EXPOSITION.

It will be seen elsewhere in this issue that the Board of County Commissioners has called a meeting of the justices and other citizens of the county who may feel interested in the matter, at Halifax on the first Monday of April to take into consideration the advisability of taking necessary steps to have Halifax county properly represented at the State Exposition to be held at Raleigh in October next.

Should it be decided that the county shall have an exhibit there it will be necessary that a sufficient fund be appropriated for that purpose. The Board of Commissioners had authority to make such appropriation under the construction of the law by Attorney-General Keam, whose opinion the ROANOKE NEWS printed a short time ago, but they preferred that the people who pay the taxes should be consulted.

The proposed Exposition differs materially from fairs held annually in several portions of the State. Fairs are principally to encourage competition and emulation among our own people and to facilitate exchange of views among them. The Exposition is the collecting of the various resources of the whole State for inspection by outside people seeking desirable locations for setting. Few people would travel over the whole State to examine it because they can find good homes elsewhere without that trouble. But if by a collection of products and information they can satisfy themselves by one short visit they will come in numbers. The exhibition which North Carolina made last year at Boston has already worked good results and it is wisely thought that a similar Exposition at Raleigh will increase the interest raised at Boston.

It is true that Halifax county has not been apparently benefited by the Boston exhibit, but that is because Halifax was not represented there and few people who visited that Exposition knew that such a county existed. And this fact is reason enough why our people should make themselves their resources and their natural advantages known to the whole world. From the articles and information collected at Raleigh the State Agricultural Department will collect and arrange a handsome exhibit at the World's fair at New Orleans next winter.

Many citizens of the county do not know, or have not thought of, this matter and probably many do not suppose there is much here to exhibit, but there is a great deal.

The county abounds in maul, Beaver caught in the county, otter, muskrat, minks, foxes and other animals valuable for fur are found here and skins of all these can be stuffed and mounted. Sections of pine, cypress, oak and sycamore trees could be sent. Nearly all the tobacco boxes made in North Carolina of sycamore—and most of them are made of this wood, are bought in Ohio and shipped to this State while there is sycamore wood enough in Halifax county to make somebody's fortune. In fact these are only some of the things that could be collected for an exhibit. Halifax county may not make as good a show as some other counties but this need not keep it from doing what it can.

In one respect at least Halifax could lead the State. The Messrs. Garrett of Ringwood could make an exhibit of native wines equal to those of California in quality. They ship and sell annually over 50,000 gallons of wine and there is hardly an acre of land in the county which could not be made to produce grapes of every variety as abundantly as the vineyard of these gentlemen. It may be remarked parenthetically that a very fine grade of champagne is made from the vine manufactured at Ringwood.

There is much information to be given to visitors seeking investments which would be of vast benefit to the county. For instance the water power in the county. The canal at Weldon and the many streams in the county which could, with capital, be turned into splendid motive power for miles would astonish even the citizens themselves. But people will not read about it all. There must be some one to tell them, to answer questions, make explanations and, in short, talk for us. How is all this to be done?

If it is done at all, the county or some of its enterprising citizens must raise a fund and place it in the hands of men who would use it for collecting whatever is necessary, arranging it at Raleigh in an attractive style and paying some one to stay there during the Exposition to represent the county and show its resources. How much money would be required is hard to tell. Most counties which have taken action have appropriated sums varying from four to six hundred dollars.

We have entered at length upon this subject because but little has been said about it in the county and the people who attend the meeting called at Halifax on the first Monday in next month should know something about it, so that they can act intelligently.

As any citizen attend there should be a full meeting, especially of the taxpayers, so that there will be no discontent if an appropriation should be made. If any one objects to such a disposition of the county funds let him attend the meeting and state his objections and his reasons for them, if any one favors the proposition let him also attend and urge his reasons, then there will be a full discussion of the subject. In the mean time the ROANOKE NEWS invites expressions of opinion in its columns.

The Democratic party in North Carolina has numbers of men well qualified for the high offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but we cannot say that two can be found more acceptable to us and the people generally than Gilmer and Steadman.—Hickory Courier.

25 bushels of Ozier Silk Cotton seed for sale. Apply to B. F. Sledge, Weldon, N. C.

THE CYCLONE SUFFERERS.

Senator Ransom's remarks on submitting the report against his resolution. Mr. Ransom, from the committee on Appropriations, reported back adversely the joint resolution introduced by him last Monday, and referred to that committee, providing for an appropriation to aid the sufferers by the great storm in the Southern States. In reporting it back Mr. Ransom stated that the committee had given the matter very careful consideration. Telegrams were sent to the Governors of the different States affected, and to other persons in those States supposed to be best acquainted with all of the incidents of the storm, and the subsequent suffering, and while the first accounts of the great sufferings of certain communities had been fully confirmed, yet those sufferings were not in the judgment of the committee, of that wide-spread, transcendent and paramount character which baffled all local, individual, municipal and State relief, so as to demand the intervention of Government. He could not let the occasion pass, Mr. Ransom added, without saying that, while in presenting the resolution, he had been actuated by a becoming impulse, it was proper now that the country should know at the earliest moment that Congress would not take steps for relief in this instance. He said this in order that private and local charity may not be suspended. The example of the people of those States, in their great ordeal of suffering, could not but command the admiration of their countrymen everywhere. He (Ransom) might sometimes be carried away by enthusiasm for his own people, but when he looked at what had taken place among the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia and their resolution to bide their faith, and not to come to Congress for relief, even when an effort had been made to give it to them, it reminded him of the heroism of Fabricius and Regulus, and of the great Athenian who sacrificed everything that he might stand by his country. He hoped this noble example given by the afflicted people in this case would be useful to richer and more powerful communities, which might not be worse afflicted.

In conclusion Mr. Ransom thanked the committee on appropriations for the careful consideration which they had given to the subject.

Mr. Garland said he supposed the action of the committee was based on the ground that they did not consider from the information received that there was any necessity for the intervention of Congress.

Mr. Ransom said that was the ground.

Mr. Garland said he did not understand such intervention to have been decided on the ground of the unconstitutionality of such aid in cases where it was shown to be required.

Mr. Ransom said not at all.

Mr. Garland said that he did not wish it to be understood that he for one moment doubted the authority of Congress to extend aid in a case calling for it, if the question had arisen, or that he would have had anything to say.

Mr. Ransom said that if this were a time to discuss that matter he (Ransom) would be able to show a line of precedents, favoring the constitutionality of such action from the beginning of our government to the present day. When the matter came to be investigated there could be, said he, but one opinion as to the constitutional authority of Congress in a case of such imminent and impending ruin as to exceed the capacity of local and State aid.

THE STATE EXPOSITION.

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CAPT. OCTAVIUS COKE.

(From the Raleigh Chronicle.)

The greatest voice in North Carolina without a doubt comes from the lungs of Captain Octavius Coke. Yet it is not harsh or unamused or frightful to children; it is simply human voice that a March whirlwind bears to the recent cyclone. It is not always deep—not one of those voices that come from men's chests with the speak of sole-leather in them. It is pure and honest having power from a broad chest. I do not know of Captain Coke's musical accomplishments, but if this had been a musical rather than a political society in the South, he would have made fortune and lasting fame in the musical world as a basso.

Instead of this, the plain fact is (as a good many thousand of his fellow-citizens hope and believe) he is simply a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and his lung power (if the Wise Men will) will be put to use in lashing the other fellow—a use, by the way, that is not unknown to it already.

Nearly 44 years ago Capt. Coke was born in Virginia—an accident that he took so solely to heart as to induce him to become a North Carolinian and he became one in due earnest, for he moved to Edenton, which is the severest test surely. There he married a daughter of Mr. Edward Wood—an accomplished lady who died in 1876. It was in 1871 when the decision of politics threatened first to lead him from the law. In that year he was a candidate for a seat in the State Convention which, however, did not meet.

The next year he was before the people as an elector on the Greeley ticket. There seemed hope, then, that he would eschew politics, but in 1876—having already been spoken of as a probable successor of Mr. Yates in Congress—he became the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in the First District, and won the election. In the Senate he was a member of the Judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on County Government. He may indeed be called the father of the present system of county government, that being the main portion of his work and his main purpose, in that session. He was conspicuous in his opposition to the motion (which was carried) in the Legislature in 1876 to instruct our Congressional delegation to support the electoral commission.

In 1880, having on the year previous married a daughter of the late Mr. Jeff Fisher, of this city, and become a citizen of Raleigh, he was chosen chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and he conducted the campaign with less money (given by other parties) than has recently been known on either side in North Carolina. In 1882 he issued the now somewhat famous "Document Number 1"—the Democratic campaign book; and offered the resolution which became a plank in the platform in favor of the repeal of the internal revenue law and a modification of the tariff.

Since his residence in Raleigh Capt. Coke has become thoroughly identified with the city and has taken and held a place among our foremost citizens. He is a lawyer, a farmer, and a father and spends his time in interesting talk about the weather (and now and then in an innocent way about politics) in legal business and in playing with his baby. Such versatility as is required to do all these successfully, he has.

If he is not a very happy man, his looks belie his inner feelings, and he is among the most popular men in the central part of the State. Handsome, happy, in the

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FIRST DISTRICT IS FOR COKE.

The New Journal advocates Major John Hughes for Lieut. Governor.

Gen. Seales is said to decline to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

The Stonehill Enterprise is out in favor of Capt Octavius Coke for Governor.

The Raleigh Chronicle thinks that either Coke, Seales or Gilmer will be the Democratic nominee for Governor.

In our humble opinion it is a foregone conclusion that Col. Gilmer will be the Democratic nominee for Governor this summer, which will be tantamount to an election.—Goldboro Bulletin.

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Lightest Running and best Sewing Machine

LARGE STOCK

Dry Goods, including Ladies Dress Goods, Prints, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Notions, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Tin ware and Wooden ware, Crockery, &c.

Having bought cheap they intend to SELL CHEAP.

Remember the place. LASSITER & TILLERY, Weldon, N. C.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME Sewing Machine

Simple Strong Sewing Machine

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, TURT'S HAIR DYE.

TURT'S HAIR DYE.

DISEASE CURED.

PERFECT JARS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

MAQUETIC KIDNEY BELT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ENGINES, TOBACCO, HAY AND

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IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

TRY THE NEW NO. 8.

WHEELER & WILSON.

AGENTS WANTED.

TUTT'S PILLS.

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TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

DISEASE CURED.

PERFECT JARS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

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