



W. M. BROWN, Manager.  
THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874.

State Republican Ticket

For Superintendent Public Instruction:  
**THOMAS R. PURNELL,**

For Postmaster:

Persons desiring to recommend, through the columns of the "Era," any friend for office of any description, must pay advertising rates for the same, in advance, whether Republican or Democrat, otherwise their articles (after the first communication relating to any one person, which will be inserted gratis), will not appear.

The charge for advertising the name of a candidate for any office, will be \$5, in advance.

The publisher can no more afford space in these columns, furnish paper, ink and labor, without compensation, than can a merchant furnish goods to the public, without pay. Persons who want office can well afford to pay.

Republicans, heal up your differences, and combine to fight the common enemy.

See notice of result of our municipal election, under local head. A portion of this will apply to every county. Nominate your best men!

That little sum of how much higher our taxes would have been had the Southern Confederacy succeeded has not been figured out yet.

Democracy gave us all the lawlessness and violence of the Ku Klux. Republicanism gave us law and order.

Judge A. W. Tourgee has accepted an invitation to deliver the National Memorial address at the Union Cemetery near Wilmington, on the 30th of May.

When in 1868, the Republicans sought to take the State of North Carolina from military rule and place its government in the hands of civil officers elected by our own people, the Democratic party denounced it as "infamous."

When in 1868, the Republicans embodied into the Constitution of North Carolina the right of every man to the enjoyment of the fruits of his own labor, the Democrats denounced it as "infamous," and opposed its adoption with all their power. Remember this, working-men.

A Democratic paper calls attention to the fact that all violence and lawlessness in the State has ceased since Judge Bond ceased his prosecutions in the Federal Courts. That's so, neighbor; but you remember they didn't cease till Judge Bond commenced those prosecutions.

REPUBLICANS! you will soon be called upon to make nominations. Nominate honest and capable men to fill your county offices. Republican ascendancy can only be perpetuated by good government. County Commissioners should be men of firmness, honesty and capacity. They are the county legislature.

The Democracy has had charge of the Legislative Department of the State for four years, and they have done nothing towards compromising or settling the State debt. They continue to talk about it, and it continues to grow, but they don't seem to be in any hurry to make it any smaller.

There is to be no general registration of voters this year. The old registration books will be revised by the registrars, and all voters who have moved into a different township from the one they heretofore resided in, and all men who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years since the last State election will be required to register before they can vote.

The national government seems to be fixing up things as though it meant to occupy the late confederacy permanently.

Federal Court-Houses and Post Offices are building or shortly to be commenced at New-Berne, Wilmington, Raleigh and Asheville, quite a number of light-houses are being built on the coast of North Carolina, several hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated to improve the navigation of the Cape Fear River, and new Post Offices are being opened and post routes established constantly.

All this is done by the United States government, which the Democracy is so anxious to have our people think is so much prejudiced against the Southern people!

The Ladies of Charlotte and the Orphans.

It will be remembered that there appeared in the Era a week or two ago an article concerning certain orphans in Charlotte. It was stated that a gentleman had applied to several dress-makers in that place to make a little orphan girl a dress to wear to the Asylum at Oxford, but that the dress-makers were too busy making dresses for the ladies to wear to a memorial exhibition to raise money to decorate the graves of the Confederate dead to make one for the little orphan.

The Charlotte Observer rises to explain all the facts, and under the heading "A slander on Charlotte," it says:

This is a reflection upon the ladies of Charlotte which we cannot pass without noticing. The truth about the matter is: that in the afternoon of the day on which he was last here, Mr. Mills called at Mrs. Oneal's millinery establishment, and asked if he could have a dress made for a little girl whom he wanted to carry off that evening to the orphan asylum. He was told that it could not be done, as all the dress-makers in that house were engaged on dresses for ladies to wear that night to an entertainment by the members of the Memorial Association; that these ladies could not be disappointed, but if he was being done, and get them to have the making of their dresses stopped, then the proprietress would have the dress made for the little orphan. Mr. Mills got quite angry, and made some hard remarks about making dresses to be worn to memorial entertainments, thus preventing the making of a dress for a little orphan.

Now we venture to say that, if Mr. Mills had called on every lady of the memorial association and stated his case, he would have found that nine out of ten of them would have readily consented, not only to have had the work on their dresses stopped, but, if it had been necessary would have themselves made the dress for the little girl. So much for this.

Mr. Mills called at Mrs. Reed's millinery rooms and asked if he could get a dress made. Mr. Samuel Witkowski, who was present, said never mind about having a dress made, that he thought he could get one ready made. Thereupon the two gentlemen went off, and Miss Farrington, one of the dress-makers present, stopped work and waited for the order to go to work on the dress, until word was received that a dress had been procured.

Now, the Era did not obtain its information from Mr. Mills at all, and did not know till the Observer published the article that he was the gentleman alluded to. Politically, Mr. Mills and the writer of the Era article do not agree, but personally he is our friend, and we have full confidence in him as a generous, whole-souled philanthropist and christian gentleman, and must be permitted to smile at the statement that he "got quite angry," &c. He was in a strange city, and was actively about the great business he has in charge (gathering up the little orphans and taking them to an Asylum to be cared for and educated.) It seems the Era was correct in stating that he found a little girl who had no dress fit to travel in, and that he applied to two dress-making establishments to get one made, offering to pay, that he did not get a dress at either, and that in one at least the dress-makers were all too busy making dresses for the purpose named to fill the order for the little one. Under all the circumstances, and taking into consideration his ponderous proportions, we do not think the suggestion of the Observer that Mr. Mills should have trudged off in an unknown city to see an unknown lady who lived in an unknown house in an unknown street to ascertain if she would be kind enough to send by him an order to stop work on her dress is altogether reasonable. But we simply set out to publish the Observer's article and show that after all we had come very near telling the story correctly, and that we had not intended to slander the good ladies of Charlotte, (a number of whom are very near and dear to us) we dismiss the subject.

In different portions of the State honest men who have heretofore co-operated with the Democratic party are saying that, inasmuch as their party urged them in the last Presidential canvass to vote for Horace Greeley, who was an original abolitionist and the founder of the Republican party, and who never renounced any of his Republican principles, they will continue the good work and vote the Republican ticket, especially as the men nominated by the Republican party are not near as objectionable as Mr. Greeley.

Democracy is sectional in its teachings, and is governed by prejudice of race and prejudice of section. It is so narrow-minded that it holds that nothing good can come from the North. When it welcomes immigration, it is with the understanding that immigrants shall not take part in politics unless they choose to vote the Democratic ticket.

Republicanism is national, and inculcates loyalty to the government. It deals out justice to all, regardless of color or place of birth. It welcomes immigrants, and guarantees to every citizen equal political and civil rights.

Social Equality.

The Democratic-secession-Conservative party of North Carolina have always claimed to be bitterly opposed to social equality, and have time and again charged the Republican party with being advocates of it, and have moved heaven and earth to prejudice the people against them on that account. Recently, however, Governor Caldwell has shown by his acts (see the subjoined letter,) that he is not a social equalist, and forthwith the whole Democratic Ku-Klux kennel open upon him in full cry and denounce him from "Dan to Beersheba" because he chooses to be somewhat select in his associates. How it does hurt certain would-be gentlemen because the Governor refuses to recognize them as equals! Let them grumble and growl to their heart's content, it does not in the least affect the Governor's equality.

So it seems that the nomination was only given Col. Pool, so that he could move his paper to Raleigh. Of course it was not expected that he should neglect his newspaper for any little duties in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Is not the writing up and publishing of how hard the Democratic leaders in North Carolina fought to break up the Union, and how the Common School Fund was taken from the poor children of the State and invested in Confederate bonds to help out the dear Confederacy, and how thousands of

poor children are now growing up in ignorance because the School Fund was squandered for war purposes—is it not more important to North Carolina and especially to the Democratic party to publish all these things in *Our Living and Our Dead*, than to have a late Confederate Colonel fooling away his precious time in an office that was established by the Republicans for the purpose of superintending the instruction of the poor children of the State, white and colored?

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Raleigh, 7th April, 1874.

To the Platonic Literary Society,  
Rutherford College, N. C.:

I have just seen a notice in the *Southern Home*, a newspaper published in Charlotte, N. C., that Randolph A. Shotwell has been elected an honorary member of your Society. If this publication be true, I desire at once to withdraw as an honorary member of said Society. I am not willing, knowingly, to be associated in any way with a notable K. K. L. who has shown no evidence of repentance, or with a penitentiary convict.

Respectfully,  
TODD R. CALDWELL.

RADICALISM NEVER BUILT UP THE FREE SCHOOLS.—We defy the party to show where there was a free school established until the Conservative party got possession of the Legislature in 1871.—*Winston Sentinel*.

Well, as the Era is the central organ of the Republican party, and as it is "defied" to show where a free school was established until the Conservative party got possession of the Legislature, it will show from the record where some public free schools were established by the Republicans.

In your own county of Forsyth in the year 1870, before the Conservative party got possession of the Legislature by means of the Ku Klux organization, the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows that there were twenty-three public free schools established, and that there were twelve hundred and fifteen children attending those schools—that fifteen public school houses had been built in Forsyth county during the year at a cost of twenty-three hundred and thirty-six dollars and that two hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty cents additional had been paid for repairs of public school houses.

Don't you think you ought to be a little less "defiant," Mr. Sentinel, or show a little more knowledge of matters you write about? Don't be so general in your statements, or the people of Forsyth will not pay much regard to what they see in the *Sentinel*.

How many more public schools are there in Forsyth now than in 1870? How many more school houses have been built? How much more money expended for public schools? The Era wants facts, not gasconade.

Before the war we had a large number of State banks issuing bank-notes, and when those banks broke, as they sometimes did, the parties holding their notes lost them. The United States government, under Republican rule, has given us a national currency, and has thrown such protection around its citizens

holders of its notes lose nothing.

Before the war when a bank-note was presented to a man he examined it carefully, and often hesitated to take a bill on a bank out of his immediate neighborhood. Now, under the protection of the government, no man hesitates to take a national bank note, and feels perfectly safe to take one even if the bank is situated in a distant State.

Nearly every neighborhood can point to men who lost money by the old State bank system, but the man who has lost by the United States system will be hard to find.

MORAL: Every citizen can safely trust the national government under Republican rule.

A Good Democratic Team.

Messrs. Blow & Lyon intend commencing the publication of a Conservative paper at Greenville, Pitt county, on the first of May, to be called *The Register*.—*Ral. News*.

These gentlemen are fortunately named for the duties of Democratic editors, as the one can very properly *blow* for his own side of the house, while the other can consistently *lie on* the other.—*New-Berne Times*.

If the Democratic leaders continue to *blow & lie on*, they will locate at the *Pitt bottomless* instead of Pitt county.

Col. S. D. Pool was nominated by the State Executive Committee, as the Conservative candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

No one will deny that he is admirably suited for the position. If elected he will locate in Raleigh, removing thither his paper, *Our Living and Our Dead*, which will be an advantageous change of base.—*Southern Home*.

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Late in 1860, Gov. Vance made a speech in Raleigh, and used as one reason against disunion the argument that our taxes would be much higher under the proposed Southern Confederacy than under the United States government.

He stated that it would require an annual tax of two million and a half of dollars in gold to pay North Carolina's portion of the Confederate tax.

Some of those who are now loudest in their complaints against high taxes were then the loudest in their hootings at the idea of being unable to pay high taxes to the Confederacy.

MORAL: You can't trust the Democracy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It must not be understood that THE ERA endorses the sentiments of its correspondents in every instance. Its columns are open to the friends of the party, and their communications will be given to the public as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

To the Editor of the Era:

As the time is rapidly approaching for the people of this District to choose a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, I beg leave through your columns to suggest the name of Gen. Willie D. Jones, as a suitable person for that position. He is social, affable, genial and popular, and when the Republican party was in its infancy in this State, Gen. Jones' voice was heard at every point in this District, cheering our devoted band to renewed efforts in the cause of Republicanism. I do not desire to detract from the claims of other gentlemen, but insist that the qualities of Gen. Jones are hard to be found in any other, and that he can unite the party more thoroughly in this District than any other man. He is undoubtedly the choice of the masses and can command more votes than any other man in the Fourth Congressional District.

GRANVILLE.  
April 29th, 1874.

Col. R. W. King, of Lenoir, for Congress.

To the Editor of the Era:

In justice to myself and numerous friends, who desire that I shall represent them in the 4th Congress of the United States, and as a contradiction to the report in circulation that I have withdrawn from the canvass, I desire to state that I am a candidate for the Republican nomination of Congressman from the Second District, that I have not withdrawn, nor will I do so until the next Congressional Convention shall have decided, on the 14th day of May next, as to who shall be the nominee.

Respectfully,  
R. W. KING.  
Kinston, N. C., April 29, 1874.

Dr. Mott for Congress.

To the Editor of the Era:

Allow me sufficient space in your excellent and popular paper to present a subject that merits the mature consideration of every patriotic citizen in the 4th Congressional District. The time is rapidly approaching when a candidate for a seat in Congress should be presented that is worthy of the support of the Republican freemen in this District. Success depends entirely upon the selection. Therefore, I conceive it green-house round each was built a table for ten to twenty guests; eight thousand candles lighted this room; so we sat down to supper in a real palm grove. It was magnificent beyond description. This is latitude sixty, the same as that of Greenland.

Speaking of green-houses, we visited one the other day for trees and shrubs, ferns and cacti only, not flowers, which has 30,000 varieties in it, and 70,000 pots or specimens. All the corps diplomatique are invited every winter. There appears to be no end to the money this court spends on such an occasion. This of course is seldom done. The Emperor is a splendid man, very polite, and for that matter so are they all to us. There's little or no middle class in Russia. The few live like princes. The many work and live like slaves. Very few of the handsome people are the nobility; very low and degraded are the working classes. But it is vastly improved under this Emperor, who is really a just and good man. Russia has its own code of morals I suppose, which the people live up to. From our point of view there are no morals here. They all cross themselves on going past a church or shrine. There is a shrine in every house, in the presence of which no one can wear his hat, not even the Emperor. So inside a Russian door hats off—a carpenter's shop, they keep them rigidly. Circuses and theatres are full Sundays except in Lent.

There are over sixty "prosvicks" or fetes days in the year on which no one will work. Sunday is less sacred for, though generally a work day is done on that day. Drunkenness is more common than in any country in the world. Common people drink all the "bodka" they can get. Their food is a black, sour bread and cabbage soup mostly.

But they are a good-natured, laughing race of beings. They are but little social life here, though not much visiting as we do it evenings. So much social intercourse comes from our schools and religious affinities, which are entirely lacking in this country, that it makes the difference very marked to an American. The French language is almost as much used as the Russian—more so, in fact, in the higher circles. Most of the government officers speak English also, and more than half the Russians I meet. All the young ladies speak it, as they have all English governesses. English and American books are in all first-class libraries. Russia having but comparatively little literature of its own. Law and order here are as much respected as with us. While the Emperor appoints everything and everybody and can do exactly what he likes, still he governs by and through law. The knout is long since abolished, and trial by jury is regular and safe.

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There are over sixty "prosvicks" or fetes days in the year on which no one will work. Sunday is less sacred for, though generally a work day is done on that day. Drunkenness is more common than in any country in the world. Common people drink all the "bodka" they can get. Their food is a black, sour bread and cabbage soup mostly.

But they are a good-natured, laughing race of beings. They are but little social life here, though not much visiting as we do