EDUCATIONAL COURTSHIP.

no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

[From the Somerville Journal.] She was a Boston maiden, and she'd scarcely passed eighteen: And as lovely as a houri, but of grave and sober

A sweet encyclopedia of every kind of lore, Though love looked covly from behind the

glasses that she wore. She sat beside her lover, with her elbow on his

And dreamily she gazed upon the slumbering summer sea,

Until he broke the silence, saying: "Pray, Minerva, dear. Inform me of the meaning of the Thingness of the Here

"I know you're just from Concord, where the lights of wisdom be, Your head crammed full to bursting, love, with their philosophy-

Those hoary-headed sages and maids of hosiery Then solve me the conundrum, love, that I have

She smiled a dreamy smile and said: "The Thingness of the Here Is that which never yet has passed nor yet ar

rived, my dear; Indeed," the maid continued, with a calm, unruffled brow, The Thingness of the Here is just the This-

ness of the Now."

A smile illumed the lover's face, then without any haste He slid a manly arm around the maiden's slender

loving kiss. And said: "Love, this is what I call the Nowness of the This."

and on her cherry lips impressed a warm and

SEVEN YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE And What Has Come of it.

[RALEIGH REGISTER, March 5, 1884.] It was said by the great Historian of the Roman Empire, that if a man were called upon to fix a period during which the Roder, when one considers that it has cost fairs, and especially her chief director, her sist upon a reducing that has animated those directing her affairs, and especially her chief director, her sist upon a reducing that has animated those directing her affairs, and especially her chief director, her sist upon a reducing that has animated those directing her affairs, and especially her chief director, her sist upon a reducing that has animated those directing her affairs, and especially her chief director, her sist upon a reducing that has animated those directing her affairs, and especially her chief director, her sist upon a reducing that has animated those directing her affairs, and especially her chief director, her sist upon a reducing that has animated those directing her affairs, and especially her chief director, her sist upon a reducing that has animated those directing her affairs, and especially her chief director, her sist upon a reducing that has an image and the sist upon a reducing that has an image and the sist upon a reducing that has an image and the sist upon a reducing that has an image and the sist upon a reducing that has an image and the sist upon a reducing that has an image and the sist upon a reducing that has an image and the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing that has a reducing the sist upon a reducing the sist upon a reducing the sist upon a re man people were most happy and prosper- the people of the State absolutely nothing; greatest Governor, the foremost man in us, he would, without hesitation, name | for the little that was taken from the pub- | the State, have gone to work with a new that which began with the name of Nerva and ended with that of the last of the An- Years is this year to be returned, and thus tries have been improved and enlarged large and permanent reduction in the wages of tonines. If one versed in the history of whatever has been done, has been done North Carolina were called upon to name a similar period in its history, he would Hundreds of miles of new railroads built in undoubtedly name that period which had a few years, and not a dollar of cost to the nues to wealth and employment. Capital its beginning when the Democratic party assumed full control of the State Govern- done before? Never. Under what other or jealousy. Upon the doors of the rich ment and has continued to the present | party were such results ever attained? No

It would be impossible within the compass of a newspaper article to give even a of miles constructed, the counties through sketch of the events of the Seven Years of | which the roads were built, and the effect Democratic control which would justify upon the material interests of those counthe judgment thus pronounced, and a mere | ties and the State, are matters which will enumeration of the measures inducing them | hereafter claim the REGISTER's attention. would serve no useful purpose. It must suffice to-day to collect together a few of these measures which will best illustrate the progressive spirit of Democratic administration, and show the grounds which encumbered are rarely prosperous. Nor North Caro entitle it to the emphatic commendation do States prosper whose indebtedness is so was before. bestowed above. The record is so bright that the temptation to linger on each subject considered is almost irresistible. They will all be separately considered, and more in detail, hereafter.

The State's Schools.

The Democratic party, acting upon the fact that it is a fundamental principle of our system that government is ordained for the benefit of all, has undertaken to energies or frighten her citizens. No it takes its place under the standard of the embrace all in its efforts to secure to all good government, and the happiness and But, her debt small and its interest progress which necessarily follow.

functions it must take cognizance of all perous and her credit above reproach. the elements in the State which constitute The study of the skilful and quiet manthe body politic, and deal with each ac- ner in which this great result was reached cording to its best interest, always seeking will soon furnish matter both interesting to elevate and benefit each, and to bring and instructive to readers of the REGISTER. the whole into harmony with a united purose to secure to each all to which each is justly entitled. Such, emphatically it may be said, has been the principle upon which he Democratic party has administered the State Government. Yea, more. It has not | brings within the reach and understanding been content with simply recognizing these great fundamental principles as the basis ipon which our beautiful structure stands, but it has sought to give to them active, living force. To this end, it has boldly declared through its chosen Chief Executive that, as the government is what the people make it, the better the people the better the government, and the more intelligent and virtuous the people, the better will be the laws and the more honest their execution. Hence it, becomes the duty, the solemn duty, of those charged with the administration of public affairs, to provide for the people the highest attainble means of mental and moral culture. The people themselves cannot attend to these things. They must rely upon their chosen agents, and if their agents neglect their duty, harm comes to the people.

The school house and the school teacher are the means which the most enlightened and progressive States and nations have employed for the enlightenment and ad-

What is the record of the Democratic administration on this subject? Read it, people of North Carolina, in the bold utrances of the Governor, in the efficient work of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the wise acts of the Legislature, in the excellent Normal Schools established and prospering, in the dozens of Graded Schools shedding their light and idessings upon the communities in which they are, in the thousands of school houses that dot the State over, and in the hundreds of thousands of bright, happy, joy-

ous children that throng them. The change has been marvellous. How it has been accomplished, how much yet remains to be done, and how the Demoeratic party proposes to do it, will form with comfortable quarters in well-ap-pointed asylums during these Seven Years, subject for future consideration in detail. At present the REGISTER passes on to note other great results which have been worked out by the progressive Democratic party during these Seven Years which have brought the State to its present high posi-

Knowledge of the State.

Generally, as one understands what a thing is, and what it is worth, just so will early part of these Seven Years, occurs the he value and appreciate it. So with the following terse, epigrammatic, patriotic people of a State. They will value her language: "Government has its blessings esources just as they understand them to and its burdens. Good laws, properly be great or small, rich or poor, varied or administered, constitute its blessings; the few. The greater and more varied these taxation necessary to its support its burresources are, and the more the people dens. How to make its blessings as great know of them, the more they will appre- and its burdens as small as possible should triate them and their State which contains be the constant study of all to whom the them. Hence a State may contain bound-less resources and limitless elements of either as makers or ministers of the law." wealth, and if the people know nothing of Here we have the science of government them, they may call their State poor, and in a nutshell. It is upon these plainly

aleigh

ment has been administered. He will be

will be a bolder man who will say that

taxation has not been reduced to its lowest

possible rate for State purposes. The won-

der is, how so much has been done with so

little money: Asylums built; public build-

ings improved; interest on the State debt

paid; every interest of the State cared for;

and yet taxes reduced, and this year no

State tax at all! It shows that practical

business sense has been engrafted into the

the strictest economy consistent with the

Who will say that the blessings of gov-

public good has been practiced.

Seven Years of Democratic rule?

to win the approval of the people?

The Observer, it was just after the great

Democratic victory of 1876; now he begins

with the REGISTER, just before the great

victory of 1884. Then, before the State

had begun her march of progress and pros-

perity; now, when she is well advanced on

her way to wealth and power. Her mil-

lion and a-half of people are law-abiding,

thrifty and happy; no race conflicts, no riots, no sectional hatred, no jealousies,

but all living together in harmony, help-

ing each other, esteeming each other. Her

people throwing off their lethargy and

catching the spirit of labor and progress

duced and established, opening new ave-

Progress; Onward the watchword of all.

children like results have been attained.

dowed for the parts assigned them, work-

ing for her prosperity and her glory,

North Carolina is to-day what she never

ward, and sees the light of a bright future.

was this great progress made, and the an-

One inquires under what political party

Joyfully and with gratitude will the

Izedell Crops and Politics.

[Correspondence of the RALEIGH REGISTER.]

We are having dry weather just now,

rotted by wet weather, not near so much

as the farmers thought before they had it

AMITY HILL, N. C., July 21, 1884 .-

ike period of her existence.

before.

great that to pay the interest thereon re- One looks back on the Seven Years, and

more will the State debt cripple the State's the parts acted by its great leaders. Gladly

these had been amended, altered or re- threshed. We have plenty of apples and

adjusted the debt so that its payment is both easy and certain, without adding one Joyfully and with gratitu

New industries have been intro-

Menister.

VOL. I.

that it is useless to offer homes in a State

This Democratic administration, recog-

nizing these simple axioms, proceeded to

act upon them. Those charged with pub-

lic affairs not only knew that the people of

North Carolina possessed a goodly land, but one containing all the great elements of wealth: Its climate the best, its soil

fertile, its extent great, its crops varied,

its mountains grand, its timbers valuable,

granites unequaled, its marbles pure; in a

word, its wealth-giving resources bound-less. On the earth and under the earth,

man had but to cut and dig to be repaid.

But how little did the great mass of the

people, in or out of the State, know of

these things! The geographies spoke of the State as having for her chief products

tar, pitch and turpentine. This was about

all that had been written and published,

that was read. How different now! What

a flood of light has been turned upon our

own people, and as they begin to see their

State in her boundless resources, see how

closely they cling to her, how much they

love her, and how much more they praise

other people and in other countries, her

known, her advantages discussed, and her

The REGISTER will not linger to-day,

but at another time it will recall the means

employed by this progressive Democratic

administration to bring about these glori-

Resources Made Available.

make them available, must have ample

transportation. In this age of progress and push, properties that lie a long way

from some line of transportation, however

valuable in themselves, are but little sought

This same progressive Democratic ad-ministration, mindful of this fact, has bent

all its energies to bring every section of

the State within reach of some line of

transportation. How much has been ac-

How all this was done; the exact number

The State's Credit.

Individuals whose property is heavily

quires burdensome taxation upon the

Such was the condition of affairs in

North Carolina Seven Years ago, and the

ble, grappled with the great incubus. It

penny to the taxation of the people. No

more her credit a by-word and a reproach.

The Laws.

A wise government makes its laws as

Such has been the action of the Demo-

found the laws spread out through many

volumes, including Battle's Revisal:

Relief for the Unfortunate.

from confinement and from aimless wan-

derings, these appeals for larger accommo-

dation for the Insane came up from every

The Democratic party, ever in sympathy with the poor and unfortunate, answered

and the accommodation shall be prepared

as speedily as possible." In verification of

this answer, more than four hundred of

these unfortunates have been furnished

and places for two hundred more are in

No part of the bright record of our

Practical Business Sense.

one of our Democratic Governors in the

In one of the Inaugurals delivered by

rapid process of construction.

party is brighter than this.

"Your appeals have been heard,

the spirit of the age.

section of the State.

back.

citizen.

A State with boundless resources, to

future wealth and greatness foretold.

ous changes, these grand results!

after, and rarely sold for much.

her and glorify her. In other States, among | which

which they are invited.

seek homes elsewhere. Still more is it true, stated principles that the State Govern-

to people who know nothing of the re- a bold man who will say that our laws are

sources and advantages of the State to not good and faithfully administered. He

its ores rich, its mines inexhaustible, its administration of public affairs, and that

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1884.

BLAINE.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE'S Acceptance Reads Like a "Message."

The Hon, John B. Henderson and others of the Committee, &c., &c.—Gentlemen: In accepting the nomination for the presidency tendered me by the Republican national convention I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest-questions whose settlement may affect the future of the nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series of years. In enumerating the issues upon which

ernment were ever greater, or its burdens the Republican party appeals for popular support the convention has been singularly ever lighter, than they have been under the explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial Such is a brief outline of the glorious interests of the country as affected by the record upon which the Democratic party tariff on imports. On that question the will go to battle this year. In these coltwo political parties are radically in conumns it will be unfolded in detail and em-Almost the first act of the Republiphasized before the people make up their cans when they came into power in 1861 verdict and render it at the polls. Not was the establishment of the principle of only will the REGISTER tell what has been protection to American labor and to done, but it will challenge mention of anv-American capital. This principle the Rething possible to be done and left undone publican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the would have been for the people's good. With neither wrong committed, Democratic party in Congress has for fifty progressive spirit is admired, her resources | nor duty neglected, how can the party fail vears persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period opponents have de-stroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and Rather more than seven years ago this writer entered upon journalism at the State since the close of the civil war, whenever Capital. Reëntering it now with the REG-ISTER, it has seemed only natural to look they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been atback over the intervening years and mark tempted-never more conspicuously than the changes they have brought. When he began his newspaper work in Raleigh with

in their principal measure at the late session of Congress. THE TARIFF QUESTION. Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the per-manency of any particular statute. The issues between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. t involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff re-visions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well de-fined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of protection for a genuntil they yield up their treasures as never the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the nited States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to constitute a demonstration.

In the census of 1850 an effort was made, for

and poor alike is written Activity and the first time in our history, to obtain a valua-tion of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in large degree unsuccessful. Partly from lack of time, partly from prejudice In material development, the State can point to more accomplished than in any among many who thought the inquiries fore-In the education of her people and her shadowed a new scheme of taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. more was done than to consolidate the local Her credit restored, her name loved at valuation used in the States for purposes of ashome and honored abroad, her officers, her sessment, and that, as every one knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the prop-Representatives, her Senators, richly en-

In the census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness-the distinction between "assessed" value and "true" value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the "true value" of all the property in the stands amazed at what has been done: for-States and Territories (excluding slaves) amo ed to fourteen thousand millions of dollars (\$14, 000,000,000). This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the Democratic party, appreciating this trou- swer comes from a hundred thousand and time the first British colonist landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit more of the best people of the State, Under of the toll of two hundred and fifty years.

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protective tariff. REGISTER record this party's work and At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$44,-000,000,000). This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress party which has accomplished so much in the past Seven Years, and not for a mopromptly paid, as it has been paid under ment doubting their answer, it will ask For government to perform its highest Democratic rule, her people will be prost the people to try that party Seven Years of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased sixty per cent, the aggregate property of the country increased two hundred and fourteen per cent., showing a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars (\$30,000,000,000) had been

added during these twenty years to the perma-nent wealth of the nation.

These results are regarded by the older nations though we have been having fine rains all of the world as phenomenal. That our country the while, and the corn and cotton both should surmount the peril and the cost of a simple and few as possible, and these it brings within the reach and understanding of the people who are to obey and enforce to are about "laid by," as the farmers call it, and if we are blessed with a few years make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per month surpasses the experience of all other namore good rains we will certainly reap and tions, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend abundant crop in the Fall. Wheat and that in the whole history of civilization any cratic party. On its coming into full oats are about all threshed and turned out parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States since the accession of the Recontrol of the State Government, it good. There is but very little of the crop publican party to power.

The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthro-pic field. Religious and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries and colleges have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering, and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevating of our national

character as a people. Our opponents find fault that our revenue sys tem produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied-the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors and their families—an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the

ndustries of the nation. OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE A Trequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the pro-tective tariff. In this way they seek to array the importing interest against the Republican party. It is a common and yet radical error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade—an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly-but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship class are working more energetically this year than ever before, which insures us of the nationality of the vessel that may carry that amid the rivalry of the Western the commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has from obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1860, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased—increased indeed at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarf all previous developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1860 to the present time the for-eign commerce of the United States, (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports), reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$24,-000,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce inclined in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America, elsewhere referred to, had been more

wisely adjusted.

It is difficult even to appreciate the magnitude of our export trade since 1860, and we can gain a correct conception of it only by comparison with preceding results in the same field. The total exports from the United States from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the day of Lincoln's election in 1860, added to all that had previously been ex-ported from the American Colonies from their original settlement, amounted to less than nine thousand millions of dollars (\$9,000,000,-000). On the other hand our exports from 1860 to the close of the last fiscal year exceeded twelve thousand millions of dollars (\$12,000,-

000,000)-the whole of it being the product of American labor. Evidently a protective tariff has not injured our export trade when, under its influence, we exported in twenty-four year rty per cent, more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire previous history of American commerce. All the details when analyzed, correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of New York, with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her population and increased her wealth fivefold. During the same period the imports and exports which have entered and left her harbor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amount mported and exported by her between the set-

lement of the first Dutch colony on the Island f Manhattan and the outbreak of the civil war AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF.

The agricultural interest is by far the largest the nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of revenue laws to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of agri ulture in the United States must be abandoned Realizing this fact, the opponents of the present system of revenue have labored very earnestly persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast fluence in favor of free trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that during the past twenty-four years, wealth has not been acquired in one section or by one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural States have made even more rapid progress than the manufactur

The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth-between eight and nine hundred million dollars eachand that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty-six hundred millions, while Illinois had advanced to thirty-two hundred millions. They see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860, and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of eight hundred and fifty millions of dol-lars, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of fifteen hundred millions. They see that the nine leading agricultural States of the West have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire ountry in that year. They see that the South. which is almost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity, and that having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed

1860, exclusive of slaves. In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system, enacted since the Republican party came nto power, has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that even n the case of wheat, which is our chief cereal export, they have sold in the average of the years since the close of the war three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, one hundred bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported one hundred bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of India, the growth of the home market becomes daily of greater concern to them and that its impairment would depreciate the value of every acre of till able land in the Union.

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE. Such facts as these, touching the growth and onsumption of cereals at home, give us some slight conception of the vastness of the internal commerce of the United States. They suggest also that in addition to the advantages which the American people enjoy from protection against foreign competition, they enjoy the advantages of absolute free trade over a larger area and with a greater population than any other nation. The internal commerce of our thirty-eight States and nine Territories is carried on without let or hindrance, without tax, deten-tion or governmental interference of any kind It spreads freely over an area of three and a half million square miles—almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits are enjoyed to-day by fifty-six millions of American freemen, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is created. According to Alexander Hamilton, when he discussed e same subject in 1790, "the internal competition which takes place does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the prices of articles to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." It sible to point to a single monopoly in the Inited States that has been created or fostered by the industrial system which is upheld by the

cepublican party. Compared with our foreign commerce these domestic exchanges are inconceivably great in amount—requiring merely as one instrumentality s large a mileage of railway as exists to-day in all the other nations of the world combined. These internal exchanges are estimated by the statistical bureau of the Treasury Departnent to be annually twenty times as great in amount as our foreign commerce. It is into his vast field of home trade-at once the creation and the heritage of the American peoplethat foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe—countries into whose internal trade we could not reciprocally enter: countries to which we should be surren dering every advantage of trade; from which we should be gaining nothing in return.

EFFECT UPON THE MECHANIC AND THE LABORER A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and workingmen of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children and lay by sufficient amount for the necessities of age The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of pub

The Republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between labor and capital—guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future to the njury of both. Labor is indispensable to the reation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would eave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer) is injurious to all parties-not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self-protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the Republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard stan-

As a substitute for the industrial system. which under Republican administrations, has developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue—a policy whose end must be harm to our manufacturers and greater harm to our labor. Experiment in the industrial and financial system is the country's greatest dread, as stability is its greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in Congress has hurtfully affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years and which with the power of increased capital will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the twenty years

OUR FOREIGN POLICY. Our foreign relations favor our domestic de-relopment. We are at peace with the world velopment.

perience, and impressed me with the conviction that the rule of impartial appointment might with advantage be carried beyond any existing estions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our georaphical position from participation or interest those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the country, and in the requirements and language of commerce in the country to which he is sent. The same rule should be applied even more rigidly to secretaries of legation in our diplo-United States. With the nations of the Western hemisphere

we should cultivate closer relations, and for our

ommon prosperity and advancement we should

invite them all to join with us in an agreement that, for the future, all international troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration and not by arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Garfield's administration, and it should in my udgment be renewed. Its accomplishment on his continent would favorably affect the nations ond the sea, and thus powerfully contribute at no distant day to the universal acceptance of the philanthropic and Christian principle carbitration. The effect even of suggesting for the Spanish-American States has been mos happy, and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly disposition. It fell to my lot as Secretary of State in June, 1881, to quiet apprehension in the Republic of Mexico, by lying the assurance in an official dispatch that there is not the faintest desire in the United States for territorial extension south of the Rio Grande. The boundaries of the two republics have been established in conformity with the t jurisdictional interests of both. of demarkation is not merely conventional. I is more. It separates a Spanish-American peo-ple from a Saxon-American people. It divides one great nation from another with distinct and natural finality.

We seek the conquests of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial de-gree with our friends and neighbors on this continent. We have not improved our relations with Spanish-America as wisely and as persistently as we might have done. For more than a generation the sympathy of those countries has been allowed to drift away from us. We should now make every effort to gain their friendship Our trade with them is already large. During the last year our exchanges in the Western hem sphere amounted to three hundred and fifty of dollars-nearly one-fourth of our entire foreign commerce. To those who may e disposed to underrate the value of our trade with the countries of North and South America it may be well to state that their population is nearly or quite fifty millions—and that, in pro-portion to aggregate numbers, we import nearly double as much from them as we do from Eu-rope. But the result of the whole American trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The mports during the past year exceeded two hunred and twenty-five millions, while the exports were less than one hundred and twenty-five mil ons-showing a balance against us of more than one hundred millions of dollars. But the money does not go to Spanish America. We end large sums to Europe in coin or its equivato pay European manufa goods which they send to Spanish America. We are but paymasters for this enormous amount annually to European factors—an shall enable the United States to use the silver amount which is a serious draft, in every financial depression, upon our resources of specie. Cannot this condition of trade in great part e changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly enlarged? We have made a beginning in our effort to improve our trade relations with Mexico, and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous arrangements have been successively made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily plarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country o improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much, No field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense-a poliy of peace, of friendship, of commercial en-

The name of American, which belongs to us in our national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism. Citizenship of the Republic must be the panoply and safe-guard of him who wears it. The American citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or colored. must everywhere walk secure in his personal and civil rights. The Republic should never accept a lesser duty; it can never assume a nobler one than the protection of the humblest man who owes it lovalty-protection at home and protection which shall follow him abroad, into whatever land he may go upon a lawful errand. THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity for speaking of two sections of our common country. But the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the Southern and the Northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part of Republican principles ap-plied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which Southern Commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquility and industrial progress. there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the exceptional and hopefully trusts that each will

The South needs capital and occupation, not controversy. As much as any part of the North the South needs the full protection of the revenue laws which the Republican party offers. Some of the Southern States have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These, at least, should not lend their electoral votes to destroy their own future. Any effort to unite the Southern States upon issues that grow out of the memories of the war will summon the Northern States to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their inspitation in the civil struggle. thus great energies which should be united in a common industrial development will be wasted in hurtful strife. The Democratic party shows itself a fee to Southern prosperity by always invoking and urging Southern political consolidation. Such a policy quenches the rising instinct of patriotism in the heart of the Southern youth; it revives and stimulates prejudice; it substi-tutes the spirit of barbaric vengeance for the love of peace, progress and harmony

The general character of the civil service of the United States under all administrations has been honorable. In the one supreme test—the collection and disbursement of revenue-the record of fidelity has never been surpassed in any nation. With the almost fabulous sums which were received and paid during the late war, scrupulous integrity was the prevailing rule. Indeed, throughout that trying period it country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China can be said in the honor of the American name that unfaithfulness and dishonesty among civil officers were as rare as misconduct and cowardice on the field of battle. The growth of the country has continually

and necessarily enlarged the civil service, until now it includes a vast body of officers. Rules and methods of appointment which prevailed when the number was smaller have been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest efforts have been made to separate the great mass of ministerial officers from partisan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment to be based on qualification, and ecurity of tenure to be based on faithful discharge of duty, are the two ends to be accom-plished. The public business will be aided by separating the legislative branch of the Govern dard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican ment from all control of appointments and the party aims to elevate and dignify labor—not to executive department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules and thus removing them from the caprice of favoritism.

I entered Congress in 1863, and in a some-what prolonged service I never found it expedient to request or recommend the removal of a civil officer except in four instances, and then for non-political reasons which were instantly conclusive with the appointing power. The officers of the district, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861 upon the recommendation of my predecessor, served as a rule, until death or resignation. I adopted at the beginning of my service the test of competitive examination for appoint ments to West Point, and maintained it so long as I had the right by law to nominate a cadet. In the case of many officers I found that the present law, which arbitrarfly limits the term of he commission, offered a constant temptation to changes for mere political reasons. I have publicly expressed the belief that the essen-tial modification of that law would be in many

respects advantageous.

My observation in the Department of State confirmed the conclusions of my legislative ex-

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NO. 23

provision of the civil service law. It should be

applied to appointments in the consular service. Consuls should be commercial sentinels—encir-

cling the globe with watchfulness for their

country's interests. Their intelligence and competency become, therefore, matters of great

public concern. No man should be appointed

to an American consulate who is not well in-

structed in the history and resources of his own

matic service. The people have the right to the

most efficient agents in the discharge of public

business, and the appointing power should regard this as the prior and ulterior consideration.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Religious liberty is the right of every citizen

of the republic. Congress is forbidden by the

constitution to make any law "respecting the

establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." For a century, under this guarantee, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and

Gentile, have worshipped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty

must not be perverted to the justification of of-

fences against the law. A religious sect, strongly entrenched in one of the Territories of the

nion, and spreading rapidly into four other

Territories, claims the right to destroy the great

safeguard and muniment of social order, and to

practice as a religious privilege that which is

a crime punished with severe penalty in every

State of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the founda-

tion of all civil government, as the source of or-

derly administration, as the surest guarantee of

heathen tribes, if they should come among us,

it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormous are entitled to the same

civil rights as others and to these they must be

confined. Polygamy can never receive national

nity that upholds it as a State in the Union.

sanction or toleration by admitting the commu-

OUR CURRENCY

The people of the United States, though often

uplated the recognition of any other money

than gold and silver-and currency directly con-

vertible into them. They have not done so,

special requisite for the completion of our mon-

of silver and gold. The large use of silver as

the money of account among Asiatic nations.

for an international agreement in the premises.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the republic is increased by

should look to the judicious encouragement of

penefit of those seeking homes. The tendency o consolidate large tracts of land in the owner-

hands of one man is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is

divided among one thousand men. The evil of

permitting large tracts of the national domain

against the many is enhanced when the persons

settlers and to those who are citizens of the re-

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

public, or willing to become so.

eive encouragement.

ource of popular power.

Augusta, July 15, 1884.

size in the South.

I am, with great respect,

Neither Dead Nor Sleeping.

[Lincoln Press.]

hand out the money and plank it down.

Your obedient servant

JAMES G. BLAINE.

be consolidated and controlled by the few

hundred thousand acres of land in the

multiplication of landholders. Our laws

the balances of commercial exchange.

they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing than that of desperate war. The one

does not interfere with what a man believes;

to continue the right of human sacrifice.

ITS CROPS AND ITS INDUSTRIES Make Glad the Hearts of Its People.

CABARRUS.

Correspondence of the RALEIGH REGISTER. CONCORD, N. C., July 22, 1884.abarrus is the great grand-daughter of Bladen county, Anson being formed from that county in 1749. Then Mecklenburg from Anson in 1762; then Cabarrus from Mecklenburg in 1792. As a general thing statistics are not sought after, except by the few of our people, and are considered dry reading, yet some people store such information away as a rich legacy. Cabarrus is situated in the Piedmont section of the State, and is 720 feet above the level of the sea; is noted for fertile land, pure freestone water, and valuable

VEINS OF GOLD ORE. The Phonix mine, nine miles east of Concord, is now successfully worked; one shaft being two hundred and fifty feet deep; while others in the same neighbor hood, but not so deep, are on a paying

basis The year 1884 will long be remembered as one of the best crop years in this section, for a quarter of a century. Wheat is made, and about threshed, and the only complaint I hear is, the yield is so great the price will go below anything known here for the last thirty years. Wheat was offered here to-day at 75 cents per bushel. divinely authorized to practice polygamy should no more be admitted than the claim of certain The corn crop was never more promising.

The outlook now is, full granaries, cheap bread, fat horses, and such A THANKSGIVING DAY ext November, as never was heard tell of. While the farming interest is prospering other industries are gradually improving. Many new engines have been bought and liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin.

put in operation within the last year, to run flouring and saw mills and cotton gins. Steam seems to be superseding water power. Mr. R. M. Blackwelder has urged and tempted, have never seriously con- built a fine flouring mill two miles east of Concord, steam being the motive power. Others are taking down their dams and using steam to run their mills. Mr. A. B. Young has about completed, near the depot, a planing, sash, door and blind facetary system is the fixing of our relative values tory, supplying a long felt want in Con-

Success to his enterprise. The Odell Manufacturing Company, situated taken in connection with the increasing com-merce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons orth of and adjoining the corporate limits of Concord, is and has been running on full time all the summer, giving em ployment to over two hundred operatives. The factory is situated in a grove of native from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling oaks, and consumes about eight bales of cotton per day in the manufacture of plaids, sheetings and scamless bags. The factory is quite a town of itself, and when added to Concord, gives us a population

of about 1800 inhabitants. actual settlers on the public domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the It would be folly now to speak of business among our merchants; enough to say the clerks are getting rested and recupership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. ated for a large Fall trade.

THE "COMMON SCOLDS."

Why Have They Disappeared! [Harper's Magazine Drawer.]

American men-so the legend runs now controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the in all the feminine world of England, public land should be disposed of only to actual France, Italy, and Germany-make the best husbands in the world. To this pitch of enviable fame have they come by a cen-Among our national interests, one languishes tury of tutelage, by a strict attention to -the foreign carrying trade. It was very seriously crippled during the civil war, and anusiness, and a meek surrender of all direction of social matters. Loss of power other blow was given to it in the general substi-tution of steam for sail in ocean traffic. With is amply compensated by this universal a frontage on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, good esteem in which they are held. But this commendable behavior of theirs may we have every inducement to restore our navibe only a sign, it ought to be said, of a gation. Yet the government has hitherto restill deeper change in female temper. We fused its help. A small share of the encouragement given by the government to railways and to manufacturers, and a small share of the are not certain, indeed, whether the change is in women or in the way men regard capital and the zeal given by our citizens to those enterprises would have carried our ships them, but there is an apparent change. Nothing was more common in the sixto every sea and to every port. A law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our teenth century than a "scolding woman," navigation and inspires hope that this great inand the scolding woman had not disappeared in this country till after the Declarterest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction should reation of Independence-some even furvived that. The evidence of this does not rest upon tradition. The literature and This survey of our condition as a nation rethe laws are full of it. Laws had to be inds us that material prosperity is but a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the liberty of the people. A free ballot is the safeguard of Republican institutions, without which no natframed with severe penalties to protect men from the "common scold"; and these penalties were often inflicted, one of the ional welfare is assured. A popular election. most effective of them being the "duckinghonestly conducted, embodies the very majesty chair," which in many cases was the only of true government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending contest. The one that could check the wagging of a safety of the republic rests upon the integrity virulent tongue. Nothing is commoner in of the ballot, upon the security of suffrage to the citizen. To deposit a fraudulent vote is no the ballad literature of the sixteenth century than the complaints of the railing of worse a crime against constitutional liberty han to obstruct the deposit of an honest vote. the scold and the shrew, and the devices He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very for taming them were as ingenious as they root of free government. He is the arch-enemy of the republic. He forgets that in trampling were brutal. Either the literature of the time is an awful libel, or scolding women upou the rights of others he fatally imperils his own rights. "It is a good land which the Lord our God doth give us," but we can maintain our of the age: scolding was as prominent as of the age; scolding was as prominent as begging, and the scolding wife as common heritage only by guarding with vigilance the as the tipsy husband. The philosopher wants to know whether it is the temper of women which has changed, since it is a fact that the "common scold" has practically disappeared from modern life (there used to be women whom even the sheriff was afraid of), is no more a pièce de résistance of literature, and has The neighbors of Dallas, like those of not to be legislated against, or whether Lincolnton, love to put on airs and call her a dead town. But Dallas has some the apparent difference is only a change in man's attitude towards the sex. Some citizens in and around her who have the students of sociology think that man's "dust," and when anything is wanted to submission has wrought the transformaconduce to the prosperity or growth of tion, and that women appear to be more the place, they go down into their pockets, sweet and amiable now they have their way unruffled. It is a very delicate ques-Although Dallas has one of the best tion, and one that would not be raised school buildings in the Piedmont section. here except in the interest of science. For yet five thousand dollars have been raised the disappearance of traits in human with which to build an addition to the nature is as useful a study as the climinapresent building. Dallas already has one tion of useless members or the developof the largest and most flourishing schools ment of new organs in our evolution. Noin the State and when this building is finbody except the sociologist can say what ished she will have one of the largest and the disappearance of the "common scold" best school buildings of any town of its has to do with man's position in the modern recreations of society; the busi-In addition to her school enterprise, the ness of this department is to collect facts, citizens of Dallas are engaged in building not to coordinate them.

Judge Fowle in Chatham. Pittsboro Home.

* * * The enthusiastic applause of the audience upon the announcement of his name and his appearance on the stage Logan proposes to exclude from the attested the high place he and the cause tions of his audience. We shall not do the speaker the injustice of trying to rehouse ejaculated "Hurrah for Fowle! I

The Heathen Chinee's Good Work.

[Pittsboro Home.] Mr. W. E. Boudinot appeared in our office a few days ago clad in a hat made of straw and manufactured by special order in China thirty years ago and a coat too made of silk and purchased in the orient as long ago as the hat, and both garments seemed to be remarkably well preserved.

Their Voice for War.

[New York World.] electoral count all Southern States in he came to advance occupied in the affecwhich gives in all cases of equal competency the preference to the soldiers who risked their lives in defence of the Union.

Which the votes for the Republican Electors do not tally with the adult negro population. Logan represents the militant ulation. Logan represents the militant produce his spech. It was conceded by end of the combination. He threatens all to have been admirable in conception war if the Southern States are counted for and expression. We never saw an audithe Democracy, and Blaine is expected to ence more highly delighted. The first man kick up a foreign war in the event that he we met as we walked out of the courts counted in. The people who love peace will have to sit down on these turbulent am for Fowle for anything he wants." swashbucklers with a terrible force.

handsome residences and fine, as well as

substantial, business houses, that will

compare favorably with those of any town

Love Tempered by Discretion.

My courage strengthened as I gazed; The words came rushing to my lips, The old, old tale of love was told. She glanced down at her finger tips, And then she spoke in accents low, While blushes red suffused her cheek,

[Boston Star.] It may be wrong for me to ask, But how much do you get a week?

pealed, until it was almost impossible for peaches, except in some places the recent storms damaged the orchards considerably. a lawyer, much less possible for a layman, Politics is beginning to warm up. Our to tell what the law was, without long and sometimes doubtful researches. This was excellent old sheriff declines to run, but an evil that needed correction, and the there are plenty of good Democrats who party ever true to the best interests of the will accept the nomination. Some one of people has done it. In place of confused the deputy sheriffs will be likely to get it. and multiplied statutes, is "The Code of How They Live in Graham. North Carolina," prepared with great care by three eminent citizens and placed in [Wavnesville News.] reach of the people in every county in the

Mr. W. H. Crisp writes us from Welch, State. It is neat in form, simple in style, Graham county, that crops are looking reasonable in its demands, and in every well. The wheat crop is harvested and is way fitted to the genius of the people and turning out much better than last year. Graham has not yet gone into tobacco raising to any large extent, but what is planted this year is reported excellent. Graham is a small county in ter-The Insane appeal to the humane and ritory but it is composed of fine sections the good with heart-wringing force, and lands which contribute largely to its though every word they utter be a curse future prosperity. Its citizens are hospiand every act one of violence. From the table and sobrious, which makes considerjails and the dungeons, from the poor able certainty for the upbuilding of the man's cabin and the rich man's dwelling,

country The latest news from Graham is the sad death of one of its citizens in the person of Mr. John Mashburn who lived near Welch postoffice. He died on July 6 of dropsy, and in his death the county has lost one of its highly esteemed citizens. The farmers and working men of every

counties Graham is bound to prosper.

[Letter Accepting Governor's Nomination.] "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the wisely adjusted. workingman.'

A Portrait. [Edith Lapham.] Madame, at sound of Gabriel's trump, Would give no vuigar start nor jump, But slowly rise with tranquil grace, Lay all her pinion plumes in place, Make them secure with safety-pins, Account to Heaven for her sins, And take the paradise road, A charming angel a la mode.