Raleigh Register.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 20, 1884.

CAMPAIGN RATES.

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Address RALEIGH REGISTER,
May 28, 1884. Raleigh, N. C.

TIME TO BE AT WORK.

From some of our friends there is an occasional growl that the campaign is too long, that it was begun too soon, and such like. If these doubting people will pause a moment and ask themselves a few serious questions, it may be that good will come of it. Suppose the election was set for to-morrow, would we be ready for it?

No election was ever yet carried by speaking or torchlights or newspaper articles. The votes put in the ballot box do the work, and the object of canvassing, of speeches and of newspaper articles is to bring the voters to the polls and see that they deposit their votes in the ballot box; and to accomplish this, all the speaking that ever was heard is worth nothing without the ceaseless, noiseless neighborhood work. But to be effective this work must be systematic. Each man must have his part in the programme plainly marked out for him and he must do it. As a general rule white men will vote right if only they can be persuaded to go to the polls.

The object then of all our plans and organization will be to see that white men go to the polls on election day. For this pupose no better machinery can be found than the township executive committees and CLEVELAND and SCALES Clubs. If there be a full and active executive committee and a full and active CLEVELAND and SCALES Club in every township the work can be done easily and smoothly. Every man in the township can be seen and prevailed upon to go to the polls. Every man will be registered in due time and illegal registration will be guarded against. On the day of election our challengers will have lists of the registered Democratic voters and will check off all who vote, and when one o'clock comes it will be easy enough to send for those who have not put in an appearance. If matters be arranged in this way there is no need for us to lose a single vote unnecessarily.

But to do all this it requires time. Indeed, we think if our doubting friends will consider for a moment they will say it requires all the time we have at our disposal. Let such a man ask himself how many townships there are in his county without an executive committee and without a CLEVELAND and SCALES club. Let him ask himself how far the committees and clubs already in existence have gone in the discharge of their duties. Let him ask himself if there is a township executive committee or a township club that has an accurate list or that has any list at all of the qualified voters in the township in which it is located. If we mistake not the facts, the answers to these questions will convince almost every man, and that too with a rude shock, that but little thus far has been done save to make speeches and to listen to them.

It is folly to deceive ourselves. Public speeches are all very well in their way, newspapers are all very well in their way, and so are public documents; but they are only means to an end, and that end is to bring out the voters on election day. They serve a useful and a necessary purpose in furnishing the local committees and local clubs with the facts and arguments to use to stir up indifferent and uninformed men upon the great issues of the day. But if the work stops with the making of speeches and the circulation of newspapers and the scattering of documents, the work is only half done and the smaller half at that, for the great mass of the people, in our sparsely settled country and with our limited mail facilities and our limited means of transportation will not be reached.

A great hurrah and hullabaloo may very easily be gotten up in the big towns and the little towns and places along the lines of the various railroads in the State, but that does not reach the people in the country. Town people can get up an excitement at almost any time and about almost any thing. We don't care so much to hear from them as from the people of the country, the people who make the bread and meat and pay the taxes.

It takes a long time with our present limited mail facilities to reach the people in the country. Have we done it yet? If not, then the great work has not been done. We have still about eighty days to prepare for the great fight. Shall we make use of them or shall we sit still and do nothing, unless, it may be, to complain that the campaign began too soon. It will be the worst madness in the world for us to sit still and rely for victory upon the shouts that come to us from the conflict between SCALES and YORK. The men who hear the candidates speak will not constitute one-half of the voters of the State and are mainly men who have already made up their minds how they intend to vote. Let us bear these things in mind and go to work. A good township executive committee and a good township CLEVELAND and SCALES Club are worth all the speeches that can be made and all the newspapers and all the documents that can be circulated in that township between now and Christmas. We all have our work to do. Let us do it. The speakers are doing theirs handsomely, the newspapers are doing theirs, but what are the clubs doing, and what are the executive committees doing?

DR. YORK'S RAILROAD RECORD.

The REGISTER of July 30 printed Dr. YORK'S Record as made by himself in the Legislature against each and all of the measures which have had so much to do with the State's wonderful progress under Democratic rule since 1877. First, was noted his record

"AGAINST THE WESTERN RAILROAD.

"In 1876–'7 Dr. York was a member of the Senate. On January 24, 1877, the "bill to provide for the speedy completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad" was taken up on its second reading. (See Senate Journal 1876–'7, page 259.) A proposition was offered to appropriate $140,000 for the road, and Dr. York moved to amend as follows: "Strike out one hundred and forty thousand dollars and insert one dollar." One dollar! His amendment was voted down. An amendment was offered by Senator J. L. Robinson, allowing the Governor to purchase such iron rails and materials as might be needed each year. Failing in his "one dollar" proposition, Dr. York moved to limit the amount of this expenditure to $50,000 a year. Mr. Troy moved to make the limit $70,000. Dr. York voted against Mr. Troy's amendment, which, however, was adopted, and then he voted against Mr. Robinson's proposition as amended by Mr. Troy's.

"On this reading Dr. York voted against the bill.

"On page 304, of the same Senate Journal, this bill came up on the third reading.

"Dr. York moved to strike out "seventy thousand" and insert "fifty thousand"—as the amount that could be spent to buy iron, &c., each year. His motion was lost. He then offered a proviso, limiting its operation to two years. The road could not be built for $140,000, and could not be built in two years, and yet he offered the proviso. On its third reading Dr. York again voted squarely against the bill.

"If Dr. York had controlled the Democratic party the Western North Carolina Railroad would have stopped at Old Fort. It would never have crossed the mountains. He would have denied to the people across the Blue Ridge all hope of opening up the country to the world. Such was his statesmanship. But his policy did not triumph. The Democratic party was not governed by such narrow conceptions of justice to the West. They appropriated $70,000 annually and carried the work on slowly and practically, and substantially that great road is built. And every cent of that money, with the interest on it, has been paid back into the State Treasury; and because it has been paid back into the State Treasury there are to be no taxes this year. So the work cost us nothing."

Confronted with this Record on the stump, Dr. YORK does not contest its absolute accuracy—the Senate Journals are easily accessible in every county—but he seeks to explain it away. His explanation, in his own words, is this: "But there was a railroad ring that had possession of this Western North Carolina Railroad, and when the Legislature proposed to vote $140,000 of the money of the people into the pockets of that ring, and that the people would be taxed to pay it, York found it out and declared emphatically that he would not vote another tax when the road was not being completed."

Is Dr. YORK dealing candidly with the people when he makes this excuse? The REGISTER thinks not. In fact, it is impossible that he could have been influenced in his action by any such motives, and this is susceptible of the most positive proof.

In the first place, the Bill then under discussion for the management and speedy completion of the Road, and against which Dr. YORK voted and worked, provided that the affairs of the Company should be managed by a Board of twelve Directors, nine of them to be appointed by the Governor and three to be elected by the private stockholders. The nine to be appointed by the Governor had to be selected one from each Congressional District and one from the State at large.

At the time Dr. YORK was voting and working against the Bill, it was impossible for him to know who the Board of Directors would be, and therefore impossible for him to know or even conjecture that there was or would be any "ring" about it. Then, too, it was impossible that there could be any "ring" in a Board of Directors appointed by Governor Vance, and selected from the different sections of the State, and the REGISTER does not believe that such an idea ever occurred to Dr. YORK. Certainly he gave expression to no such notion.

In the second place, not a dollar of the money appropriated by the Bill against which Dr. YORK fought so hard could be used except with the approval and consent of the Governor. Every dollar used for the support of the convicts, and for the purchase of rails for the track, had to be drawn upon the warrant of the Governor, and paid by the Treasurer. (See Laws, 1876–'77, ch. 106.)

So it was impossible that there could have been a "ring" unless it consisted of Governor VANCE and Treasurer WORTH; and no man will believe that Dr. YORK ever suspected Governor VANCE and Dr. WORTH of being a "ring."

The real reason, no doubt, that influenced Dr. YORK to vote against the appropriation was this: the District he represented in the Senate had no *direct* interest in the completion of the Western Railroad. It had already been completed far beyond the limits of his District, and he was not the man to assume any burden himself, or to put any upon his immediate constituency, to help any one else. He was then representing a Senatorial District, and that was the acme of his ambition and the boundary of his political life as it then seemed to him and the balance of mankind. It had not then entered his wildest dreams, or the mind of a single human being in all North Carolina, that the day would ever come when the name of TYRE YORK would be mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of North Carolina.

IF THE CLOSING of mills and foundries goes on much longer, the American laborer in those industries will have some very practical reasons for regretting a policy that took him from employments in which he was well paid and has left him without any employment at all. Experience is a hard teacher, but it teaches very thoroughly.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN seems to be a drag so far as the national part of it is concerned. Betting is as backward as other features. There is none going on in the great centres where it is usually brisk.

New England is suffering from heat, drought, grasshoppers and protection.

A MISLEADING MAXIM.

A newspaper friend says that he cannot for the life of him see where the error is in the REGISTER'S statement of the working of the fertilizer tax, but that there must be an error somewhere, for it is a "well-established maxim that the tax on any article comes out of the consumer." There are many well-established maxims, that is to say, sententious sayings well enough established to be in men's mouths daily, that are very far from being true. To this particular maxim, there are numberless exceptions. One of the exceptions, as the REGISTER made very plain last week, is the North Carolina tax on fertilizers. Another exception, the REGISTER proposes to note to-day; and one which its puzzled friend will very readily appreciate, as it touches his own pocket with a rather heavy hand.

The tax now referred to is a license tax of somewhat recent invention levied on newspapers.

The newspaper license tax is a much heavier tax than the fertilizer license tax; that is to say, the newspaper tax is five per cent. on the market price of the paper, whilst the tax on the fertilizer is but one per cent. on its market price. And this tax on newspaper manufacturers not only does not come out of the consumer, and does come out of the manufacturer, but is also an actual gain to the consumer, is a bonus to him, puts money in his pocket or keeps it there. The subscriber to a newspaper used to pay the postage on it—say 25 cents or 50 cents a year on his weekly paper. Congress thought it would be a good thing to relieve the subscriber of this tax, or the postmasters of the trouble of collecting it, and levied it as a license tax on the newspaper man, who has to pay it before he can put his wares in market. That is, the buyer of a newspaper, the consumer, does not now pay postage, making a clear gain to him of 25 to 50 cents a year on his $2 weekly paper; and the newspaper man does pay the postage, which is at present a tax of 10 cents on each $2 worth of his product.

Does the newpaper man, does our friend, get this back from the consumer? Nay. The price of his paper remains the same, or is reduced, simply because the newspaper license tax was so levied (as the fertilizer license tax was levied) as not to break up free trade in newspapers. Newspaper men and fertilizer men did their best to add the tax to the price, but both failed, and both have been sensible enough to refrain from insisting on it and destroying their business.

IT IS ONLY charitable to suppose that Dr. YORK has never read the BLAIR School Bill, of which he talks so much on the stump. If he had read it, his statement that the bill takes from the accumulated surplus and offers to North Carolina a free gift of $7,000,000 to be used for common schools, would indicate either lack of the necessary sense to understand the plain language of the bill, or lack of the necessary honesty to state its provisions correctly. The bill does not propose to divide the surplus at all, and it does not offer a free gift of $7,000,000 to North Carolina. As stated in the REGISTER when the bill passed the Senate, it assigns to North Carolina about $7,000,000 (something less than $1,000,000 a year for eight years, that is), *provided*, North Carolina shall also collect about $4,000,000 of extra taxes from its own citizens. That is to say, to get $1,000,000 a year for eight years, the State must collect an extra annual tax as large as it collects now to run the State Government. If it does not, it is to have returned only about one-fifth of the Internal Revenue taxes annually taken from it, and taken unnecessarily. It is hard lines on North Carolina to pay $20,000,000 of taxes in eight years so as to have one-fifth of that sum returned as "a gift" and the other four-fifths wasted on others.

The Bill will probably pass the House in some better shape than the Republican caucus left Senator BLAIR'S original Bill, and if the Republican Senate refuse assent to the proper changes, it will probably pass in its present shape. Even a small piece of our own loaf of bread is better than no bread at all.

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS.

Capt. Coke has accepted an invitation to speak to the people of Warren at Grove Hill on August 28.

The Democratic nominees for the House in Buncombe are Richmond Pearson and Johnstone Jones.

Major S. M. Finger has taken the stump and will speak at the appointments made for the candidates for Governor.

In the Second Senatorial District Theo. W. Poole, of Martin, and Dr. P. H. Simmons, of Hyde, are the Democratic nominees.

The Rowan Democrats have renominated Lee S. Overman, Esq., for the House, and ratified Davie's nomination of Dr. Wiseman for the Senate.

Thos. W. Mason, Esq., is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in Northampton, and Messrs. Grant and Edwards for the House.

The Republicans of the Seventh District have nominated Dr. J. G. Ramsay for Congress, and A. E. Holton for Presidential Elector.

Harnett County Democrats have nominated Daniel Stewart for the House of Representatives, John A. Green for Sheriff, Henry T. Spears for Register of Deeds.

The Democrats of Cleveland are to have a grand mass meeting and barbecue on Thursday, September 4. Governor Vance, Captain Coke, Captain Kitchin, and Col. Cowles have accepted invitations to speak.

Stokes county's Democratic candidates are: J. Y. Phillips for the House, R. I. Dalton for sheriff, J. H. G. Mitchell for Register, Gideon George for surveyor, John Carroll for coroner.

The Onslow Democrats have nominated Hill E. King for the House; E. Murrill for Sheriff; Jacob Giles for Register. They have recommended Dr. Cyrus Thompson as the District candidate for Senator.

Stanly County Democrats have nominated for the House of Representatives, Captain D. N. Bennett; for Sheriff, B. C. Blalock; for Register of Deeds, I. W. Snuggs, and for Treasurer, S. H. Hearne. They are all good men and will be elected.

Hon. Thomas G. Skinner has been renominated for Congress in the First District. The District is now composed of Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington. In 1880 it gave Jarvis 14,547 votes and Buxton 13,644 votes. W. H. Lucas, of Hyde, is the candidate for Elector.

CLEVELAND AND CATAWBA

Set a Good Example to all of Us.

[Letter to Chairman Battle.]

SHELBY, N. C., August 18, 1884.—* * * This year, and here at least, I think the indications are that the people have become more quickly alive to their interest in the matter than ever before. Heretofore, as you know, the majority in Cleveland has been so large that several Democrats could run for the same office with seemingly little or no danger of a Radical slipping in. The habit, however, was a bad one in every way, and at the last election it turned out that the danger of electing a Republican was greater than was supposed possible. This year, therefore, organization is the word, and to accomplish this the aid of the young men has been especially invoked. The County Executive Committee has called a meeting which a number of active young men of each township has been formally requested to attend. The result of this action is sure to be a happy one, for young blood will tell wherever it goes into a fight in earnest. It was this element of strength that, carrying out the suggestion of Gov. Jarvis, redeemed Pitt county from Radicalism. On September 4 there is to be a grand barbecue and flag raising at Shelby, Gov. Vance, Capt. Coke and Gen. Hampton being among the number of those invited to attend. The crowd doubtless will be very great. Indeed in every possible way, it seems to me, steps are being taken to bring out a fuller vote than has ever before been polled in the county, which of course means a larger majority. According to the last census the number of white voters in the county in 1880 was 2,832. From the names on the tax lists and the census, if I may so call it, that is now being taken under direction of the County Executive Committee, it is supposed there are now at least 3,000 white voters in the county. The highest Democratic vote, however, has not reached 1800. It will be seen from this that Cleveland is a county in which work and organization promise a most fruitful harvest, for it is apparent there are in the county some 1200 white men who do not go to the polls. The negro vote is near if not quite 600 now, and the Republican vote has never reached that figure—showing almost the entire white population of the county to be Democratic.

And what is said of Cleveland as to its promise of good harvest for faithful work may with equal propriety be said of Catawba county. In 1880 the white voters in Catawba were 2,565 in number and are now doubtless some 2,700. Its negro vote will not reach 500. The highest Democratic vote has not reached 1,900, while its last was only 1,615. Its highest Republican vote was 619. These figures show that while Catawba has done well it has not done all it could, and Cleveland seeing this proposes on election day to dispute with Catawba the claim to the title of the Banner county of Democracy in North Carolina. Perhaps I ought not to tell tales out of school, but the emulation is in a good cause and I think it is due to Catawba that she should know that her laurels are in danger of being taken from her. Catawba's greatest majority was 1,420, but it was not given at the last election. Cleveland's greatest majority was 1,209, and neither was that given at the last election. In fact that last election is a sore subject in both counties. I shall watch the contest with much interest. Cleveland has some 1,200 voters to draw from with which to increase its majority, while Catawba has some 900 voters to draw from to meet Cleveland's gains and Catawba has some 200 votes the start. The race will be a close one and if Cleveland wins she will deserve the greater praise because the odds are in Catawba's favor." * * *

CAMP-MEETINGS

In Lincoln and Catawba.

[Correspondence of the RALEIGH REGISTER.]

SHERRILL'S FORD, August 16, 1884.—One of the most important epochs in the history of this part of the country is the annual camp-meeting at Rock Springs camp-ground, situate in Lincoln county, near the Catawba line. In point of interest it ranks along with Christmas and election day, and it comes as natural for the people to go to Rock Springs once a year as to go to bed once a day. It takes its name from a large rock spring which furnishes the water for the large concourse of people in attendance. It has been in existence for more than half a century, and has a national reputation. In size it is the third camp-ground in America, having around a very large arbor three rows of tents, numbering between two and three hundred, and a crowd of from five to ten thousand is usually in attendance. In former years it was noted for the bad behaviour of rowdies, but it has been becoming more and more quiet every year, till this year the meeting which has just closed passed off without any disturbance worth mentioning. The greatest disturbance was among the chickens. It is simply astounding to think of the number of chickens it takes to feed such a large crowd for four days—not less than three thousand is the estimate. The meeting this year was especially noted for the large number and high grade of the preachers in attendance, there being about fifteen in all, including some from Raleigh, Charlotte, Statesville, &c.

While I write, and within a mile of where I am sitting, there is in progress another camp-meeting of the colored friends at a noted ground called Mott's Grove, situated in Catawba and named for Dr. J. J. Mott, the leader of the Republican party of North Carolina. It is very largely attended and the face of the earth is now literally black with numerous hordes of the sons and daughters of Ham.

Lewis Holdsclaw, one of the oldest citizens of this community, has recently passed away. He was eighty-five years and six months old and had read the Bible through seventy-eight times, an average of once a year for his reading life, presuming that he learned to read at between seven and eight years of age—a worthy example.

We have lately had a very great curiosity in the shape of a chicken, with one body, with four legs, four wings and two fully developed heads. It lived but a short time after being hatched. Who can beat it? I.

Iredell County News.

[Correspondence of the RALEIGH REGISTER.]

AMITY HILL, N. C., Aug. 16, 1880.—Corn and cotton look fine. We have dry weather at present, but have been having showers all the while. We have a good crop of peaches and plenty of watermelons, and plenty picnics.

We have yet to hear the first political speech for this campaign, but expect to hear many between this and the eventful evening in November.

Catawba Politics.

[Correspondence RALEIGH REGISTER.]

NEWTON, N. C., August 16, 1884.—Catawba County Convention was a large and enthusiastic one. M. O. Sherrill, of Newton, was nominated for the Senate in the Thirty-seventh District, Lincoln and Catawba, and A. A. Shuford nominated for the House of Representatives. No further nominations.

Last year the Elkin woollen mills worked up 125,000 pounds of wool, but with an increased capacity they will this year work up 175,000 pounds. They manufacture principally blankets, jeans, all wool cassimeres, stocking yarns and linseys. Their average output per day is 300 yards of cloth and eight pairs of blankets.

NATIONAL SERMONS

Based on 23d Chapter of Matthew.

[Reported for the RALEIGH REGISTER.]

"The Scribes and Pharisees sit in Moses' seat."

So said our Lord, preparatory to the announcement of a series of the most terrible calamities and judgments which were soon to come upon the Jewish nation. At the time Christ came in the fulfilment of prophecy, and to inaugurate and establish a new order of things, the Jewish government and church were one, the civil and ecclesiastical were combined, making an an ecclesiastico-civil government. The Scribes, who were formerly the Secretaries of State and of War, were at that time "the Rabbis or doctors, who were assessors or judicial assistants in the Sanhedrim and interpreters of the law in the synagogues and schools." The Sanhedrim was constituted of the Scribes and Pharisees and the elders or representatives of the people. Moses was the great lawgiver and Judge in theocratic times. The law as promulgated by him was by direct authority and the command of God. Leaving out its ceremonial features, its precepts of morality, of righteousness, were made binding for all time to come—made binding upon the nation and upon the administrators of the national government in all its civil and ecclesiastical features. This code furnished by Moses contained laws for the good of the nation, for the benefit of the race. It provided laws adapted to good government, to secure right and justice, both civil and criminal. He appointed the judicial methods and tribunals for the enforcement of them, for the execution of their penalties, for the punishment of the guilty, for the protection of the innocent, the maintainance of justice, the upholding of order and fidelity in the State, and for securing honesty and equity in all affairs between man and man. When our Lord appeared in Judea, invested with authority as the great High Priest of all, he found that the Scribes and Pharisees had thrust themselves into Moses' seat. They were usurpers, and claiming, as the allegation implies, the functions of Moses as law-giver and judge. How well they deserved the claim they set up, immediately follows in that wonderful catalogue of misdeeds pointed out by our Lord. Instead of enforcing the law, they perverted and violated it. Instead of ministering relief to the oppressed, they laid burdens on men's shoulders which they would not touch themselves. Instead of preserving and fostering honesty and purity in individuals and in the State, they corrupted the fountains of justice and judgment. Instead of official fidelity and adherence to the Mosaic constitution and laws, they resorted to every artifice to misinterpret and misapply them. They loved the uppermost seats at feasts and in the synagogues and to be called of men Rabbi, Rabbi.

The recital of this catalogue shows that they were morally debased and polluted rulers, corrupt and venal officials who were filled with extortion and excess, and together with the Sanhedrim, of which they were the chief constituents, constituted a bureau of national and public corruption. Indeed, their administration of public affairs was nothing better than open robbery and the protection of official thieves. It was to all intents and purposes a repudiation of the code as laid down by Moses, a flat denial of the supreme authority which ordered that code. It was a brazen substitution of themselves and their traditions for the constitution and laws of Moses.

We shall see, my friends, in the series of sermons which I propose, how our Lord followed up the record of the Scribes and Pharisees, and the terrible catalogue of allegations he preferred against them. We shall see how they ignored every sacred obligation and prostituted the most sacred rites in order to minister to their own depravity and maintain their national power and authority. We shall see how, by adding sin to sin, and heaping up iniquity upon iniquity, they made the fulfilment of our Lord's maledictions against them the more certain. We shall see how Christ stripped from them their mask of hypocrisy and exposed their moral deformity, and the terrible consequences they entailed, not only upon themselves, but upon the whole nation of which they were the representatives. And we shall see the alarming similarity between the Scribes and Pharisees and our own national rulers and officials—that there was not a crime alleged against them but what has a parallel in our own governmental officials. We shall not fail to see in our national rulers a horrible amount of official corruption, the perversion of law, both constitutional and statutory, the tacit as well as legal immunity to the thieves who swarm about our national capital, and the consequences likely to result therefrom if this state of affairs is contiuued much longer.

Remember, my friends, that God deals with nations as with individuals. History proves the truth of this averment, and shows also that those individuals in high places who by their own personal guilt and contact have communicated the virus of national sin, have been visited with signal judgments before the general national calamities come. See, my friends, how God takes cognizance of national crime. The stupendous national sins under the rule of the Scribes and Pharisees had so accumulated and centralized in Jerusalem, the national capital, that mercy and forbearance yielded to the stern demands of justice, and the end came—came in vindication of right, of the claims of the oppressed—came for the emancipation of the helpless and innocent from the tyranny of corrupt officials—came in vindication of the honor and veracity of God as against the usurpers of Moses' seat. So will God's honor and veracity be vindicated as against the corrupters of human souls through the foul agencies employed by our officials' bribery, robbery and perjury. Let this be a warning to you, my friends, for "God is not mocked. For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap"; and so shall it be with nations and States.

PROTECTION'S NATURAL EFFECTS

Reaching Even the South's Mills.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 15.—The Augusta cotton factories, it is said, are running at a loss. The president of one of the mills said to-day that just now it was a losing business to either keep going or stop, but it was deemed best to keep on in hopes of better things. Another president wrote to nineteen dealers in goods asking for orders. Only one gave an order and that was for six bales, when he had been in the habit of buying 100 bales at a time. Some of the dealers did not even reply.

The condition of the iron business at present, says a Chattanooga paper, is not of a nature to encourage the starting up of the Lookout rolling mills. Iron, it says, is so low that its production cannot be made profitable, and it seems that capital, like labor, will not seek employment without a prospect of remuneration.

Oxford Orphan Asylum.

[Wilmington Star.]

There are now 144 orphans at the Oxford Asylum and Dr. Dixon, the Superintendent, has some 70 or more applications. The administration of Dr. Dixon gives much satisfaction to the Board of Directors. There is a falling off in the receipts of funds, and it ought not so to be. The institution is excellently managed; the institution is a necessity as well as a noble charity and should be maintained. It is doing a work that is an honor to the State. Every benevolent heart ought to respond and help the good work.

A TRAVELER'S NOTES

In Iredell County.

[Correspondence of the RALEIGH REGISTER.]

STATESVILLE, N. C., Aug. 12, 1884.—Judge Gilmer is holding the Fall term of Iredell Superior Court and is giving entire satisfaction, as he always does. The dockets are full and it will take two weeks to get through. There are no criminal cases to be tried.

Some interest is being manifested in politics. Of course Dr. Mott and the Revenue officers will carry some votes for York, but the Democrats will carry Iredell county by a very large majority.

Pat. Winston and Charles Price made speeches in the court-house to-day, but would not consent to divide time with Captain Kitchin. Winston had the opening speech, and after rubbing his baldhead and stretching up once or twice like a frog trying to peep over a cucumber, he proceeded to serve up a re-hash of the old Republican charges against the Democratic party, with his reasons for quitting that party as dessert. Capt. Price followed, telling what he knew, and also what he didn't know about the corruption of the Democratic party and the immaculate purity of Radicalism. According to these gentlemen, the Democratic party is so bad and they are so good that it is incomprehensible to an ordinary mortal how they could act with the Democrats as long as they did.

Money is scarce in Iredell now, but crop prospects are good and times will be a little easier soon. E. R. WOOD.

In Half-a-Dozen Counties.

POPLAR TENT, August 13, 1884.—The Fair now being held at this place is certainly a success and speaks well for the farmers of Cabarrus and adjoining counties. Four or five thousand people have been in attendance to-day. The articles exhibited are fine and in great variety; almost everything that can be grown on a farm being exhibited. Some of the finest specimens of wheat, rye, corn, potatoes, cotton, vegetables, &c., to be found in any county or any State I have seen here to-day, while the display of horses, cattle, &c., has been very creditable indeed. A variety of improved machinery is on exhibition, and the ladies, in their department, far excelled the men, as they always do. Fancy work, substantial work and every other kind of work a lady can do is shown here, and every one of the fair exhibitors ought to have a prize, and a pretty Big one, too. I will not attempt to report the articles in this department, for no person of the masculine gender knows enough about the skillful work of ladies to get up a report that would do the subject anything like justice, but I will say this much: The skill displayed in preparing the "catables" on exhibition is sufficient to tempt any man in search of a good wife to go to Cabarrus to find her.

General Scales, Judge Bennett, Colonel Alfred Rowland and Colonel Beasley (the latter in the interest of the Soldiers' Home) delivered able and appropriate addresses. Each speaker was presented with bouquets of the fairest flowers by hands equally fair, and while not a word in regard to politics was spoken, one could easily see by the fine impression made by the Democratic candidates on the ladies that every blessed one of them will make their husbands, brothers, sons or sweethearts, as the case may be, vote the Democratic ticket straight.

Senator Vance is to deliver an address here to-morrow and of course there will be an immense crowd to hear him.

I MET TWO men at Carthage last week who voted for Andrew Jackson for President and have voted the Democratic ticket ever since.

EVERYBODY WHO stops at the Yount House, Newton, N. C., will find Vance Yount, the proprietor, to be a clever, genial, whole-souled fellow and a good Democrat.

I MET A GENTLEMAN in Statesville the other day who had spent several years of his life in the Northwestern States and had heard John A. Logan make stump-speeches. He said Logan was just about such a man as Dr. York, his speeches being coarse, vulgar and profane.

ONE OF THE most pleasant hotels in the State is the Jarrall House, High Point, N. C. Mr. Jarrall is attentive to the wants of his guests and makes everything as pleasant for them as possible. He has many patrons and deserves as many more.

A "WHAT IS IT?" was on exhibition at the Poplar Tent Fair. It was a bird with a face like a monkey's. In other points it resembled a screech owl, only it was larger and had gayer and more beautiful plumage. No one there had ever seen anything like it before. It must have originated somewhat like Vance said the Liberals did.

I PASSED OVER the road from Lilesville to Mt. Gilead the other day and found crops to be remarkably fine.

FARMERS ARE having a gay and happy time now, with nothing to do but to hunt, drink cider and eat fruit and watermelons.

MR. J. H. WEST runs a grand excursion from Salisbury to Asheville this week. The fare for the round trip is only $2.00.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION for the Sixth District has been indefinitely postponed. Reckon none of their men are very anxious to be beaten by Judge Bennett.

THE DEMOCRATS of Anson will hold their convention next Saturday. There are only eight candidates for the nomination for Sheriff, with a few townships to hear from. E. R. WOOD.

THE BASEBALL BUSINESS.

The Man Who Suffers.

[New York World.]

Who is it now gets all the blame,
When the pet club has lost a game,
And from the cops protection claim?
The Umpire.

Who is it stands each gibe and jeer,
Who gives decision with great fear,
With many missiles falling near?
The Umpire.

Who is it, when the game is done,
Will surely try the crowd to shun,
And thinks it time for a home run?
The Umpire.

The Man Who Wins.

[St. Louis Critic.]

She—Papa is very particular and I doubt very much whether he will give his consent.

He—Why?

She—He is opposed to my marrying a man who has not established himself in business, and, George, you know you have not. How could you, dear, when all your afternoons are spent at base-ball games?

He—But, my love, I have hidden the truth from you until now. I wanted to give you a glorious surprise. I do not go to base-ball games merely to look on.

She—You are not a—

He—Yes, I am the—

She—The pitcher! Oh, George! This is indeed joy. I thought from the size and color of your hands that you worked in a tan-yard.

Before and After.

[Chicago Herald.]

"Clara, what makes you sit so close to George when he calls Saturday night? I hope you will not forget the proprieties, my child."

"Oh, but ma, George is dreadfully deaf."

"Yes, I remember your father was troubled with the same complaint before we were married, but now I cannot go through his pockets in the morning without waking him up."

NOTES OF THE CANVASS

At Marion and at Morganton.

Every day General Scales gains greater ascendancy over his wriggling competitor. At Marion on the ninth, where a large crowd assembled to hear the candidates, General Scales wore York out to a frazzle and excited great enthusiasm among Democratic voters. The General's treatment of the revenue question meets with hearty approval from the people of the western part of the State. The tariff, not being an issue in State politics, he put less emphasis on that subject. Dr. York, on the contrary, continues to harangue the people on that question though his understanding still lags behind his words. He never fails to shoot, but very rarely hits the mark. Demagogue that he is, the burden of his song is to array the prejudices of the "common people" against the "upper classes;" and he is unwitting enough to imagine that the plain-living people of the country do not see through the meshes of the net which he spreads to catch votes. General Scales, on the other hand, continues his straight-forward, manly course and wins favor everywhere he goes. At Marion he made a lasting impression on his audience and the county of McDowell will come up in November with a large majority for our gallant candidate.

Morganton turned out a larger crowd than assembled at the previous place. A Cleveland and Scales flag had just been spread to the breezes by the Democrats, a Blaine and York flag by the Republicans, and the people were full of enthusiasm. There was little change in the leading features of the speeches, but in minor details Scales completely routed his opponent. Altogether Scales made the finest effort he has made since he has been in the field. Burke county will cast a four or five hundred majority vote for Democracy.

TOWN NOTES.

Marion was a live town all day of the speaking. Some added to their political enthusiasm a few extra glasses of the exhilarating draught, and late in the evening there was a spectacle on the street interesting sheriff and policemen. They seemed unaccustomed to such gymnastics and looked more bewildered than the visitors. Nobody got hurt and only a few got in the callaboose.

The most interesting place at Marion was the

FLEMING HOUSE.

Captain W. J. Calais has many friends, and everybody else stops with him. He keeps as good fare as can be had anywhere on the road, and no proprietor has a greater knack for pleasing his guests. You always leave him in a good humor with yourself and the rest of the world.

W. H. O.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT

If the House Should Have to Elect.

[New York Herald.]

A correspondent wishes to know how the House of Representatives would stand if, voting by States, it should, under the constitution, have to elect a President; and he asks, further, in what contingency this duty would fall upon the House, and whether upon the present House or that to be chosen in November.

In each State electors are chosen by the popular vote. The electors thereafter meet in the several States to cast their votes, in a manner specified in the constitution, and the result of the electoral ballot in each State is thereupon sent to Washington, where all these ballots are opened and counted in a joint meeting of the two houses.

These two houses compose the Congress at present existing, which does not expire until the fourth of March, 1885. The constitution then declares that "the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote."

The majority in each State delegation casts the vote of the State in such an election by the House. In the present House the Democrats have a majority of members in the following States—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin, making twenty-two out of the thirty-eight States. The Republicans have a majority of members in the following State delegations:—Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont, with Virginia, where the five Mahone votes would, no doubt, cast the State for the Blaine ticket. The Republicans have thus fifteen States. In one State (Florida) there is a tie, as it has one Democratic and one Republican Representative.

There are now four tickets in the field. General Butler or Mr. St. John will have to carry at least one State to throw the election into the House. No matter how large an aggregate vote either may get, unless he carries a State his vote has no effect. If both should carry together several States, and the election should fall to the House, only that one of these two who has carried the most would be among the three from whom the House may decide.

The Trotting Horses.

[New York Herald.]

The reigns of the sovereigns of the trotting turf, with their best records in harness, and also the time with which each beat the record of his predecessor, may be tabulated as follows:

Name of Horse.	*Year.*	*Record.*
Lady Suffolk	1844	2:26½
Flora Temple	1856	2:25¼
Flora Temple	1859	2:19¾
Dexter	1867	2:17¼
Goldsmith Maid	1871	2:17
Goldsmith Maid	1874	2:14
Rarus	1878	2:13½
St. Julien	1879	2:12¾
St. Julien	1880	2:11¾
Maud S.	1880	2:10¾
Maud S.	1881	2:10¾
Jay-Eye-See	1884	2:10
Maud S.	1884	2:09¾

A glance at this review shows that the record of trotting in harness has been lowered sixteen and one-fourth seconds, or but a little more than a quarter of a minute, during the past forty years, and just ten seconds or one-sixth of a minute, during the last quarter of a century.

Blessings of Education.

[Texas Siftings.]

Sam Johnsing having attended a night school for a few weeks, believes that he is the smartest nigger in Austin. He was a witness in a burglary case, and created a sensation by his intelligence. "Do you think you would recognize the burglar if you were to see him again?" "Why, boss, ob course I would." "You are sure you would identify the thief if you were to see him again?" "I tell you so ag'in. I'se not one ob dese fool niggers what doesn't know nuffin'. I could 'dentify dat man eben if I nebber seed him ag'in. I don't hab ter see him ag'in to 'dentify him."

The Republicans of Franklin county have nominated Gen. Phil. B. Hawkins and Mr. B. F. Bullock for the House.

SOME NEW GEORGIA SCENES.

A Breakfast in the Backwoods.

[Betsey Hamilton in Atlanta Constitution.]

* * * It was mighty nigh day, and the old 'oman made up a fire in the fireplace to git breakfast, and we'uns all riz. She filled the hath plum full of sweet taters, baked some corn dodgers in the skillet, briled some meat on the coals, and made some coffee out'n parch meal. The little white headed, dirty faced chaps fretted and cried all the time, and the old 'oman scolded.

Aunt Nancy and maw sot and smoked ther pipes. Aunt Nancy she lowed to old Miss Raincrow:

"Hit's monstrous hard on a body to take keer of so many chillun and keep 'em in vittles and clothes."

"Not so mighty," says she. "I hain't got nairy one to spar; I'd work the coat of my fingers off for airy one of '