CAMPAIGN RATES.

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In every case a copy extra will be furnished to the getter-up of the Club, and In every case the paper will be sent un- of the world. til the returns of the election shall be received and published; and we invite the of our Government established and carattention of Executive Committees of ried on in unison with the educated thought Counties and Townships, and of all others interested, to the Campaign REGISTER as | those who represent its great material ina sure and cheap means of furnishing information to the people.

Address Raleigh Register. May 28, 1884. Raleigh, N. C.

SEVEN YEARS' WORK.

Upon its accession to power the Democratic party found the Government at war with its people; plunged in debt to near a third of the value of the property of its citizens; with corruption existing in every branch of it; its offices filled by men for the most part scandalously incompetent; and as to its industries, the most fortunate of them were barely self-supporting, the rest in ruins. The change has been marvelous; the material results of Democratic rule simply wonderful. By what means have they been effected?

The State Debt was settled. The effect upon the State was great. Capital which had shunned the State during the evil days of Republican ascendancy once more sought, and seeks, investment here.

The debt for the North Carolina Rail road was settled. The State has regained control of the road, and the sums paid for its lease. It will not be many years before the rents will have paid the debt, and will contribute almost money enough-probably quite enough-to pay the expenses of the State Government.

The Western North Carolina Railroad was rescued from final ruin. It is now in operation far beyond the Blue Ridge. One branch has reached the Tennessee line at Paint Rock; another is rapidly nearing Paint Rock.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Road was at its last gasp. It stretches now from New Hanover to Guilford, and in a few months its mileage will be 232 miles, reaching from the extreme south-east to the extreme north-west, and passing through one of the finest countries on the globe.

The Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad has ceased to be a scoff, and its possession for extension is eagerly sought for.

Many other roads have been built, for eign capital largely embarked in them as the result of confidence restored. We note the Milton and Sutherlin: the Oxford and Henderson; the Halifax and Scotland Neck; the Norfolk, Elizabeth City and Edenton: the Williamston and Tarboro; the Washington and Jamesville; the Goldsboro and Smithfield; the University Railroad; the Chester and Lenoir N. G.; the Spartanburg and Asheville: the Wadesboro and Cheraw; the Cranberry Mine Road; the Quaker Bridge Road; the road from Hamlet to Gibson's Store; that from Hamlet to Cheraw; the Clinton and Point Caswell; the Little Rock and Alma; the Bladen, Columbus and Florida; that from Bogue to Waccamaw; the Danville, Mocksville & Southwestern; and the Wilmington, Chadbourn & Conway-

Our Eastern Waterways have become not only sources of the greatest benefit to our own people, but of national impor-

Our Asylums are of the best, and best managed in the Union. The public school system was a faree,

and the people held it in contempt. Today it is a source of just pride, its super- MR. KITCHIN AND THE NEGROES. daily, except Sundays. It makes close intendence held in higher esteem than any office within the gift of the people. The Department of Agriculture has ren-

dered incalculable service and is daily extending its usefulness.

These are a few of the active agencies employed by the Democratic administration to create a new condition of things among us. Proofs multiply of a healthful influence everywhere at work giving to old industries a wider sweep, and nerving the energies of our people to fresh exertions. In the domain of agriculture this is strikingly manifest. The two great staples of our State, cotton and tobacco, have been extended far beyond their former boundaries. The culture of cotton has been extended to the north of the line once regarded as its limit over an average of twenty miles. To the west the average extension of its area has been far greater. It is now ascending the slopes of the mountains in Alleghany and other counties. A few years ago the culture of tobacco was confined to a few counties of the middle section of the State lying along the Virginia line. It made its way first deep into the centre of the same section, then westwardly generally through the counties traversed by the Western North Carolina Road to the Tennessee line. Before the the Cape Fear possessed a monopoly of the rice crop. The rice of that region has lands up to the base of the mountain range. As it is with our great staples so has it been with other crops. The new order of things is seen not only in the increased production and higher quality of crops, but in value of the land itself.

mining interests of the State, especially iron, corundum, mica, copper and gold. All these have been pervaded by a spirit of ests must be the work of time and would enterprise during the last few years. Old be hindered rather than promoted by inmines are now worked and new ones are terference on the part of white Democrats, when she was a girl," "Did the men were mustaches then grandma?" "No opened. The primitive methods of min- MR. BERGNER, of Pennsylvania, makes it my dear." ing have been superseded by later ones, in plain how Mr. BLAINE accumulated a very ence, probably." skill have been brought to bear. In gold small salary.

and copper mining, machinery of the most costly kind has been introduced, and profitable employment given to thousands of our people.

In manufacturing, the spirit of activity WEDNESDAYAUGUST 27, 1884 has been striking. Many new cotton mills have been erected in different parts of the State, many are being built, and many are projected. Several, which were built before this period, have been greatly extended, and nearly all equipped with the most improved machinery. The number of cotton mills in North Carolina in 1870 \$ 2.00 was 33; the number of spindles, 39,897; 3.75 the number of looms, 618. The number of mills in 1884 is 74; the number of looms, 3,000; the number of spindles, 28.00 | 184.294. In tobacco manufacture the progress has been marvelous. Our factories now command their fair share of the trade

These are the fruits of an administration of the State, and with the conviction of

terests. Who would change? EXPERIENCE AS SCHOOL-MASTER.

The working-men of the country, those of them that is to say engaged in industries protected for their alleged benefit, are learning a useful but a very unpleasant leson. Experience is a hard teacher, but some essons may be learned only by attending the school it keeps. Four million spin- W. H. Bennett for Treasurer. dles are idle in the manufacturing States, and day by day the iron foundries and furnaces are shutting off work. This is the natural result of attempting to enrich a country by taxing it; of a policy which akes well-paid labor from work that can done profitably in this country and

The protective tariff as it is called, which had for many years plundered the people of this country for the benefit of a class that it is now ruining, was never needed nor was it ever sought for the protection of labor. It was needed only by patrick; for Surveyor, E. P. Loftin. capitalists engaged in business that could not support itself, and by them only because labor here is higher than it is abroad. and the price of their products had to be artificially increased to enable them to get labor by paying the market price for it. They got the protection and then got the necessary labor at the market price of attracted brisk competition. Too many

labor, that is at the price which labor ommanded in other employments. Naturally, they made money hand over fist; capitalists became manufacturers, and now there is no profit at all. The capitalstarve; or, as it is in Pennsylvania just now, the laborer is put in jail and his family thrown on the community for sup-The protected laborer is likely to learn in the hard school which he now attends that wages are not regulated by tariff laws, but are regulated by supply and demand. Having learned that fact, he will readily

learn another, viz: that not only was the popular pretext for protection-higher wages of labor-absolutely false, but that if true it would be outrageously unjust. No government has the right to tax one man to pay another man's work hands. Nor is there any justice in taxing one workingman to pay better wages to another workingman. Nor is it in the power of human logic to show that the man who works in the fields, or on the streets, should be taxed for the benefit of the man at the loom or the forge. The protected capitalist, even, stands a right good chance just now of learning that the time when any manufacture can be profitably established cannot be hastened by legislation. It is unfortunate that these burdens, the

creation of unwise legislation, cannot at once be removed by repeal of the laws to Raleigh are very good. - Elizabeth City which made them. Having existed long, and great interests having been established on the faith of them, they cannot now be repealed without vast injury. The work | night. \$15,000 will insure the building of restoration must be very gradual. Be- of the road and will doubtless be raised. cause a thing has been wrongly done, it does not follow that it can now be undone.

Quite a number of Eastern North Carobern Journal, and Kinston Free Press, for instance—have taken issue with some re- tri-weekly. It leaves Hamlet at 8:20 a. cent ship to show for it. marks attributed to Mr. Kitchin, Demo- m., arrives at Sanford at 12:45, and arcratic Elector for the State-at-large, in re- rives at Raleigh at 4:25 p. m. Makes close gard to the colored voters. They have heard that Mr. KITCHIN has proclaimed that "the Democratic party does not want the negro's vote," and it is alleged in reply that the party would like very much to have his vote, and that Mr. KITCHIN errs | worm at work in Brunswick.

in fact and makes a mistake in policy. The REGISTER printed Mr. KITCHIN'S speech in full, and just as he spoke it. He did not know that a stenographer was taking down his words as he uttered them, ting and curing their tobacco. A prominor did he see the report until after it was | nent farmer told us this morning that at printed in the Register. He used no least 300,000 pounds of tobacco would be such language as is attributed to him, nor | raised in this county this season, - Visitor, any language that will bear such construction of its meaning. He only said, in substance, that he had at last become convinced that appeals by Democrats for negroes to vote for Democrats were worse

more such appeals. With very strong attachments to the colored people, thoroughly recognizing their many good qualities, and fully untermination of the civil war the valley of derstanding the causes which have made them hostile to the whites in all political matters, the REGISTER thinks that Mr. H --- . He lib bout two miles from yer. been extended along the seaboard, while KITCHIN is right in the fact stated and upland rice is grown on low-lying fertile wise in the policy indicated. That the people about here religious?" negro will become a Democrat at an early ligions 'bout yer. Dere is Baptisses, date is not likely, nor has the REGISTER Mcfodesses, Presbyteriums, and some (unlike Mr. Kitchin in that respect) ever Quakers." been disposed to seek to make him so by any other sort of appeals than the quiet the improvement and greatly increased appeals made to his sense by his improved condition under Democratic rule. Always And not in agriculture alone is this willing to seek counsel from Southern great movement visible. It extends to the whites in other matters, to political advice he has ever turned a deaf ear. His en- ina." lightenment as to his true political inter-

which all the appliances of science and large fortune out of the savings of a very

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

The REGISTER did not know that there was a Baptist Republican in North Carolina, but the letter elsewhere reprinted from the New York Examiner, would indicate that there is one, or at least a Republican masquerading with mischievous intent as a Baptist. Our brother BAILEY's reply setting forth the Baptist notions about politics and religion, and the facts of the case cited in the Examiner's letter, is reprinted also, and will be read with in-

There are some unpleasant remarks in the Examiner's letter in regard to the Presbyterians and Episcopalians, but they are not only deficient in fact; they make one smile. Those denominations are not big enough in North Carolina to be taken ambitious of taking part in one.

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS.

W. L. Tate, Esq., is the Democratic nominee for Senator in Henderson, Hay-

wood and Transvlvania. Judge Daniel G. Fowle and Gen. W. county, at Johnston Academy, on Sep-

tember 2, 1884. The Senatorial Convention of Wilson, Nash and Franklin has nominated H. G. Connor, of Wilson, and Joshua Perry, of

The Martin county Democrats have nominated Col. Dennis Worthington for the House; W. J. Hardison for Sheriff;

The Duplin Democrats have nominated E. J. Hill for the Senate and John D. the nominee for Sheriff; H. C. Moore for Register, and John Wells for Treasurer. The Morganton Mountaineer says Captain chairman of the Liberal State executive transfers it to work for which the country | committee two years ago, has returned to the fold and is enthusiastic for Cleveland

> The Lenoir Democrats have nominated for the House, J. W. Grainger, Esq.; for Sheriff, J. D. Sutton; for Treasurer, John T. Gray; for Register of Deeds, George L. Hodges; for coroner, Dr. J. M. Kirk-

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats and Greenbackers have used in Michigan. If they succeed as

last year, Blaine loses 13 votes. THE CANVASS at the North shows very little sign of life yet. The "religious" papers of that region, it is said, are somewhat excited and are making a good thing of the scandals. But we never read the Northern religious papers now-a-days. The secular papers are bad enough for us. In Iowa the Greenbackers and Demoand just as naturally their immense profits crats have agreed upon a common Electomovement, makes that State, hitherto so stanch in its Republicanism, decidedly doubtful. Seven of its thirteen Electoral ists stop work and the laborer is left to votes may be given to Cleveland. The other six would go to Butler.

question. Since the adoption of the pronibition amendment it has been defeated at a State election, and now a considerable faction is demanding that the question be resubmitted to the people, the object being to get rid of the amendment. This resubmission faction has held a convention of its own and denounced what is admitted to be the majority for coalescing with the Prohibition Party. The latter has deliberately placed this issue above all others in the State, and consistency seems to require that it should support the national Prohibition ticket. Whether it does so or not, it is plain that the unity and effectiveness of the party in the State has been destroyed, and it would not be surprising if it were lost to the Republican ticket. The Democrats and Resubmissionists have nominated joint tickets.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.

Iron on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., has been laid one and a half miles beyond Shoe Heel. It is thought by a good meny that it will be through to Bennettsville by the 1st of October. - Shoe Heel Print.

The Albemarle and Raleigh railroad from Williamston to Tarboro is doing a good business. It is said that the prospects of the ultimate extension of this road

The Railroad to Warsaw is on a boom. Subscription books were opened Tuesday evening and \$9,000 subscribed before - Clinton Canensian.

connection at Sanford with trains on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. for both Fayetteville 1:30 p. m., and at Hamlet at 7:20 p. m. The through freight train on this line runs of building up a navy, and yet not a de- Col. Burnside's accounts had not been connection with trains for the Favetteville travel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. -Fayetteville Observer.

FARMING FACTS.

The Wilmington Star reports the army

The Clinton Cancasian says that crop prospects now give promise of a vastly larger yield of corn and considerably more cotton than last year.'

> His present hiding place is probably known NO RELIGION AT ALL

"Jest ole 'Plscopel." [Harper's Magazine Drawer, [

A minister of the Gospel who once than useless, and that he would make no journeyed on horseback through Virginia the ante bellum days tells this story: Overtaking an old negro on the road and feeling in the mood for a chat with the old man, he slowed his horse to keep pace with him, when the following diaogue ensued: 'Do you live about here?"

Yes, massa, I belongs to Colonel "It is a beautiful country. Are the

Well, what religion did you choose?"

"Oh, laws, massa, I ain't no 'ligion at all-I's jest ole 'Piscopel." Times had Changed Since Then.

[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.] "Has he gone, dear?" "Yes, grand-"And what was that sound in the hall, Jessie?" "Why, it must have been the door shutting, grandma." "Your grandma may be old and deaf, Jessie, but were mustaches then, grandma?"

"Well that makes the differ-

CHANGE!

REASONS FOR A CHANGE IN THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION. Fraud and Demoralization Supreme-Scandals Suppressed and Criminals

[New York Sun.]

Washington, August 14.—A few weeks his place. before the Chicago Convention, a leading Republican member of Congress, and one who helped with all his power to count Governor Tilden out, said: "It was not so much that Mr. Tilden was a Democrat that we didn't want him in the White House, as because he was a reformer who knew how to reform." If half that we hear and that is sus-

ected relating to the discoveries that can be made by an energetic, courageous, and able President who can put into the departments competent men to assist him. be true, a shocking state of affairs will be account of in an election, even were they disclosed, even if the investigation go no further back than the administration of Mr. Hayes. There is no question that a low tone of morals exists among many of the clerks respecting their official integrity, and this has come from the example port suppressed, though some of the subset by Republican politicians, who, the Cox will address the people of Johnston rally say to themselves, if so and so is making something in this irregular way, we don't see why we shouldn't do the the department clerks has continued up to

It has always been the policy of the Republicans to prevent the publicity of scandals that have been discovered in the departments, and many officials have been discharged or allowed to resign without prosecution, that the nuisance of a scandal might be avoided. Since the time of Stanford for the House. William Hurst is Haves there have been a large number of criminal irregularities discovered and yet, up to to-day, but'two persons involved in them have suffered any punishment. W. M. Cocke, Jr., of Asheville, who was That so much has been discovered and made public tends to justify the general belief that there is abundant opportunity for other disclosures. Within four weeks of the Republican Convention at Chicago scandalous disclosures of criminal dishonesty were made from four of the seven

> If we take a rapid glance at the record of some of these disclosures already made shal Fitzsimmons, Deputy Marshals Robin spite of efforts to prevent it, we shall inson and Crawford, and Marshal Longfind that the charges of corruption, low tone of morals, and laxity of discipline in

departments

the departments are sustained. The State Department prides itself on state of things was found to exist. Nearly its dignity, conservatism, and propriety, all the deputy marshals were reported to The officers in that department would have have rendered false and fictitious accounts. been horrified had they been told that In Louisiana it was testified that United somebody in the office was stealing ... That is impossible, they would have said; there with blackmail, and Mr. Woolfley, Clerk are no opportunities to steal, and all our of the United States Courts, was reported clerks are tried and honest men. Yet a to be \$13,000 in arrears. few weeks ago, when the accounts of the late disbursing clerk of the department | jail for sending in a false account, while suls, especially in China and Japan, have there is no doubt that a great deal of cor- and against O. J. Averill, Clerk of the in "spots" this time. ruption exists in the Consular service. Third District Court of Arizona. The scandal with which Mr. Seward's North Carolina Marshal Douglass and sevname was connected while he was Minis- eral deputy marshals were charged with The Republican Party in Kansas has ter to China under Mr. Evarts's administrauds. been fairly split in two by the prohibition tration of the State Department is yet unpleasantly fresh in the memory of some of the present officers.

> cently. How much money was thus corruptly obtained it is impossible to esticlerk of the bureau, several other clerks, which he never would have permitted had and business men of Washington and other | he known of it before it was consummated. places. Only the most careless and unsible, and yet it was only discovered participated in the conspiracy. Corrigan, the chief clerk, and probably the originator of the conspiracy, lived like a capione knew that he could not afford the ex- | of the contractors. pense, and yet no one seemed to care to in which he obtained his money. The man would be induced to send in a bill the department about eight years. He these influences as far as it was possible fellow conspirators, would mark the bill O. K., and the bill would be paid, the

likely that \$25,000 or \$30,000 were fraud- to the expenses of the crack military com- duty but their best interest, to do as we adulently obtained by these means. In the Bureau of Steam Engineering | year, and he was known to have no propthere is no doubt that there have been dishonest contracts awarded for boiler plate The local freight train leaves Raleigh on | iron, and charges of recklessness, extravaspecting the management of the Washington Navy Yard. But these are as mole hills to a mountain compared with the lina papers—the Wilmington Star, New- and Greensboro. It arrives at Sanford at scandal of the expenditure of \$300,000,- ness-like system in the Post Office Depart-

> In the War Department Captain Howgate furnished the public with a most profligate prince in Washington, as chief one-quarter of the enormous pension roll as an army officer. yacht, champagne dinners, an establishment for one not his wife that was so to a thorough examination of the records his way until by accident the disclosure there, and if the Indian Bureau record ods would have prevented. When it was found after his arrest that somebody else would be hit if he was tried, he was conveniently allowed to escape from jail.

to half a dozen officers of the Government, but he is not wanted, and so is not recaptured The revelations of the swindling by army officers who raised money by duplicating, and in some cases triplicating, their pay accounts, have resulted in the court-martialling and dismissal of some, and in the order for a court martial of Col. Morrow, The Judge Advocate-General is under court martial orders on a charge of a practical attempt to swindle, though in his case the Government was not the intended victim. Paymaster Wasson stole several thousand dollars, for which he was dis-

R. G. Dun & Co. report 197 failures last. Government as much again to get its work done as would have to be paid in case the Wednesday last. Mostly insured. mongering bureau, and probably costs the

printing and engraving were done by con-

From the Supervising Architect's office there came a scandal last year. Charges were made of bribery and corruption, and, while the very curious investigation that followed resulted in a report that the charges were not proven, yet not long after that the Supervising Architect resigned

On the threshold of Garfield's adminis

tration charges were made that some of the influential clerks had conspired to defraud the Government. An investigation was begun with closed doors. The proof was ample of the existence of the conspiracy. Lamphere, Pitney, and some others were involved. Property belonging to the Government was found to have been appropriated by the conspirators. Furni ture, desks were made at the Government expense, and used to furnish the private houses of the conspirators. Fraudulent bills were reputed to have been allowed Suddenly the investigation was summarily stopped. It was found that the disclos ures were getting dangerously near involving those who were very high in power. The investigation was squelched, the re ordinate officers who had been involved clerks see, have been making the best use were allowed to resign. It has been imof their opportunities. The clerks natu- possible ever to discover just how much was disclosed by the investigation, but it was known that enough had been learned to make it prudent for Sceretary Windom same thing. The demoralization that was to smother the scandal for the sake of his caused by the seating of Hayes among predecessor. Perhaps the time may come when the facts about the funding of the four per cents under Mr. Sherman's administration will come out, but it will require a complete change of officers in the Treasury Department to get these facts. Then, too, the hints that have long been affoat about some abuse of trust respecting the unclaimed bonds, and interest on them, of which many thousand dollars' worth are reported to be in the Treasury Department. my lead to a thorough investigation.

The testimony taken by the Springer committee at the late session of Congress shows widespread corruption of officers under control of the Department of Justice. The record comprised in a volume of 900 pages is a terrible exposure of dishonesty in the United States Marshals' offices all over the country. In Georgia there seemed to be no idea on the part of marshals and deputies of their duty except to make as much money as possible. street were reported as having made false accounts in sums varying from \$4,000 to \$23,000. In South Carolina even a worse States Commissioner Lane was charged

Marshall Russell of Texas was sent to

Marshal Hall of the Western District of Pennsylvania was reported short in his accounts about \$150,000. It was testified The Navy Department scandals did not that Marshal Osborn of Alabama and alend when Robeson quitted the office. The most every deputy marshal in the district latest discovered cases of corruption are had rendered false and fraudulent acpetty, so far as the amount involved is counts. The Clerk of the Southern Dis-The settlement of the Ottman case by ments.

the Department of Justice was a scandal The conspirators were the chief that made the President very angry, and The Post Office Department furnished businesslike methods of carrying on the the great public scandal of the present office could have made such stealing pos- Administration, although the frauds were

A recent scandal in the Post Office Deconspirators dividing the money. It is commander and contributed handsomely we do, knowing that it is not only their pany, and yet his salary was only \$2,100 a vise. erty. He explained his income by asserting that it came from fortunate speculations. There were not a few who suspectthought to be nearly \$100,000. A busi- who is elected or defeated.

audited for three years. The Interior Department has escaped scandal for some time. Pension Commisshocking scandal. He was living like a sioner Bentley, it is true, estimated that signal officer, yet he was known not to was fraudulent, and a number of pension have much property aside from his income agents were discovered last fall to be col-He had a fast steam | lecting illegal fees. But if the time shall ever come when the door can be opened common talk, yet he was allowed to go | conducting business that have prevailed

Lively Politics in the West.

Kitchin and Trull, at Hendersonville, Mr.

Asheville Citizen During the discussion between Messrs.

Bryson. To him Mr. Trull in reply most to the Baptists of North Carolina. allowed to resign. If ever there comes an language, and when the answer was in the opportunity to make a thorough examina- affirmative Trull was knocked down and tion of this bureau, some unpleasant disthen quite an active row animated a crowd strange at the first glance, and yet we do closures are sure to occur. It is impossi- of several hundred people for the next five not believe that there was any special deformation and much of a nondescript Radical. ble now to learn what it costs to run it. Minutes. No weapons were drawn; noth-sign or intention in it. This may have When the astonished bar-keeper related The system of keeping accounts is confus- ing but fist and skull was brought into been a mere accident, or may have the incident, he learned who his imposing is devoting herself to the rescue in English grown from a small bureau of the Treasu: ment for a while, it was subdued without brethren, except the one referred to above, ry Department, located in a few rooms of resort to more force than one town mar- were candidates for office. That no one the Treasury building, to a vast patronage. shal with his looust club was hound to use, Etizabeth City had a \$12,000 fire on

THE BAPTISTS.

NEUTRAL NEITHER IN POLITICS But Never Mixing One Business With

North Carolina Letter in N. Y. Examiner. Although the Baptists are by far the trongest denomination in this State; have he best-endowed institution of learning; embrace in their ranks as much of the intelligence, morality and respectability as any other denomination; although they are pronounced by the present Governor of the State the best citizens in the State, yet in all public matters they seem to be completely ignored, except on election days when they are looked upon as a good nough people to elect candidates who belong to the other creeds, and who, in many instances, have been nominated because of their religious connections. If your readers are puzzled at this state of things and ask, "How is this?" the answer is this: There are two denominations in the State that aspire to furnish from their own ranks all the officers from the Congressmen down to the coroners One of these denominations claims all the offices as a matter of right; the other justifies it by saying, "We do this to oppose the Episcopalians. We have as much right to the offices as they have." Wire-pullers nominate the candidates, and then call on the Baptists to elect them "to save obliging to refuse, although it is the

the party," and the Baptists are too rarest thing imaginable that a Baptist is one of the candidates. For instance; of the two Senators in Congress, neither is a Baptist; of the nine members of the House, not one is a Baptist; of the twelve judges of the State, not one is a Baptist; of the eight candidates recently nominated for the State offices, not one is a Baptist. During the session of the Convention one Baptist gentleman's name was mentioned in connection with one of the State offices, but he was promptly defeated because he was a Baptist. And of the eight places on the State ticket, six of Governor Vance Gives His Experience.

them are filled with mominees from the two denominations who pull the wires. This is not all. The State has an insti tution of learning maintained by the people's money. The Baptists pay more owards its support than any other denomination, yet the school is virtually the been in that settlement and didn't know property of a body whose whole membership does not aggregate 6,000, but which gets out of the State school well-nigh as he sent them word he would be there to much benefit as it would get outof a de- see them on a certain day, and so he rode nominational school, without any of the over the mountain and got there and found cost that an institution of their own would necessarily entail upon them.

these abuses to go on unrebuked. "What quaintance and crack his jokes around, would you have them do?" one may ask, and thought he was getting along pretty Why, by all means "scratch" every can- well with them, but he noticed an old didate that has been wire-pulled into his man with shaggy eyebrows and big brass place by religious influence. In other spectacles sitting on a chunk and marking words, "scratch" every one who belongs in the sand with a stick. The old man to a denomination that claims the right to didn't seem to pay any attention to Vance, were examined, they were found to be charges of fraud and malfeasance were tists to "mix religion and politics," or old man was the bell-wether of the flock \$12,000 short. Charges of dishonesty made against Marshal Norton of the north Church and State, it is wrong for others; and that it was necessary to capture him; and it is wrong for Baptists to support so he sidled up close to him and the old District Attorney, Minor. There were them in such by their votes. We rather man got up and shook himself and leaned been made to the State Department, and charges against Marshal Dake of Arizona look for the State ticket to be elected only forward on his stick and said solemnly,

[Biblical Recorder, August 27, 1884.]

By special request we print on our first page this week the article "North Carolina News and Notes," which appeared in the Examiner of July 24th. know "S. C. B.," and rather hoped that his article would pass unnoticed by the concerned, compared with others. The trict United States Court in Illinois was cent visits to Granville county we learned belong to any church. He knew that re-Baptists of North Carolina. On our rediscovery that there was a conspiracy in reported a defaulter to the Government that many of our brethren had either seen the Bureau of Medicine, by which fraudu- in \$43,000. Such are some of the cases the article or heard of it, and that some lent vouchers were paid, was made re- testified to before the Springer committee. excitement had been caused by its state-

A paragraph of the article demands a word from us. Nothing has been farther from our plans than to take part in the political excitement incident to the approaching election. We deprecate such excitement and have dreaded the coming of the occasion for it. committed under Hayes. It is so familiar For many years the election of a President through the drunken anger of one who as to require no other reference than that of the United States has so absorbed the the present Second Assistant Postmaster- attention of the people as to damage all General reports that the conspiracy cost their interests, both temporal and spiritual, the Government \$2,100,000, besides the besides flooding the country with demoraltalist on a salary of \$2,000 a year. Every large sum expended in prosecuting some izing influences and causes of alienation and strife. Our religious interests have been paralyzed and our Boards and instimake any investigation as to the manner partment was caused by the discovery that tutions greatly hindered in their work. Col. Burnside, the disbursing officer, was Polities as such is a calamity and a curse method was simple enough. A business a defaulter. Col. Burnside had been in to the people. Our aim was to counteract for goods that had never been bought or was an ardent Republican, subscribed lib. and to continually exhort our readers to delivered. Corrigan, with the aid of his erally to the campaign fund, lived in devote their time to their individual, maprincely style, drove fine horses, opened terial interests and the building up of the his purse to all appeals for charity, was kingdom of Christ in the State; and this

The election of a President is a very small matter, so far as the interest of the Baptists of North Carolina is concerned. the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line at 9:00 gance, and dishonesty have been made re- ed that if he speculated he did so with labor for the well being of our fellow men Government money. How large his de- and the coming of Christ's kingdom is and falcation is cannot now be told, but it is should be our chief concern, no matter

That we should pray for those in author-000 in fifteen years for the alleged purpose | ment would have prevented this scandal, lity over us and vote for good and honest men for the offices to be filled, are duties imposed by our relations both to Gop and our fellow-men. Therefore we do not exhort our readers to take no interest in these matters, but we exhort them not to allow the excitements of the times to render them unfitted for the responsibilities of the hour, or indifferent to the great work God has assigned them as his servants. Of all people the Baptists have less of personal openly conducted as to be a matter of of the Land Office, and the methods of cured for us and the people of this country Religious Liberty, we as a denomination came. Then he was put into prison, and shall be brought to the light, it is probal entangling alliances with States and with a gentleman, who relates the story, white race. Judge Faircloth also admits governments. And if allowed by others to whom he said not a word until the train to enjoy this liberty, we should as a peo- was approaching New Haven. Turning ple attend to our religious duties and have to him then, in his profoundest voice he as little to do with politics as possible. As good citizens we should vote, and do in New Haven where I can get a glass of and country.

Whatever part other denominations may Trull alluded to the question of taxation as take in politics, nothing less than proscripinvolving a burden imposed by the Demo- tion and persecution will ever force Bapcratic party. Mr. S. V. Pickens, of the tists, as such, to take special or separate audience, interjected a question, relative action in such matters. That we have find it—to enter the door and go up stairs to the relief to taxpayers by the payment | been proscribed as a denomination is not into the State Treasury of \$600,000 by the certain, notwithstanding the seeming evipurchasers of the State's interest in the dences in that direction. Should such a Western North Carolina Railroad. The thing be attempted by any man or combiquestion was an answer and a retort which nation of men, such action could hardly brought several to their feet with the voice escape our notice, and we should most of plaudit. Among these was Mr. J. A. promptly and clearly make known the fact

pointedly alluded, and demanded from him | The Hon, John C. Scarborough, Superthe exhibition of his tax receipt. Mr. intendent of Public Instruction, to whom missed the army and sent to jail. The Bryson told him he would exhibit it after the writer in the Examiner refers, was delow tone of morals that is found to exist the adjournment of the discussion; and feated as a candidate for renomination, among some officers in the army is very when that was over the parties met at the but because he had held the office eight cloquent finger: "I want it from that slim purse and who has been purchased by spent some time in Washington, and have Trull that his interruption was only occa- officer to hold his office. And quite a The awed keeper obeyed. The great been influenced by the morals that prevail sioned by his excitement in responding to number of men opposed his renomination, man poured out a nearly full tumbler, the act of Mr. Pickens. Mr. Trull, as Mr. because he favored the Blair Education poured it down with expanding satisfac-The Treasury's Department's latest scan- Bryson understood, remarked that it was Bill, which was before the last Congress. tion, threw a bill on the counter, and dal was the disclosure that the disbursing "all right," but as he moved on, a friend These added to the fact that a few men turned to descend. clerk of the Bureau of Printing and En- asked him, 'Did you not hear Trull say desired his defeat and managed to divide graving was short in his accounts. The that he did not feel called upon to answer his friends, were, as far as we have been change. amount of shortage was alleged to be a the questions of every jackass?" Bryson enabled to discover, all the motives that little less than \$1,000. The defaulter was turned and asked Trull if he had used such led the convention to the action reached.

that it was brought about by any combination of those who differ from us.

Baptists as such never seek office. And a Baptist who would be a candidate for by his brethren But while we refuse to mix our religion

with our politics, and refuse to vote for a Baptist, simply because he is a Baptist, we are ready to assure the members of any other denomination that we will vote for no man who secures nomination for an office through his church influence. And we would not hesitate to advise our brethren to strike the name of any such man from the ticket if it were there. We keep our religion and politics separate and distinct the one from the other, and we demand that the members of each and all the other churches in North Carolina shall do the same. The man who is nominated for able to reach the place in time for an office by a church or combination of churches must be defeated, no matter who he is nor what the consequences. The evils resulting cannot exceed those that would follow his election so far as Baptists are concerned.

To us the matter is plain 1. Our creed of faith and rules of practice prohibit our favoring, in any way, the union of Church and State, or religion and politics-either for ourselves or

for others. 2. The policy of our people has been to quietly and without show pursue their lawful occupations and duties, without asking recognition and without seeking

for office of any kind. 3. The training our educated men re ceived under the example and instruction of Dr. Wingate has largely tended to made a speech for an hour and a last make them the quiet, faithful men that has rarely been equalled in the tone they are, unambitious for office and opposed to all presumption, pomp and show. Wake Forest College is not a political with its history, he presented a hold contraining school, nor a camp ground for trast between Republican and Democratic scheming politicians. And long may it

CANDIDATES' RELIGION.

[Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.] * * I heard Zeb Vance telling how he captured the votes of a backwoods settlement in North Carolina when he first ran for Congress. He said he had never the boys. He didn't know their politics nor their habits nor their religion. But about sixty of the sovereigns at a crossroad grocery, and he got down and hitched And yet the Baptists look on and suffer his horse and began to make their ac-

"This is Mr. Vance, I believe." "Yes, sir," said Vance. "And you have come over here to see my boys about their votes, to-day, the opening speech was made in I believe." "Yes, sir." said Vance, "that is my business.

Well, sir," said the old man, "afore you proceed with that business I would be made at Waynesville. His thought like to ax you a few questions.

"Certainly, sir, certainly," said Vance. What church mout you belong to. said the old man. ligion and meeting was a big thing in the backwoods, and controlled their politics, but he didn't know what their religion was, for North Carolina was powerfully spotted and had a nest of Episcopalians in one place and Presbyterians in another and Baptists here and Methodists over yonder, and they never mixed, but were

in a dilemma But he squared himself for the responsi-

bility, and says he: Well, now, my friend, I will tell you about that, for its a fair question. Of course it is. Well, you see my grandfather came from Scotland, and you know that over in Scotland everybody is Presbyterian." Here he paused to note the effect, but saw no sign of sympathy with his Revenue he handled in a masterly manner. grandpa

"But my grandmother came from England, and over there everybody belongs to the Episcopal church." Here he paused and encourages corruption. It imposes again and the old man marked another unequal and unfair taxation. When the mark in the sand and spit his tobacco | Republican party tell you that they mean awar off.

"But my father was born in this country in a Methodist settlement, and so he honest man like Judge Faircloth, that he grew up a Methodist." Still no sign of favors the repeal, you may put it down as approval from the old man, and so Vance a bare-faced lie. On the subject of popular took his last shot and said : "But my good | lar education, he made one of his strongest old mother was a Baptist, and it's my arguments. To prove that the Democratic opinion that a man has got to go under the water to get to heaven.

The old man waked up and taking him | publicans in this State, when in power, by the hand said, "Well you are all right, Mr. Vance," and then turning to the crowd | enlighten the people; while the Democratsaid, "boys he'll do, you may vote for him, I thought he looked like a Baptist." And the old man slowly drew a flask from his common schools, they have established coat-tail and handed it to Vance to seal

DIGNIFIED AND MAGNIFICENT, And Mighty Fond of Brandy.

Harper's Drawer, Another new anecdote of Daniel Webster is recorded here merely to illustrate his unfailing dignity of manner and the magnificence of his liberality in common things. Journeying once from New York asked, "Can you tell me, sir, of any place

little house opposite the station, famous in those days to the initiated, where the unadulterated could be had, and it being \$65. A hat in London cost him \$1.75, in to the little front room, and ask for a Stedman's glass of the best brandy. "And stay! tell the man to give it you out of the black bottle under the counter.

There was not much time to lose, but Webster found the place, and mounting to the little room, astonished the keeper by the magnificent depth of tone and air of authority with which he asked for a glass antiquated political smell of Reconstrucof brandy, and that, too, without delay. | tion and Confiscation acts.

"Stop, sir," erled the man-"your

Webster turned with portentous solemnity, and in the tone that often thrilled That no representative of the denomi- the Senate exclaimed: "No, sir! A man himself "The same old coon," I should nation is on the State ticket looks a little who gives a glass of brandy like that to a call Dr. York a shining and illustrious

The King of Ashantee died the other connected with the denomination will op- day of small pox, which is raging there, cupy an office in the State during the next | They waked him handsomely, slaughterfour years, may or may not be a misfor- ing 300 of his subjects to serve as his estune. Be it as it may, we do not know cort to the other world.

CAMPAIGN NOTES STEDMAN AND FAIRCLOTH.

an office, on the ground of his connection the Brilliant, Gallant Major Meets, the Serious Judge. Correspondence of the RALEIGH KI WEBSTER, August 21.—Leaving ton eral Scales and Dr. York on the 16th inst at Lenoir, where the latter showed said signs of defeat that it seemed unfair

Democratic reporter to follow him correspondent joined the CANDIDATES FOR LIEUTENANT GOA on the 19th inst., at Waynesville, The discussion between Major Stedman Judge Faircloth is of the pleasurest character and their speaking is conducted in a manner worthy of the two gentlemen Through the delay of the train, I was no opening speech, which was made by

JUDGE FAIRCLOTH. Republicans say that he made an speech; but there did not appear to be and great enthusiasm awakened either for him or his ticket. He labored hard to cons the people that a protective tariff proper thing; but with little success. udge is a man of too muck interest it said to his honor, to advocate tell which he does not believe; but he tainly has confused ideas of the tain question and leaves his hearers very enlightened on the subject. As to Yorks record, he does not explain that with the satisfaction. In fact, he does ned and tain any high opinion of that gentlers

MAJOR STEDMAN

Waynesville. With an exalted idea of this great State and familiar acquaintains administration. He marshalled against the Republicans who ruled this State an array of facts as forever consign to to an infamous grave from which the no hope of resurrection. The internal revenue system he handled with great skill and to the delight of his audie Stedman is master of the tariff, and the ablest and most explicit exposition that question that has been made to man since the campaign opened, 'N. withstanding a great part of his special was taken up in refutation of the arm ments of his opponent, yet he planked down new facts and original ideas a showed him to be an aggressive specker as well as potential in the defence of D to ocratic doctrine. All the main issues of the canvass were thoroughly discussed. A man of great natural gifts and liberal cal ture that Stedman is, his opponent can not, does not hope for success in the tare against him. Convincing the minds of his audience of the strength and justice of his cause, he, besides, led captive their heart, by his magnetic personality. Not even a Republican can help liking him, who they try. It is no depreciation of any or State of ours, where the native gifts manhood of our statesmen are unsurpassed

by any State between the waves of the two

Major Stedman, and he rose to the full height of his great capacity. His speech was essentially different from that which was more vigorous, his arguments more pointed, and the enthusiasm of the orator ossessed him. I would not have any one believe that it was rhetoric or passion that That was a sock dologer-Vance didn't | triumphed in his effort; but at times the strains of eloquence were like a rush of inspiration in which the speaker lost his own consciousness in the great message he

delivered. It is said, remarked Major Stedman in the beginning, that no one ever made any thing out of politics, either in money pleasure. Certainly he expected no money but had already had much pleasure. The all one way in a settlement, and so he was best of it was the trip through this beautiful country. Before, he had no idea of the magnitude of this great western em-

pire. Nor do the people of the West know the greatness of the East in which he lives. In the discussion of the county govern ment, he left no fair-minded man, unconvinced as to the justness of the present sytem for the whole State. The Internal condemning the evils of the system, and declaring the purpose of the Democrats to have it repealed. It fosters a set of rogues

to repeal the law it is all false. When a Radical tells you, unless he is a good, party is a friend to education and the Republican is not, he showed that the Restole the school fund and did nothing to have put out nearly \$3,000,000 for educa-

tion. To give greater encouragement to normal schools all over the State. The part of Major Stedman's speech which strikes the people with greatest force is his admirable treatment of the 'nigger" question. He baffled his opponent here and came off with tremendous applause. He turns the light on Dr. York and shows the ludicrous position which be occupies with regard to civil rights. Sted man quotes Judge Russell as saying that with the negro larceny is no crime; their religion is only a degraded superstition;

that they have "loose morals." By a high protective tariff Major Sted man claims that the Radicals are robbing the people, not openly and blushingly but so seeking the best interests of our State first-rate brandy?—I am not feeling well." secretly and insidiously. They do not seeking the best interests of our State first-rate brandy?—I am not feeling well." der the influence of political chloroforms. His companion did happen to know a To illustrate: A suit of clothes which he bought in Scotland cost him \$18; the same

> New York, \$6.75. Nothing can be more ingenious than CONCEPTION OF A RADICAL

> It well deserves space in this report, and I give it in full. Stedman in answer to Faircloth's question, What is a Radical answered as follows: There are four different kinds of Radicals, as I classify them-First, the moss-back Radical, who has an

the Internal Revenue Department at a high price for Radical service. 3. The mongrel Radical-who is half

Radical and half Democrat and who home estly does not know to which party he belongs. 4. The nondescript Radical, who talk-

like a Radical, acts like a Radical, and smells like a Radical, yet will never call

land from a life of hardship of all the houseless cats she can discover, during a period of nine months has placed 79 catwhere they will be permitted to carn an honest living. In her own house she has a sort of hospital where the kittens can be placed on bamboo chairs and soft cushious.