So reached from heaven, and lifting the dea

Who smiled in leaving me, He put him down, Beyond all hurt, beyond my sight, and bade Him wait for me! Shall I not then be glad, And, thanking God, press on to overtake?

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

RALEIGH REGISTER, June 25, 1884.

Seven years ago when the Democratic party took charge of North Carolina, and Superintendent Scarborough immediate direction of the Public Schools, the old system, as it was called, was almost universally held to be worse than no system; in truth there was but little system in it. It was a failure and a farce, and the people, with reason, paid taxes unwillingly for its support. The schools were poor beyond comparison. The school-houses were in a state of decay and ruin. The incompetency of the teachers was proverbial. There were no Graded Schools; not a Public Normal School; no County Teachers' Institutes; no County Superintendents.

A practical, earnest, capable, commonsense Superintendent, a Governor thoroughly in earnest in the cause of educating the people-not only as the State's duty to the people, but as the most efficient agency of State development-and a sensichanged all that. The people learned that | was closed. the very safety of the State required a people, the education of the children of order have been established; and normal State for the instruction of teachers of primary schools

nothing is at once invented and perfected. and it takes years of patient labor and reforms. Our State is not an exception to closed during their term of power. the rule. Time must elapse before the of education is the work of years with facts: each generation. Yet it must be seen that system has been established which, if by its present Superintendent, will bring home, before many years have elapsed, the

This subject of popular education is perhaps the most important involved in the political struggle now beginning in North permanent, and comes home to the houseold and heart of every citizen. Upon its proper determination depends the material progress of the State-and what is more, the welfare, moral, intellectual, and to a great degree spiritual, of present and future generations. It is one which has no partisan aims; it has no political signifi- The investment in Special Tax Bonds of schools, thus remedying startling deficance except in the broadest and most be | course proved an entire loss (they were | ciencies in the rudiments of education, so neficent sense. It has for its object the worthless when bought). Not one-fifth of often witnessed in applicants for admis. a plan-a very handsome and utterly use- ago: "Let well enough alone." It is not kept as neatly and furnished as nicely. Begood of all, without respect to age, sex, the whole amount expended was applied sion into our colleges color or condition. On a subject so momentous mistakes must be carefully avoid- dred thousand dollars expended, less than administration of the public schools was ed. That it would be a fatal mistake to thirty-nine thousand was paid for teach- sufficiently encouraging to ensure the repermit the control of the State Government | ing. And this \$38,981 is the total amount | turn to the Legislature of 1880-81 of a | houses had been increased in number, and to pass once more into the hands of the of the money expended for popular educa- body of men thoroughly convinced that doubled in value in 1881-82 by being

The First Establishment.

very plain indeed.

The men who founded our State Gov- support of public schools. ernment were very great men. The Constitution framed by them was a monument of statesmanship. So wise was it in its general scope, so admirably compacted in all its parts, that it existed unchanged for Republican rule. Before another fiscal more than half a century, from 1776 to | year was ended the Republicans lost the | by himself, were adopted in whole or in 1835. Then, and in 1854, it underwent complete control of the State. The Dem- part. some modification in a few particulars and ocrats gained control of the Legislature, remained until 1868. The scheme of edu- and with it there came a check to ruinous cation was more comprehensive than that taxation and to waste of the taxes collectcontained in the Constitution of any of ed. From 1871 to October 1, 1876, such the then States. Few of these Constitution taxes as the people could pay were levied tions contained any provision for educa- for school purposes, and such progress was tion. In the Constitution of North Caro- made in rebuilding the school system as lina is to be found this provision: "All | could be made under the Republican Conuseful learning shall be encouraged and stitution of 1868. The University was its schools. promoted in one or more Universities." revived, and under qualified instructors the duties of its higher offices are dis- fidence and respect of the people of the pristed to them annually, thus securing \$2,charged, but equally upon the manner in State and of other States. In 1876 the which those offices are filled to which any new Constitution was adopted, and with thousand teachers, each year, are thus di- of this year's elections. There is not a citizen may at any moment be called -as | the New Year the executive and legisla- rectly reached and greatly benefited. magistrates, sheriffs, etc.; and those which tive departments of the government passed are devolved upon every citizen by the into the hands of the Democrats and a mere fact of citizenship, as jurymen, etc. season of peace and prosperity began, The educational interest of all was to be greater in the last seven years than was with about \$4,500 from the school funds. Capitol. There is not a statement made provided for. It was therefore ordained ever before known in the history of the as part of the fundamental law, that State. The public schools have prospered tion has also secured for four years past, since the State was restored to the possesvenient -instruction of youth with such 1876-'77 levied in addition to the taxes good each for two years at the Nashville not be verified by any one who will exam-

University was founded. From small be- for schools as follows: innings it attained large prosperity; at the beginning of the war the number of ts students was nearly five hundred. It To teachers of schools for colored the most cherished of all our possessions. A large majority of those who had won renown in the service of the State, whether upon the State or national theatre, had been trained there. Very many of the illustrious men of other States had enjoyed the same training. As in public so in private life, wherever the charm of lettered intercourse was felt and appreciated, To teachers of schools for white chilthe obligation to the University was acknowledged. There was no institution in the Union where the essential branches of higher handless and sites for white schools higher knowledge were better taught, none which better fitted men for a useful

and honorable career in the active affairs Fulfilling the second injunction, a sys-

Raleigh

the disbursements were \$326,040.85.

To clerks of County Boards of Edu-

Sheriffs for serving school notices...

Total amount disbursed

\$352,382.55 was paid for schools

To teachers of schools for white chil-

School houses and sites for white chil-

School houses and sites for col'dehil-

To Sheriffs for serving school notices

or other purposes...... reasurers' commissions allowed...

Total amount disbursed......

To teachers of schools for white chil-

School houses and sites for white chil-

School houses and sites for col'd chil-

o County Superintendents.

To Registers of Deeds..... To insolvent taxes returned... To Teachers' Institutes.....

Total amount disbursed . . .

To teachers of schools for white chil-

School houses and sites for white chil-

School houses and sites for col'd chil-

In 1882, \$509,736.02:

To County Superintendents. .

To Registers of Deeds . .

Insolvent taxes returned . .

Teachers' Institutes......

In 1883, \$621,295.46:

School houses for colored

Teachers of schools for whites.

For County Superintendents

Teachers' Institutes (white)

children of the State.

Teachers' Institutes (colored).

and thirteen counties making no report.

The disbursements for the seven years

expenses) for teaching the white and black

The University Normal School, white,

of time in prosecuting studies, and to de-

tem, in the eradication of antiquated meth-

ods of instruction, and in providing bet-

for larger appropriations to Normal

ive in reaching the masses of the teachers;

for County Superintendents with well-de-

to books; for a large increase in the taxes

gregate amount therefore expended for

The State Superintendent was made a

Superintendent in fact, and with a clerk

provided at very moderate expense (\$600)

as to local and general plans and policy,

tical sense, and his thorough knowledge

teacher-training is about \$22,000 annually.

cents on the poll.

Feachers of schools for colored.

217,690,99

1.048.63

In 1881, the disbursements were \$409,-

dren \$210,060.24
Teachers of schools for col'd children 132,151.36

For other purposes 14,473.94 To treasurers' commissions allowed 14,670.97

Insolvent taxes refunded

For other purposes..... Treasurers' commissions

To County Examiners.

Insolvent tax refunded...

cation.

Remister.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1884.

NO. 30.

FROCKS.

WOMEN MAY UNDERSTAND

The Fall Fashions.

[New York Times.]

goods, with the stripes running crosswise.

ing ground. First galloons were employed.

formed curves. At present ribbon velvet

is the rage in Paris. It is used in all

widths from the narrowest to goods two

inches wide. A dress arranged in this

manner has a round skirt trimmed with

part is bias. It is draped on the left side

like the skirt. In the back is a plaited

ed on the basque. The front opens to be-

waist, and falls in a long pointed apron.

It is surrounded by a lace ruffle. The lace

waist is lined with faille. It is pointed

back and front, and has a lace jabot. The

lengthwise plaited sleeve is all of lace and

has no lining. A small lace cape is thrown

over the shoulders. It is taken tightly

over the waist and has a double row of

shell-shaped lace on the lower border.

. The black straw hat matching this suit

on the left side. In front of the crown is

a very large cockade of black épinglé rib-

brim is lined with black velvet,

bon and ribbon velvet, either white or

waist opens over a tight-fitting vest cov-

ered by a lace drapery. This drapery is

taken down to form a small panier on the

left side. The waist is cut out over the

shoulders and filled in with handsome lace

insertion so as to form bretelles. The back

forms a small postilion with rounded

plaits. The straight collar is of ottoman,

with a piece of narrow black lace around

the neck. The sleeves terminate at the

elbow. The inside is of ottoman and the

outside of insertion. They are trimmed

Black and white checked suits are still

the style. Many of these are of taffetas

trimmed with three or five flounces. These

or gray cloth may be worn with these

suits. Jerseys also serve for this purpose.

jackets. These dresses are suitable for

A rich bridal dress is of white satin

and very fine lace. Against the false

skirt is a diagonal apron formed of lace

apron is taken to the train on the left side.

Above is a satin puffing, which is mounted

in large plaits and taken from the right

hip to the lower part of the skirt on

skirt is a narrow ruched flounce. The

up on the hips and has a narrow puffing

falling from underneath. The tailleur

back forms a small point, and the long sat-

in train falls from under it. The lower

neck is a lace ruching. On the right side

of the waist is a bunch of flowers. The

the apron. The tulle veil covers the whole

The "Dauphin" collar has been much

particularly for young ladies .. It is made

flounces against satin plaitings.

with deep lace ruffles.

velvet coming from underneath.

shell-shaped end.

tem of Common Schools was in time and For other purposes..... after many struggles established, and from 1852 to 1861 our educational progress attracted general attention and admiration. The standard statistical works of the North accorded to North Carolina the honor of greater advancement, considering her starting point, than that of any State, and all her Southern sisters regarded her as their educational head. In the ten years preceding the war, in large measure owing to the influence of the public schools, emigration nearly ceased and every species of improvement felt a new and steady impulse. Our colleges were doubled, the number of pupils in each more than doubled, and high schools and academies were quadrupled. Our people were made familiar with their own State, and love and pride followed knowledge of it. The common schools under God, made the bone and sinew, the soldiers, lieutenants, captains, colonels, of that great army which made North Carolina glorious in the war. A fund of two millions of dollars had been accumulated, and with the income from it supplemented by taxation the schools had so prospered that they were kept open even during all the gloomy period of the war, and when General Johnston was negotiating his surrender the State Superintendent was receiving

Republican Disestablishment.

school system.

reports from the county officers of the

The State Government passed from the hands of the Democratic party into possession of the Republicans. The Professors at the University, everywhere honored and beloved, were driven out upon the world, and men put in their places the best not more than equal to a tutorship, the others not more than equal to the headship of a village school. The effect was disastrous. The people refused to ble and faithful Board of Education, have | send their sons there and the University

The Common School Fund, diminished change; and that lesson learned by the by the results of the war which had destroyed the banks in which much of the the State became a quickening and ani- fund had been invested, was yet a large mating principle in our legislation. Taxes one when the Republicans took possession for the purpose of education have been in- of it. In the three years of their absolute creased; primary schools for children have | control they sold out the stocks in the been multiplied; graded schools of a high Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington & Manchester Railroads (\$600,000) and schools under teachers who have attained in the Cape Fear Navigation Company the highest proficiency have been estab- (650 shares)-for what reason nothing in the proceeds in "special tax bonds." They squandered in the same way \$125,000, of Much doubtless remains to be done; for money received from the United States Government for educational purposes, and A school system, in an old community es- were on the point of selling and in like pecially, is necessarily of slow growth, manner wasting the proceeds of all the lands in Eastern North Carolina belonging wise management to accomplish needed to the fund. The schools were practically

The reports of Republican Superintenbenefits are fully felt; for the mass of dent S. S. Ashley and Republican Auditor ignorance was appalling, and the process Henderson Adams show the following

For that part of the fiscal year 1868 during which the Republicans had power, duly fostered and wisely administered, as there was not a dollar of the literary fund spent for teaching.

During the fiscal year ending September blessings of education to every man in the | 30, 1869, there was spent out of the edubounds of the State. The young children | cational fund \$167,158.18. Not one dolpeat the remark of Chief Justice Reeves of the poor children of the State, white or have been maintained by the public treasa lawyer for twenty-seven years, that he the Republican Legislature took \$158.000 object of the Normal School is to teach had met with but one person in that State of that amount and divided it among its the teacher how to teach most effectively. who could not write. The school system members under the name of per diem at It attempts to present a philosophical renow in existence here is substantially that | \$7 a day; \$3,000 was "loaned" to the view of primary studies, to give to theo-

the \$167,000 is charged to "expense ac- devise efficient methods for the economy During the fiscal year ending Septem- | cide upon general principles of school govber 30, 1870, there was spent out of the ernment. Its ultimate aim is "to produce Carolina. Its importance is pressing and educational fund \$203,411.01, as follows: a perfect teacher, to soften the manners, Invested in Special Tax Bonds \$150,000.00 | refine the taste, and cultivate the faculties 2,014.00 of those intrusted with the care of chil-Expense account 415.15 dren." Its immediate effects are seen in Paid to teachers of schools.....

38,981.86 the improvement of the public school sys-\$203,411.01 ter primary instruction in subscription to the public schools. Out of two hun-

Republican party, a simple recital of facts | tion during the whole term of Republican | the people wanted good schools, and means | made fit for school use. taken from the public records, open to the rule. During the whole period of Republic provided to make them good schools. Suexamination of every citizen, will make lican administration, whilst millions of dollars of taxes were wrung from the sufworse than waste, not one cent of tax was | Teachers' Institutes, which are but minia- school money for housing and feeding its levied by the General Assembly for the ture Normals, and being local more effect-members.

Restoration.

schools shall be established for the con- as well as the people. The Legislature of and now, twelve Peabody Scholarships, sion of its own tax-paying people that may salaries to the masters, paid by the public, appropriated by the Constitution a propas may enable them to instruct at low erty tax of 8% cents and a poll tax of 25 cents. For the fiscal year ending Septem- months, with free tuition for the special or of pleading to the simple recital of the In obedience to the first injunction, the ber 30, 1877, \$289,213.32 was disbursed and professional training of teachers for truth, the whole truth, and nothing but

To teachers of schools for white chil .\$169,682.94 dren... 7.179.89For school houses for colored..... To County Examiners.....

For the year ending September 30, 1878, \$324,287.10 was paid out for schools, thus: To teachers of schools for colored

For houses and sites for col'd schools To County Examiners..... Tressurers' commissions To Clerks of County Boards of Edu-

of his business, fixing the system in the posure. 3,976.47 hearts of the people, The County Superintendents, too, au- round on the company as much as to say, thorized by the law at his earnest request, | "Now you will see what a scholar my 2,266.78 with very few exceptions, have deeply in wife is. 1.243 49 terested themselves in their duties, and Insolvent taxes refunded

3,792.67 done much in the short time since their appointment, to systematize, unify, and Total amount disbursed.......\$324,287.10 nergize the State's efforts to give to its For the year ending September 30, 1879, children the elements of a good education. Under the guidance of the county super Teachers of schools for white children \$183,867.64
Teachers of schools for col'd children \$10,651.73
School houses and sites for whites. 9,599.43
School houses and sites for colored. 5,207.07
To County Examiners. 1,143.76 intendents many of the counties have been redistricted with reference to proper size 5,207.07 in territorial limit and the school population to be accommodated. The people have been addressed by them on the subject of education and the needs of the schools. Information has been given in reference to various departments of school work, and the more the people have seen of wise, energetic, progressive superintendents, the more the people have realized For the year ending September 30, 1880, their necessity to a good system of schools, and the necessity of good schools. Under their leadership the teachers have been To teachers of schools for colored

> pacity, but whose opportunities heretofore have been limited, have been encouraged and aided by wise direction in their efforts to improve, and those who have been found to be wilfully incompetent and nonprogressive, and those without the capacity for teaching have been and are being dropped from the rolls. One hundred and seventy-eight Teachers' Institutes have been held in ninety counties during 1881, 1882 and 1883, and in these 3,224 white and 1,168 colored teachers have been instructed in matter and methods and their usefulness and qualifications as teachers greatly enlarged. County teachers' and

educational associations have been organized in many of the counties and made the vehicles for disseminating information among people and teachers. Educational journals are being read and the knowledge therein obtained applied to home schools. Graded Schools, generally of very high merit, have been established at Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, Durham, Fayette-

Point, Newbern, Kinston (2), Magnolia, Faison, Winston and other towns and villages. Many other towns are moving in ent condition of our country? Four years the same direction, and if our system be ago, when you know we had flusher times not crippled by unwise changes, or once and everything was well with the people more overthrown by the return of Repub- | wheat was worth \$1.20, and labor was well licanism to power, the day is not distant | paid, and the Republican orator came to when every North Carolina town, with you and said: "My countrymen, won't funds, will establish and maintain its own | ing to turn the party out that has brought

good schools. The county scho 14.021.24 and teachers trained by Normals and In- here, from an Indianapolis paper of yes- new venture Col. Blackwell has been wonstitutes take their places. That the train- terday evening, perhaps the best-edited declarations of distinguished Northern teachers in attendance on our Normals. have been \$2,833,114.28, and all of this

large sum (except about five per cent. of system. bers of teachers of private schools and that no good came from them, and great

> the public schools. enrolled as attending school was 98,764. and the number at school 250,644.

The result of four years of Democratic | can yet be seen at the capitol. In 1879, the value was \$143,569.10.

In 1883, it was \$390,008,50. The school-

In the years of Republican misrule nothing was expended for school-houses, there perintendent Scarborough carnestly asked being no schools and of course no need for

In 1877, \$11,515.97 were paid for schoolfined duties; for some legislation in regard In 1883, \$74,712.37.

In 1868, 1869, 1870, the years of Repubfor school purposes. Most of his recomlican rule, the money reported as expended mendations, embodied in the bill prepared In 1883, under Democratic rule-one

The Legislature added fifty per cent. to the taxes for public schools, which are now 121 cents on the \$100 of property and 371 And all this has been done, too, without

The University was enabled by an appropriation of \$5,000 annually to undertake increase of aggregate taxation. Nor only the free education of 96 students, who are | so; but these disbursements are made for to repay the State by becoming teachers in | schools, and the interest on the new funded debt is paid, with a tax-bill levying Eight Normal Schools, conveniently lo- much less than one-half the property tax But the framers of our Constitution knew and men of character once more began to cated for teachers in every section, four collected by the Republicans before this that a commonwealth depends not alone, be of eminent public use, and once more for each race, were added to the two al- school legislation was had and the new or even mainly, upon the manner in which | to win its way into the affection and con- ready in existence, and \$8,000 is appro- bonds issued to fund the State debt.

These are the facts in regard to one of 000 more from the Peabody fund. Two the gravest interests involved in the results statement made in regard to Republican Two thousand more are reached by the misconduct of the public school interests Institutes authorized by the act, and now that is not taken from the record written held in nearly every county, and paid for by the Republican officers, and filed in the The State's liberal and progressive ac- in regard to the conduct of the schools Normal College. Each of these Scholar- | inc the public records. It is not thought ships is worth \$200 per term of eight | necessary here to add a word of argument

the public schools of the State. The ag- | the truth. Mrs. Jones Knew.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.] Jones bought a new hat. On the inside and a modest provision (\$500) for his own | was the motto, "Moveo et proficio." He travelling expenses, he has been enabled took pains to find out the meaning of the

the whole State, acquainting himself with the subject; but when he attempted to the schools and their needs, counselling translate it he couldn't remember it, and with County Superintendents and Boards appealed to his wife. Maria," he said, " do vou remember addressing people and teachers, and by his what was in my hat when I brought it

earnestness to do good, his strong, prac- home Saturday?" "Perfectly," said Mrs. Jones with com-"And what was it?" he asked, looking

CHANGE. GOVERNOR HENDRICKS AGAIN.

The Evil Times and Their Cause.

[Mr. Hendricks at Nuncie, Indiana.] To what a condition have we come? efer now to the statement made by Mr. Calkins, the Republican candidate for Governor, in his speech at Richmond a few weeks ago, He said we now have \$400,000 .braggadocio, by way of a taunt to entertain no doubt of the result. Democrats. He said the Republican party when it came in power found an empty teachers under the old system have been made better by the new. Those with ca-\$400,000,000. Do you desire that? If so, vote for Mr. Calkins, vote for the Republican candidate for President, for they boast to you that they have locked up were reduced so that this money would more this party. When it was in power colored India cachemire and striped vel-

come back into your pockets and into the before, it was economical in its administration, with a putty ground and garnet channels of trade? Don't you know that tration, it cost only a few millions in the stripes, having many colored fine threads it would stimulate enterprise? Don't you Administration of Jackson, of Polk, of on either side. The velvet skirt is perville, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky know that it would give employment to Pierce, and we have come to a period laborers?

Administration of Jackson, of Fork, of the feetly plain. The tunique consists of a laborers? Mount, Wilmington, Franklinton, High Shall I stop now and speak of the pres-

the aid of the State and county school | you let well enough alone? Are you willyou such prosperity and put a party in of whose acts you do not know? What wil proving and becoming efficient. The peo- be the consequence?" And to that appeal ing. His first move was to establish a priple as they become more and more alive to the people listened. How is it now? Are vate bank with P. A. Wiley as cashier. the advantages of good schools are de | men employed? Are the furnaces throw- | His ability and standing as a cashier of manding well qualified teachers. The in- ing out the fire and smoke that indicate many years' experience is favorably known efficient teachers are passing from the rolls, successful enterprise and industry? I have throughout the banking circles. In this ing is good, there is other than home paper of the Republican party in that dealers, manufacturers and merchants have evidence in the observations made by Dr. city, the News, a statement of the number had the best of reason to know what a Mayo, the well-qualified editor of the Bos. of failures that have recently taken place in beneficent influence he has exerted during ton Educational Journal, and in the public | the country. It is a dispatch from New York, saying that the business failures throughout the country during the last that the North Carolina Normal-Institute seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & work is superior to the New York Institute | Co., and they are great authority on that subject, numbered for the United States The fact of the matter is that under the 199, and for Canada 14, a total of 213, as system inaugurated by the School Law of against a total of 196 last week, showing has just had surveyed and laid off into 1880-'81, the public schools have been so an increase of 17 failures this week over lots the Nichols place, at the western edge and the State Normal School, at Fayette- far superior to the schools before that date last week. In other words, it is 8 per of town. Through this he has laid off of the present generation may live to re- lar of this large sum was spent in teaching ville, colored, were established in 1877 and that decided enemies have been converted cent. more for the week that ended vesterto warm supporters. Hundreds of citizens | day than the week before that, an increase Connecticut, after an extensive practice as black, to read or to write. Instead of that ury, not out of the school fund. The in each county, strong opponents of pub- in failures of 8 per cent. And how can it tances. On this piece of land he has laid lic schools as mere waste of public money, be otherwise when there is an enormous are now their ardent friends. Large num portion of the people's currency locked up in the vaults of the Treasury! Send that academies who were formerly outspoken money out more into the channels of trade which produced such beneficent effects University professors, and the balance of ries already established a practical turn, to in opposition to public schools-alleging and wheat will not sell at a begging market for 62 cents, 72 cents, and 78 cents a harm by reason of damage to private bushel. It is 50 cents a bushel less to-day school patronage-are now firm friends of | than it was when you elected the Republithe public system. They combine the two can candidate four years ago, who made systems, make both better, and bring home | James G. Blaine Secretary of State. And to all classes of our citizens the benefits of | if you have your mortgage to pay, or the interest upon it, counting bushel for dol-In 1877, the number of children of lar, it takes a good many more bushels school age was 408,296; and the number now to pay the interest on your mortgage debt than it did four years ago; and when In 1883, the whole number was 466,678; you come to pay your mortgage off it will take a good many more hundred bushels In 1869, the value of school property was than it did a good while ago. nothing: Superintendent Ashley left only ont say to you now, as they did four years tion that there is not a hotel in the State less one for building school-houses. It well enough-it is bad enough. When sides Col. Blackwell's building enteryou see men out of employment you may know there is trouble somewhere. God horses, some of which are fine blooded wrote it in the early days of our race that stock. He also owns about fifty dogs conby the sweat of his brow man shall earn | sisting of twelve different breeds. his bread; but it did seem that there was coupled with that divine sentiment that perhaps a man should have the chance to earn bread by the sweat of his brow; but it is not so now with all. There are fering people for purposes of waste and Schools, and more of them; for County houses; the Legislature had need of the some that cannot get employment to earn their bread. I have understood that one Bilkins. of the establishments in this city that gave employment not long since to 100 hands is now closed down. There is no employ-

ment there any more; and so it is with the old rolling mill at Indianapolis, that formerly employed hundreds of men; it is silent now as is the graveyard across the I thought I'd found her, but, well" of the skirt has small scarfs in apron shape way. The stimulant of labor, the stimulant of enterprise, the life of activity is year-the money paid for schools was dead. It is locked up in the Nation's Bilkins, sympathetically. \$621,295.46. And in the three years of Treasury. The Democrats say a change of 1881, 1882, 1883, the amount was \$1,540,- policy would reduce taxation, make it ca- for the last four weeks. I met her there. They are in the same shades as the cloth sier upon the people, the burden lighter. which, probably, I ought to speak to you thing went smoothly until I found out how this afternoon. The Republicans have much she knew." pretty much given you and me up, my ordinary fellow-citizens They do not expect any more to get the votes of the natives of man citizens; they have pretty much given up the Swedes and Danes, and I believe

our Irish fellow-citizens. When they have take any interest in house-keeping and - trimming. On the lower border of the come to the conclusion that they can get and babies; now, could you?" Irish voters they are pretty much gone up themselves. It will be pretty much of a replied Bilkins, thoughtfully, and Brown lisse, with a narrow lace trimming on disappointment when November comes looked relieved and lighted a cigar, around. That is my prediction. I think I know it is so in the neighborhood where I live. I said the other day at Connersville that the Irishman was a natural Democrat, and that is pretty much the truth. For a hundred years he has been with the | you had had experience as a reporter." Democrats. He recollects the time when he alien law was placed on the statute books during the administration of John Adams, and when it was taken off by Thomas Jefferson. He remembers the day when Know-nothingism was rampant in this country, and that it was the Democratic party that championed free religion and the foreigner's right to occupy our country along with the rest of us. I think it is a bad day when the Republicans have to leave his office and thoroughly canvass | words, and at an evening party introduced | to rely upon Irish votes. The Irish know

How should I write it?" where their friends have been in the past, Now, my fellow-citizens, I think I can crowd!" say to you this afternoon that our cause will be successful this year. We have a candidate for President that has borne himself with distinguished credit and honor in the high offices which he has heretofore filled. He has borne himself with credit in the city which promoted him to the township, Lenoir county, has a grape vine white embroidered lawn with white dots, tions of the State wheat-growing is attain chief magistracy of that city. He has which bears hickory nuts. The pollen of or crepe lisse with silk embroidered de- ing a decided foothold, and the making

Union. Substantial objection has not been has produced four perfect nuts.

made to his administration. He is to-day supported by the ablest men of the Republican party. The independents of New York, of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and of Indiana say he is worthy of their support. They have many reasons for that support. There are better assurances of good government, of economical government, of American protection everywhere

and under all circumstances, if Governor Cleveland be made President instead of James G. Blaine. And with such support, 000 in the Treasury. Do you know how in addition to the earnest zeal of the with three to seven rows on the skirts, and he came to say that? He said that by way Democracy in favor of his election, I can later the skirts were covered with this A paper the other day found fault with me because, with my hat in my hand, I Freasury, and now it has \$400,000,000 in stood in the presence of my countrymen,

the Treasury. Do you want to hear me and asked of them their support. If they greatly improved. The standard of their express my opinion of what is the fortu- fail to find any other charge against me scholarship has been raised. The best nate condition of the country? Well, it than that they may go to Halifax. Laughis not in having a Treasury overflowing, ter. As I have stated before, I did not three rows of ribbon velvet and slightly it is not in collecting from the people un- desire the nomination for Vice-President draped on the left side. The tunique is told millions of money that it may be hid eight years ago; I did not desire it at plaited over the left hip and the lower away in the vaults of the Treasury. At Chicago when, with absolute unanimity, Washington to-day they are digging new it was conferred upon me. But now that vaults and adding to the old vaults, so as I have been nominated and have accepted to find room for putting away the people's the nomination, I come before you, my a bias from the left to the right side. currency. Is it that the Republicans have now in the Treasury \$400,000,000? And that my heart's earnest desire is to receive of the goods. They are placed bias like the that, gentlemen, is one-half of the paper your support. I will be very proud plaits. Three rows of velvet are also Added to this the fruit crop is also genercurrency of the country and more. The of the support of my Republican around the apron. The waist is very odd, paper currency of the country is about friends, of my Greenback and inde-\$700,000,000, and of the currency of the pendent friends, and, when it is all straight down the front and has a drapery country there is locked up in the Treasury | counted up, I have a sort of an impression | which is shirred at the neck and on the -very strong now-that it is going to be | waist. The drapery has three rows of a very decided majority in November. I velvet on the right side. The large turneddon't believe I have any doubt about In- down collar has three rows of velvet on diana; I do not think you have. If success | the left side only. The basque is cut up \$400,000,000 of your money. What right for my party does not mean better govern- over the hips and terminates in a kind of has the Government to \$400,000,000 of the ment, cheaper government, a more eco- rectangular pocket, which has three rows people's money that it has no occasion to nomical administration of public affairs, I of ribbon velvet placed on vertically. Anuse in the administration of United States do not want it to succeed. But upon faith other model in a very different style, but affairs? What would be the effect if taxes only I have a right to ask you to try once is also trimmed with velvet, is of putty-

DURHAM'S ARCHITECT.

W. T. Black well's Enterprises.

[Durham Recorder.] Since the retirement of this world renowned tobacco manufacturer from the firm of W. T. Blackwell & Co.'s smoking derfully successful, and many of our leaf panicky months. He then commenced the erection of dwelling houses to supply the rapidly increasing population of Durham. At house building he has been equally successful, until he has 100 new dwellings clegantly finished and provided with every convenience. Yet he is not satisfied; he three broad streets three quarters of a mile long; these are crossed at the proper disoff 187 lots each of which he proposes to adorn with an elegant dwelling house. These lots are covered with beautiful shade trees, which makes this one of the most desirable parts of town.

Close to these lots he has 55 hands at work laying off a race track and clearing out a park which is to be known as Black-

Besides the dwelling houses he is erecting, he has contracted to have erected a 5 story prize warehouse 120x50 feet In connection with Mr. J. S. Carr, he has spent thousands of dollars in adding to and improving Hotel Clairborn. We were shown through it a few days ago and were astonished at the costliness in which They do it was furnished. We venture the asserprises, he keeps on hand from 50 to 100

Girls, Beware. [Mobile Register.]

Brown's brow was clouded. "Some girl scrape?" queried his friend

Brown, "there's a girl at the bottom of it. You see, ever since I made that strike in and surah. They have round skirts Atchison, and-thank heaven!-pulled out of it, I've been kinder keeping my flounces are either plaited or gathered and matrimonial weather eye open, as it were. are always cut straight. The upper part heaving a deep sigh - "it's all over now." and short ends in the back arranged like a "Tell me about it, old fellow," said hare's cars. Jackets of black navy blue

"Well, you know I've been to Newport" She was a bud-to look at-I tell you, There are a few other matters about and I was awfully gone on her. Every- walking or visiting purposes. "Ignorant?" queried Bilkins.

No; just the other way. I happened to hear her talk the other day to Prof. this country, those that were born here; Buzzer-it makes me shudder to think of they have pretty much given up our Ger- it! It was all about esoteric Buddhism, planetary changes, and world periods! Think of it. It let me out, of course. You the left side. This puffing is of double they have come down hard and heavy on | could not expect such a woman as that to | satin. On the right side is a waved panel "There is much truth in what you say," | waist opens over a vest of plaited crepe

either side. The very short basque is cut Learning His Trade.

"Then how does it happen that you use | half-long sleeves are trimmed with a narsuch unjournalistic language as this: 'The row lace ruffle, surmounted by a cording Hon, William Blank next addressed the of orange blossoms. A bunch of orange meeting?"

[Philadelphia Call.]

City Editor-" See here, you told me

"All right! It's all wrong One would dress. A bunch of orange blossoms fastthink the meeting was in favor of our own ens it down to the middle of the head in ticket! Why, sir, it's an opposition meet- front. I can't see what difference that makes. worn in France this summer. It is four

'Isn't that all right (

inches deep and opens in front, leaving a Bill Blank next harangued space for a gathered drapery, which is fastened down on either side in shawl shape and taken to the lower part of the FIGS FROM THISTLES

Will Next be Gathered Here.

[Newbern Journal.] D. W. Wood, Esq., of Moseley Hall Raleigh Register.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements will be inserted for One Dollar per square (one inch) for the first and Fifty Cents for each subsequent publication. Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the

RALEIGH REGISTER.

Second Floor of Fisher Building, Favetteville Street, next to Market House.

common. The "Dauphin" collar may be of navy blue stamped foulard, which washes like a handkerchief. For middleaged ladies who do not favor these light trimmings the collars are of black lace. They are lined with black silk and covered with lace, or else the lace forms a plaited ruffle. This fashion is likely to be Suits are to be made this fall of striped carried into the Autumn months, when it will be popular for in-door dresses and for young girls' evening and dinner toilets. During the summer months the fashion of crosswise trimmings has been rapidly gain-For instance, a dress of veiling or glazed taffetas may have a collar of white crepe lisse or of tulle in the same shade as the dress. There is no trimming where the trimming. Then skirting was employed collar opens down the front. and the goods so arranged that the stripes

IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

Crops-Schools-Mineral Springs.

[Dr. Pritchard in Biblical Recorder.] I have recently been in several counties what may be called the middle west of the State, and never saw better crops grow. From Wilmington to Shelby, and so far as I can learn, all over the State, the breadth of goods with the plaits taken in heavens have rained down fatness upon the earth. I scarcely remember a year in which there was such an abundant yield of all kinds of agricultural products.

THE NO-FENCE LAW.

In quite a number of these upper counies they have adopted the plan of fencing in their stock rather than farms, and they are unusually pleased with the change, In Mecklenburg county the best authorities say the farmers save \$50,000 a year, and that the character of the stock is rapidly improving. Being obliged to keep up their stock, the farmers will naturally have them fewer in number and better in quality. An excellent farmer in this couny (Gaston) told me that while the law was carried with great difficulty, the arrangement was so satisfactory that not one man in a hundred would now vote to go back to the old plan.

THE EDUCATION BOOM.

I have never known as much interest low the breast, and then again near the left hip, and is trimmed with a piece of manifested in the cause of education as This now exists in this State. Large and proslast is at least two inches deep. The perous schools are in operation in almost apron of the tunique is plaited and fasevery town and village, excellent graded tened to the lower pat of the waist, with schools are the order in all our larger the point inclining toward the left side. towns, while academies and high schools tobacco factory, he has been following the even tenor of his way, without any public and bias. It is very short on the right neighborhoods, and our free schools have side, and on the left side it forms a long, generally improved in quality and numbers within the last few years. Having A handsome walking and visiting dress | traveled extensively in the State, and adis of black faille and lace. On the lower dressed many audiences on this subject part of the round skirt is a narrow faille only a few years ago, I cannot be mistaken fluting. Above this is a lace flounce, in my opinion about the matter. I should Down the front is a breadth of lace which | judge that Lenoir county is ahead of any forms two full puffings. Narrow flounces other in the State in this particular, and are taken up the back to the middle of in this part of the State Cleveland seems the skirt. On the lower part of the right to take the lead. Indeed, I am disposed side of the skirt is a large striped velvet to think, from all I can learn, that this and satin bow. On the left side is a breadth county is improving in many respects more of this same velvet and satin goods, which rapidly than any of its adjoining sisters, and as this is in an especial sense a Baptist forms a kind of quille trimming, consisting of double round plaits reaching from | county, its prosperity should be a source the hip to the lower part of the skirt. The of gratitude to all our people. And this lace tunique is mounted full around the brings me to the

SHELBY FEMALE COLLEGE. which I visited, and of which I wish to say a word. I was much pleased with the buildings and all their appointments, but more so with those who are at the head of this college. In my humble judgment, they seem admirably qualified for their responsible positions, and if I could reach the ear of parents in all this upper section of the State I would tell them that they has a high crown and a brim turning up enjoy a rare privilege in having such a school within easy reach of their homes.

MINERAL SPRINGS. I have visited this season Cleveland, straw color. Around the crown of the hat near Shelby, Benton, near Lincolnton, and are two bands of the same ribbon. The the All-Healing, near Gastonia. At the Another lace toilet is combined with first there are four different springs, and cardinal ottoman. The false skirt is of at the last ten, all furnishing water of difcardinal satin covered with deep lace ferent properties, and it is not difficult to plaited flounces. In the back are three of find almost any variety of mineral water these flounces, and only one is taken almost anywhere in this part of the State, around the skirt. In front is a large dra- while further west such medicinal natural

pery of ottoman fastened down on either | fountains are even more remarkable. I side under a large plait which reaches to know nothing so good for rheumatism as the lower part of the dress. The ottoman | bathing at the Warm Springs in Madison.

Power of the Press. [Texas Siftings.]

"A snow-bank still lingers on a farm near Clockville, N. Y.," says a Georgia exchange. This shows the power of the press. Some time last spring a weary paragrapher on a New York daily, puzzling his brain to "fill his column," dug the above item from a rural exchange and started it on its way. And then, other weary paragraphers, hungering for something to help them out, seized the twoliner and run it in, and thus kept it moving along. Now the ordinary observer would suppose that any well-behaved and self-respecting snow-bank would have retired from public view in balmy June, or at least sunk out of sight in July, but this one, contrary to all precedent and good manners, continued to "still linger" in our Georgia exchanges in the latter part of No snow-bank in the United States could do this of itself, but when the great palladium of our liberties gets hold of a thing, wonders can be accomplished. The power of the press is a great

Revival Methods in Texas.

A protracted meeting was being held on Kuykendall Creek, at a colored church in the Mackey settlement, last week. A wild Irishman, who owned a trained white pigeon, was in the settlement, and was elping the colored preacher to convert sinners and save souls, without the knowledge of the congregation. The manner ofprocedure was thus: There was a flue hole in the roof. When the preacher would come to the right point in his sermon he would say: "Come forth, Holy Ghost!" Mr. Wild Irishman was on the roof, and. putting his hand down the hole, he would part of the train is rounded. Around the turn the white pigeon loose. It would fly about the room and return to its owner. On the third night, when the Holy Ghost was called for the Irishman said, in a sepulchral tone and with the rich brogue of his country: "Upon my sowl, the cats blossoms is against the starting point of have caught the Howly Gh appear." This gave the whole thing away, and so incensed the colored seekers after religion that they tried to mob the Irish gentleman.

Changing our Farming Ways.

[Newbern Journal.]

* * * We, in this immediate section, are rapidly getting out of the cotton waist, where it is slightly crossed. This groove. Rice, oats and corn are becomcollar makes a very pretty waist trimming, ing a factor in our agricultural prosperity much greater than is by many supposed. of the materials used for neck trimmings, Above here the tobacco crop is taking the such as blue batiste dotted with red or lead of all other crops, and in some secborne himself with great credit as chief a hickory tree which grows above the signs. Surah is not suitable for this pur- of hay is beginning to dawn upon us and magistrate of the greatest State in this arbor feeds the blossoms of the vine and pose, as it has been so much used of late will in no distant day take rank with any for neckties and collars as to become quite of the productions of the State.