WHAT ARE WE DOING?

Not quite four weeks remain to us which to get ready for election day. On this day four weeks, indeed, the REGISTER expects to announce the result. If that result is to be a Democratic victory, Democrats must straightway perfect their organization. What Democratic victory means, readers of the REGISTER need not now be told. They know full well that upon it depends the preservation of the the State. But they will be grievously eaten by the colored brethren. disappointed if they rely solely upon the at all times prevail in this world. To make success certain, right must be backed by might, and in political campaigns there is no might greater than that found in thorough, effective organization.

How far, then, has this been accomplished? Are the Democratic Executive Committees, both County and Township, organized and regularly at work? If not, why not? Is there a CLEVELAND & SCALES club in every Township, and is its working committee in every Township doing its duty? Has it yet been ascertained how many voters there are in the several Townships and how they will vote? If not, why not? These things may not be left undone without peril to the party. Public speakings and circulating documents and sending out newspapers will not of themselves bring out a full vote on the day of election, for the simple reason that public speeches and documents and newspapers do not reach, at the most, more than about half the people who vote. The very elections on Tuesday next. As well as people who are indifferent about going to one can judge at this distance, West Virthe polls and who need urging and spur- ginia is safe for the Democrats and Ohio ring up to do their duty, are the very peo- for the Republicans. The certainty that ple who never hear a public speech and Ohio is a Republican State prevented never read a political pamphlet or a politi- Judge THURMAN's nomination at Chicago. cal newspaper. These people have to be reached in other ways, and no better way has yet been devised than that provided by the machinery of the various Executive of the Clubs. It is the local neighborhood work in the several Townships, performed under the direction of the Township Executive Committee and of the Club that ensures success. Are our friends doing that work? That

is the question for men to answer who feel that the future of North Carolina depends | place of A. C. Tomlin, declined ing: if it is not being done we may well trict, and R. M. Norment, of Charlotte, the candidate for Elector. fear exerything. This is no time for doubt, for uncertainty, for guessing or for trusting to luck. We can safely trust to nothing but hard, constant, steady work, Every man ought to talk with his -neighbor and find out how he is going to vote and be able to give an intelligent and re- are for the House, John B. Martin; Sheriff, lukewarm be made interested. All that is needed is for the people to be fully inpression of the wishes of the people will ner, H. C. Moore. be brought out.

MANY PEOPLE listen to a wrangle bethere is truth in the statement that there now, but on different routes. is really no difference between parties; at themselves to vote? Readers of the REG-ISTER have learned, or the REGISTER has pass, and assume that there is no difference in measures, and only a difference of candidates for the Senate. names in North Carolina. It is even then | Colonel Samuel L. Patterson, of Caldgood citizen to go to the polls and vote for the Democratic tickets. In the Demoenrolled. With them originate all the too corrupt to be President and the other is say no! active measures, the officers the mere channels, should they be ordinary men, through which these measures flow. In the other party there is scarcely an individual with the honesty requisite for desiring to carry out the projects they affect to propose, or the talents necessary to carry them into July 31, present a formidable list. The effect if they were sincere in proposing gain in the number of failures, as comthem. It is a great difference, a vital difference. It was this difference which brought rain to North Carolina fourteen years ago. The lessons of 1868, 1869, this year, was 8,302, as compared with says that "Pennsylvania's colored popula-1870, forgotten in 1884, and the people 7,358 in 1883, a gain of 944, or nearly 13 tion of 85,535 is as completely ignored by will have their memories rudely jogged in per cent.; the record for 1883 showed a the politicians as if it did not contain

THE DAY AFTER "The Fire of '31," which elderly people in Fayetteville yet remember and talk about, a worthy old this year, amounting in round numbers to element. gentleman of the old school met on the \$196,000,000, show an increase of \$73,000,street and stopped to chat about its scenes with a well-known public character—not with a 13 per cent. increase in the number yet the white Republicans a particularly good public or for the mat- of failures this year, there is 60 per cent. ter of that private character-of that day, increase in the total indebtedness. The As he turned away, with just a suspicion of a sigh the old gentleman summed up 0000, or about 73 per cent. The liabilities the matters talked of, the coffee, the sugar, of 1884, as compared with those of 1882, the dry goods and wet goods, the jewelry have increased \$125,000,000, nearly 1 4-5 and plate, lying about loose wherever times the total liabilities in nine months of tossed from door or window of burning of the current year, amounting to \$108,house-"Ah! H-d, if I had had your 500,000, are \$45,000,000 larger than the principles with my opportunities last night, | total in nine months of 1883, or nearly 75 a mighty rich man I'd be to-day!" Like per cent., and almost three times as large not allow the colored Republicans to hold "the man and the hour" in the Play, the city the failures were in 1882, 253; in 1883, principles and the opportunities sometimes 333; 1884, 389. Actual assets, \$3,957,479; meet in real life. Read the story of Mr. \$10.114,078; \$36,170,738. General liabili-BLAINE's financial life as told by the Boston ties, \$8,892,385; \$19.385,840; \$65,645,409.

Census, 12,887 colored voters in it, and marked in the Southern States. they seem to have been very thoroughly

year they are expected to do their level best for Governor Brogden, who opposes Colonel GREEN's reflection, and the REG-ISTER has no little curiosity to know if they can be made to "toe the mark" for the writer (in 1882) of the newspaper article on "The Color Line" elsewhere re-REGISTER'S curiosity as to the line of argument by which the Governor hopes to feeds them on an economical "buzzard" ration and employs them only as spittoon and closet cleaners. Things have not changed since 1882, and the Governor was | the colored race than the white tion. He had for long years been eating in elections for political purposes. "turkey" and providing the spittoons, &c., liberty of the citizen and the presperity of to be cleaned and the "buzzard" to be

THE GOVERNOR has commissioned Col. justice of their cause. The right does not | W. F. BEASLEY, President of the Confederate Home Association of North Carolina, a delegate at large from North Carolina to the Eleventh National Conference of Charities and Correction, at St. Louis, next week. It is an excellent appointment, and Colonel BEASLEY will be a valuable member of the distinguished assembly. The REGISTER hopes also that the assembly will in turn be of material use to Col. Beasley in forwarding as it doubtless can the great charity to which he has devoted mind and heart, and both are very big. As for himself, the man whose gallantry won a Colonel's stars and who command-

ed a Confederate Brigade in battle before he was twenty will quickly win the regard of his peaceful associates by great good sense and unfailing good humor. In whatever company he finds himself, he is "a well-spring of pleasure," though by no means "a babe in the house." OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA hold their

MESSRS. BLAINE and LOGAN are telling the people of West Virginia how glad they are to be there this week. Next week, the Committees and the Working Committees | people of West Virginia will tell them how little their visit was enjoyed.

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS.

James A. Leak, Esq., is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in Auson and John B. Holman is the Democratic able institutions for the colored race, is

upon the result of the coming election. If | Hon. Oliver H. Dockery is the Republi this work is being done we need fear noth. can nominee for Congress in the Sixth Dis-

The Perquimans Democracy have nominated for the House, Theo. White: for being made, to make room for the insane the record of Judge Faircloth's party veyor, Thomas Morgan; Register of Deeds, S. D. Banks; for Coroner, Dr. J. H. Mc-

liable report of the condition of affairs in D. B. Hooker; for Register of Deeds, J. his neighborhood. In this way only can R. Jewell; for Treasurer, John T. Cooper; the ignorant become informed and the for Coroner, Dr. G. S. Attmore: for Surveyor, Paul Tingle. The Union County Democrats have nom-

inated for the House, H. B. Adams, Esq. formed of the interests at stake upon the for Sheriff, J. P. Horn; for Register, H. issues now before them, and a full vote J. Wolfe; for Treasurer, M. L. Stevens; which is but another rame for a full ex- for Surveyor, Wm. McCauley: for Coro-General Scales and Dr. York spoke in

this city on Thursday last. There were no new features in the discussion, which has tween candidates on the stump and turn and re-written a score of times in the already been reported stenographically a colored man is not allowed to vote unaway with a very decided impression that REGISTER. The candidates both go East

John T. Bland is Pender's Democratic least only a verbal disagreement, a differ- Ward, for Sheriff; A. H. Paddison, for ence not of measures but of men, and Register; Captain John Moore, for Sursometimes apparently no great difference veyor; Dr. R. T. Sanders, for Coroner. between the men. Why, then, trouble Thomas W. Strange, Esq., is Pender's choice for Senator from New Hanover and Pender.

wasted a deal of labor, that there is a very Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the great difference between the Democratic House; V. V. Richardson, for Sheriff; Rev. and Republican parties in principles, meas- Jas. W. Dicker, for Register; Charles Forures, and cardidates. But let all that muduval, for Coroner. Captein W. S. Norment and David S. Cowan are recommended to the District Convention as the

no less the duty and the interest of every well, late census enumerator for the 4th district, and the head and front of the Republican party of the eighth district, says the Landmark, prints a card in the Lenoir cratic party in North Carolina, the best, Topic of this week, saying that he cannot the purest, the wisest of its citizens are support Blaine and York, because the one is unfit to be Governor.

Failures on the Increase.

[New York Times.] The failures reported to Bradstreet's in the past quarter, when incorporated with those reported for the six months ending trol for almost twenty years, until the last pared with the nine months in the preceding years, is more than equalled by the increased indebtedness. The total number of failures from January 1 to September 30, year. The increase in the number of failures this year as compared with 1882 is 2,995, a gain of over 56 per cent.

000 in total liabilities over those in nine increase in liabilities in nine months of States. The 500,000 colored people in all 1883, as compared with 1882, was \$52,000, - the Republican States of the North have 1882. The actual assets for nine months

rcentage of assets to

45; 1883, 52; 1884, 55. THE THIRD DISTRICT is pretty evenly feature of the figures is the increased perdivided on "the color line." There were centage of assets to liabilities throughout but it is the same case everywhere. The tially successful," said a returned mission-

drilled, for Judge Buxton received 12,674 burned on Saturday last. The fire de-The royal palace at Copenhagen was In the 46th Congress, which was the one tice of cannibalism." votes—only 213 less than the whole num- stroyed ten soldiers and a number of the majority in the House of Representatives, was a comment made. ber of voters. So, in 1882, they gave Col. works of the famous sculptor, Thorwald- and the power to choose whoever they Dockers 12,608 votes, polling in an off sen. The grief over the loss of the latter pleased. The Republicans, well knowing but ultimately I hope to eradicate canni-

THE COLOR LINE

As Viewed by Gov. Brogden in 1882.

If truth and justice would have any effect with the colored people, in causing them to form an unprejudiced opinion, it might be well for them to consider how much they have been mistaken and deprinted to-day. Almost as great is the ceived by many designing men, whom they have regarded as their leaders and best riends. The colored people have been taught to oppose the Democratic party, attract colored voters to the party which | right or wrong, as a sentiment and not as a principle, without properly considering the error and delusion into which such a olind and reckless course would lead them. The Democratic party are better friends to

thoroughly informed of the then condi- RADICALS WHO ONLY USE THEM AS TOOLS seems that the colored voters do not think how often they have voted the Radical ticket, and how little they have been benefited by it. The white Radicals get the turkey and the colored the buzzard every

Now which has done most for the color ed people of North Carolina? Of course the Democratic party has done more for the colored people than the Radical party has done, and impartial history will show that this is undeniably true.

IT WAS A DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE that infused new life into the free schools in this State, for before they took hold of the free school system it was a mere sham The Radicals had so squandered the free school funds that there was no money left to support the schools. But when the Democratic party came into power they brought order out of chaos and revived the schools by taxing themselves and their own property, through their representa tives, for the support of colored schools the same as white schools.

IT WAS A DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE that first furnished State aid to the State colored normal school at Fayetteville, for the education of colored school teachers.

IT WAS A DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE that first provided for the erection of a large and commodious colored institute at Raleigh for the free education and support of the colored deaf and dumb and blind which has been, and will continue to be, if the Democratic party continues to control it, of incalculable benefit to those unfortunate classes of the colored race. It was the first institution of that kind that was ever built in the United States for the separate and exclusive education and suport of the colored deaf and dumb and the blind. That noble public charity of the State will stand as a monument to the humanity and generosity of the Democratc party. It is shedding its benign benefits and blessings upon the poor unfortunate colored children of the State. It is supported by liberal appropriations, made by Democratic Legislatures, by taxes upon all the taxable property of the State, and it would be absurd to deny that seveneighths of the money raised by taxation,

candidate for the House in Tredell, in paid by the Democratic party. IT WAS A DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE that first provided for building a large insane asylum, near Goldsboro, for the support and care of the poor and unfortunate insane of the colored race. A large addition to the Colored Insane Asylum is now Do the people wish to change this for what patients who may be carried there for support and medical treatment. This is an other charitable institution for the support of the colored insane and another monument to the real and substantial friendship and generosity of the Democratic party of this State to the golored people. The Democrats have shown that they are better friends to the colored race, on ac-

for support of free schools and all charit-

publicans of Massachusetts have shown. The Constitution of North Carolina was amended by the Democratic party in 1875-76, and it secures the same rights to the white and colored race alike. It excludes no colored man from voting because he cannot read and write, or because he has not paid his taxes. In

count of their misfortunes, than the Re-

THE REPUBLICAN STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS less he can read and write, and has paid his taxes. The Constitution and laws of Massachusetts, adopted and enforced by the Republican party, would prevent more than 75,000 poor and unfortunate colored men from exercising the rights of suffrage in North Carolina. Now where is the respectable colored men who would be willing to exchange, if he could, the Constitution and laws of North Carolina for the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts? If there be such a one, he must be influenced by ignorance and prejudice, and not by reason and common sense.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN STATE, and that has been so all the time, a colored man is not allowed to vote unless he owns real estate of the assessed cash value of \$134.00 at least, and shows his tax receipt for the same year, before he can vote. Would the colored men of North Carolina be willing to exchange, if they could, the Constitution and laws of this State for the Constitution and laws of Rhode Island? Every colored man would

In Pennsylvania, another radical State, the white Republicans

DO NOT ALLOW ANY COLORED MAN to hold any office of honor or profit, al though there is a large colored population in that State. The city of Philadelphia has been entirely under Republican conyear or two, and no colored man was ever permitted to hold an office of honor or profit under Republican rule, or even to vote until he had paid his taxes.

The New York Globe, a publication degain of 38 per cent. over the preceding 30,000 colored voters, while the colored population of New York, numbering about 65,000 souls, with a voting force of 25,000, enters no more into the calculation of poli-The gross liabilities for the nine months | ticians here than if it was a disfranchised

The same may be said with equal truth of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, with a considerable colored population in each, and

DO NOT ALLOW ANY COLORED MAN to be elected to any office in any of these gress, or in any other office of honor or

At the City of Washington the Republicans have full control of all the offices and patronage of the government. They have the President and both Houses of Congress, but the white Republicans do been faithful to his aged mother, faithful any office of honor or public trust.

THERE IS ONLY ONE COLORED MAN that holds any office of distinction at would call him to be ruler over many. liabilities, 1882, formerly from Mississippi. There are colored Republicans do the voting in elec- ary.

several years, and was familiar with the duties of the office. He was nominated merely as a joke, but was not elected.

At the organization of the 47th Concress the Republicans had a clear majority but Rainey was left out, and Edward Mc-Pherson, a white Republican from Pennvivania, was elected clerk. His salary \$4,500 with an additional allowance of \$600 for horses and wagons, and large extras besides. There were about 150 appointments at the disposal of the Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper of the House, and many of them with salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year, and they are only on duty when Congress is in session. All those appointments are now held by white Republicans, except the laborers, the

SPITTOON CLEANERS, AND PRIVY CLEANERS who are of course colored. The white Republicans get the wheat and the col-

red the chaff or cheat.

STEDMAN AND FAIRCLOTH At Fayetteville.

[Fayetteville Observer.] Major Stedman had the opening speech and spoke for one hour and ten minutes. He is, as many of our readers know, a man of splendid appearance, his voice is good, his English of the best, and his action that of an orator. Judge MacRae a great impression throughout the middle and western counties, and his debate with his Radical competitor here delighted his friends beyond measure.

Judge Faircloth is a good looking man, whom Stedman accurately describes as the best man on his ticket. But he is no match for his competitor. He labors as if he wished he had not undertaken the business before him; and gives up the question, in endeavoring to avoid the defensive, by claiming that it is of the present tion in North Carolina which makes the to be reinstated in power, for it has no other record here.

WHAT IS THE REPUBLICAN RECORD It is that of a party which found a brave people, lately released from war and stripped of nearly everything that a century of domestic peace had enabled them to lay by, struggling manfully to regain their foothold, and which under the Canby Constitution made the condition of that struggling people in what should have been peace worse than that they had suffered in war. It upset society as four years of war had not done It set neighbor against neighbor. It saddled the State with a great debt, and squandered the school funds; and yet neither built railroads nor educated children, though proclaiming itself the party of progress, enlightenment and civilization. It declared | ped that its mission was to restore peace and good government; yet it harried the peoole with an armed body of ruffians, under Kirk, and broke up their peace, and established a government that was a stench in the nostrils of the world.

To-day, except where the Federal hand felt through the internal revenue the tariff, peace and happiness prevail. warns them to avoid?

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Judge Faircloth says his party is opposed to the internal revenue, and will abolish it. Why have they not abolished it? They have had the power. But they exercised it to abolish the income tax and the taxes on bank cheques and perfumery. AS TO THE TARIFF.

Nobody wants a protective tariff but those who hold the Money Power. If the protective tariff does not make goods igher, it has ceased to protect. If it lower the tariff and make goods lower by competition with the world. The home market theory of Mr. Blaine, adopted by Judge Faircloth, would not Jo, for the price of cotton and wheat is regulated by the price of these products in Europe. JUDGE FAIRCLOTH. In his reply, Judge Faircloth made no

point worthy of note, beyond those alluded to above, except with respect to the county government system, and the need of protection for the infant industries of the South With respect to the county government,

he asked if the people wished to continue

the surrender of local self government. Major Stedman covered the point when he said that before the adoption of the present system the government of twentythree Eastern counties was in the control of negroes, who paid no taxes and squandered the money of those who did. With respect to the infant industries of the South, what they need-if they need what the North had when its industries were in their infancy—is protection against the full-grown industries of the present advocate a violation of the Constitution for the sake of inter-State protection? Does he advocate a tariff wall around North Carolina to keep out Chicago-made buggies, so that McKethan's carriage fac-

tory shall again become what it was before

the war, with its scores of happy and wellpaid mechanics? The Judge is fond of pursuing theories to the end. Let him work out this. CHARACTERS OF CANDIDATES.

Senator Bayard at Martinsburg, W. Va. Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Bayard "sincerely wished that he could say something good of the republiean candidate, but the public records ernment, and backed by the National govwould not justify it. He assailed Mr. Blaine's record as a public man, and as the proof of his corruption he presented Blaine's own letters and the testimony of some of the leading men in the republican | educate a child, nor did they build a mile party who will not support him. James of railroad. Under Democratic rule, which G. Blaine stood condemned by his own became complete in 1878, magvelous railtestimony and above his own signature. The speaker dissected the Mulligan letters and \$725,000 was last year spent for the episode, and pictured Mr. Blaine receiving | education of 250,000 children. In every the letters from Mulligan under the guar antee of a promise "on my honor" that is economy and progress. they would be returned, and then refusing to give them back. He reviewed the testimony in the investigation, and said that Mulligan as a witness stood unimpeached. In reference to Mr. Cleveland the speaker paid a splendid tribute to his honesty, integrity and firmness. He depicted him as the great Governor of a great State, whe no man of their race as a member of Con- remained faithfully at the post of duty, and as one who does not go "through the country at the head of a hippodrome making an exhibition of himself." He did not \$1,000 which he swore he had not received; ber of independent candidates for the Legthink Mr. Cleveland had magnetism enough his own pocket." Grover Cleveland had in all his public trusts, faithful as sheriff, faithful as mayor of a great city, faithful

Missionary Progress,

"My labors, so far, have only been partions, and the white Republicans get all disposed to accept the doctrines of Chris-"Many of the poor heathen seemed

"Rather difficult to reconcile the two," year and on a generally light vote their full strength lacking only 279 votes. This is great throughout Denmark. The idea seems to be that the soldiers can be easily replaced, but the works of art never.

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Ransom at Fayetteville. Fayetteville Observer.

We call this, said General Ransom, a popular government-that is to say, the people's government. It is their own, as much as a man's watch, or his horse, or his land. They have a real title in it. Nay, it is their creature and servant. Its purpose is not to serve the few at the expense of the many or the many at the expense of the few, but doing the bidding of the people as a whole, to maintain the interests of all of them. Thus administered, government remains the creature of the sovereign people and is a popular one. But if, by any erdemain, it is made to serve the few at the expense of the many, the work of its revolutionary founders is destroyed and their purpose set at naught. How recreant to uty-to himself and his neighbors and all he holds dear-is he who, for any reason, permits the great opportunity, which comes to him but once in four years, to pass without making his voice felt in the choice of the man to whom the great executive control of this great nation is then delegated. Especially faithless to duty is the countryman. For in the country is the real home; in the country is fixedness of life; in the country, man realizes in his possession of the broad land, which God made, his ownership of the immutable earth which does not change as city houses, and merchandise, and General Ransom say that he has made | and stock, and bonds. Freedom dwells | in the country; and its best advocates and defenders were the Anglo-Saxon fore-fathers of the dwellers in the rural South

countryman. It is for him to be vigilant, and to profit by his vigilance in voting. What will he see to-day? Unbeard of riches accumulated in the hands of a few men. The smaller kinds of manufactories and the smaller developments of enterprise in any department of human endeavor lanhe wishes to speak, not of the past-not of guishing or driven out of existence by the that black, damnable past of reconstruc- great establishments at the North which defeat competition. Capital is as necessary record of his party in this State. But it to labor as labor to capital, and the Demis by this record that his adversary insists occatic party makes no war upon capital his party shall be judged, now that it asks in a normal state. But it is the abnormal and unprecedented accumulation of riches in the hands of a few that is complained of. Are the people getting richer? Does the laboring man and mechanic at the South get wages that purchase as much as formerly? Is he sharing in the tempting extravagance of wealth in which Mr. Blaine says the country is rolling? No!

> WHO ARE THE MONEY KINGS! Vanderbilt is worth 150 millions; Jav Gould 100 millions; Russell Sage 100 millions; Cyrus W. Field 100 millions; Armour, the pork packer, 50 millions, &c. Meanwhile, what is the condition of the people who dwell near those Money Kings? 100,000 laborers out of employment and striking-mines unworked, factories stop-

> The people toil and toil, but the money

goes into the hands of the Money Kings.

What produces this state of things: What makes the poor man poorer; restrains the endeavor of the ambitious and industrious man of small capital; and at the same time heaps up the vast riches of the

Two things: The system of taxation_the internal revenue and the high or protective tariff, And the accumulation of money in the vaults of the Treasury.

of the protective tariff by exhibiting an ounce phial of quinine, which is one of the articles the Democrats in Congress had finally had the duty taken off of. Before import \$3.85, now it costs at the manufactory \$1.05. The difference, \$2.80, went, not a cent into the people's treasury-for | their speakers at the towns. The Repubthe tax prevented importation-but into the pockets of Powers & Weightman, the Philadelphia manufacturers.

As to the internal revenue, proof whisky could be made for from 183 cents to 25 cents a gallon. Yet the government taxes their efforts are directed toward getting whisky 90 cents a gallon-four times its out a full vote without attracting the atvalue. Tobacco that averages 10 cents is tention of the enemy. The meetings have taxed 10 cents. And the same tax is laid | not been as largely attended, and there is on tobacco worth \$2 per pound. So with evidently a want of interest among the whisky, the rich man's fine whisky and the masses. Both parties are expecting the poor man's mean whisky are taxed alike. | canvass by the county candidates to stir What is the effect of this enormous tax on up the voters in the townships and thus whisky and tobacco? It builds up the get out an average vote for a Presidential great monopolists at the expense of those year. Two years ago the Republicans lost who have small capital.

2. The accumulation of money in the who desired a straight Republican ticket, Treasury amounts to 450 millions; there is and did not like the coalition with the 70 millions reserve in the National Banks; and 30 millions in transit, coming in and going out from the Treasury-in all 550 cause Dr. York is Liberal. There are four millions of dollars. On the other hand, the papers edited by colored men who are optotal circulating medium is but 1,440 millions, viz: 700 millions of paper, 240 millions of gold and silver certificates and 500 millions of gold and silver. That is, over one-third of the money of the people is locked up and useless. Thus money is made scarcer and dearer. And Armour buys up all the meat in the land; forces its value up 2 cents per pound at the expense North. Does Judge Faircloth propose to house is in Chicago; and pockets 5 millions as his profit in six weeks. By a like process, Wall Street makes a "corner" on money, and forces the price of cotton the Republicans gained 13,000 votes west down. So the knife cuts both ways.

> and the poor poorer. next month. Such is the system under which we live. Now who does all this? The laying of the while here talked about the situation in internal revenue, and of the tariff and the the nation. He expressed grave doubts as withdrawal of the 500 millions of money to Michigan and Wisconsin, but, curiously from circulation are acts of the federal government, and that has been in the hands of Mr. Blaine's party since 1860. Contrast the condition of things which

are affected by the State government. In '69, '70, '71, the Republican party was in entire possession of the State gov-80 cents on the \$100. Yet they did not | doubtful road progress has been made in the State, department that the State's hand touches,

Not only is the federal system of the Republican party of evil tendency, but the corruption of its servants in the highest places, appalling. During his term in the Senate he had seen three United States Senators driven in disgrace from the capital-Pomeroy, Caldwell and Patterson; and a Vice-President, Colfax, who sat standing the increase of population during where had been Adams, Jefferson, Madison the past four years. He also said that and Monroe, shedding tears of shame there was no defection from Cleveland and because convicted of receiving a tribe of Scales, but there was a considerable num-Secretary of War, Belknap, forced to ing trouble and may lose the party votes had made every possible effort to gain which it cannot be used for now under the O. Department, Dorsey and Brady barely a large Republican majority in Ohio and escaping conviction for their star-route thieveries. In the Navy Department, we Virginia would have a depressing effect as Governor of a great State, faithful over had the greatest navy in the world, except and cause many Democrats to remain away my hand here a letter from Mr. Fisher to tenement-house system, a few things, and the people in November Great Britain, in 1865, and yet with 25 from the polls and correspondingly elate me which I will read to you." Amid paid. millions a year every year since and 400 and encourage the Republicans. But if breathless silence the speaker read the folmillions voted besides to build a navy, the the majority should be small, and espec-Secretary of the Navy now asks for money | ially if the Democrats carried Ohio and

So, in every department of the government. probably reach 20,000. This government, said the Senator, is and must be a white man's government; tianity, but are loath to give up the prac- 130,000 white men vote the Democratic ticket in North Carolina; 100,000 negroes and 20,000 white men, the Republican. Let the voter choose with which he will ally himself. For six thousand years the its effect in the mirror. white race has ruled in the world. Let it not be for us to make the change. Yet the Democratic party is just, and intends to

a member of Congress from that State for RICH RICHER AND POOR POORER. and asylums provided by the wihte man who pays the taxes.

Senator Ransom closed his speech with au eloquent tribute to Scales, Stedman and Green, and an appeal to stand by the party and its nominees. mate of how much money had been paid to Mr. Blaine by railroad corporations and

VANCE Will make Robeson turn Herself loose.

[Correspondence of the RALEIGH REGISTER.] LUMBERTON, N. C., October 4, 1884. Senator Vance, or as everybody prefers to

GOVERNOR VANCE made one of his best speeches here to-day and created the utmost enthusiasm among

the Robeson Democrats. A little before one o'clock he was driven to the grove in the northern portion of the town in a carriage drawn by four fine horses and escorted by the Lumberton Cornet Band and a large procession of Democratic horsemen.

Governor Vance delivered in his happiest style a speech of three hours' duration. and never have I heard him make a better effort. The iniquitous course pursued by the Republican party and ruinous effects of the measures adopted by that party were demonstrated beyond a doubt, and the honest Republicans, those who are such from principle, were exhorted to "flee the wrath to come" and unite with the Democratic party in their effort to sesure a just and economically administered government. The solid shot of sound argument, driven home by the scathing fire of inimitable wit and ridicule, had tre-The duty of voting, therefore, appeals | mendous effect, and loud and often were with aptest force to the Southern white the cheers sent up by his thoroughly aroused listeners

YORK'S INCAPACITY

for the high office to which he aspires was forcibly impressed upon the minds of the people, and his ignorance of political quesons humorously stated. "In fact," said Vance, "I believe you might shoot at him all day with a gun loaded with buckshot and they would not penetrate through his ignorance sufficiently to bring a drop of

Gov. Vance closed his speech with an arnest appeal to the people to bury all ocal dissensions and work together for the success of the common cause in the county, him in the end, in spite of all his pitiful State and national elections. The neces-

THOROUGH ORGANIZATION. earnest work by every true Democrat, and above all things to vote the entire Democratic ticket, from county officers up, was urged, apparently with good effect.

Vance inspired the Democracy of Robeson | held this sum evidently to use to compel with renewed courage and a determination | Fisher to settle up some other matters. to achieve a more glorious victory than has ever yet been won in the county Captain Norment, the Democratic nomie for the Senate from Robeson and Coumbus, having declined, the convention reassembled to day at this place and nominated Dr. Lewis, a prominent citizen of Lumberton, who accepted.

E. R. WOOD. *** NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS

As Reported to an Anti-Blaine Repub-lican by Blaine Headquarters People.

RALEIGH, October 3.—The campaign in this State has apparently been the dullest ever known, up to this stage of the can-1. The Senator illustrated the working | vass, although the Republicans declare they are making satisfactory progress, and the Democrats are loud in claiming the State by 20,000 majority. The Democrats have done no systematic work. They are the protective tax was taken off, it cost to sorely pressed for funds and have confined all their work to stumping and making a big show with cavalcades as escorts for licans have avoided noise and the hurrah of previous campaigns, and have done considerable execution in the counties west of Rateigh. They are now turning their attention to the eastern counties. All

the State because of the defection of men Liberals. There seems now to be no defection among the white Republicans beposing York and the State ticket and are for Blaine. It is not believed that they will influence 500 voters. York has made a gallant canvass, and has met more Democratic orators than any other candidate for Governor ever did, and has not been worsted in any discussion. There are divisions and troubles in the Republican camp in Granville, Halifax, Edgecombe, Craven, Perquimans and New Hanover counties. There are two tickets in each county, the cause being a fight over the offices of Register and Sheriff. In 1880 of Raleigh and lost 7,000 east of Raleigh. And so the great rich are made richer Prudent observers fear a similar result

> SENATOR HAWLEY enough, had entire confidence in the Re-

publicans carrying New York and the other Northern States. He expects an old-time majority in Ohio on October 14 for the Republican State ticket, and a greatly reduced Democratic majority in West Virginia, and thinks this will insure Blaine all the doubtful States. Although the Senaernment. They spent every cent of the tor said, "We are going through," it was school fund, they increased the debt of the evident from his talk and manner that he State 15 millions, the rate of taxation was now regards the contest as exceedingly SENATOR VANCE

was seen on the Exposition grounds and asked as to the situation in the State. He replied that the Democratic majority would e larger than in 1880, when it was 6,300. He said that no systematic work had been done by either side, and that the Democrats were depending upon public meetings to arouse the people and get out the vote, in addition to the canvass of the townships transactions of Mr. Blaine as Speaker of the work done in factories, and thus bring by the county candidates. He said there was less interest in the State than he had | said : ever seen in any Presidential year, and the signs were that the vote would not be tain sense it is a Mulligan letter. It is not machine for the manufacture of the cheaper larger than that of 1880, notwith- written by Mr. Blaine, but by Mr. Fisher, a reduced Democratic majority in West | that Blaine made the most determined ef- produce what are called form cigars at fifbecause, as he says, there is no navy. In increased their majority in West Virginia, the Interior Department 300 millions of the effect would be to rout the Republiacres of the public lands given to railroads. | cans, and the Democratic majority would

Next to the Latest.

[New York Sun.] "This is the latest agony in bonnets," she remarked to her husband, as she tried have what he held at any price.

"Is it paid for?" he asked "No; I had it charged." be, to the negro-as witness the schools nets, then," he said with a groan. HOW TO GET RICH

From the Boston Herald.

I started the other day to make an esti

private persons while he was in Congress,

for which the only possible consideration

on his part was the use of his influence as

a member of Congress in their behalf. The

first thing I remembered was that Mr.

Blaine got 12 one-thousand-dollar bonds of

the Kansas Pacific Railway from J. B.

Stewart at the time when the Government

mortgage was made a second mortgage.

The evidence of this was the statement of

Mr. J. W. Knowlton, who was a clerk in

Stewart's law office, and who was called in

to witness the transfer. In a suit which

letters to Fisher.

money. I can here contribute a useful

about Mr. Blaine's railroad transactions.

by Jay Cooke, and never cost him a cent.

he ever paid Mr. Cooke any

considerably more than \$50,000.

most good."

what was paid to him,

tions mentioned, and we have :

Northern Pacific bribe.

tion in Congress.

Iowa Falls and Sioux City.

Little Rock and Fort Smith bribe.....

staid in to lose. Now, take these transac-

the Spencer riles; he speculated in whis-

ky; he is alleged by Augusta people to

swindle; he is believed to have shared

handsomely in the \$300,000 of Pacific Mail

Company money that was divided among

members of Congress, and heaven knows

what other things have come in his way.

It is a moderate estimate that Mr. Blaine

has gathered in between \$400,000 and

\$500,000 in cash without a cent of actual

Written by Warren Fisher, Jr.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 12, 1884.

50,000 50,000

With Big Expenses and Small Wages, An Alleged Weevil-Heavy Stocks-Pool Quality-The Outlook.

> . [New York Sun. Simultaneously with general complaint among tobacco dealers in all department of an unusual depression in trade come the report of the appearance of a destructive bug or worm-not the well-known to bacco worm, but a different insect that is said to be destroying large quantition tobacco stock. It is more than possible that the two facts have some relation to each other, for, although there is considsiderable conflict of evidence about the weevil, as the bug or worm is named, the weight of testimony inclines to the allega tion that it attacks chiefly old and dry stocks of tobacco. The first alarming reports of the week

TOBACCO.

went to the Supreme Court, Stewart filed came from Philadelphia, where one dealer a record of an assignment of these bonds, declared recently that he had found a and it is to be seen there to-day. If Mr. bucket full of the insects; that they had Blaine is elected he will be the first meminfested and destroyed a large stock ber of Congress whose corruption is a part cigarettes; that every shelf in his store of the records of the Supreme Court of the was swarming with them, and they were United States. Mr. Knowlton I personally not killed by insect powder, but work. know. He was an able and honorable their way through it and flew away. Ar lawyer and journalist. He had no motive other Philadelphia dealer said that to misstate facts about Mr. Blaine, against weevils had developed so enormously in whom he had no personal cause of comfew months as to destroy his busine, plaint. Mr. Blaine's subsequent efforts to Another said that the weevils had been cast discredit upon Knowlton's statements eating up his fine-cut chewing tobacco caused a rupture between his father-inand were multiplying with rapidity. Anlaw, the Hon. A. G. Riddle, (Garfield's other said that they infested the highest friend and biographer,) and Mr. Blaine. grades of tobacco only; that they had de-I next remembered the Little Rock and stroved ten large boxes of natural leaf Fort Smith affair, in which, as Mr. Fisher's olug. Another declared that he had found letters prove. Mr. Blaine, instead of being million weevils in a ten-pound bucket a a loser, came out with a handsome profit. fine-cut chewing tobacco, and that he had It is difficult to say just how much he got ost \$25,000 worth of tobacco in six months out of it-there is so much trickery and A commercial traveller was quoted as an lying about the business-but it is probathority for the statement that two cies ble he did not make less than \$50,000 out rette manufacturers in Richmond wer of that. All the bonds he took back from obliged to close their shops and maye the Maine people and sold to Tom Scott. new buildings because the bugs hild

F. B. Hayes, and the other railroad men, tacked their entire stock. he sold at an advance. It would not be surprising if he made a good deal more The weevil is described as a dark-brown winged insect, half as big as a fly, with than \$50,000 out of it. It is sufficiently sharp-pointed head and a hard-shell back clear that he got \$64,000 from Tom Scott The United States Tobacco Journal is in alone to help him out with his Maine clined to treat the weevil jocularly, and friends. All the bonds he took back from asserts that the weevil is of no consthem he sold at a profit. He got paid twice over for the \$24,000 he advanced to Mr. Pratt. It was a "very soft thing" for and makes a hissing sound.

I next recurred to the Northern Pacific transactions. This is first introduced to us in the letter of Blaine to Warren Fisher of November 25, 1870, wherein he proposes to Fisher to buy a one twenty-fourth avoiding new stock. share of the Northern Pacific for \$25,000. The speech and presence of Governor which sum Fisher paid to him. Mr. Blaine

The dullness of the tobacco trade is at tributable to various causes. Some think the influx of Sumatra tobacco under a favorable construction of the tariff law has had a depressing effect, by depleting the Finally Blaine was forced to pay back this value of the stock on hand. Others little fact to the sum of human knowledge the tobacco trade has been overdone; that producers have got rich and careless in He sold this very interest to Mr. Frederick competition among purchasers, so that the quality of home tobacco has run down-un-Billings, of Vermont, for a larger sum of money. At the same time an arrangement til its value has become naturally less was made by which Jay Cooke bought a Certainly, the stock of tobacco on hand in house for him here, and took a Northern this market at present is immense, and Pacific mortgage-that is, he was given some great stocks are not worth what they certain securities, and evidently used them cost. The stock on hand has been estito pay for the house. I am informed that mated at 350,000 cases, with weak deall these securities were presented to him

investigating the subject, said : Cooke is alive and can testify to the fact. can tobacco growers have learned that if From this quarter he must have received they wish to hold the market they must keep up the quality. I do not think the I next remembered all the details of a tariff has helped the sale of Sumatra tobactransaction by which Mr. Blaine made co so much as the quality. The fact is \$57,000 out of the construction company that, although it is sold at a much higher of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad. price per pound, it is so much better for The facts were given to me by the man wrappers than the American product that who engineered the whole concern. Mr. it has in a measure taken possession of Abner Coburn was allowed to invest somethe market. The fibre is fine, the waste slight, and the color glossy. It is so much thing over \$100,000 for a short time, and Blaine never put in a cent. It was, in fact, a favorite that some successful imitations a gift to him. It was given to him because of the gloss and color are made. Already was in Congress and was a useful friend. some American farmers have raised tobac-It was given to him for precisely the same co from Sumatra seed with excellent rereason that Oakes Ames placed the Credit | sults. There is no doubt that the quality Mobilier stock "where it would do the of our tobacco has been deteriorating since first we began to raise it in this country I next remembered that Blaine was a The result is something like the change in shareholder in the Credit Mobilier on the what we call sweet potatoes. Any one same terms as (or better terms than) Dawes, who remembers the old Carolina potatoes Garfield, Wilson, Bingham, and all the that we used to get knows what a totally rest of the statesmen. I believe I state a different vegetable they were from the fact within the personal knowledge of Mr. sweet potatoes now raised in Jersey and Dawes when I say that Oakes Ames allow-Long Island. It is well known that toed Mr. Blaine to cut out the page of the bacco exhausts the soil, and the same land little memorandum book, and afterwards cannot long be used for a crop. It appears went into the committee room and held that more attention must be paid to the his silence, while Mr. Blaine swore himself seed. Heretofore the tobacco buyers have out of the scrape. Mr. John B. Alley has been so plentiful that farmers had no often and most positively assured me that special spur to produce superior qualities. any statement from any quarter that Mr. Next year the farmers will find it more Ames corroborated Mr. Blaine on that occalifficult to sell. My own opinion is that sion was incorrect, and he insists strenuwith the duty removed we could make ously that Mr. Ames never told an untruth cigars for the world. Already the style on that or any other occasion. I believe and quality of New York eigars is recoghim. Mr. Blaine was a stockholder in the nized as excellent, but, as yet, foreign to Credit Mobilier. There is a page gone bacco must be used to some extent to make from the memorandum book. It is the good cigars. It is true that there is one page that once contained the memorandum firm in New York that makes what are called in the trade Havana cigars and yet Since that time Mr. Blaine has been put never buys a case of Havana tobacco. But nto a great many good things by men who with the trade generally, foreign tobacco have had interests before Congress. He is necessary to make a good article, and I see went into Richmond and Alleghany and no reason why, if the foreign article came got out with a good profit, while others in free of duty, it would not create a new business and also use up all our native product which now appears to overstock

10,000 market. A large tobacco dealer said: "The main In addition to all this he was agent for | tobacco have is a little clause in the tariff bill which enables them to slip the tobacco have been up to his eyes in the paper credit in at a low rate which was never intended and which was not anticipated by tobacco dealers who bought on the supposition that the tariff was to be high, and have got loaded up with expensive stocks that cannot compete with Sumatra tobacco. The trick was not discovered until too late to remedy it, and thus immense loss has

nvestment, and all by reason of his position concerning the Tenement House Cigar bill, which is soon to be considered by the ANOTHER "MULLIGAN LETTER" General Term of the Supreme Court, is the question whether, if the bill is sustained, it will really prove as advantageous to the interests of the working cigar makers as Gustave Kobbe, Esq., a New York law- they have imagined. The scheme of the yer, addressed a great Cleveland meeting bill was to prevent the manufacture of n New Jersey on Saturday last. He decigars in tenement houses, so that the voted most of his speech to the financial manufacturers might be compelled to get the House, and concluding his remarks, the workmen under control of the trades unions. It appears that there are plans "I will read one more letter. In a cer- already on foot to introduce a cigar making grades of cigars should the Tenement You remember that when Mr. Blaine was House Cigar bill be sustained. The theory asked with regard to the second batch of is that the child labor and female labor I tell you that, on the contrary, Mr. Blaine come in to do a large part of the work possession of these letters, and Fisher peculiar working of the internal revenue writes to me in regard to this and says system. It is alleged that the machine can fort to gain possession of them. I hold in | teen cents a thousand, for which, under the

a great measure to buy a cigar on faith. and to judge only by a look at the outside In April or May of 1880 Blaine sent has led to a good many devices and expeword to have me meet him at the Fifth dients of manufacturers to deceive Avenue Hotel. He then authorized me to Neither the size, the shape, the color, nor get the letters from Mulligan, pay \$10,000 even the manufacture of a cigar is any if I could not get them for less, and then protection against imitation—not, perhaps. wanted Mr. Mulligan and myself to go to imitation that will deceive an expert, but Europe and remain until after the election good enough to impose upon the average at his expense. Mr. Mulligan declined purchaser. The use of the dye stuffs to the offer. He said Blaine had stolen his obtain uniform color, the use of moulds to imitate shapes that have come to be favor ites in the market, and the use of artificial gloss are a few of the expedients. It is

quence as a destroyer of saleable tobacc wears spectacles and a blonde monstache Inquiry among tobacco dealers in this city yesterday failed to discover anyhous who could give any authentic account of the weevil, except that it is an insect that occasionally attacks old and dry stock

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, who has been

the market. Something must be done with the present enormous stock and the crop of the coming year. At present we 57,000 are practically limited to our own home

> been brought upon the tobacco trade.' A curious feature of the present litiga-

letters in Washington; he never should WARREN FISHER. "Well, it isn't the latest agony in bon- Holyoke, Mass., lost a \$150,000 paper atc cigars and flavor them to the taste of