We sprang from thy soil and were reared 'neath thy sky, And here we will slumber when called on t

Others may leave thee, and far, far from thee

But here were we born and here we will stay.

CHORUS: And we will work for thee To the moment of death,

And bravely defend thee Till the last gasp of breath. We love the spot where our fathers once stood And purchased the freedom we enjoy with

their blood: We love the old State and revere her good name, Her glorious history and ever bright fame-Her smiling savannahs and flower clad hills, Her life-giving fountains and bright-sparkling

That leap from her mountains high reared in air Till they kiss the blue heavens all radiant and

> CHORUS: And we will work for thee, &c.

We love thy grand bulwarks, that ever mus Almighty in strength and pride of the land; sheltering homes of freemen that are worthy the

Who know well their rights and their rights dare maintain ! Each blooming landscape, smiling island and

Are as bright as the gems in the great Southern main: And no better land has ever been given

To mortals on earth or is found under Heaven.

And all are so charming where'er they are seen They're honored and loved as though each And here peace and plenty forever abound.

and all of thy people are happy and blessed, And joy here abides in each heart as a guest.

And now to her sons Carolina doth call To rise in their strength, yes, both great and

Nor rest till in truth of our State it is said. She is up with the foremost if she's not gone

Her climate, her soil, her history demands. Of her sons and daughters who've hearts and

WHERE THE SUN RISES.

HOW THE EASTERN CHRISTIANS Sing Their Dead to Sleep.

Bishop Kip.

We have had occasion, in these pages, in several instances, to refer to that Great Eastern Church, of which, with its sixtytive millions of souls, we know so little, norance, speak so disparagingly. In concluding these sketches, we would give one others been made Kings and Priests unto more illustration from the Liturgical Ser- God and His Father. Three young chilvices of that Oriental Church, to show the | dren, then, walk solemnly in front, the power which these forms must exert in one clasping the great cross within his people. We wish to bring before our readers a picture of the Rites and Services a distance it seems self-impelled through the altar. At sunrise the priests return for with which, in those Eastern lands, they the air, while, on either side of him, his their charge, and the train goes forth in they may see how this Ritual, which has come down through more than a thousand easily understood, on circular panels, ele years, inculcates the most lofty truths of

By their Services for the departed, Death is made the teacher of the living, and compelled to bear with him the tidings of his own defeat, proclaiming, wherever he goes, that his sting has been taken from him. Thus the child learns the awful reverence and solemnity an elder brother for the "Missa pro Defunctis," but this is truth of its future existence from the corpse of the parent, who, living, would never have taught it to him; and the dead o frame the first faint stammering word,

leparted child. Most often it is the priest | ceive him, and gathered him, like a jealsimself who has received the dying breath, ous mother, to her own loving care. and given the last absolution; but at least he has been there to anoint the absolved penitent with holy oil, and celebrate on is behalf the Eucharistic Sacrifice. And now the dead body, made sacred by these care, and from the moment that the priest appears in presence of the corpse, the friends retire to perform the only work wait in their white robes till their brethren

But not long does he linger there, nor allow this member of the great family of Christ-who now by his death has entered into visible communion with the Church ber of that grave which is the door the Resurrection; Thou, O Christ!"

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

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low, faint murmur of a mournful harmony. It is a strain peculiar as it is melodious, ever yet heard it and failed to recognize ing still, fascinated by the aspect of his departed from among ourselves, every efthe glorious old death-chant which for so rest. many centuries has been the lullaby with which the Eastern Christians have sung their dead to sleep. It is a noble song of Victory-the victory of the Cross over Death and Hell-the triumph of the Hely One, who was dead and is alive, over the corruption He was never suffered to behold. It is ancient beyond all memory of man-a whisper which has echoed down through the crash and turmoil of the passing centuries, from those first days of purity, when the one Church Catholic was last-afflicted times. Age after age, while the great monarchies have been swept away, leaving behind a scarce-remembered name, and generations successively have rushed past that dark brink that binds our mortal view, unchanging over the individual dead, those time-honored words have uttered one sacred, unfailing promise, as earnest to an ever-living hope. And as the well-known strain of wailing sweetness penetrates among the busy crowds, each one desists with eager haste from his employment to listen to the good tidings it conveys. Clear and distinct that anthem of the Resurrection is intoned by the deep voices of the priests, in words so simple, and yet so powerful, that the most ignorant among the people cannot fail to

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how man through death attains to life Then, far and near, wherever those words of promise, like an angel's voice, are heard, each individual bows his head, and signs himself on breast and brow with the Holy Cross, which alone can be his passport to the land of deathless joy, while, with earnest supplication, as the truth of Nor is there a State that has daughters more fair, And none with their virtues will with them compare;

with earliest supplication, as the first state of the comparison of the compare of

mercy upon us!" So universally are these observances in-

early-taught petition.

head uncovered, as the funeral appears in the distance. The conveying of the body to the church, which is the first part of the ceremonial, is most often performed at sunset, for they love that the pale glory of the dying day should rest upon the face where the light of life hath faded; and thus it mostly happens that the last sun-To put their old mother at the head of the line, beam flashes with its expiring radiance And resolve there to keep her through all full upon the lofty cross that first meets the eye as the procession comes in sight. It is borne several 'paces in advance, carried upright by a young child, the youngest of the neophytes-for the Eastern Church, with a touching humility, ever appointed in all her offices that none should be permitted to the high office of Cross-bearer save only these little ones, of whom is the Kingdom of Heaven. Their baptismal waters, have more than any heads uncovered, so that their long, flow- the sweet strain floats away in distant

priests, who, from the first moment the terment that the train proceeds at once, infant, whose feeble lips had not yet power | mortal breath departed, have come forward as guardians of that heir of immorpreaches with a terrible eloquence to the tality, and have allowed no hand but nen grown old in sin, of the life and the theirs, the anointed of the Lord, to minister unto his last necessity. So soon as, by In those Eastern homes scarce is the last the mighty barrier of death, he was exiled agony over when the salutation of peace is from his family, from the love of friends, soon the voices are reverently hushed, heard upon the threshold, and the servant and the sweet charities of home, then has while many holy prayers are said, and at of the Church appears to watch over her the Church opened wide her arms to re- last the deacons, at a sign from the priests,

rites, has become exclusively the Church's heralding the corpse, and wearing the ed wife that was the faithful guardian of which yet remains for them, in prayer and the other holding the book from which into which is gathered all the deep longing intercession. He enters, the neophyte pre- they chant the blessed words of promise; of the widowed soul, she utters three times ceding him with the cross, and standing, while he signs the corpse with the threefold sign, he utters a brief prayer. And, ever as he speaks, he fills the room with the dead advance. They wear no mourn- know that he is dead indeed, and far beclouds of fragrant incense, ascending up ing-dress, for they conceive not that is a yound all reach of that poor, impotent aflike the supplications of the Saints, that day of mourning, but, rather, one of tri- fection. She withdraws, the chief of those

covered only with a fair, white cloth. holy rest, ready to meet the gaze of all. triumphant-to remain among these stran- Never would they hide from the eyes of taste anew in the kingdom of his Father: gers of the earth. When himself has men that countenance serene, but rather and, finally, taking in his own anointed closed the eyes, and sealed them with the bid all come to look with thankful hearts hands as much of carth as they can hold, sign of the Son of Man, until that day upon the face of the dead, for they count he strews it on the dead body in the form when, opening at His call, they shall be- him in all things a conqueror-vanquisher of a cross, uttering aloud these words, old Christ glorious in the heavens, he over the mortal existence with all its "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness bids the people raise his sleeping charge powers of agony, and over the last enemy, thereof; the round world, and they that and bear it forth to the Church, the ante- which shall be destroyed with all its name- dwell therein." less dread. From the death-struggle and of Heaven. Thus, not above an hour or the life-struggle comes he forth alike tri- solemn meaning is that sentence when uttwo after the moment of death, the corpse umphant; the first shall appal, the last tered at such a moment. For if the earth s carried to that holy place which is now shall torture him no more; therefore, they be the Lord's and "the fullness thereof, alone his home on earth; and then it is place upon his brow the conqueror's crown, full even to repletion is it with the bodies that, by the sure tokens of the sweet and robe him in the fairest dress he ever of the dead, which thus are proclaimed to death-chant and the coming of the Cross, wore on gala-days, for what high festival be His, which none shall ever pluck out of the dwellers of the Eastern city know that in all his past career was like to this? His hand, but which from their dwelling one is passing from among them to his when at the altar his young bride took earth shall cast out the dead. Having sposeem rather a march triumphant than a him by the hand, to walk with him the ken these words, the priest and deafuneral-train, for there is no gloom, no dismal pomp, no black pair, hiding, as it brighter moment when death clasped him the nearest relatives alone being allowed to were, some sight of shame; but only that still more tenderly, to lead him forth into assist in this sacred office, and that a hired music glad with holy hope, and the breath the bliss of life eternal? So shall no hand should have a share in it is wholly of flowers mingling with the sweeter in- mournful shroud be put upon him, but the inadmissible. As the form disappears uncense, and, ever caught up from voice to gayest dress, in token of festivity, with der the earth the friends press forward, voice, the deep, exulting cry: "Thou art the laurel-wreath of victory. His arms and each one says, as he gives his last look,

soft and wild as the music of a dream, the with eager haste to look upon the counte- all around, and so they depart and leave nance of him who truly is even as they him to his rest. represent him, "Victor atque victima, at- But this is only for a season. Most unmost strangely sweet and sad, and so ut- que ideo victor quia victima," and gene- like the chill and systematic oblivion which terly unlike all other melodies that none rally they follow him upon the road, gaz- seems to overspread the memory of those

departed brother to the church, where the selves more closely still by holiest links. corpse is reverently placed immediately Although he hath gone home a little while before the holy doors, the feet turned east-ward and the cross held upright, ever placed there carefully before the fixed, calm eyes, as though the intensity of their gaze upon the holy symbol had set them in that rigid stillness. The deacon then brated, and afterwards it is offered whenlights the appointed number of tapers at ever the friends feel desirous to renew so the head and foot of the bier, while every | blessed a remembrance of him, not lost, alindividual present receives one in his hand, still unrent by the sore divisions of these so that although the sunshine streams through the open door and windows, the church is yet full of another softer radiance, in token that the Church of Christ hath truly life within her, which is not that of mortal day. The priests then range | the departed brother or friend, are thus led themselves around the corpse, and if there | specially to connect death only with images be a Bishop present, as often happens, he stands at the head, his hand upraised in Lord; nor can they ever dread it as the the appointed form, so that the Church's enemy that shall shut them out from the blessing overshadows still that sacred dead, who seems to lie so meek and tranquil, be- cling. For ever, on the anniversary of the cause of the holy power thus shed upon departure, the survivors fail not to repair him. The Service then commences with the chanting of the Psalm Qui habitat treasures, and there kneeling down, they (Psalm xci) and others, followed by prayers most beautiful and tull of consolation, ranging ever round the one sublime hope of the rising of the flesh in glory, as gather and to understand the wondrous though the Church conceived that the very meaning; while answering back, in tones sight of that corpse could awaken no othmore pure and thrilling still, the sweet voices of the youthful neophytes take up the priest pauses for a moment, while the voices of the deacons and the neophytes the chorus, of which the burden is ever take up again the glad exulting cry, "Thou

art the Resurrection.' The lesson is then read, beginning with the words, "I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep," and terminating, "and so shall we ever be with the Lord." When it is over there is an interval of silence, although the deep abstraction of all present shows that the voice of the soul is not hushed; and then, at a signal from the priest, the friends of the departed come forward one by one to press the final kiss upon his lips, uttering at the same moment culcated on all who witness the journeying a stated prayer, that the whole body of claim aloud the victory of the resurrection. as it were between him and the negro, but homeward of a corpse, that the very little His Church may soon be made partakers As the herald of immortality he appears to the poor man who is not thus able to infants are seen with their tiny hands of His glorious resurrection. And there before men; as the gentle Messenger sent keep the negro off. But the Democratic

striving to make the sacred sign, as yet so is a deep wisdom in thus connecting the far beyond their comprehension, and mur- last expressions of mortal tenderness with muring with their stammering lips the the aspiration after that holier love in which all shall be one hereafter. The calm Then all reverently stand aside, with farewell thus ended, they retire from before the altar, the words yet lingering on their lips which speak of a blessed meeting with him they are now quitting, where they shall part no more; the priest advances in front of the corpse and delivers an oration; that taken from the Homily of St. John Chrysostom, which is chiefly used by the Eastern Church on solemn occasions, is beautifully appropriate.

As the last words die away in the solemn tones of the priest, there is a pause, and then, mingling in one deep voice of triumph, once more the cry arises from every individual present, so oft repeated as though they could not cease to tell their "Thou art the Resurrection; Thou,

O Christ!" This, for the present, terminates the ceremony. The priest makes the sign of innocent hands alone shall presume to the cross, first over the dead, then over touch that sacred token-hofier in their the living, thus uniting them in the cominnocence, as they believe, than even those of the anointed priest; for they think that followed by the whole concourse of the those tender lambs, newly washed in the people, leaving the corpse alone lying beneath the altar-like the souls that were bid to rest a little season-the lights burning round it solemnly, and the incense still hanging over it like a cloud of fragrance. Thus the dead rests for the night, surimpressing the hearts and minds of their folded arms, and bending down his head rounded, as the ancient faith declares, with behind it with humble reverence, so that at the holy angels, who linger forever round accompany the burial of the dead, that two companions bear the symbols of the the same order as before, and however Holy Trinity, which are painted in signs great the distance from the church to the graveyard, the priests cease not to chant vated on long poles. The three neophytes, the hymn of immortality, and over the according to invariable rule, have their burning plains which often they traverse,

> ing hair falls on their shoulders and veils echoes, making the desert joyful with the downcast eyes they never raise. It is hope. not celebrated till thirty days after the death. It is, therefore, to the spot of inwhere the priest takes up his station at the head and the cross-bearer at the foot of the grave, and ever as they approach, louder and louder, not from the neophytes alone, but from all present, swells the cry proclaiming that He is the resurrection. But lower the corpse into the grave, which is always very shallow; then, while still up-There are never less than three or four on the face the last ray of earthly light is priests accompanying each funeral, for beaming, the last token is given of the among the Eastern Christians the distinc- human love which was the sunshine of his tions of rank and station cease with this soul. The friend that in life lay nearest mortal life. These holy men walk abreast, to that still heart-most often the cherishflowing, priestly robes, which they never his happiness-draws near, and kneels quit on any occasion, with one hand swing- down on the very brink of his new couch. ing to and fro the silver censer, and with and with a voice of passionate entreaty, umph, and they carry between them, by who loved him on this earth, that the repthe aid of two long poles, an open bier, resentative of love divine may take her place. The priest gently covers the quiet And there, reposing calmly, with the countenance with a white veil; next he sunlight on his brow, the departed lies in pours into the grave a little wine, in type of that which he trusts the departed shall

And truly replete are crossed upon his breast in mute, sub- that which to his great and exceeding com-Long before the procession comes in missive faith, and clasped within them is fort his heart believes, "It is well with ter, whin I know his woife, and I see an-

fort is made by the Eastern Christians to All who desire it may accompany their | bind, as it were, the living spirit to themtion, which takes place on the thirtieth

> though to their eyes of flesh unseen, and they love on such occasions to decorate the church with flowers, and to fill it with lights and all things which most betoken oy and gladness, so that many even of the little children, who may never have seen love of those to whom their own hearts press a fond, clinging kiss upon the earth that covers them, and whispering the wellremembered and beloved name, they bid him have patience yet a little till they come, and assure him, with many a soft, endearing word, that he is not forgotten, but that faithfully they love him still.

Such is the lesson taught by this ancient Ritual. Death is seen no longer as the King of Terrors and the destroying enemy, but himself the slave and laborer of that Mercy which doth bless in life eternal; constrained by the very power which seems to annihilate and kill, to fit the children of the kingdom for an existence which is to lead them through the tomb where he hath no power to hold them, as through an open portal, to the glory of the neverfading day. Even as of old the captives were compelled to tell out the great deeds of their conquerors, so should this vanquished and stingless Death forever proby the Lord of Life, to gather with gentle pity into His merciful arms the poor wanderers exiled into this sad world of weep-

their Father's house! How high and holy then is the doctrine Burial Service! It is that the one holy office which Death should perform in this world is, to sit, robed in garments of cc- to go to school with white children, it the gate of the Sepulchre, and sat thereon. beloved and weeping, as she came and it is true, and no negro who respects him-wept who loved much, this angelic Death, self respects the white man who treats in tones as sweet as was the voice of that bright Messenger, says gently: "Why seek ye here the living among the dead? He is risen, and therefore all they that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him!"

Protection-Starvation.

[New York Times.] The large Falls Cotton Mills of Norwich, Connecticut, shut down over six weeks ago, and the outlook is that they will remain closed all Winter. Between 400 and 500 operatives were thrown out of work, and six weeks of idleness has reduced most of them to destitution. For a while they were allowed "trust" at the company's store, but within a week or two that source of supply of daily necessaries has been shut off. What they are to do they do not know. They have no money with which to migrate to other mill towns, and even if they had the money the universal industrial stagnation throughout New England promises only a change of scene and equal or greater wretchedness. Most of the operatives have large families, who

are ragged and hungry. They have no money to buy food and clothes with, and they cannot keep warm or cook by the blaze of Blaine torchlight processions, which noisily tramp through the mill settlements almost nightly, brandishing il-luminated mottoes: "Do you want to retain our prosperity? Then vote for Blaine and Logan." These people will have to starve this Winter or apply to the town for help. They have begun to apply already. Rows of women and half grown girls, many of them weeping, are seen at the Selectmen's office daily asking for a dollar or two to buy food with. In all the mill villages in this part of the State and in every other part of New England the situation is pretty much the same. In all mill villages the help have to "live from hand to mouth." That is what they call it, and they mean that at the end of each week their earnings belong to the storekeeper of the manufacturing companies. Each one is provided with a store

book and he cannot get a card of one-cent matches or a paper of pins without showing his book and having the purchase entered. At the week's end he is paid the balance of his wages, if there is a balance, above his store accounts. Generally there is none. In mill villages all the tenements are the property of the company. When the mill shuts down and there is no longer any "trust" at the store the operative is in almost as hopeless a condition as though a castaway on the ocean. In the village of Baltic, eight miles north of this city, Polish Jews beg from door to door. In the city four of the five pistol factories have been closed for months. There are no operatives training in the political torchlight caravans this Fall. It is the opinion of an observer whose business calls him to all parts of New England that the coming Winter will witness suffering and wretchedness among the working people unparalleled in the history of the country.

His Character in Dispute.

[New York Times.] Do you know this man to be of good for Patrick Maguire who wanted to become a citizen of the United States. "I told you, Paddy, that that thing

"Do you know this man to be of good moral character?" repeated the Judge. "I told you, Paddy, that I would be asked that," James remarked reproach-

"You are not a good witness," thundered the Judge. "Step aside."

James moved sadly out of the court room, saying: "Sure I cudn't swear that Paddy was a man of good moral characsight, through the busy, crowded streets, the representation of our Lord upon the thee, my brother!" Again, over the grave other woman bringing his dinner to him they hear, floating through the clear air, cross. As he is borne along, all press the holy sign is made, responded to by

THE GREAT ISSUE.

SHALL IT BE WHITE MAN'S RULE sity yield to the will of the negroes. Or Negro Rule!

State Democratic Executive Committee.] That the white men of North Carolina pear no ill will toward the negroes they have shown in every political act as well since they became voters as before. Provision has been made for insane negroes, provision has been made for deaf and dumb egroes, and for blind negroes; provision has been made for pauper negroes, provision has been made for the education of negro children, and full and ample protection for negro rights of person and property under equal laws is given through out the State, and all at the expense of the white Democrats, for the taxpayers of the State are white men and Democrats.

make them grateful and nothing will satisfy them bnt absolute political power in the Shall they have it, white men of State. North Carolina? Shall our former slaves be our future masters? Shall the negro rule the white man in North Carolina? The Democrats say the negro shall never rule the white man in North Carolina or

in any part of it. They speak not for other States but only for their own State. men's wives or other men's children, but for their own selves and for their own wives and for their own children they declare now and forever that God willing, the day of negro rule shall never return in North Carolina. It would be reason enough that negro

rule is a curse to any country because of its corruption, because of its extravagance, because of its oppression and because of its incapacity to promote the progress and development of the great resources of the State; but the great reason and the true reason why the Democrats say negroes shall never rule in North Carolina is never-ending joy, and with his own hand that it is degrading to the white man to have a negro sit in power over him. This is the real reason, this is the true reason. It is degrading to white manhood to be under negro rule, and the danger of negro rule, the danger of negro equality threatens first and mostly, not the rich man who with his money can build a wall party say that in all North Carolina there is no white man so poor or so humble or so unlettered that the lordliest negro in ing, and safely lead them homeward to the State is fit to rule over him. We taught by the Eastern Church through its | the white man, and until this great law of

together. The negro is not the equal of nature is changed, until negroes are fit to marry whites, until negro children are fit lestial white, at the door of man's Univer- will be idle to expect white men to subsal Tomb, in likeness of that glorious an- mit to negro rule. White men of North gel who once rolled back the stone from Carolina, is not this true? Every white man who has not degraded himself to the And to all who come there seeking their level of the negro knows in his heart that it is true, and no negro who respects himhim as an equal.

But it is true that the great issue now before the people of North Carolina is whether there shall be negro rule in North Carolina as one of the Southern States? With a solemn sense of our responsibility, we submit that it is true. What are the

Everybody knows that the Radical or Republican party in North Carolina, as elsewhere in the South, means a negro party, as only about one in ten of its mem-bers is white. Everybody knows that the Civil Rights bill passed by the United States Congress when under Radical rule. under which the negroes claimed all social rights, has recently been decided by the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and that for for this reason until some constitutional Civil Rights bill shall pass Congress the matter is in control of the Legislature in each State. To meet this, Senator Edmunds, of

Vermont, perhaps the ablest Radical lawyer in the United States Senate, a prominent candidate before the late National Radical Convention for President against Mr. Blaine, and belonging to the so-called most respectable wing of the National Radical party, introduced into the United States Senate a bill that he thinks is en tirely constitutional, that will, if it becomes a law, transfer the trial of every civil rights case from the State courts to the Federal courts, and that will require the Judge of the Federal court to decide every such case in defiance of every State law and every State constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. If anybody doubts this let him read the bill for himself and see what it says. This bill Senator Edmunds, one of the ablest and profoundest lawyers at the North of any party, says is entirely constitutional. If the bill shall become a law, North Carolina will at once lie a helpless victim, bound hand and foot, at the mercy of negroes and United States Judges. The Legislature may make as many laws as as it pleases, and the people may make as many constitutions as they please, but it will avail nothing then when a negro brings a suit in the Federal court because he is not allowed to sit at the same table with white men or because his children are not allowed to go to the same 'school with white children. Then State laws and State constitution will count for nothing. Such will be the case, we say, if the bill proposed by Senator Edmunds and now before the United States Senate shall become a law. And wing of the Radical party!

Mr. Edmunds belongs to the respectable Mr. Blaine, the Radical candidate, who does not belong to the so-called respectable or conservative wing of the Radical party, but to its extreme and most violent wing, is perhaps the bitterest man living in his hatred of the South and his denunciations of Southern men. It makes no difference whether it be led by its respectable conservative wing, so-called, or by its violent disreputable wing, the National Radieal party stands by the Southern negro against the Southern white man. Ac- fully to provide for the protection of citicordingly, the convention that nominated | zens of the United States against all such Mr. Blaine as the candidate of the Radical unjust distinctions: therefore. moral character, and well disposed to the Lynch, from Mississippi, its presiding good order of the community?" asked officer. Another negro, named Bruce, from Judge Truax of James Murphy, a witness from Mississippi, is one of the few men the South who hold offices of national importance under the Federal government. Fred Douglas, another negro, the possessor would come out," said James, turning to of a white wife, is a Washington City Patrick and disregarding the Judge. great local importance. In North Caroina negroes are to be found in the principal post-offices and in the revenue service. and generally wherever else the Federal government has the power to put them. In the negro district there is a negro Congressman and in the Legislature there are negro members, and daily the demand of the negroes for a bigger share of offices is increasing, both under the State government, a demand that the Radical whites the United States for the district within the dare not refuse to comply with. A party territorial limits of which such case shall be

that is composed of nine-tenths of negroes and one-tenth of white men must of neces-

Accordingly, also, the Chicago Conven tion that nominated Mr. Blaine openly and solemnly pledged the most earnest efforts of the Republican party "to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil What is meant by civil rights and what is meant by legislation to secure all civil rights in the National Radical platform, Senator Edmunds' bill now before the Senate of the United States fully explains.

And be it remembered that Dr. York declares in his letter of acceptance of the nomination of Governor that he "endorses the Chicago platform in full and the nom-But all this neither satisfies the negroes nor makes them grateful. Nothing can squarely on it. If anybody doubts this him read the Chicago platform and Dr. York's letter accepting the nomination for Governor and see for himself.

There can be no doubt about these things, we say, because when the Chicago Convention that nominated Bfaine promsed the negroes to give them such slation" as would secure to them "all civil rights" it knew full well that Senator Edmunds' bill was before the Senate. and knew full well, also, what that bill would accomplish if it should become a

But even if this bill of Senator Edmunds does not become a law, and it will not become a law if there be a Democratic Congress or a Democratic President, the same legislation to secure the same civil rights or the negroes can be had, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in each State in which a Radical Legislature can be ner as is now provided by law for writs of elected. The Radicals know this and are trying their utmost to secure the election of a Legislature in North Carolina that shall not be a Democratic Legislature. And we warn the people of North Carolina other security, unless a Justice of the Su-of the danger that is before them. It will not do for Democrats to think that no matter what may come the Legislature is safe. The truth is, the Legisla-or safety requires it.

SEC. 4. That no law, usage or custom,

Democratic at all, unless the Democrats and no practice, decision or rule of any decome out in full force on the day of the partment of the government of any State efforts to secure, a modification of the election and vote for the regular nominees which may now or hereafter exist which shall present ruinous system of chattel mortof their party. ties where straightout Radicals can be grounds of race, color or previous condition ills combined. The numerous law suits, elected, straightout Radicals are candi- of servitude shall be deemed ralid; and it arrests, criminal prosecutions and punishdates, and where such cannot be elected independent candidates are running, all State or of the United States, in which any are detrimental to the best interests of the over the State, and independents and Rad- such matter or ground shall be drawn in State and have a tendency to breed in the icals alike are fighting the Democrats. question to proceed to determine the matter | minds of the people a hatred and contempt Every officeholder, whether in the Legis-

the wishes of his constituents. Everybody | rule, practice or decision did not exist. knows this. Especially is this true of men who are elected by negro votes. If Dr. York is elected he will be elected by negro votes; if the Legislature is Radical it will be made so by negro votes, and we may expect him, as well as the Legislature, to regard the wishes of the negroes rather than of the whites. All Radicals are bound by the Chicago platform to pass legislation to secure civil rights to the negroes, by the Legislature or by Congress, or by both, as opportunity may

Will the white people of North Carolina then permit the negroes to elect the Governor or the Legislature, or members of Congress? There are nearly two white voters to one negro voter in North Carolina, and if the white men will only go to the polls and vote, there will be no trouble, but if they remain at home on the day of election and permit the negroes and handful of revenue officials in the State to control the election they will have only themselves to blame for the consequences. What these consequences will be no man may doubt, for every one knows that the election of York and the defeat of the Democrats in the Legislature means negro prepared for this let them stay home on election day with easy consciences, but if they are not prepared for regro rule for themselves, for their wives and for their children, let them turn out in full force and vote the Democratic ticket as becomes white men.

Your fate is in your own hands, white men of North Carolina!

The Edmunds Bill.

The Supreme Court having last year decided that the Civil Rights bill introduced by Ben Butler and passed in 1875 was unonstitutional, and that if the civil rights of the negroes are violated they must apply to the State courts, and if the State ourts do not protect their rights, then Congress can protect them by appropriate legislation, Senator Edmunds on December 3, 1883, introduced a bill to protect negroes in their civil rights. The follow-

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHERS AGAINST THE VIO-LATION OF CERTAIN RIGHTS SECURED TO

WHEREAS, in the judgment of Congress, by the true intent and meaning of the constitution of the United States no distinction can be made in respect of the civil rights of person or rights of property by zation." law, custom, usage, practice, rule, or de cision of any department of the government of any State or of the United States, based upon race, color, or previous condition of servitude of citizens of the United States; and WHEREAS, such rights of all such citi-

zens are protected by the constitution of the United States against such cruel and unjust distinctions: and WHEREAS, doubts have arisen whether the laws of the United States now in force are in all respects adequate to such pro-

tection, and WHEREAS, it is the duty of Congress

Be it enacted by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever in any case now pending or which may hereafter be pending in any court of any State an issue shall exist or be made or any material question shall arise concerning any civil right of person or right of property which shall be assailed or maintained or assailed or denied in any such issue or question on the ground that such issue or question depends upon or is affected by the race or calor or previous condition of servitude of any persons concerned in and a party to such issue or question, the person or persons against whom such issue or question shall be made, asserted or maintained, or against whom any such denial shall be made on the ground aforesaid, shall be thereupon entitled ment and under the United States govern- to remove such cause to the Circuit Court of

pending, for proceeding, trial, and judg ment in the manner and with like proceed ings, as near as may be, as are provided by section six hundred and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, but without regard to the sum in controversy.

SEC. 2. That whenever in any case now

pending or which may hereafter be pending in any court in any State a ruling or decision, interlocutory or other, shall be made adversely to the civil right or claim of any person on the ground of his race or color or previous condition of servitude, or the race or color or previous condition of servitude of any witness or juror in such case, the person being a party to said cause against whom such ruling or decision shall be made shall be thereupon entitled to remove such cause to the Circuit Court of the United States for the ination of Blaine and Logan." There is no doubt then what the Chicago platform means and no doubt that Dr. York stands ceedings, trial and final judgment in the same manner and with like proceedings, as near as may be, as are provided by section six hundred and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, but

without regard to the sum in controversy.

SEC. 3. That whenever in any cause or matter mentioned in the preceding sections the decision or judgment of the State court in which such case shall be pending shall proceed upon or be affected by any matter or ground of the race or color or previous condition of servitude of any person being a party to or witness or juror in such case, and the decision of such court shall be adverse to such person upon any of the grounds or matters aforesaid, by reason of his race or color or previous condition of servitude, the person being a party to such cause against whom any such decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, upon his writ of error to be sued out and prosecuted in the same manerror to the highest court of any State; and in every such case such writ of error may be sued out and prosecuted as of right, and without giving any new bail or such writ of error, or said court itself. shall be of opinion that the public interest

in any manner discriminate between the gages, which is doing more to sap the vi-To defeat us in the Legislature in coun- rights of person or of property upon the shall be the duty of every court, whether of a ments incident to these chattel mortgages in controversy in the same manner and with for the laws of the land, for certainly no lature, in Congress, or elsewhere, obeys the same effect as if such law, usage, custom, the wishes of his constituents. Everybody rule, practice or decision did not exist government when it is constantly treating

Livers and High Living.

[New York Sun.] A country of cocktails, smashes, and N. C. Railroad to or near Lillington, and sours ought to be highly interested in the | will use due diligence to secure the buildalmost incredible progress which seems to be made in the treatment of the liver. The A. B. Andrews, President of the North Vice-Governor of the National Bank of Carolina Railroad, that his Company will Belgium, M. Eugène Anspach, became, in iron, equip and operate the road if the consequence of high living, affiicted with a very painful form of liver disease. He suffered from the presence of gravel in his | be secured to do the grading if the people gall bladder. His sufferings were terrible, and all the resources of science seemed to be of no avail. At last it was decided to apply to a Berlin surgeon of the name of Dr. Lagenbusch (not the famous old Dr. Lagenbeck, but a mnch younger man), who had acquired the reputation of having performed several operations upon this vital organ. The Doctor went to Brussels, and, after examination, declared to

M. Anspach that his gall bladder was full of gravel, and that nothing but a very dangerous operation could free him of it. "Have you done it before," asked the banker, "and what were the results?" "I have done it four times. Three pa-

tients died, and one came out all right,' was the answer. "Twenty-five per cent. is a first-class dividend," remarked M. Anspach. "But the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

let us try to increase it if we can." The operation was at once proceeded with, the side of the banker was opened, and 125 calculi or stones were taken out of the liver. The operation was performed on the 9th of last month, and the patient was very weak for some time, but, according to the Independence Belge, he is out of danger now. This looks like a first step toward bringing bad livers into proper working order. Fancy what a time cocktail drinkers would have if they could expect with reasonable certainty that their livers could be got at, whitewashed, and made to do proper work again! Why, half the Wall street operators would go short of their old livers.

Wr. Winston in the Papers!

New York Tribune. P. H. Winston, jr., a native of North Carolina, a scholar, an orator, a man of great influence in the Democratic party occur, it was with no view of its going to and of the best repute throughout the the public. But as the fact has been pub-State, has announced his conversion to lished, and as I have no concealments Republican principles, in a published let- about the matter, I deem it but just to ter of unusual force and cogency. He myself that my reasons for refusing him calls upon the young men of the South to my support shall also go to the public. emancipate themselves from the slavery of Bourbon rule; "to look to the future of their country; and to apply themselves to the great social, moral and economical questions that must be solved by our civili-

In Camden, where the Sun Rises.

[Elizabeth City Economist.] As news is dull it may not be out of place to let you know something of our little village that has sprung up in a year or two.

Shiloh has 81 population, 17 dwellings, 3 stores, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 steam mill, alley house, 4 barrooms, 21 Democrats, Republican. A sportsman's paradise is along the river and creek marshes where he has not the qualifications for the high sora are found in large numbers. Bear hunting has commenced on North River.

Tired Out.

He does well who does his best; Brothers, I have done my best, I am weary—let me rest. After toiling oft in vain, Baffied, yet to struggle fain; After toiling long, to gain Little good with mickle pain, Let me rest. But lay me low, Where the hedgeside roses blow; Where the little daisies grow, where the winds a-maying go; Where the footpath rustics plod, Where the breeze-bowed poplars nod; Where the old woods worship God, Where His pencil paints the sod; Where the wedded throstle sings, Where the wedded throstic sings,
Where the young bird tries his wings;
Where the wailing plover swings,
Near the runlet's rushing springs!
Where, at times, the tempest's roar,
Shaking distant sea and shore,
Still will raye old Barnesdale o'er,
To be heard by me no more! To be heard by me no more!
There, beneath the breezy west,
Tired and thankful, let me rest,
Like a child that sleepeth best
On its mother's gentle breast.

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, Fayetteville Street, next to Market House.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

MR. TROY'S LETTER To the Voters of Harnett County,

Without solicitation on my part, and ontrary to my carnest request, the Senaorial Convention at this place nominated me for Senator in this district. Having accepted, I naturally desire an election and shall do all I can to secure that result.

As I will be unable to canvass the entire district, I deem it proper to issue this circular, giving my views on some matters of great importance to the people's welfare.

gave me in 1876, I flatter myself that those rue and unfaltering Democrats will not be less diligent in this contest, and will not overlook my name at the polls. In this fight, as heretofore, we are con-fronted with almost a solid negro vote and a horde of Revenue officers and jobbers, and it behooves us to be true to our coun-

Remembering with much pride the un-precedented vote the people of Harnett

try, ourselves and our families, solidify our ranks and secure a great victory in November.

I am fully in accord with the white peo ole of North Carolina for an economical ust and progressive administration in public affairs, and as your Senator I will e watchful in all matters looking to the best interests of the people, particularly the farming interests, on which the whole fabric of State Government depends for

support and prosperity.
I am in favor of repealing all Internal Revenue laws, and of a revision and modification of the Tariff laws so as to make them bear lightest on the necessaries of life and on such articles as are used by the poorer and more dependent class of citi zens, but with a just discrimination in favor of such productive industries as will bé most beneficial to American mechanics and laborers, and against all monopolies. I am opposed to convict labor being brought in conflict with honest labor in manufacturing and mechanical works, but am in favor of utilizing convicts in canal-ling swamps and building railroads, thereby developing the country and affording increased work to mechanics, machinists,

I am in favor of, and shall use my best efforts to secure, a modification of the them as if they were dishonest and un-

worthy of confidence. I am in favor of the construction of a branch railroad from some point on the grading can be done. I feel confident that State aid in the way of convicts can

along the line will furnish the ties. It was on my motion and report as chairman of a committee, in 1877, that the means were provided looking to the completion of the great Western North Carolina Railroad, which has resulted in the accomplishment of so much good to the State and the people. I was also instrumental, along with my colleagues in the House, Hon. Geo. M. Rose and I. W. Godwin, in securing such legislation as has resulted in the completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway from Greensboro to Bennettsville

With this and other legislative experience, "I feel that I shall not be a dead-

head in the next Legislature" in railroad The State has a controlling interest in from Goldsboro to Morehead City. I am in favor of a speedy extension of this road from its present terminus at Smithfield to Favetteville, so as to develop the beautiful and fertile country along the Harnett, Johnston and Cumberland lines, and to secure this result, either by selling the State's interest to some capitalist upon condition that the road shall be speedily completed, or by using the State convicts to grade the road and prosecute it to completion as a State enterprise, I shall devote

Dr. Grissom's Card in the Citizen.

my most determined efforts.

My attention has been called to an editorial in the Asheville Citizen of October 8 in reference to my refusal to support Dr. York for Governor. While a conversa-tion of the tenor of the one referred to did As Superintendent of the Asylum it has

been my duty to look after the legislation affecting the interest of the insane of the State: and because of this fact I know who have been the friends of the insane, ever ready to work for them. I also know who have been willing to leave these poor unfortunate people to remain in confinement in the counties and who have been unwilling to give a decent support to those who were fortunate enough to find room in the inadequate accommodation which has hitherto existed. I do not think Dr. York a fit man for the Governor's chair. I do not mean anything personally discourteous to Dr. York, for our relations are not in any sense unfriendly, but in my judgment office that he seeks. Nor do I think that his qualifications or his antecedents are such as to entitle him to the support, even of Republicans. I am satisfied with his public course that neither the Charitable nor Educational interests of the State would be nder such policy as nas terized his public career. As a North Carolinian, I cannot look at the facts before me without perceiving that all the material interests of the State, her financial condition, her Charitable and Educational institutions, her progress at home and reputation in the eyes of the country will be jeopardized by the election of a man of his antecedents.

This is an unusual crisis; and while I am not ambitious of any claims to consistency save in love for North Carolina and the interests of all her people, I am especially devoted to the unfortunate afflicted among whom the best years of my life

have been passed.

Parties and Policies have no value in my eyes save as they may protect, not despoil the people; save as they may guide and not mislead in the path of the State's pros-EUGENE GRISSOM. perity.