But youth hath sped, And that on fleetest wings; And what's to be will be, indeed, With myself as well as with all other things.

Has there a page been torn Out from the midst of my life's book. Or this way planned for me ere I was born?

If so, 'tis right And all the wrong I own That I have wandered from the light. And still grope on in darkness and alone.

Tis a strange lot Hath fallen unto me: That those I love could love me not, And my friends soon away from earth did fiee.

But 'tis sweet Now to know that where There is no parting we soon shall meet, And find rest in answer to life's long prayer.

To come I'll struggle on, And forward press, in a straight line, Nor ever stoop to do a known wrong

But onward keep my way Through storm and sunshine, grief and pain. Hoping at last in bliss to end my day.

Has made me grow more strong, And yearn the more for things divine That I hope to realize ere it be long, With the dear friends

Who have gone on before. And will hover near till life shall end To guide me home with them to reign ever-

MR. DIXON'S SPEECH on the Obscene Literature Bill-"The

MR SPEAKER:-I wish to say to the friends of this bill that it has never occurred to me that it was within the range of the dimmest possibilities to defeat it. I position has not been supported by even the faintest hope that my position would be sustained by the vote of this House. A bill of buncombe morality which costs a egislator nothing to support, when opposition to it may involve him in explanations of his position, I may safely say was never, and never will be, defeated, so long

as we operate under our present conditions. I have chosen to oppose this bill deliberately, having in full view the whole range of consequences incident to such opposition. I knew I would be compelled to explain to many good people of my own constituency, to explain and reiterate my explanation to many of the sturdy practical men upon this floor. I knew I would be liable to the grossest misrepresentation, and that advantage would be taken of it -as has been done. Yet I could not have done otherwise without doing violence to the most sacred article of my political creed, surrendering all independence of thought, and disregarding every lesson upon the science of government that history and philosophy have taught me. And just here let me take occasion to repeat with emphasis this article of my political faith. It is: "Government, hands off! The governmental ploughshare should not break another inch of virgin soil-we have too many fields already under cultivation that are now matted with

the rankest weeds, thorns and thistles. Cultivate better what you have already undertaken!" In the debate upon this bill, at what point do we find ourselves this morning? said yesterday in the beginning of my first speech, I feared that to most minds my argument would seem far-fetched by reason of the comparative insignificance of the question under consideration. Let me repeat briefly the chief points adduced. The tendency of all modern legislation is to ramify the functions of government until all individual rights are absorbed.. The State is continually arrogating to itself new power under the pretence of benefiting society by the alleviation of suffering or the correction of an existing evil, to do which it treads with sacrilegious foot soil hitherto held sacred to the individual. In short the student of sociology can see but one end for these tendencies-governmental socialism, that condition of society, in which the State is everything, man nothing, in which the State is supreme in its broadest and most complete sense, the in-

dividual a vassal in the lowest and most galling sense. The great political supertition of modern times is the divine right of legislators-the sacred oil of an ointment having merely dropped from the head of the king to that of the legislator. It is a curious and interesting study to watch the changes that an exercise of power works upon the front of any one who exercises it whether an individual or mass of individuals. Take the rise and development of the great Liberal party of England. It was born in the struggle of the individual against the tyranny of the State impersonated by the king and his supporters. Yet after it succeeded in throwing off all the restraints and gaining liberty for the individual, having in the meanwhile been invested with power, it began at once to exercise a fatherly supervision over society, and under pretence of correcting an evil began at once to throw around the individual the same class of restraints which it had been called into existence to detroy. The great Liberal party of Engand to-day resembles the Old Liberal ty only in name. Enact this law and

enediately a clamor is raised for the enmnent of two more of the same kind; to at two more calls for the enactment of olr more, and so on, until the whole cate of individuality is completely Ed l. You say you will stop when you now cone far enough. You will do noth-the cil the kind. When ideas once bemost social forces operating upon governthere is no such thing as a halt unraised the material is exhausted. Mirabeau dren's children ollar press the French Revolution on-

but he could not stop it. So with Marza, Danton, and Robespierre. The Revolution devoured its own children. The cause of the French Revolution was the individual until life was not worth liv- Captain's sterling worth as a citizen and by the hand of death; and no more mo- more stress in the present demand for adan enemy to government, and when the age on earth.

Raleigh

Remister.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1885.

NO. 51

law cannot be enforced he becomes defiant and delights to insult the power which seeks to strike him and fails. Every such individual is one more drop added to the madly swelling current of nihilism, communism and socialism, which threatens to sweep from the face of the carth the very foundation of modern civilization itself. The law you propose cannot be enforced; hence it will become itself a positive evil, working far more harm to society than the evil you seek to correct. To illustrate: under the provisions of this act I can ar-

rest you for having in your possession a copy of the New York Herald, for every item of your obscene print duly elaborated is first published in the great dailies before it sees the columns of the Police Gazette and News. The corrupting influence of obscene literature I grant you, but the means by which you seek to counteract it will ultimately result in more harm to society than the original evil could possibly

Such were the abstract ideas I sought to impress upon you yesterday. I had hardly dared to hope that a farther concrete manifestation of these tendencies could be presented to you until perhaps years had passed away, and yet I threw out a bait to test it. I told you that the next step in the proress of legislation upon this particular ine would be the prohibition of the publication and sale of the writings of infidels. Here I stopped—leaving this tempting trap which I hoped some one would step into before the debate closed. I hoped some one would stumble just here, but I did not think the distinguished gentleman from Wake would be the man. Yet with the simplicity of a five year old child he hastened to swallow the tempting morsel. Solemnly, earnestly and emphatically, did he declare precisely what I desired, viz: I, for one, say that the writings of infidels ought to be suppressed, and I am for him just here he was cheered. He became excited. warmed up with his subject and fairly revelled in his blunder, involving himself before closing in the most lamentable absurdities. Indeed one of his phemy by its manifest absurdity, and the simplicity and sincerity with which he system of God's great Universe, vindicate

the majesty of Him whose mysterious hand fashioned all, of which this earth is but an infinitesimal atom! How absurd! How monstrous! How aptly it illustrates that great political superstition to which referred-the divine right of legislators. An assemblage of little tin gods vindicating and complimenting their supposed coequal, the Deity of Heaven and Earth! Now, I am no more an infidel than my and yet I will never agree to stab liberty to the heart by making a mad plunge at this phantom. Why, gentlemen, however much you may hate infidels, did you know that you actually cheered a proposition to back to that dark age of superstition and slavery in which mankind was languishing

when Martin Luther broke the chains that bound the thought of the world? Not only would the freedom of the press be completely throttled, but we would be thoroughly prepared for the next step which would complete the picture of an age of darkness. What would be this next step? Easily answered. You would next suppress all publications attacking revealed religion-the Bible; and again we would be under the heel of religious fanaticism, where the Pope of Rome held leading to the slavery of the press and of step; you were kind enough to establish beyond doubt this second step, giving me

In answer to the lessons I yesterday drew from history upon this question, it has been urged that a distinguished author once said that like a child with lettered blocks you could read anything from history you desired. I don't know who made this assertion, neither do I care; I am only certain of one thing, and that is, it's a lie. True history can read but one way, for it is the simple record of immutable fact from which have crystalized principles that are eternal. A fool can read anything he desires from any book. Take the Bible: "Judas went and hanged himself "-" Go thou and do likewise." No! History teaches her faithful students truth only; and remember, gentleman, that both of

two conflicting propositions upon the same point of fact can never be true. I must ask the friends of this bill to spare us any more rhapsodies on morality. Morality! Bah! Show me the man who steers through life by a code of morality! Any man with one eye and common sense can harass an audience for an hour on the subject and then practice what he chooses. I know of but one thing that has subdued man's nature and shaped his life into a moral standard-that mysterious something we call the conversion of a human

soul to the religion of Christ. Now, gentlemen, I have opposed this bill from the deepest conscientious convictions, firmly believing that it will ultimately result in more evil than good to my country, to whose welfare and progress have devoted my life. My argument, with its illustrations and development, is shaken, and now I dare any man upon this I'll confess my error and vote for the bill.

How to Help Schools.

[Shelby New Era.]

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Speech of Mr. Leazar, of Iredell.

[Reported for the RALEIGH REGISTER.] MR. SPEAKER: I desire to be heard in behalf of the minority report, signed by the Senator from Orange and myself, of the Committee on the Judicial System. The report which purports to represent a majority of the committee proposes thirteen Judicial Districts; the minority re port, signed by the gentleman from Bun combe and others, proposes fifteen Judicial Districts; the minority report, which I have the honor to present, proposes twelve Judicial Districts. Two years ago a demand was made for

an increase of judicial facilities. Upon first examination of the question at that time, and with information necessarily limited upon so hurried an investigation as my opportunities permitted me to give it, I then concluded that there was no need of more courts, and that the difficulties of the situation were to be accounted for by the abuse or neglect of the facilities already provided. Again the cry comes up from every section, from the bench, from the bar, from almost every public journal, from many of the most intelligent and progressive citizens of the State, that we must have more courts. I am not sure that this is not somewhat in the nature of a boom; it is not certain that the extravagant demand for an increase in the number of Superior Court Judges is appreciated or favored by the bulk of the people. It is the duty of the wise legislator to examine carefully the reason of proposed changes so vitally affecting the interests of the State, to see that the demand for more courts is occasioned by real necessity, and to ascertain the extent of that neces

Believing as I did that this was the most important question which would engage ready to vote to do it!" Unfortunately the attention of this General Assembly, I have addressed myself for many weeks, with all the diligence and care I could bring to bear, to its investigation. First I conferred with gentlemen of the bar and other citizens of high character in my own assertions was only saved from being blas- Judicial District. The investigation very soon satisfied my mind that my cursory examination two years ago had conducted uttered it. He declared that upon one me to the wrong conclusion as to the jusoccasion this Assembly had vindicated the tice of the call for more courts; that, almajesty of Almighty God by expelling an though there are abuses and actual neglect, infidel. This Assembly of Scribes and to some extent, in the administration of Pharisees vindicate the majesty of Al- the courts we have, yet there is real necesmighty God! This little assemblage of sity for greater judicial facilities in order one little planet, belonging to one little tered without sale, denial or delay." And while I at first believed that the increase should reach to fifteen or sixteen Judges. I soon found abundant evidence that a much smaller number would suffice. Extending my examination of this question in every direction, making careful inquiry of some of the clearest-headed and purest Judges in regard to the wants of every individual county in the State, communicating with and receiving definite opinions from every Solicitor in the State as to the friend from Wake, and regret the injurious wants of every county, and by personal effects of their writings as much as he, conference with members of this Assembly and citizens of all sections, the conclusion is certainly incontrovertible that we need an increase of courts; and upon this point the committee is unanimous. There can be no doubt that in not a few counties set the civilization of the 19th century there is imperative necessity for much greater court facilities, and in not a few there is need for a small increase, while in many others they have now more than they use. Gentlemen upon this floor have argued a large increase, too large, we rewe now have in some twenty-seven counties Inferior Courts aggregating about seventy weeks, and that courts of superior jurisdiction should be provided by the State to supercede these and preclude their necessity; that, if this be the true theory, there must be a large increase. For my part, I have had no idea that the disthe world for long, long centuries; for by cretion which now rests with the counties this stroke you would condemn the great as to Inferior Courts should be withdrawn; Unitarian denomination. I thank you and I am sure that there is no intention on gentlemen who cheered upon yesterday the the part of the committee, and I hope not rentleman from Wake for bringing my on the part of this House, to take any ofty abstractions down to a practical, con- step to abolish these courts. For my erete shape. I worked out my theory, ap- | county, certainly, I desire that this discreplied it to this bill, which I declared to | tion should remain, to the end that any be the first step of a series of legislations | deficiency in the Superior Court system may be supplied as the occasion may dethought. I could only predict the second | mand. It is held that the State ought to provide and pay for the necessary courts for all the counties. This is good doctrine ground upon which to stand and point out | and I readily and fully endorse it, but it without fear of contradiction the third would be unwise now and at one move-

The over-crowded condition of the docket, gentlemen argue, furnishes sufficient reason for an indefinite increase, to thirteen or fifteen. No doubt, the dockets are greatly crowded, Cases have accumulated until some of them are older than the average member upon this floor. The | mony of solicitors is not competent as to gentleman from Buncombe demanded of the counties of their districts. There may the gentleman from Madison, if there was be some pertinence in the reason assigned, not a case upon the docket of his county that they are concerned only with the entered forty-three years ago. No doubt | criminal business; but the assertion is not of this and of other like cases; and that same case will be on the docket of Madison county when the last trump shall call us to the bar of the Judge of the Universe. If number of districts and a consequent deyou will pardon my drawing illustrations crease of their own incomes. I call the atfrom heathen mythology, it may safely be tention of gentlemen to this fact: that in asserted, that if Jupiter Tonans were him- | the replies which have been received, from self the Chief Justice, and Apollo with his every solicitor in the State, every one has quiver, and Neptune with his trident, and expressed a decided opinion in favor of an all the gods, presided over the Courts; if increase of districts. While the estimate every hill-top were a temple of justice prepared by one of the most valuable of guarded by a Plato as High Sheriff; if ev- our judges, and reviewed with scarcely one ery attorney had the silver tongue and di- per cent. of change by another, aggregavine inspiration of Mercury, there would | ted 389 weeks, the estimate made up upon still be heard this cry of antiquated cases | the solicitors' replies amounted to 396 accumulated upon the dockets. It is well | weeks. While the testimony referred to understood that every attorney considers it above was received for what little it was a good practice to procure the longest pos- worth, the testimony of members of the sible delay for a bad case. It is never in- Bar, practicing anywhere in the vicinity. tended that many cases should be brought | was received as conclusive. I honestly beto determination, if every honorable effort lieve that the apportionment to many of on the part of the side fearing defeat can the counties is in excess of the amount prevent it. No, sir; there are cases on the which it is practicable now to obtain for docket that will be there to the end of them; while, at the same time, I believe before you. So far it has not been time: and when the arch-angel shall stand that some of the counties have not been at the last great day, with one foot on the assigned what they must have if it can floor, I defy any man upon this floor, to land and the other on the sea, and shall possibly be provided. Taking it all in all, overturn one jot or tittle of it. If he does, peal forth the "crack of doom," and all and striking an average of all the estinations and tongues shall answer the inev- mates, the conclusion of the minority refor what you believe to be for the good of | Court of Heaven, the all-wise and universal | that about 420 weeks will meet the deunsettled, many a musty and moth- vice can and ought to be performed by eaten case, still registered upon the dock- twelve judges. These now serve in reguets of the Courts of North Carolina. There | lar terms an average of thirty-five and a for the first time all parties will appear for fraction weeks: the apportionment prothe trial; no providential hindrance of posed in my report would require the Capt. Wm. Alexander will soon be a the presence of witnesses; no longer wait- same. the multiplication of the restraints upon | townsman among us. Aside from the | ing for the removal of important testimony | It is proper to state here that there is at Atlanta, Ga., advocated good house- | men breathing malaria, living on quinine,

ment to so increase the number of Superior

Courts as to prevent all possible necessity

of the Inferior Courts, as it would be un-

wise to abolish those courts.

prove of itself that there should be a very | a few days ago, predicted with dire foregreat increase of courts. It is argued by gentlemen who favor an ncrease of judges from nine to fifteen that

the increase of population demands it. That in 1876 when the Democratic party believed it wise to reduce the number of udges from twelve to nine, there was one udge to every 133,000 of population; and that now with a population of 1,500,000, there should be at least fifteen judges. The argument proves too much, for such in increase would be giving one judge to every 100,000 of the population.

It should be noticed here, that, taking population as a true criterion, which we do not admit, the increase in this respect has been about 30 per centum, and if this method of reasoning is to be applied, then the number of judges should be increased from nine to twelve only. It is really amusing, Mr. Speaker, to see my distinguished friends upon this floor, patriotic gentlemen, in good and regular

their admirable ingenuity to express gentle apology in delicate phrases for the action of their party in 1876, in reducing the number of judges from twelve to nine. I am not here, sir, to apologize with faltering tongue for this action, the eminently wise and proper culmination of one of the most notable campaigns of the Democratic party. There was then indeed and in reality a popular demand that the uncalled for multiplication of the judicial machinery mposed by the Republican party should be corrected. Members upon this floor cannot have forgotten how the Democratic hosts then moved to the assault of the enemies' lines with the slogan of "retrenchment and reform"; and they have not for-

gotten what a glorious victory was won. am not ready to admit that the cry then was a fraud, and I repel with indignation the insinuation that the course then pursued by the Democratic party was either unwise or dishonest. Pursuing the same torneys; but I do expect those we have and reasonable course, there is just occasion now to increase the number of judges to welve, but this number seems to my mind | tice. o be sufficient to meet all just demands. The Democratic party did right in 1876, and they will do right now.

I desire now, Mr. Speaker, to present in developed in the study of this question, both ascertain what help is needed, and at the before the committee and elsewhere, why same time to have regard to what is attain-I have come to the deliberate and definite conclusion that the number of judges have presented and advocated this minor should not exceed twelve.

The investigation has been based by all of us, almost necessarily upon opinions, personal testimony, as to the needs of different counties. The committee proceed ed some weeks ago to canvass every county from Currituck to Cherokee, with the distinct purpose in view of ascertaining the particular and aggregate wants of all the counties. The only data in hand were those which had been collected by the Representative from Chatham, by correspondence with the Clerks of the Courts; and by myself, through the kindness of several of our best Judges, all of our Solicitors and others, in answering inquiries covering every county in the State. Upon the basal idea that the number of terms per annum in the counties should be increased as much as possible, not less than two of course, in any, and three or more whenever possible; and with the further idea that this increase should, as nearly as might be practicable, reduce or remove the occasion for Inferior Courts, these estimates have run from 389 to 428 weeks of Court. This does not include my aggregate made up from the replies of Superior Court Clerks, as no such aggregate was presented. These data were revised again and again, various members of the Assembly and others being consulted, and especially the members of the bar practicing in the different counties; and the result of these repeated revisions was an increased aggregate of 458 weeks, as agreed to by a majority of the committee. Readily conceding to every member of the

committee the earnest and honest intention of ascertaining the real wants of each county, and claiming the same in full for myself and the minority which I here represent, I dare to say in this presence that the committee's estimate is greater than reason demands. It is held by the majority that the testimony of Judges is necessarily inaccurate; however carefully and conscientiously the most competent of them might canvass the counties, their information is imperfect, and therefore, should be discounted; but this idea, it was observed, was most insisted upon when their estimates were comparatively low. I confess I am unable to see why a Circuit Judge, visiting in the exercise of his duties in every county in the State, and intimately related as he is to the courtbusiness of all the counties, should not be able to form a correct judgment upon this It is held by the majority that the testi-

for a moment to be tolerated that their testimony is incompetent because they are in-

always will be. Therefore it does not lina. The gentleman from Cleveland who, monds never possessed.

boding the fearful visitation of dynamite and anarchy that awaited us, I was glad to hear to-day, in a more auspicious mood, unfolding the delightful vision of the teeming millions of happy and prosperous people, who shall occupy this goody land. I abhor the pessimistic view. I rejoice in the earnest conviction that a new

day is already dawning upon North Carolina. I welcome upon the morning sky the roseate promise of the coming day. know that we are entering upon a new era of prosperity and growth, and my heart revels in the anticipation of the glad time

coming. I recognize the duty of preparing for wider fields of business among our people. Our system of education, our public imprevenents, our judicial system should be readjusted and developed to meet, as far as may be, the demands of the prospective situation. Giving to this view all the force that justly belongs to it, I respectstanding in the Democratic party, taxing fully submit that the proposition of the minority, which I have the honor to repre-

sent upon this floor, will fairly suffice. And now, Mr. Speaker, I shall close my remarks upon this question by saying that I have undertaken to do my part in providing an adequate judicial system, with the knowledge that it had to be administered by fallible, imperfect men. And saying this, and admitting the abuse and neglect to some extent of the means now in hand, I must not be misunderstood as wanting confidence either in the Bench or

Bar of North Carolina. I am not one of those that believe in the decadence of character among our public men. The judges now upon the bench of North Carolina, and the gentlemen at the bar, are the equals in purity, in learning, in every element of high character, to the best men of this honorable profession either ante bellum or post bellum. I do not their equals to so administer the public business as to accomplish the ends of jus-

I hope now that this House will endorse the proposition of twelve judges; but would greatly prefer that you should create even fifteen than give no additional detail some of the reasons which have been relief at all. I have endeavored first to able at the hands of this House; and I ity report in the belief that it was the only ure of relief.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Dixon, Busbee and Barringer.

[Col. Cameron in the Citizen.] There has been much discussion during the past two days in the House on the bil from the Senate to prohibit the sale of obscene literature. The discussion in some respects is to be regretted. Mr. Dixon who made so brilliant a reputation in his speech on the bill for the relief of disabled Confederate soldiers, unmistakably lost ground in the stand he took in oppo sition to the bill. His views were of that ultra liberal kind which smacked of a degree of liberty of thought to which the unsophisticated South has not attained. He said there was too much of legislation throughout the whole country. tion was assuming a divine right to control everything, to regulate everything, to lay its hands on everything. The tendency was to divest the citizen of everything, and place everything in the hands of the State; step by step, one by one, all privileges would be taken away. One law passed would lead to the enactment of another. The suppression of the sale of obscene literature would lead to the next step-the suppression of infidel literature. Ideas and influences once set in motion will not be arrested. Social

Mr. Dixon's speech was impassioned, standard of North Carolina thought, might be, yet preserving a commendable

degree of rectitude and innocency. Mr. Busbee made an excellent reply, calm, but incisive as a Damascus blade. He said that he regarded the bill as involving the question of morality. Mr. one infringing upon individual liberty. He asked if the bill was right in itself, and if it was not designed to preserve the purity of youth? Mr. Busbee remarked upon the prediction made by Mr. Dixon, that if this bill passed the next step would be to prohibit the introduction of infidel literature. Mr. Busbee said that he hoped that the time would come, and when he said so, the House rang with spontaneous approbation, refreshing testimony that the health of North Carolina was right and pure, and that it would stand, if all others fell away, the stronghold of religion and

of liberty. only refer to one expression in the sound, sensible speech of Mr. Barringer, of Guilford. He said it was time for the law to come to the aid of morality and religion. sirable, as the world at large is becoming It was wrong to throw upon the pulpit the | more and more partial to color, but then whole burden of protest and opposition to the European markets will only compete the encroachments of vice. The pulpit for them to a small extent, unless prices bulwark against immorality. It was not | don friends say. alone interested. It was the duty of the people, of laws, of legislation, to co-operate with it.

Pamlico Peculiarities.

We have some few circumstances in our county that are hard to find every day. One is an old negro woman that is over 110 years old, by the name of Easter Wallace, who has just cut her third set of teeth, verifying the old adage "once a man and twice a child." I was not informed whether soothing syrup was necessarv or not. Another is a man over 80 years old who has been married fifty-odd years, and has many children and grandchildren who say he never kissed his wife many years. There were the Wootens, in his life. Another is a man who has a and the Mewborns, and Dempsey Wood, family of interesting children, both boys old acquaintances; and of my new ones of As we now stand, most of you will vote itable summons to the bar of the Supreme port, which I represent here, is reached, and girls, who say he never kissed one of whom I saw much, were Noah Rome and the children in his life. The query with Dr. Sanderlin and Mr. Gray, and the Bests, was perfect." your children—I will vote for your chil- Judge will find many a case of wrong mands of the situation, and that this ser- me is: Ought the first man to have a wife and others I cannot recall, as fine a body or the last a child?

Better than Diamonds.

| Baltimore Sun.

ing, and in the agony of the blood of that mechanic, his move will be quite an additional courts, because of the crowded pie would ruin any man's stomach, and the current belief outside of their domain great struggle the tiers etat was emanci- tion to our schools. His mother, who died anwer before the omniscient eye; the dead condition of the dockets. When this has when the stomach is ruined the man is show a height of figure, a rotundity of pated. Continue now to multiply your re- last March, at the advanced age of 98 shall stand forth from the clods of the valstraints and you drive society to the verge of another grand revolution, in the world-

THE TOBACCO PROSPECT

Is Good for a Fine Quality Crop.

The views as to the tobacco prospects for the ensuing year, embraced in the following extracts from a recent pamphlet published by the Southern Fertilizing Company, will be of interest to planters throughout the State:

"To become as fully acquainted as possiconferred with gentlemen largely interested in handling all the types our people "I made one of them durned things 200 miles, as the crow flies, from the produce, and give below the substance of once. The way of it was just this: You northern boundary of Egypt, the Meditheir statements: FINE YELLOW TOBACCO.

'The domestic demand, in particular, for this tobacco is such that the area at present devoted to this type is not great enough to supply it. We see, therefore, from year to year, no abatement in the prices of this variety of leaf, if of fine quality; on the contrary, a steady advance. The cigarette makers, perhaps, never had year as prosperous as 1884, and there is othing to indicate that the year 1885 will not confined to cigarette leaf, but covers the whole range in which yellow tobacco s employed. Again, there is nothing to ear from the competition of yellow to bacco produced in other countries. We have the fullest advices from what we conn London on all the points involved in the situation. Their communication is dated 3d January, instant. Referring to the outside yellow growths, they say: "Chinese obacco is used here chiefly in the manufacture of cheap, light mixtures for the pipe, and rarely, if ever, for cigarettes, as burns badly and has a nasty flavor.' Again: "The production of cigarette tobacco by the Turkish Empire continues normal, and but little of it comes to Eng-

land, the bulk of the fine being taken for home consumption, and by Russia, where but little is grown." It is a fact that the Sultan of Turkey smokes cigarettes made in Richmond, Va., and prefers them to anything produced in his own empire. So, the point with every man having the soils and seed fitted for this type (and this he must see specially to), and the appliances necessary to cure it properly, is authorized to do his very best this year for a crop of the finest quality. Don't be satisfied with a low grade; it won't pay.

SUN-CURED ("MAHOGANY") TOBACCO. "This growth, peculiar to certain spots in the tobacco region (notably in Caroline, Louisa, Mecklenburg and Henry counties, decline in price will come about this year.

SHIPPING TOBACCOS. "Here we allow our London friends to again speak; for there they are specially in

"There is a general want of tobacco all ver the world, and prices rule high. Two or three large crops of American, in succession, are wanted, so that there may be a sufficient supply in hand for a couple of years, should the growing crop fail, and nanufacturers not be obliged to depend just upon the chance of the year's crop. Another reason is that it is vastly better for the tobacco to be old, and manufacturers not to be compelled to use it as soon as sampled. At present we have only about 3,000 hogsheads over a year's consumption of "Western Strips," snd more than half that is in the hands of a few rich manufacturers, who will have old tobacco, and of the remainder a large portion will either be too common or heavy gage. for our use here, so that virtually our manufacturers are going on from hand to mouth, and when the sampling of the pre vious year's crop takes place here they have to buy for immediate use. In Vir ginia there is no surplus at all, and fine but it was not judicious-according to the | bright export tobacco is not to be had. We have had buyers from various parts of which, perhaps, is not as enlightened as it | the Continent and from Australia here, but have not been able to supply them. From a grower's point of view this may be all very well, as although he limits his acreage | paying it off.' of tobacco he gets a full price, but what is satisfactory to him is just the opposite to many others. Manufacturers cannot af-Dixon did not seem so to regard it, but as | ford more than a certain price, and if one particular growth goes beyond them they find something else to take its place. Java and Japan are very good examples of this. If Java is dear, then Japan comes in, and vice versa, and this has been going on for years." This letter we submitted to one of the oldest and most judicious buyers of export tobaccos on the Tobacco Ex- He began as follows: change in Richmond, when he returned it with the following memorandum: "As to the tobacco outlook here, much will depend upon the prospects of a new crop, should think that planters have every inducement to aim at a full crop, especially Other good speeches were made. I can of dark tobacco, which now is lamentably scarce, consequent upon the peculiar weather of the latter part of last summer.

ought not to be made to stand as the sole | should decline considerably, as your Lon-"It is not hard, from this survey, to tell the planters what they are justified in doing, in connection with the crop about to be pitched. So, looking at any type produced in this immediate latitude (Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee), and we find that the promise of a

paying return to the planter, on the result

Colory and bright grades are also quite de-

of the coming crop, if of fine quality, is all that could be desired." THE LENOIR FOLKS

[Col. Cameron in the Citizen.]

no-fence delegation] and many of them for

I knew many of these men, [the Lenoir

Astonish the Mountaineers.

physically, and in every other respect, as these Eastern county men get their fine physique from is a puzzle to a mountain man who believes he possesses a monopoly as it fell. Hon. Carl Schurz, in his recent lecture of healthful air and pure water. These keeping, and said soda biscuit and bad drinking water thick with tadpoles—as is wide convulsions of which the great fourth estate will be born. The more you multiply restraints the less are they heeded, but every individual outlawed by them enony to government and the case will be adjudicated, and the case will be docket will be adjudicated, and the case will be series at the case of the m

Follow "Crapping Mortgages." [Peter Mitchel Wilson.]

HARD TIMES

"Don't know what a crapping mortgage is! To be sure you ain't never lived in the country, then," said an honest, hard-working and thrifty farmer of small means, who is a vast tract of Africa, stretching from lives in an eastern county, to one of our lawyers, as eminent for his bonhomie as for | the south, and from the Red Sea on the ble with the tobacco situation, as it affects his admirable talents. "You a lawyer east to the western boundary of Darfur on the region covered by our trade, we have | and don't know what a crapping mortgage | the west. Khartoum is about equally disis? Well, I'll tell you.

see I went down to the store at the forks | terranean, and from Lake Victoria Nyanza, of the road in my neighborhood, to buy a the southern boundary. The sovereignty few articles that was needed at home, and of the Soudan was seized by Egypt in when I had got 'em and put 'em in the 1819, and in 1856 Said Pasha, the Khecart to go home, my friend Sharpman-he | dive, only desisted from abandoning the is the merchant, you know what keeps a | country in deference to the representations little store down there-just a little coun- of the Sheikhs and notables, who declared try store-Sharpman, he said to me:

little things of this sort? Why don't you In 1874 Chinese Gordon was appointed just make a 'crapping mortgage,' and then you can get anything you want, and ot be equal to it. But the demand is won't have to pay for it until your crap | Soudan, he established a system of just comes in, and then you can pay it off with

a bag of cotton or so. "It sounded mighty easy like, so I signed one of the cussed things and start- A whole horde of Turks, Circassians and ed off home with my load. Well, sir, Bashi-Bazouks were let loose to harry them mortgages is curious things. I the unfortunate Soudanese. There was ceive to be the best posted tobacco house in London on all the points involved in the home before I commenced to think of Mahdi, or false prophet, took shape in what I wanted to buy and what I needed, 1881, the year that Arabi Pasha made himand the infernal thing made me think of self dictator in Lower Egypt. The forthings that I must have that I never had tunes of El Mahdi varied, but he gathered wanted before. You see I always had recruits as he went along, and, in 1882, he money on hand to buy what me and the surrounded and massacred 6,000 Egyptian old woman wanted, and I had fought shy soldiers. When Arabi Pasha had been of debt all my life, but all the neighbors smashed up by the English, the Khedive was a trying their hands on 'crapping undertook to reassert Egyptian authority mortgages' and I thought I would go in the Soudan. Abd-el-Kader was in for a little too. Well, I did.

"I kept on wanting things, and I kept on getting things. We all got along fine, and Sharpman sold the old woman lots service, took command in March, 1883, of nice things that we never had wanted and, after some successes, fought El before, but that we was bound to have Mahdi's forces at Kashgate, where, after after I signed the 'crapping mortgage.' They breed wants, they do. "At last the crap came in. I sent two survivors of the ill fated 11,000. All

or three bales of cotton down to the store thought of suppressing the Mahdi was to pay it off, as Sharpman said do; but it abandoned. Thenceforth, the only disdidn't do it. I then sent down all my cussion was how to save Khartoum and fodder; but that didn't do it. I talked the Eastern Soudan, which in turn gave the matter over with the old woman, and place to consideration of the best means she got up all her chickens and ducks and of abandoning them. eggs, and I sent down all the corn I had | It was determined to evacuate the Soumade, and that didn't do it; so I just got on my horse and rode down to the store to places occupied by Egyptian troops, who Virginia, and Granville county, North | see about it. I looked at what we had numbered altogether 44,000 men. The Carolina), and so much prized for the bought come to, all figured up, you know, best grades of plug tobacco, has been and there was always what you call a balcommanding very high prices for some ance agin me. So I just took out my months past, and those best able to judge | pocket-book that had had the money in it | nothing to do with the Soudan, and had say that the demand existing for it is now all the time and paid off the mortgage too constant to induce a belief that any and took the confounded thing and went its occupation or evacuation. back home. Well, when I got there I piteous appeals for help, and the English thought I would read over that paper that | Government was urged to push forward a always managed to keep a balance agin column from Suakim, on the Red Sea, to me somehow or other, and I done so. Well, now, what do you think was in that | munication with Khartoum. Chinese Gorcrapping mortgage? I hope the recording | don, meanwhile, had given his views very angel aint listening, but I wish I may be d—d if that ere little 'crapping mortgage' quested by the English Government to d-d if that ere little 'crapping mortgage' quested by the English Government to weren't spread all over my land. My proceed at once to Egypt and report to horses, my mules, my stock, my farming utensils, my household and kitchen furniture, even the dish rag, was flung into it. I always thought that the things must have | Egyptian garrisons still holding positions India rubber in 'em, they stretched so, and they ought to be called dish rag mortgages, and not crapping mortgages, oughtn't never sign one. You never will get through paying it, and when them store fellows tell you how easy it is to get things now and pay for 'em in the fall, you remember

what I tell you about a crapping mort-And having finished his description of these little engines of oppression, he pulled out his twist of home-made tobacco, that | that with 500 determined men he could looked as rich and brown as walnut wood, cut off a chew with his horn-handle knife, put it in his mouth, put the knife and to- he considered himself free to act according bacco back into his breeches pocket, and to circumstances, and, if he could not walked away. He turned round after suppress the rebellion, would retire to the walking a little way, and said reflectively, | Equator. It must be remembered that it if you do, you will never get through of Gen. Gordon's mission that he should

A MEAN DEMOCRAT Plays Tricks on a Republican Squire. | was seen that he was absurdly mistaken

[Shelby New Era.] Mr. Payne, of one of the extreme western counties, having been appointed and duties of a Magistrate, was applied to by a young country couple, to perform the sacred rite of making them man and wife.

"Now, John, you stand up right there

in the middle of the floor, and now, Maria, you stand up right close to his side. Hold up your right hands. You do both solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States and stand by the laws of North Carolina? Stop a minute -that ain't right. Emily, (to his wife), hand me that book on the mantel-piece. He takes the Statutes and turns through the volume, one leaf at a time, but finally gives it up in despair and exclaims: "Well, I'll be d-d if the fellow hain't gone and sent me a Democratic law book to do business from, and I don't understand it! This is some of Josiah's doings. He is a Democrat and he is our Representative. Now, he has sent this to me just because I'm a Republican and he knows stand it-and I guess you can. You just

The Chicago Young Woman.

go over to Squire Warley's, and he can

[Chicago Herald.]

hitch you. I can't."

The principal of the Young Ladies' Academy of the north side wished to know of one of the class why she was late. "My beau slew me last night quite late and I was tardy in arriving this a. m.," giggled the coming woman. Do you mean that you were out sleigh-

"I was not slain, if you please. Present, slay; past, slain; past perfect, slew. What he did is past, and you can bet it | think it was funny. "What an incorrigible you are," said another man who in a little more frantic

the poor, distracted teacher "He said I was a daisy," replied the cisms. Out on Long Island a year and a

Fulfilling an Engagement.

[New York Sun.] 'sist an ole man dis mawnin', sah?

Raleigh Register.

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THE DESERT WAR.

What About and How It Happened.

[Charleston News and Courier.] The present war in the Soudan is the consequence of the attempt of Egypt to reconquer Equatorial Africa. The Soudan Egypt on the north to the Nyanza lakes on tant, that is to say between 1,100 and 1,that anarchy would follow. There was a 'What's the use of bothering along of rebellion in 1865, which was suppressed. Governor-General of the Equatorial provinces. Becoming absolute ruler of the and equitable government which led, after his departure, to the revolt against the misgovernment of the Egyptian officials. charge of the Egyptian forces and occa-

> difficulties in the way of the evacuation became daily more evident. Up to this time, be it remembered, England had had declined to be in any way responsible for Berber, so as to keep open the line of comthem on the military situation in the Soudan, and on the measures which it might be advisable to take for the security of the in that country, and for the safety of the European population in Khartoum. This was the extent of the duty which General Gordon cheerfully assumed. In February he arrived at Khartoum, accompanied by the Government that Khartoum was in no danger. A British expeditionary force

three days' fighting, Hicks was killed and

his army cut to pieces. There were few

anieb, but went no further. As late as March last, Gen. Gordon said put down the trumpery revolt, as he called it, and a mouth later he telegraphed that Don't you never sign one in the world; was never part of the original conception be supported or rescued by an English army. When he was sent to Khartoum, the idea was that he should have a free hand and nothing else. As, however, it in his estimate of the character of the rebellion, and was really in imminent peril, the feeling that he should be rescued, at any hazard, grew stronger and stronger. having taken upon himself the responsible His was a Quixotic undertaking, but he had endeared himself to the people by the very extravagances of his conduct and his marvellous self-confidence and courage, and the Government decided to send an expeditionary force under Gen. Wolseley

under Graham defeated the Mahdi's lieu-

tenant, Osman Digna, at Tokar and Tam-

to raise the siege of Khartoum. England's present object is to save the remaining garrisons in the Soudan, or to avenge them. To this end the whole of the vast resources of the British empire will be employed if necessary.

GOOD IN ALL.

Even in Rossa and in Sage.

Men whom we do not respect overmuch have good streaks in their makeup sometimes. I found this out one cold night a couple of winters ago when over on the east side shivering in the cold I ran against it. I'll tell you two what to do, if you can a man who carried a market basket filled with meat and groceries for a destitute family. The man was Russell Sage, the same man who only a day or two before had worked himself into a fury, and threatened to discharge an office boy who, sent out for the millionaire broker's lunch. had squandered 13 cents for a sandwich when 10 cents had been the price a couple of blocks further away. When I met Mr. Sage and his basket the atmosphere warmed up about 50° all of a sudden. was too much amazed to shiver. And I really believe the old man was ashamed of the exhibition he was making of himself.
I promised him that I would not tell the story down town; there were wicked brokers down there, he said, who would

So much for preface to a story about way has tempted the public to lively criti distressingly destitute. A little child, a girl not much more than half a dozen years old sat crying in front of the house. A passer-by observed her grief and asked questions. That night a doctor went to Morning.—Old darkey (at gentleman's office)—Gud mawnin', boss. Can't yer The stranger who was responsible for this charity was an Irishman; it was-how like Gentleman-Not this morning. Charity a fairy story this sounds-it was O'Dono-