The old man watches a form of cloud That finats where the azure islands are. And he sees a homestead gray and loved, And a hand that beckons him afar. O, cheek of roses and hair of gold ! O eyes of heaven's divinest blue! Long have ye lain in the graveyard mould-But love is infinite, love is true; He will find her-yes, it must be soon : They will meet in the Land of the Afternoon

The sky has changed, and a wreck of cloud Is driving athwart its troubled face; The golden mist is a trailing shroud; It is cold and bleak in the garden place, The old man smiles and droops his head, The thin hair blows from his wrinkled brow, The sunset radiance has appeared O'er every wasted feature now; One sigh exhales like a breath in June-He has found the Land of the Afternoon,

THE INAUGURATION. THE DAY—THE ADDRESS—THE

The Day's Boings.

It was indeed a monumental inauguration. Washington's own weather greeted Washington's latest successor, as well as the joyousness awakened by the bright sky and balmy air.

The popular heart has been deeply stirred in respect of what to day has been effected. The press for weeks past has reflected the public mind, and every section of the Union has sent its witnesses to the doing of what has now been done. in numbers never before equalled. Fraternity and patriotism have been the motives of the hour. The North and South have literally marched together, and factional spirit is hushed for the day.

President Cleveland has passed admirably through his severe ordeal. He has been dignified, kindly and, upon occasion for utterance, eloquent. His fraternization with the outgoing President was a reflex of the feeling of the populace upon the streets, and Mr. Arthur met him more than half way in expressions of the same

The cheers that now and then interrupted the clearly read inaugural message were not boisterous, but deep and emotional. They showed that those near enough to hear his words understood and valued the connection so subtly yet plainly established between President and People and that his exposition of the national character of the American Presidency went home to hearts big enough to embrace their whole country. And while he and the sober-suited citizens were thus establishing a chain of sympathy in idea and feeling, away back, beyond the green slopes of the Capitol Park, thousands upon thousands of other citizens stood enranked, accoutred and armed, able and ready to give effect to the principles proclaimed in the address against foreign or domestic foe. And these thousands represented every section of the country and every worthy interest. The sight from the in augural stand was grand and beautiful. surpassable by nothing but the emotions

awakened by it. The procession that escorted the new President to his future home-what can be said of it other than that it had all the greatness of things so great in conception and a few small defects in execution f The march was along a triumphal way made glorious by crowds of happy people and waving flags and streamers, and a noble sight it was to stand above the gate of the Treasury and look along the far reaching, broad avenue, closed by the great glistening dome of the Capitol.

Another hour of elation came to the President just installed, as he stood to receive the salute of the passing host, which had been brought together in order that he might start on his new career with all the marks of confidence and esteem be- of labor, or the property of the citizen, stowed upon those who had preceded him and because public extravagance begets along the lofty but difficult path. extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity

At night, while the central figure of the day was seeking some degree of quiet, how freshly the people who bad so lately stood along the pavement or tramped along the roadway entered into further zests. The skill of the chemist made wondrous sights and sounds for them in the heavens, and the great monument which all day still of the people and may do much by long had been pointing a moral directly applicable to the days's proceedings served new uses in measuring the flights of rock ets and in throwing into relief the multicolored bombs. Illuminations from the White House to the Capitol, serenades by military bands, torchlight parades, glee singing and the ceaseless surging of crowds upon the street, turned the usually sedate

city into a fantasy. Then the ballroom spreading out into seemingly illimitable space, and converted by cunningly conceived decorations and festoons of flowers into a palace that Aladdin could not have conceived, nor his mystic agents fashioned! The masses of people, all looking their best in face and figure; the costumes on which taste and means have been so lavish. The mazing dancers, the bursts and strains of music, the delightful hurry and murmuring bustle, the recognitions and surprises, the overflowing happiness everywhere; the new ovation to the hero of the day; the stately exterior of the ball-room; the clastering carriages and scurring cabs. Dawn is approaching before peace replaces stren-

Mr. Cleveland's Inaugural.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take, the manifestation | and that our system of revenue shall be so of the will of a great and free people. In adjusted as to relieve the people from unself-government they have committed to the interests of capital invested and of one of their fellow-citizens a supreme and | workingmen employed in American indusemony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

aleigh

Register.

VOL. II.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1885.

ation of a government wherein every citi- shall be repressed. The laws should be and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan acquiring citizenship, and bringing with should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen. To-day the executive branch of pugnant to our civilization. the government is transferred to new keeping, but this is still the government of all the people and it should be none the less CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The people demand reform in the administration of the government, and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of publie employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards; and those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency, or the surrender of honest political belief.

OF AFRICAN DESCENT. In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the employment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as its suggestions are necessary for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and respon-

IN GOD OUR TRUST. These topics and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the Federal laws. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application, and intelligent perception his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, of the claims of public office, and, above and has one son and one daughter. He all, a firm determination by united action is now one of the Board of Overseers of to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us prestdes over the upon our labors.

I am now prepared to take the oath tion between the powers granted to the prescribed by law.

The Cabinet.

Secretary of State-Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. Secretary of the Treasury-Daniel Man-

ing, of New York. Secretary of the Interior-Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. Secretary of War-William C. Endicott, f Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy-William C. Whit ey, of New York. Postmaster General-William E. Vilas, of Wisconsin.

Attorney General-Augustus H. Gar land, of Arkansas. A record of the public services of these gentlemen who are to assist Mr. Cleveland n the arduous duties to which he has been called will be found in the following

sketches:-THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD.

Mr. Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., on the 29th of October, 1828. The Rev. Dr. Hawks, who kept a private school at Flushing, L. I., had the honor of educating him. His father, Mr. James Asheton Bayard, an eminent lawyer, intended him to be a merchant, and placed him in the store of Mr. S. Morris Wain, of Philadelphia, where for four years he worked as clerk. The death of his elder brother altered his father's plans. He sent for the young man, installed him in his office in Delaware and instructed him in the mysteries of Kent and Blackstone. In 1851 he was admitted to the Bar. His progress was rapid, and President Pierce due course made him United States Dis-

trict Attorney. He was always a Democrat. Delaware was a slave State when the war broke out, and the leaders of the secession movement naturally expected the co-operation of Delaware. A public meeting was called at Dover and the question was discussed by citizens of all parties. Mr. Bayard's influence, as well as that of his family, was strongly against secession. His friends claim that his action kept Delaware in the

Mr. Bayard's public life began after the war. He was elected to the United States Senate on March 4, 1869, succeeding his father. General Grant entered the White House for his first term on the same day. Since that time Mr. Bayard has retained his seat in the Senate. He came to be one of the leaders of his party. No man has ventured to impugn his honesty or his patriotism. People say he is a descendant of the Chevalier Bayard-him without fear and without reproach. He now wears the Senatorial robes which have rested with distinction upon the shoulders of his greatgrandfather, grandfather, uncle and fa-

DANIEL MANNING. Daniel Manning was once an errand boy in the office of the Albany Atlas, now the Argus. He became a compositor, worked at the case with energy, and was promoted to foreman. His ambition was not satisfied with this. He went into journalism and was made reporter on the paper with which he had been connected from his childhood. Smart and pushing, he elbowed his way upward among the shrewd politicians of Albany. His chief, Mr. William Cassidy, looked upon him with sound and sensible basis as shall secure the favor, and he rose rapidly in the estimation of Albany after he had shown a ca-pacity for manipulating the vote of his

county. In due time, when Mr. Cassidy had been the exercise of their power and right of necessary taxation, have a due regard to gathered to his fathers, Mr. Manning succeeded him as president of the Argus sacred trust, and he here consecrates him- tries, and preventing the accumulation of company prospered. They secured many self to their service. This impressive cer- a surplus in the treasury to tempt extrava- fat contracts for printing and the purse of the President grew bulky. But it was as a political manager that Mr. Manning grew
more famous. Mr. Tilden recognized his
abilities, and in 1876 he was made a memsee. He was born in 1882 and became a ber of the Democratic State Committee. Is will be remembered to Little Rock, Ark., and gained some the present time. It will be remembered celebrity, He followed his State into

The conscience of the people demands be a candidate in 1880.

that the Indians within our boundaries In 1882 Mr. Manning was chosen chair-

principle needs no spology, and that in its view to their ultimate citizenship, and in these columns. His zeal and his skill was elected Governor. He came promilearless and faithful application is to be that polygamy in the Territories, destructories are matters of public knowledge. He cellently before the public by pleading in found the surest guarantee of good gov- tive of the family relation and offensive to ebrated the election of Mr. Cleveland by ernment. But the best results in the oper-ation of a government wherein every citi-shall be repressed. The laws should be been a successful man, but his advancezen has a share largely depend upon a rigidly enforced which prohibit the improper limitation of purely partisan zeal migration of a servile class to compete ty. From nothing he has worked his way up to a Cabinet position, and he is proud of the history of his struggle. He is about fifty-five years of age.

> LUCIUS QUINTUS CURTIUS LAMAR. As scholar, orator and statesman Senator Lamar is justly honored. He was born in Georgia in 1825. He was a professor of mathematics in Oxford University Georgia, and in 1850 began to practice law in Covington. Going into politics he was elected to the State Legislature in 1853, and to Congress in 1857. He was a proslavery man and a secessionist and he fought in the Confederate army. He went to England and Russia to influence public feeling in behalf of the Southern States. He remained steadfast to the "lost cause"

onment of Jefferson Davis. He then re tired to the University of Mississippi, where he held a professorship. He sat in the Forty-fourth and Fortyfifth Congresses, and was elected by Mississippi to the United States Senate in 1876. His speech on the life of Charles Sumner is memorable for its eloquence and for its sentiments.

until the surrender of Lee and the impris-

WILLIAM, C. ENDICOTT.

Mr. Endicott was born in Salem, Mass. about fifty eight years ago, and is a direct descendant of John Endicott, who was the first Governor of Massachusetts under the charter from the Crown. His full name, William Crowninshield Endicott, indicates his ancestry. William Putnam Endicott was his father, and his mother was Mary Crowninshield, daughter of Jacob Crowninshield, who was Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of the Navy from 1805 to 1809. He is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1847; he studied at the Harvard Law School and read law with the late Nathaniel J. Lord. About 1850 he was admitted to the Bar and was the law partner of the late J. W. Perry. He married Harvard College, and is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

In 1847 Mr. Endicott made his appear not trust to human effort alone, but hum- ance in public, at the age of twenty-five, bly acknowledging the power and goodness as a member of the Salem Common Coun-After being for three years a member destinies of nations, and who has at all of that body, he was elected City Solicitor, times been revealed in our country's histo- and held the office till 1863. He then ry, let us invoke His aid and His blessing practised at the Bar till he was appointed in 1873 to the bench of the Supreme Court of his State by Governor William B. Washburn, a Republican, where he remained for ten years, until the state of his health

obliged him to resign.
In politics Mr. Endicott was originally a Whig, and did not join the Democrats until the dissolution of the Whig party. He, however, possesses the respect and esteem of both his political friends and opponents, on account of both his character and ability. He was the candidate of the Democrats last November for Governor of Massachusetts, and was so thoroughly acceptable to the anti-Blaine Republicans hat many of them who were opposed to Governor Robinson in the campaign voted for him. He was always, however, an uncompromising adversary to the Ben Butler wing of the Democrats.

WILLMAM C. WHITNEY. Mr. William Collins Whitney, of New

York city, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1839. General James S. Whitney, his father, was a prominent Massachusetts Democrat, who was superintendent of the pringfield arsenal under President Pierce's administration and Collector of the Port of Boston under President Buchanan. Mr. Whitney was graduated from Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., and then, in 1863, from Yale College, where he was chosen to deliver the class oration.

Mr. Whitney was next graduated from the Harvard Law School, and, coming to New York, entered the office of Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, then engaged in private practice. He acquired a large practice soon after his admission to the Bar. For several years he was counsel for some of our largest life insurance companies and other corporations. He is a sonin-law of United States Senator Payne, of Ohio. His political activity began during the campaign against the Tweed Ring in 1870 and 1871, when the attention of Mr. filden was attracted to his abilities.

In 1872 Mr. Whitney was the candidate or District Attorney on the Apollo Hall ticket, but owing to the Democratic vote was elected to the office. Mr. Whitney was one of the principal organizers of the County Democracy. The first city office held by Mr. Whitney was that of school trustee for the Twenty-first ward. On August 9, 1875, Mayor Wickham appointed him Counsel to the Corporation in mankind touch the hearts of all men. place of E. Delafield Smith, removed. Mr. Whitney was twice re-appointed to this position, which he resigned in Norember, 1882, while his term had nearly wo years to run. Since his resignation as Corporation Counsel Mr. Whitney has attended to private law practice and his personal affairs.

WILLIAM F. VILAS.

Mr. William F. Vilas, as chairman of the Democratic Convention of 1884, be came widely known. He comes from the wilds of Vermont, where he was born in 1840. He had sense enough to leave Vermont at the age of eleven, and, settling in Wisconsin, graduated at the State University in 1858. He went to the Albany (N. .) Law School and became a member of the New York bar.

Going back to Wisconsin he gathered round him a few clients and built up in time a good practice. He fought in the war, and became a colonel of volunteers. When the fighting was over he resumed his forensic career. He persistently declined office, and in 1879 turned a deaf ear to his friends, who

offered him the Governorship of Wisconsin. He went to Chicago as a delegate, and he was made permanent chairman of the Convention. He has the reputation of being a smart

lawyer and a shrewd man of business.

that Mr. Tilden addressed to Mr. Manning secession and was present at the conven-his famous letter, in which he declined to tion which decided upon the ordinance of separation from the Union. He was elected to the Confederate Senate at Rich-

an important case before the United States Supreme Court. It was the test oath question, in which Southern lawyers were deeply interested. In 1877 he was elected to the United States Senate. Mr. David Davis, who knows a thing or two, says Mr. Garland "knows more law and has read more law than any man in the South. Mr. Garland can crack a joke. He is a

rod. He is a well read man, and what he reads he remembers. - N. Y. Herald. SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION. What it is and What it Does,

[Popular Science Monthly.] In many ways and on every hand it can be shown that scientific education furnishes the training that is needed for life in

modern civilization.

Scientific education gives the highest mental training; scientific education means a training in modern scientific culture. What this culture is, has already been outlined. It is the product of al the mental endeavor of the race to which we belong. This struggle for improvement, this grand endeavor to secure happiness through human activities, which have been defined as the humanities, began in remote antiquity. Where our race lived in savagery, we know not. All we know is that at some time and in some place our ancestors were savages. Asia, and in Europe, and in Africa this struggle was continued. Slowly and painfully, with many misfortunes and many reversions, the Aryan race has steadily moved forward in the march of culture, and every branch of the race has contributed its part. Every great artisan and artist, every great statesman, every great linguist, every great philosopher, every great thinker in all that time, has contributed his part; and, more than this, our race has borrowed from the other races of

the world everything which they could contribute worthy of our acceptance. Modern culture, theretore, stands as the product of all mental endeavor for all time. It may, then, be safely assumed that the study of that which has made civilization, and is civilization in its highest form, and which is the result of all the training of all the world, must itself furnish the best subject matter for training

that human ingenuity can devise. Scientific education is æsthetic training. To purblind ignorance the beauties of the world are dimly seen, but the glory of the universe is revealed by science. poetry was the best literary product of its time, because it was informed by the philosophy of its time. Its philosophy was chiefly mythology, and the characters of ancient poetry are mythic heroes and gods. So the highest literature of the new civilization must be informed by its highest philosophy; it must be instinct with that knowledge of the universe which is now the glory of the scholars of the world. The splendors of the heavens and the earth, as known to modern science, have put in eclipse the dull glories of ancient

mythology.
Scientific education is a training mental integrity. All along the history of culture from savagery to modern civilization men have imagined what ought to be, and then have tried to prove it true. This is the very spirit of metaphysic philosophy. When the imagination is not disci-plined by unrelenting facts, it invents falsehood, and, when error has thus been invented, the heavens and the earth are ransacked for its proof. Most of the literature of the past is a vast assemblage of arguments in support of error. In science nothing can be permanently accepted but that which is true, and whatever is accepted as true is challenged again and again. It is an axiom in science that no truth can be so sacred that it may not be questioned. When that which has been accepted as true has the least doubt thrown upon it, scientific men at once re-examine the subject. No opinion is sacred. "It ought to be" is never heard in scientific circles. 'It seems to be" and "we think it is" is

the modest language of scientific litera-In science all apparently conflicting facts are marshaled, all doubts are weighed, all sources of error are examined, and the most refined determination is given with the "probable error." A guard is set upon the bias of enthusiasm, the bias of previous statement, and the bias of hoped-for discovery, that thay may not lead astray. So, while scientific research is a training in observation and reasoning, it is also a

training in integrity. Scientific training is an education in charity. Sympathy for the suffering of others is at the basis of eleemosynary charity, and it has grown with the developbeing divided the late Benjamin K. Phelps | ment of social interdependence. The charity that was born in the family in primitive times, with the growth of the tribe into the nation, has developed into national charity, and finally, in modern civilization, it has become the great principle of philanthropy. Now the sufferings of a fornado destroys a village, the whole world tenders alms; if a party of heroes are starving in the ice-fields of the North. their sufferings kindle sympathy in the heart of every civilized man.

But there is a charity unknown to tribal society, and little known in early civilization-a charity born of knowledge, a charity kindled in the hearts of men by science. It is charity for men's opinionsphilosophic charity. In all the past, he whose opinions were not in conformity with current beliefs was held to be depraved, and hemlock was his portion, or

fagots were used for his purification. It has at last been discovered that the world has always been full of error, and we are beginning to appreciate how man has struggled through the ages from error to error toward the truth. We now know that false opinions are begotten of ignorance, and in the light of universal truth all men are ignorant, and as the scholar discovers how little of the vast realm of knowledge he has conquered he grows in philosophic charity for others. The history of the world is replete with illustrations to the effect that the greater the ignorance the greater the abomination of unconforming opinion, and the greater the knowledge the greater charity for dissenting opinions.

From the Frying Pan to the Fire.

Minister-I learn that a number of the young men in town have formed an antiswearing society.
One of the Young Men-Yes, sir.

Minister-A most praiseworthy idea and He helped to reconstruct the State, and set up the drinks for the entire crowd.

RUTHERFORD'S RAILROAD. Report From the Attorney-General.

RALEIGH, February 27, 1885. To the President of the Senate .

SIR:-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Senate of North Carolina on the - day of February, 1885, requesting me to furnish the Senate with an opinion as good shot and a handy man with a fishing to the legal status of that portion of what was once known as the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, that extends from the town of Shelby to the town of Rutherfordton; whether this part of said road belongs to the Carolina Central Rail road Company or to any other chartered corporation; and whether the county of Rutherford, having subscribed and paid the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$140,000) under the original charter (as amended) from the State, which has been subsequently abrogated and changed, has now any equitable rights which can be enforced against the State or

any corporation. The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company was incorporated, and organized by virtue and in pursuance of chapters 225 and 226 of Laws of North Carolina enacted by the Legislature of 1854-'55. By the acts of incorporation it was authorized to construct, equip and operate a railroad extending from the city of Wilmington westward to the town of Rutherfordton, and had conferred upon it the usually granted powers to such organizations to condemn lands for rights of way, to receive subscriptions from individuals and municipal corporations, and power was likewise granted to the counties along the proposed line to subscribe for its stock and pay therefor in bonds. Further powers and privileges were granted by chapter 67 of Laws of 1856-'57, not material to the inquiry embraced in the Resolution. By the provision of chapter 108 of Laws of 1866-'67 the company was authorized to extend its line to such a point on the Ten-nessee line as its President and Directors may determine. By section 3, chapter 21 of Laws of 1868-'69 it was directed that \$2,000,000 of the subscription thereby authorized to be made by the State to the capital stock of the company should be applied exclusively to the completion of the road to Rutherfordton.

Under these acts much work was done from Wilmington towards Charlotte, and from the latter point towards Rutherfordton; but before the completion of the road to Rutherfordton the company became financially embarrassed, and the mortgage which it had theretofore executed to secure certain bonds issued by it was foreclosed, and a sale of the road, with all the rights, powers, franchise, &c., was directed and made prior to this time; however, the county of Rutherford had made a subscription for the stock and had issued and delivered her bonds in payment therefor. At the sale, under the decree of fore

closure, the Carolina Central Railroad Company, a corporation created by or organized under chapter 75 of Laws of 1872-'73, became the purchasers. This act was evidently passed, and the company organized expressly for the purpose of providing a purchaser for the uncompleted Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, and supplying the necessary corporate machinery to secure the completion of the road, at least as far west as the town of Rutherfordton. It was anthorized to construct and make or to purchase, hold and complete the construction of a railway from the city of Wilmington to or near the most eligible point on the line of division between the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, or Virginia, or both of them, and with power to purchase the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad at any sale thereof which may be made under a judgment of the Superior Court of New Hanover county in an action there pending for foreclosure; and in the event of such purchase, should thenceforth hold, possess and be entitled to said railroad extending from Wilmington to Rutherfordton, and all its contracts, franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, and all estates and property of any description be-

onging to the said Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railway Company. This act was the subject of judicial construction by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in case North Carolina Railroad Company vs. Carolina Central Railway Company, reported in the 83d vol. North Carolina Reports 489, and it was there held that it (the Carolina Central Railroad Company) could prosecute the unfinished work as contemplated in like manner and with the same means as its dissolved pre-

decessor. Under the power thus acquired the Carolina Central Railway Company completed the road to the town of Shelby, in the county of Cleveland, to which point it is now being operated.

The property, rights, privileges, purchases, &c., of the Carolina Central Railway Company were subsequently sold under a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, and were purchased by some person or persons who, under the provision of chapter 131 of Laws of 1872-'73, assumes the corporate name of the Carolina Central Railroad Company, and it is this company that is now in possession and operating the road from Wil-

It is provided in the last above cited act that the corporation created by, or in consequence of such sale and conveyance. shall succeed to all such franchises, rights and privileges and perform all such duties as would have been had, or should have been performed by the first company. The corporation—the Carolina Central

Railroad Company-thus deriving its existence and having received a conveyance from the commission for the sale, under the direction of the court aforesaid, become possessed of all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, except to debts due to the first-the Carolina Central Railway Company-and are charged with the performance of all the duties imposed upon said Carolina Central Railway Company, except the payment of its debts.

At the session of the General Assembly held in 1881 an act was passed (chapter 5 of Laws of 1881), in which the organization thus formed was declared to be a lawfully organized corporation, succeed- one Hill, colored, who was very obnox lawfully organized corporation, succeeding to and legally possessed of all the rights, powers, privileges and franchises statements were made about Hill that a which were owned and possessed by the few days before the election (Saturday be the ribs. Now, promise me, and let's be former corporation, the Carolina Central fore the election the next Tuesday), the friends. Railway Company.

I am of opinion upon the foregoing facts publican party determined to take him off that the Carolina Central Railroad Com- the ticket and substitute one Ned R. Rawls. pany is the owner of the partially completed line of road from the town of Shelby to the town of Rutherfordton, and that it on them. On said Saturday before the is invested with all the powers, rights, franchises, privileges and immunities necdon with Rawls' name in place of Hill's. one that I warmly commend. The preva-lence of profanity is truly deplorable. May I ask what penalty you have established?

One of the Young Men—Yes, sir. The only to the town of Rutherfordton, but to such point on the line between the otherwise than by substituting the name member who breaks over is compelled to States of Tennessee or Virginia as the of Rawls, viz: that the words Northamp-Directors may determine:

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

NO. 54

I have no means of ascertaining the facts

that portion of the resolution in respect to

the "equitable rights" of the county of

Rutherford "against the State" or any corporation, and I do not know of any

method except a judicial or legislative in-

quiry by which they may be ascertained.

THE CASWELL CONTESTED SEAT

Speech of Mr. Thompson, of Caswell

[Reported for the RALEIGH REGISTER.]

In the House on the 1st inst., the reso

ution to seat Morris N. Corbett, Republi

can, in place of Geo. N. Thompson, sit

ting member, was taken up, and Mr. Thompson said:

MR. SPEAKER:-I hope the House will

the position I have been constrained to oc-

same session. An honor of this distin-

Bartlett Yancey presided over the Senate

ranch, and the grand old Roman, Romu-

great subject of internal improvements;

when the two parties were so evenly bal-

Caswell supplied the presiding officer of

became a patriot and gave the casting vote

by which the N. C. R. R. sprang into ex

stence, and that great work will be a last

ing memorial to the honor of Caswell's son

Still later, Samuel P. Hill, bright, spark

ling and popular, was thrice elected Speak

er of the House, and did honor to North

Carolina as a State and Caswell as a coun

not come again." Since 1868 what dark

shadows have beclouded this noble old

Bigelow, oh! the name, and Jim Poe; from

all such we humbly pray to be delivered.

ways true, went in the canvass determined

to reduce the 400 Republican majority and

give Cleveland and Scales a good send-off;

and we did work, and though we did not

get a complete victory, we certainly got be-

youd the "woods," and can see a bright

and beautiful horizon beyond. As to my

own election. I was elected by a plu-

rality of 190 votes, but the commit-

tee on privileges and elections have

ascertained and reported that my con-

testant was elected by thirty votes. I

submit, without protest, as they believe

they are right, that they are right. In this

decision they do not declare that the can-

vassing board of Caswell did anything

that was culpable, but they have only de-

cided that this body has done that which

it alone has a right to do; to correct er-

rors made by the judges of the precincts,

and which the opinions, delivered by

Bond, judge, (upon the limits of the pow-

errors in the cases from Halifax county)

declared the canvassing board could not

do. I received the certificate of election

and was duly notified that my seat would

eminent counsel as there is in the State as

to what I should do as an individual and

to represent Caswell county, and retain the

followed in every particular. I certainly

did not desire to retain the seat on a mere

technicality. That technicality could

have been formulated had I been so in-

clined. It has not been my fault that the

that the House has had the report dis-

was made the special order. As a repre

sentative of Caswell, I have steadily

the people, I followed my conscience. I

bow with great respect to each member of

this House, and shall remember with much

pleasure the uniform regard and respect it

has shown me. There should not come

with our great victory a temptation to ig-

nore the conditions of plitical power, We

should forget if possible the prospective

insolence of that party that has been dom-

inant for the past twenty-four years. Our

great victory was obtained because it sig-

nified above all other things the cause of

honest government and of administrative

Mr. Williams explained the facts of the

case. So many ballots had been cast for

George Thompson; so many for George N.

Thompson; so many for Morris N. Corbett,

and Morris Corbett. The board of can-

vassers ascertained that Geo. N. Thomp-

son had the greatest number of votes, but

the committee, ascertaining that only one

Thompson and only one Corbett were can-

didates, thought that all the ballots should

be counted for these, and thus Corbett

Mr. Dula spoke in praise and compli-

ment of Mr. Thompson, saying that his

course in this matter had given great pleas-

ure to his party friends, and little less to

The resolution was adopted, and Morris

Corbett, the representative from Cas-

well county, came forward and took the

THE NORTHAMPTON CONTEST.

The Pacts in the Case.

The Republicans were running for the

County Executive Committee of the Re-

ten county" were printed in a separate line

let us at all times be just.

We can afford to be generous;

When the Legislature acted po-

seat.

reform.

was elected.

oath of office.

his party opponents.

The advice of that counsel I have

judges of elections in correcting

At the last election the Democrats of

county! Cary, "the archives of gravity;"

"Those were halcyon days, and may

anced that neither could win a victory,

I have up to this day had a presumptive

cupy as a member of this House.

THEO. F. DAVIDSON,

Attorney-General.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

necessary for the basis of an opinion as to for. This was the evidence of Mr. Gilbert, Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee. Other strong evidence was the fact that the Raleigh ballots were never produced, although the contestants were asked to produce them. It was shown in evidence that the words 'Northampton county" had never been printed on the ballots in that county beore, and printed as they were, in a separate line, gave to the ballots such an unusual appearance that one S. G. Newsom, a Republican, as well as the printer in Weldon, declared to Rawls, when he was in Weldon on the said Saturday attending to the printing of the ballots, that it was a device, and that no such ballots had ever been printed in Northampton before.

Rawls insisted that the tickets should be printed as they were printed, with the words "Northampton county" on them, in a separate line. There was evidence of kindly allow me to say a word to explain the dissatisfaction between the friends of Hill, who had been taken off the ticket, and the friends of Rawls, who had been substituted. This taken, with the testiand legal right to represent a county that, | mony of Gilbert, the fact that the Raleigh long ago, for years and years had for its ballots were not produced, led the comepresentatives men whom all North Caro- mittee to find that the words "Northampina delighted to honor; having for her ton county" were put on the tickets with representatives at one time men who were the intent to distinguish them by their unchosen the presiding officers of the two usual appearance, so that voters could tell branches of the Legislature at one and the the Rawls tickets from the Hill tickets, if any should attempt to put the latter guished character was never before and in their hands on the day of election, or has not since been conferred on any other could tell them from the Democratic balcounty. The great, noble and revered lots.

It was the unusual appearance of the ballot in Northampton county, where it us M. Saunders, was Speaker of the had never been so printed before, and the House of Commons. At a later day, when | intent with which it was so changed that all North Carolina was aroused by the caused the decision of the committee to be as it was.

If all the votes had been counted, Newsom's majority in Northampton and Bertie counties would have been between the Senate, who rose above a partisan and seven and eight hundred.

HUMAN NATURE

In a North Carolina Country Home.

[Lenox to the RALEIGH REGISTER.] Many years ago it was my good fortune to live in the family of a good, old-time Presbyterian, who, with his good wife, lived in the country, and were Presbyterians in the strictest sense of the word. He lived before the days of church festivals, when the minister's salary was paid directly from the buck-skin purse. The girls then wore neat calico dresses, and the boys homespun trousers to church. Our good old paterfamilias was the father of several sons, who, as all boys in those days living on a farm, as pur good old friend and his good wife did, must have some amusenents to while away the leisure hours of a rainy day, or a winter night, or an hour at noon on a hot summer day, and procured a checker-board. It was no unusual thing to see two of these sons of toil astride a long bench in the porch, after eating a hearty dinner, with checker-board between them, engaged in a game of checkers, while their father occupied his large arm chair near by, with newspaper in hand and spectacles resting on his nose, reading the ccurrences of the week, (no daily paper then in North Carolina) both church and State. A deck of cards would find no easy place under his roof, if he knew it, nor would it require an act of the Legislature to expel the Day's Doings or the Police Gazette from his house, and even the checker-board was looked upon by our good friend as a step toward the gambling able. Many free lectures did he give hese sons of toil, and sound the notes of warning to them as to what the checkerboard would lead. To him it was a finbe contested. I immediately consulted as ger-board, pointing to the card-table and the dram-shop. Many times did he threat-en to consign it to the fire. I have often as a Democrat, in order to retain the right seen the paper drop on the old man's knees. and his eyes peer over the silver frame spectacles and rest on the hateful checkeroard, while the boys were pitching into each other, bringing into requisition their reserved forces, a la Lee and Grant, for a decisive battle. It often became evident in the progress of the game that our good action of the committee was delayed, or old friend was not a disinterested spectator, but had his sympathies enlisted on one placed more than once by other special side or the other. At length, as the game orders on the calendar, when this report progressed and the contest became warmer and warmer, the old gentleman would drop his paper and move his chair up close to the belligerents, watch each move, and worked for the welfare of its citizens and the progress of the State. I have tried to when an unlucky move was made and a distinguish between the duty I owed to my party, and the duty I owed to my weak point exposed, our good old friend would give went to his feelings by an ah! as a signal of danger, but when two or itically I followed my party; when the more men were swooped in at one time he Legislature acted socially, for the good of

> ger of cremation. That good old man is living to-day, in his eighties, and enjoying good health, while three of those boys who fought their battles on the checker-board lost their lives in the Confederate Army, fighting more bloody battles in defence of the home of their aged father and boyhood days,

would signify his approval by a rap on the

floor with his staff, or a clap of his hands.

No longer was that checker-board in dan-

Lamar's Absent-Mindedness.

[New York Sun.] WASHINGTON, March 8,-A good story bout Senator Lamar has leaked out lately. As is well known, the Senator is in a day dream half his time. He is the most As is well known, the Senator is in a courteous of men, but when he is woolgathering he walks along, saluting his best friends with a stony stare, and answering questions at random. One day some time ago, as Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, was sitting in his committee room at the Capitol, Mr. Lamar walked in. He approached Mr. Ellis, and, seating himself, said in his grave and gentle way:
"Ellis, I don't believe you like me."

"No," said Mr. Ellis, "I don't."

"Why not?" asked Mr. Lamar. "Well," said Mr. Ellis, "when I first came here you led me to believe you were my friend. You seemed to take an interest in me as a new member, and I felt honored by your regard. Lately you have hardly spoken to me. I pass you and you don't look at me, and such conduct has offended me. I dislike you very much." "But. Ellis," said the Senstor, "you know it's my way."

"I don't care," said Mr. Ellis. "It's a bad way."
My dear fellow," said Mr. Lamar, throwing his arm around Mr. Ellis's neck, the next time you see me in that just come up Mr. Ellis promised him, and they are

Withdrawing his Name.

(New York Sun.).
Civil Service Examiner (to colored applicant for the situation of letter carrier) -State the distance from London, England, to Calcutta, India, via the Suez Canal.

Colored Applicant—Say, boss, of yo'se gwine ter put me on dat route, yo' kin lisremove my applicashun offen de book.

cupations. INDIANS, MORMONS AND CHINESE. Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our Democratic cation and civilization promoted with a the conventions has been duly chronicled.

He helped to reconstruct the State, and

an object of their affectionate solicitude.

At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and

the exultation of partisan triumph, should

be supplanted by an ungrudging acquies-cence in the popular will, and a sober,

conscientious concern for the general weal;

moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully

and honestly abandon all sectional preju-

dice and distrust, and determine, with

manly confidence in one another, to work

out harmoniously the achievement of our

national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form

THE CONSTITUTION THE GUIDE.

On this auspicious occasion, we may

well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, which, launched by the

founders of the republic and consecrated

by their prayers and patriotic devotion,

has for almost a century borne the hopes

and the aspirations of a great people

through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the per-

ils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By

the father of his country our constitution

was commended for adoption as the result

of a spirit of smity and mutual concession.

In that same spirit it should be adminis-

tered, in order to promote the lasting wel-

fare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and

to those who will succeed to the blessings

of our national life. The large variety of

diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us

no fear that "the greatest good to the

greatest number" will fail to be accom-

plished if in the halls of national legisla-

tion that spirit of amity and mutual con-

cession shall prevail in which the consti-

tution had its birth. If this involves the

surrender or postponement of private in-

terests and the abandonment of local ad-

vantages, compensation will be found in

the assurance that thus the common inter-

In the discharge of my official duty

shall endeavor to be guided by a just and

unstrained construction of the constitu-

tion, a careful observance of the distinc-

Federal government and those reserved by

the States or the people, and by a cau-

tious appreciation of those functions

which by the constitution and laws have

been especially assigned to the executive

branch of the government. But he who

takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect

and defend the constitution of the United

States, only assumes the solemn obliga-

tion which every patriotic citizen, on the

farm, in the work shop, in the busy marts

of trade and everywhere, should share

with him. The constitution which pre-

scribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours:

the government you have chosen him to

administer for a time is yours: the suffrage

yours; the laws and the entire scheme of

our civil rule, from the town meeting to

the State capitols and the national capitol,

is yours. Your every voter, as sure as

your chief magistrate, under the same

high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all; every citizen owes to the country

a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its

public servants and a fair and reasonable

estimate of their fidelity and usefulness.

Thus is the people's will impressed upon

the whole frame work of our civil polity

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURE.

It is the duty of those serving the peo

expenditures to the actual needs of the

government, economically administered,

because this bounds the right of the gov

ernment to exact tribute from the earnings

and prudential economies which are best

suited to the operation of a Republican

form of government and are most compat-

ible with the mission of the American

people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are

their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions,

that plain way of life which among their

fellow citizens aids integrity and promotes

FOREIGN POLICY.

The genius of our institutions, the

needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the

settlement and development of the re-

sources of our vast territory, dictate the

scrupulous avoidance of any departure

from that foreign policy commended by

the history, the traditions and the pros-

perity of our republic. It is the policy of independence favored by our position and

defended by our knowledge of justice and

by our own power. It is the policy of

peace suitable to our interests. It is the

policy of neutrality, the rejection of any

share in foreign broils and ambitions upon

other continents, and repelling their intru-

sion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson. Peace,

commerce and honest friendship with all

nations, entangling alliances with none.'

REVENUE REFORM.

A due regard for the interests and pros-

perity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a

confidence of business interests and make

the wage of labor more sure and steady;

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers requires that the public domain should be protected

from purloining schemes and unlawful oc-

gance and waste.

thrift and prosperity.

ple in public places to closely limit public

tion of our faith in the Republic.

-municipal, State and Federal-and this

is the price of our liberty and the inspira-

which executes the will of freemen

of government can bestow.