THE OLD AND THE NEW.

[W. J. Henderson.] With flashing of foam on a wrinkled sea, And wisps of white in a clouded sky; With shiver of snow on a bare-limb'd tree. With winds that skurry and birds that fly, With bells that toll by twos, by threes, Across the mead and down the leas, The old year lays him down to die.

With skulls that crumble and bones that bleach, On the ragged rocks of a mountain high; With waves that thunder and smite the beach, And wrecks that low on the wet sands lie: With ships that stagger and then go down, With men that struggle and gasp and drown, The old year lays him down to die.

With women that weep and men that curse, With girls that sob and vouths that sigh. With waving plumes of the hungry hearse, With moans from lips that are hard and dry; With hollow words in a minster nave. With clods of earth by an open grave, The old year lays him down to die.

Oh, day and night! Oh, morn and noon! Oh, wild, unending human cry! Oh, blood-red sun! Oh, pallid moon! Oh, mocking life! Oh, cruel lie! Shali all things now that draw life's breath Go reeling onward still to death? Shall all years lay them down and die?

With ripple of gold on a sunlit sea, With glitter of silver in clouds on high; With sparkle of snow on the strong brown tree, With winds that sing and birds that fly; With bells that peal by twos, by threes, Across the mead and down the leas, The new year comes across the sky.

With all glad things that smile and beckon, With all sweet things that live and die; With all good things that men can reckon, With all strong things that strength can try; With hope and love and undreamed graces, With whispers low and warm embraces, The new year comes across the sky.

Oh, deathless lowe, eternal youth! Oh, glad, triumphant human cry! Now God be praised for this one truth, Though all else be a gilded lie; When old things fade and old hopes fail, And old years, dead, lie stark and pale, The new years come across the sky

ENSILAGE FOR THE SOUTH. Colonel C. W. Garrett Talks of It.

[Richmond Dispatch.] Statistics show that we, in the United States, are clearing off timber now at the rate of 25,000,000 of acres per annum. This, it would seem, must in time upset, or certainly greatly modify, our seasons. Cornplanting has beenthrown back nearly month so it is said; spring as we used to know with one inch plank boarded up each side, it is getting shorter and shorter. Worse than | the studs 10 feet high; fill the spaces bethis, we have come to look upon our climate, and justly too, as a droughty one. and so regarding it, are compelled to as well), thus making an air-tight wall, make the best provision we can to offset which is all that is necessary, however it its effects. That giving the most promise may be done. The 6 feet of studding lies in the direction of ensilage. Mr. George W. Palmer, of Saltville, though his vast estate is covered with blue grass, has put up this year 1,600 tons of ensilage. One of our townsmen, receiving sundry inquiries from his friends on the subject, addressed Mr. C. W. Garrett, of Halifax county, N. C., one of the successful pioneers in the production of wine in that State, and who had been making and fill between doors and boards with earth. using ensilage for a number of years with and you have the same wall as the other The following is Mr. Gar- parts of the silo. When you wish to open rett's response, which has been kindly furn- the doors rip off the boards in front, when ished us for the general benefit:

ENFIELD, HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C., / December 3, 1885. My Dear Sir:- I am just in receipt of your favor of the 27th ultimo inquiring the pressure from weighting the silo is about my experience with ensilage.

I have been putting up ensilage and feeding it for over five years, and my experience causes me to value it more and more highly as I learn how to take care of it more cheaply. When I built my first or pine-straw to prevent earth or sand silos, in the summer of 1880, the idea was that only those built of cement or brick, in the ground, would answer the purpose, and costing at least \$5 per ton to build. Now they are built on top of the ground, entirely of wood and earth, and at a cost of from 75c. to \$1 per ton. These keep the ensilage as well as those constructed of cement or brick, are much more convenient, and involve less labor to feed from. I have two wood silos, built in 1881, above ground, and holding 180 tons, both costing not more than \$125, the repairs since not exceeding \$25, which are now in good order and full of ensilage, and have been filled every year since they were built. The contents, without exception, have been fed in good condition. The silos I built in 1880 (of cement below ground), held 125 tons, and cost me about \$3 per ton. These also have been filled every year since (sometimes twice a year), and the ensilage was not any better preserved thansin those built of wood. Since I began to make ensilage, in the fall of 1880. I have fed my horses, mules, and cows almost exclusively on it, and have yet to see any bad results from it; on the contrary. I have been able to keep them in much better condition than before I commenced its use. In the year 1879 I had nine mules and horses, and about as many cattle, and besides the long forage I could conveniently make on my farm, I paid out over \$700 for hay, bought by the carfond in Richmond. I am now feeding fifteen head of horses and mules and thirty cattle, and pay out nothing for hay, and my farm is no larger now than it was then. The extra manure I now produce pays me I use corn and cow pea vines ty times have I passed through Nocera this as it is cheaper; the latter makes the admired the wonderful productiveness of

For the past three years I have used But here is something strictly true which, orn constantly for this purpose, after it in human productiveness, rivals the exutalks down to the ground (blades on), age of twenty eight to a peasant-just nineexperience is that land producing 5 bar- hesitancy in conversing with any one about profit. rels of corn to the acre will make 5 tons of her extraordinary prolificness. Her phyensilage, or a ton to the barrel. I regard | sician, Dr. Raphael de Sanctis, of Nocera, the ensilage as more valuable than the says that there is not the least exaggeraform, and the cost of putting it into the tion in these statements. Has any one no corn exclusively for ensilage; most of it in the whole history of maternity-sixty-

Raleigh Register.

No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

nary field or cow-pea. Of this I put up

drills three feet apart, eight to twelve peas

in a hill, using the Eureka corn-planter.

ample time for the maturity of the plant

mules, and horses as cheaply as any por

day. I have often seen published a state-

ment that corn-stalks or any other suita-

portion of mine next year without cutting.

so was the outlay of money for cutter,

I will give here a description of it in de-

have been filled four times, the ensilage

being always well preserved. First,

I dug a trench for foundation-sills 43 feet

long, 14 feet wide, and 8 inches deep

Into these put the sills, of white oak, all

the same size across the middle. This

makes the foundation for two siles inside

put studs of heart-oak into these sills 16

feet long, 2 by 6 inches, 2 feet apart, in-

tending the silos to be 10 feet deep; then.

tween the studs and inner and outer wall

of plank with sand (saw-dust will answer

above the walls or body of the silo is nec-

essary for the purpose of filling, tramping,

weighting, &c. I have one door to each

silo at the outer end, made by having the

two middle studs 3 feet apart. To these

hang two doors 18 inches wide by 5 feet

long to the inner edge of studs, doors to

open outward. Then close the doors and

nail on boards to outer edge of studs, and

the earth falls and the doors open outward.

from being blown in on the ensilage. After filling the silo I first cover the ensil-

age with inch-plank, laying them down

lengthwise; ther cover these with wheat

trom getting in; then cover with earth 18

inches deep, and you may rest assured

that your ensilage is safe. I prefer com-

mon earth for weighting for two reasons-

first, it is more easily handled; and sec-

bottom to top, about 2 feet; then on each

bending them down, which repeat, prop

ping every 3 teet as the ensilage is taken

should be taken that this propping be well

way and endanger the safety of the

It has been well said that "our people

and beast before they can claim to be self

it demoralizes the thrifty and makes pau-

Very truly yours. C. W. GARRETT.

Remarkable Italian Fecundity.

[Naples Letter to Paris Register.]

ty that I ever heard of came to my knowl-

beyond Pompeli, is the historical city of

Nocera (the Nucera of the ancients). Twen-

The most extraordinary case of fecundi

Mr. John Ott. Secretary, &c., Richmond.

pers of the unthrifty.

measure 20 feet long by 12 feet wide.

heart, 10 inches square, framing a sill of

should be so dependent.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1886.

NO. 96.

VARIOUS MATTERS

Of Which they Thiak in Chatham.

The Prohibition Convention recently held

in Greensboro indicated very decided

measures against liquor traffic; but are

said measures likely to end in great good

to the poor unfortunate of the State?

Whatever is done, almost in anything, must

be for the better or for the worse. Let us

not do evil that good may come. Let us

be slow to act. "Let us be sure we are

right, and then go ahead."-David Crockett.

Let us not pattern to our own hurt. Georgia

is not satisfied, but is looking to higher

Many of the best Republicans, as well as

the Democrats of the State, are convinced

that, under Democratic rule, our State has

improved--taxes less, schools better, pro-

and, withal, whatever goes to make a con-

tented and happy people is on the up grade. Let us not grasp at the form and lose the

substance. Let us not backslide. Let us

get heavier and be harder to move then.

W. H. VANDERBILT

is dead, and, notwithstanding, de mortunis

nil nisi bonum, some of our State papers

claim he made almost no benefactions.

lived a penurious life, and intimate he died

a wretched death. "Justice may sleep,

but never dies!" The truth of it all is he

never took the world into his confidence,

and doubtless he exercised charity in thou-

sands of ways of which we are not informed

at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dol-

lars. Few men can acquire wealth in life

beautiful it is to say nothing when we are

not in possession of the truth and facts. If

this dead man's every act, with his great

riches, was disclosed, we doubt not that

many a harsh word would feel rebuked

and many a poor befriended soul and glad

dened heart would respond in his praise.

Charity, brother, charity, for it is the great-

We shall always endeavor to give the

1. When the purchaser of land sold

under mortgage is refused possession and

ment, will the Court grant said prayer if

the mortgagor has a growing crop on said

land at the time of sale, or at the time the

2. Provided the purchaser (granting be

s not the mortgagee) cannot get posses.

sion till said crop comes off, can he (the

3. Is the bondsman of the appellant

from the Superior to the Supreme Court

liable for any cost before the appeal or in

Christmas has come and gone, and the

ensuing year than we have the past. A

happy new year and continued prosperity

BETTER THAN PROHIBITION.

The Rabbit Foot Saves Quarreling.

[Arkansaw Traveller.]

The rabbit foot in the south, and espe-

nothing can supplant. The buckeye and

the "lucky bone" taken from the catfish

have been thrown aside and no longer is

bly crosses himself with the rabbit foot,

W. Worthen, sheriff of Pulaski county,

Ark., wears a rabbit foot tipped with gold.

It is by no means improbable that he at

taches more value to the gold than the

foot, but at any rate, during a campaign

brightened, while in the vicinity of his

mouth there lurked a peculiar smile. He

better, be better, and live better the

purchaser) get rent from said crop?

ejectment was applied for?

the lower Court?

to the REGISTER.

REGISTER the truth about people and

and a just obituary after death. How

are not ready.

coffee nor spirits.

visions cheaper, labor better, religion purer,

that others are adopting this plan to ad CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE. Supreme Court-Fall Term. My great plant for ensilage is the ordi-

[Davidson's Reports, Vol. 93.]

about 200 tons yearly, and it is greatly preferred by my stock to that made of CAROLINA.

corn. This pea crop I grow chiefly after wheat and oats. I break the land as soon the Supreme Court. as the wheat is taken off, then plant in questions of law are involved. If the claim dropping every twenty one inches; side them up once or twice, if need be and only involves questions of fact, the Legisgrass is troublesome; plant from the 25th of June to the 10th of July, which gives labure is the proper place to get redress. (Bledsoe v. The State, 64 N. C., 392; Rey-

The State, 69 N. C., 47, cited and apfor ensilage, producing from five to ten tons per acre, at a cost not exceeding proved). \$1.50 per ton, and worth 25 per cent. This was a claim against the State, filed in the Supreme Court on March 7th, 1885, more in feed-value than corn at any stage of its growth. With this plant properly in accordance with the provisions of Art. IV, §9, of the Constitution, and heard at utilized with the system of ensilage, the

nolds v. The State, Itid., 460; Sinchir v

October Term, 1885. South can feed and raise sheep, cattle. The petition alleged that the claimant had furnished to one Troy, the agent of tion of the United States except the very far west. This fact will be demonstrated the State for the purpose of providing for the convicts working on the Western Disome day. I give to my mules and cows vision of the Western North Carolina Rail about fifty pounds of ensilage each per road, fire wood of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, for the use of the convicts, and that no part thereof had been paid. The State filed an answer to the petition, ble material made good ensilage without chopping up fine with cutter. For fear denying all of its allegations. of loss I have been afraid to try it. A

neighbor who built a silo three years ago, had his silo, machinery, and Mesers. Howell and Moody, for the peti-

cutter burnt up last winter. The silo was Attorney General, for the State. rebuilt last summer and filled with corn-MERRIMON, J. It seems to us that the stalks and pea-vines uncut. This ensilage alleged claim of the petition against the is as good as any I have ever seen-sweeter State, is not such a one as the Court ought to take original jurisdiction of. As has than mine, which was cut fine, and is little more trouble to take from the been repeatedly said, the purpose of the than that cut fine. I shall put up a large Constitution, Art. IV, §9, is not to impose upon it the duty of passing upon any This fact renders it possible for every and all claims that a party may prefer farmer who makes a one-horse crop to put against the State, especially when such up ensilage, as the great bar to their doing claims involve mainly questions or issues of fact, and no questions of law, of doubt machinery, &c. This may be all obviated or serious importance; it contemplates now. The only outlay required is the only such claims as present serious quesbuilding of a silo, at a cost of not over \$1 tions of law shall be heard here, and per ton, and which any one can do of orto facilitate this purpose, the Court has dinary mechanical capacity, without the authority, as provided in The Code, §948, help of a skilled mechanic. Knowing its to direct issues of fact to be tried in the great value, I earnestly hope the southern Superior Court. Bledsoe v. The State, 64 people will adopt this system. It is an N. C., 392; Reynolds v. The State, Ibid , outrage that, having such advantages, we 460; Sinclair v. The State, 69 N. C., 47. That your friends may not go wrong in the construction of the above ground silo

It would be most unreasonable to interpret the section above referred to as conferring on this Court original jurisdiction of all claims against the State, great involve questions of law. Such an interpretation could serve no useful purpose. and would entail upon this Court an amount of additional labor that would greatly tend to hinder and delay the discharge of its ordinary and appropriate duties. Such meaning has not been attributed to it by the Court, the Legislature, or the executive branch of the government. If the claim is a plain one, only involving questions of fact, it ought to be taken at once before the Legislature, unless its nature be such as that it may be presented to the Auditor, or some other appropriate

authority for adjustment and allowance, The pleadings in the case before us present no question of law, only questions The petitioner alleges simply that he furnished the State, at the request of its agent, wood for fuel of the value of \$150, and the State refuses to pay the This the State broadly denies. There is nothing for the Court to decide -nothing, so far as appears, that a legislative committee may not decide as promptly as, and more satisfactorily than, the

Court could do. The petition must therefore be dismissed. Petition dismissed.

THE FERTILIZER TRADE. What " Valuations" of Fertilizers Mean

exposing the ensilage. Of course, the Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin. studs are framed into plates above, which should be done in a substantial manner, as

In spite of frequent explanations the relative commercial valuations, which it. quite heavy. My roofs extend 3 feet be has been the custom to report in connecyond the sides and ends to prevent rain tion with the analyses of fertilizers, have been very commonly misunderstood. This has been due chiefly to the difficulties which have grown up in the system itself. These the Station has attempted to correct

in time for the next season. If all our farmers could be led to direct would be far better and the valuations could then be dispensed with altogether. These commercial valuations were invented oriond, it excludes the air better than any ginally as a convenient method of summing up the results of the analysis in a de rich man's buz'ness ain' nigh so pressin' thing else. When feeding the ensilage concrete form, which those who had an ez de derman's o' de po' man's buz'ness. first take out in front of the doors from could grasp better. It furnished also a side, until the entire end is taken out: more rapid means of comparing the fer then put in good substantial props to hold tilizers. But they were never intended to the planks and keep the weight from have done in the minds of many farmers. out, until the whole is exhausted. Care There ought to be no difficulty about the derstanding the per cents of an analyss. Think of them as pounds in a bundled done, otherwise the plank above may give

sample of crude kainite:

must learn to grow everything for man sustaining"; and more, they must learn to or Epsom Salt }14 and 3-10ths pound, of five cents on the dollar." make it without running into debt. No general prosperity can prevail until we can make what we consume before we consume Easy credits will destroy any people;

weight, or per cents., into pounds in one ton of 2,000 nickel?"
pounds, by multiplying them by 20. Thus one ton of the above kainite contains:

Magnesia, or Epsom Sait

It may be well first to say

dge last week. About twenty-five miles from here, and by rail two or three stations WHAT THE "VALUATIONS" DO NOT MEAN, They are not intended of course to fix sold all over the State. Difference in the fields, the vineyards and the orchards. is a very different thing indeed from the was sufficiently matured to sustain no because of the soil, viz., in the rione (or The actual agricultural value of a manual, njury, when the blades were ripe enough ward) of Liposta lives Maddalena Granata, applied to a particular soil or crop, di for fodder. I pull the corn, then cut the aged forty-seven, who was married at the pends upon a great number of conditions had and cut them in three-quarter-inch teen years ago. Maddalena Granata has variations in the weather, &c., as well as lengths, and pack in the silo; then weight given birth to, either dead or living, sixty the properties of the manure. The agri-This makes a very desirable two children, fifty-nine of whom were cultural value and the commercial value food: the stock all like it, and I have males. She enjoys florid health, is robust, have no fixed relation, in fact; although her seen any had effects from it. Dur and twenty four hours after her last ac- in using fertilizers we always hope and ing the three years named I have put up couchement was ready to go out to her actually to some per year from this source. My customed labor in the field. She has no will exceed their cost enough to give us a

WHAT THE "VALUATIONS" DO MEAN. The values we shall give in connection with the analyses of fertilizers next year will represent the relative commercial cash ilo is less than 75 cents per ton. I grow ever heard of such phenomenal fecundity values at our seaboard, that is at Wilmington, Beaufort, Newbern, Washingmade in the United States is from corn two children, alive or dead, in nineteen tou, Edenton or Elizabeth City. They grown expressly for the purpose. I am of years -i. c., on an average twelve children will apply as well to points like Ports opinion that at the time I cut it is as val- every fourteen months! I leave it to your mouth (Norfolk) and West Point. To opinion that at the time I cut it is as valuable for ensilage as at any period of its growth—hence a great saving in making the control of corn and ensilage. I see they can find a parallel case.

of fertilizers manufactured in the interior of the State, it will be necessary to add to the value which we report the amount of freight for one ton from Wilmington. Portsmouth, or the usual port for that place For example, to ascertain the commercial cash value of a ton of fertilizer at Raleigh add to our value at the seaboard the

Claims Against the State-Jurisdiction of amount of freight for one ton from Wil-The Supreme Court only has jurisdiction | mington, or Portsmouth, as the case may pass on claims against the State, when be. At Charlotte, add to the reported value the freight from Charleston, Wilmington or West Point, and so for every other point.

This plan differs materially from the

olan previously pursued, and we ask especial attention to this. The plan followed by the Station hitherto in common with most of the bureaus of the same kind, was to ascertain the average cash value of fertilizers at the chief interior centres of the trade, such as Raleigh and Charlotte, and o base the estimates upon this. This plan, always very unsatisfactory, became entirely impracticable when the competition of lifferent fertilizer manufacturing centres cut down the prices to the lowest margin of profits. The new plan which makes the seaboard the basis of all calculations has been adopted by the fertilizer control stations of Virginia, North Carolina, South

AT THE SEABOARD : Available aphosphoric acid, 71/2 cents per pound.

Last season the figures used in North Carolina

Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The fig-

ures agreed upon by all these States for

"Avaiable" phosphoric acid, 9 cents per pound.

se figures are really not as different as thy appear, as one set applies at the

seasoard and the other in the interior. To illustrate the significance and applicaton of the new plans and figures, supmigton contains 121 per cent. of soluble an reverted phosphoric acid (which togetter are called "available"). 121 pounds port to its recommendations. It is not unin 10 is 250 pounds in a ton. Multiply 250 by 71 cents, the figure for I lb. "availand you get \$18.75 as the cash value of the article at retail. Now this signifies that the man who pays cash can get that equal, have like views with them and would article at Wilmington at that price, the naturally recommend for appointment perway the market stands at present. Or, sons whose views on public policies are in supposing the freight to Charlotte is \$2.50, harmony with their own. Hitherto the theman who pays cash in Charlotte can get that article at \$21.25, which is the which rains on the just and unjust alike; Wimington cash value with freight ad-

This must not be understood as applicabe to any but cash purchasers. In the one hand, the man who buys larrely, or offers other inducements, will gethis fertilizer cheaper. On the other, the farmer who promises to pay in a fluctuting staple next November must expect to bay considerable money in addition for the time and risk.

The Station must not be understood. agin, as attempting to fix prices. This would be hurtful, if it were possible. It is our duty to make known the facts about the conposition of fertilizers and the average vaue of their chief ingredients, and this is al' that is attempted, or can be done. It is believed that the new plan, as described, will be more intelligible and sat-

isactory to all concerned CHAS. W. DABNEY, Jr., Director.

AN ARKANSAW NEGRO Explains the Gold and Silver Matter.

[Arkansaw Traveller.]

"Uncle Milus," said a prominent citizen. addressing an old colored man, "what do you think of that part of the president's message which refers to the withdrawal of

"Ain' seed it, cap'n. Whut does de preserden' perpose ter do?" Well, he thinks that there should not be so much silver money in circulation."

Whut he want ter cirkerlate?" Whar he gwine ter git it?"

"Oh, he doesn't explain. His idea is hat silver is driving out the gold, that the rich men of the east are hoarding it. It is shought by some of our financiers that if silver is withdrawn, those rich men will, in order to meet the demands of their own business, be compelled to turn loose their

"Dat's all foolishness. De derman's o' imperfect understanding of percentages De rich man will be de gainer, fur de big er mount o' stuff dat de rich men hab got will be more valu'ble. I ain' got edycation er nuff ter dive inter dis money ques take the place of the analyses, as they tion, but I tell yer whut's er fack ef da takes de silver-whut am de po' man's money-outen de country dar's gwine ter be hard times sho' nuff. Who am at de head o' dis mubement? De po' man? No, pounds. Here is an analysis of an averige sah, de rich man."

One hundred pounds of kainite contin argument of the men who are opposed to silver is this: "Our silver money is de-...24 and 8-10ths pounds, of based. It is really worth only about eighty-

.....12 and 6-10ths pounds, of Oh, is dat de cry? Now, lemme tell Or, you may convert the pounds in one hunered er cent when er loaf er bread is wuth er

> "Well. I'd rather be the man with the dollar. "Now yer talkin'. When dar's plenty o' money in de cummunity we doan kere much how high de needcessities o' life is, we'se gwine ter hab 'em, but when money is sca'ce, I doan kere how much yer ken

buy wid it, hard times gwine ter foller."

You believe, then, in plenty of mon-"Co'se, I does, an' ter my thinkin' er the price at which the articles ought to be | man what down is er fool. Dar wuz plenty ' money jes' arter de wah an' yer neber exclusively for ensilage—the former, as I past summer and autumn, and have always freights to different points renders this heard nobody cry erbout hard times, an' impossible. Neither do they represent dar neber was no hard times till de gubthe agricultural value of the articles. This ernment gunter draw in de money. Dese is simply my 'pinions, but dis much I does Democrat, who believes with all his heart know: ef de gubernment tries ter make that the country's good requires the conmoney sca'ser, dar's gwine ter be trouble."

But It's Only Human Nature.

Newbern Journal. To claim that a senator or repeesentative should secure an appropriation for a certain point because the people of that vicinity favored the election of said Representative or Senator, is far worse than advocating the Blair bill. It is strange that men of good sense will hold up their hands in holy horror at the introduction of a measure to enable the poor children of the land to obtain an education, and then openly claim that a Senator ought to help secure an appropriation because the people in the surrounding counties voted for him.

In Louisiana the year has closed with a harvested sugar crop larger by 15 per cent than the average for the previous years, and much more remunerative to the plau-

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Is not to Apply Inside the Party. [New York Herald Letter.]

How many supporters is the administration going to have in Congress? It is whispered about Washington that even the President has become curious on this interesting point; that, in fact, he is very curious about it. The statement in these despatches a week

ago of the very small number of suspenons from office in the case of Presidential appointments—only 643 out of a total of about four thousand—and of the yet smaller proportion of changes in the petty postmasterships-only about seven thousand out of 49,500 so far made-was a revelation of great interest to many democratic Congressmen and politicians.

"The administration has got a good deal yet to give away," was the thought ful, but practical comment of a very shrewd public man here. "I had no ide: there remained so much." And on the top of this sage reflection

comes the rumor that the President is curious to know how many supporters his poli cy on the silver dollar question, on the tariff question, on the civil service question and on other questions is going to have in Congress. It is not strange that he should be curious, for so far he has seen in the Congressional reports only the very slightest evidence of even respectful consideration for his recommendations at the hands of his party. Mr. Cleveland would be either more or less than mortal if he

were not curious. On the other hand, democratic Congressnen and politicians are becoming curious also. They wonder whether it can be true -this rumor that the President is going to turn over a new leaf with the new year: that the heads of departments are also going to turn over a new leaf with the new year, and that the whole administration means hereafter to know who are its friends

in Congress and in the country The friends of an administration are those who give friendly consideration and supnatural that a President and his Cabinet officers should listen more readily to and place more confidence in the recommendations of those who, other things being President has been like unto Providence. he has appointed to office silver dollar men and anti-silver dollar men, high and low tariff men, civil service reform and anticivil service reform men alike. That was before he found it a part of his constitu tional duty to make recommendations to Congress; and, in fact, before Congress assembled. It was-as a gentleman not entirely unconnected with democratic politics, who visits Washington from an East ern State occasionally-it was, as this gen tleman remarked, "a way of keeping the

party together." But rumor whispers here within these last few days that the President, surveying the ground now that Congress has met, and looking over the results of his summe and fall work, begins to believe that his Eastern friend was mistaken, and that it was really a way to keep the party apart and not together. Hence, rumor adds, he is thinking of a different way. As a Presi dent naturally and properly surrounds himself with a Cabinet of like political opinions with his own, so, it is said, he begins to think a President may wisely give his most favorable attention to the wishes and recommendations also, on a larger field, of those who think as he thinks, and at least give them and their wishes and suggestions the preference over the wishes and suggestions of men who disagree with him in political views and

policies. This is so natural that one wonders it men's political opinions. Of late, they say this curiosity has grown on him, and now, whenever a Democratic Representative, or Senator, or a magnate of any kind visits topics which are dearest to the hearts and devouring curiosity to know what they think of the repeal of the silver dollar law. think of this question, and how they all regard the tariff reform and the civil serparty-if there is a Democratic party.

now to be suspected that he has a very cold shoulder, and that he may presently turn it toward the brethren who have been | give them bread pills and cure by inspiring so ready of late to declare and to do all with the hope of living; if suffering for the failure. The thought of a Presidential people, and some of these are beginning to consider whether on the whole it is not the part of wisdom to rally around the administration, support its recommendations, and | well stop preaching against them, for they thus keep the party together instead of are going to "travel" in spit of it all. tearing it into several helpless and useless

fragments. In short, the President fully believes that the recommendations made by him in his message to Congress are of great importance to the country, and, this being so, that they make up a safe and entirely sound Democratic policy, which his party if it is wisely led, will carry into effect He believes the party in Congress, with some few exceptions, will agree with him, and that if they do this will make it easy and certain to carry the Congressional elections next fall, which he thinks extremely desirable for the party. These being his convictions, it is scarcely sur prising that he should not regard as good Democrats those who would defeat this general policy. For the President is life-long, thorough-going, thick and thin tinued predominance of Democratic policies and principles.

RAILROAD LAW.

What the States may do. [New York Herald.]

farmers and railroad corporations. A statute of Missouri requires every rail-

pany shall be liable in double the amount of damage when stock is killed or injured in consequence of failure to build such fences. In a case against the Missouri Pacific the company contended that the statute was in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution in that it deprived corporations of their property "without due process of law" and price \$13.31 per hundred.

denied to them "the equal protection of

The Supreme Court sustains the statute. It holds that the legislation was a proper exercise of the police power to protect life and property against accident. "In few instances," says Justice Field, "could the power be more wisely or beneficently exercised than in compelling railroad corpora-tions to enclose their roads with fences, having gates at crossings, and cattle guards." The failure of the road to comolv with the law may justly be deemed gross negligence, and when injury is done by such negligence, the Legislature has the lower to increase the amount of recoverable damages as a punishment of the of fender. "The statutes of nearly every State of the Union provide for the increase of damages where the injury complained of results from the neglect of duties imposed for the better security of life and operty, and make that increase in many ases double, in some cases treble and even

quadruple the actual damages. This decision is of far-reaching impor ance. It affirms the right of every State Legislature to require railroads to be fenced in and to subject the companies to heavy damages for any injury due to failure to omply with the law.

ABOUT LEGAL TENDER. How the Republicans Made Law.

New York Journal of Commerce. NEW YORK, December 23, 1885. - If A ells B. a bill of goods amounting to \$200 and stipulates that the price shall be paid in gold when due, can B. pay said bill at its maturity in green-backs, he claiming

that it is a legal tender, even should gold be at a premium? Reply.—Many of the lower courts dur-ng the civil war decided that paper monwas a sufficient legal tender in settleent of a debt, although the payment in gold was expressly stipulated by a written contract. The United States Supreme Court at last overruled all this form of repudiation and it is now well settled law that a contract to pay in coin can be legally enforced. We took the ground that ven without such express stipulation a debt was payable in the currency equal to that in which it was contracted. We held that a man could not borrow 20 bushels of gress may leave off the figure 4 (making ton and when the boot blacks come round, the dollar only 121 grains), and compel the a new rule to an existing contract. supreme Court (5 judges to 3) agreed with | can vouch for the above.

us when the question first came before it, Chief Justice Chase pronouncing the opinon. Then one of the five judges died, his to make a raised lid, don't know when to place was filled, and a new one was added. put velvet on the inside or on the outside | Carlisle was seen crossing himself. expressly to overturn this decision. The of a coffin, and don't know how to trim a packed court then voted, 5 to 4, that if the coffin. These things seem strange, but are some one who saw the performance. creditor did not stipulate for coin he can certainly true. Let us have more and betbe paid for a debt contracted on a gold ter education in every way. pasis, the nominal value of the debt in paper money, although the latter may not be worth one tenth of the sum actually due. | not so gratifying to the farmers as the pub-This is not only bad law, but still worse morality, and will be provided against some day by a constitutional amendment that will sweep away the sophistries of

these repudiators. IT IS HUMBUG To Warn Folk Against Humbugs.

The Statesville Landmark has been dealshould excite surprise. But the truth is it is | ing out some sensible advice to those who | Durham, or Reidsville to bid off tobacco only since Congress assembled that the trade with stralling peddlers, having heard at \$99 per lot, and ship the same to their President has become at all curious about of a considerable swindle in a neighboring home and there realize on the same lot of county by one of them. The Watchman | tobacco the snug little sum of \$199-such has also from time to time warned country | is not only an injustice, but an outrage on people to beware of the strollers, and when the farmer, and will work to the detrithey want anything to go to a responsible | ment of any warehouse or place, verbum him and converses with him on those and respectable merchant who may always sat! be found and confronted, if necessary, hopes of such people, it is said that Mr. about any article he may sell which Register the truth about people and Cleveland begins to be possessed with a fails to be as represented. But people are things; present nothing painted or varn about any article he may sell which hard to learn-so hard that it convinces us | ished; let everything appear in its true that Dr. H-, of Louisiana, when a young | colors, then it will be lasting. what their friends whose praises they sing | man and had occasion to excuse himself for "playing on the harp of a thousand strings," was right when he exclaimed, vice reform and the other matters which "Bless your life, friend, the people love to he applies to the Court for writ of ejectmake up the policy of the Democratic be humbugged, and if you don't humbug 'em some they won't like you." Yes, he It has not so far been discovered that the | was right in his judgment of the nature of President has a cold shoulder. It begins men and women; and as he was fond of popularity, he would feel the bumps on their heads and blow; if sick, he would they could to make his administration a lack of excitement, he would send up a balloon, or tell a laughable story. He alcold shoulder is terrible to a good many ways knew what he was doing, and made everything pay as it came or as it went. "People love to be humbugged;" peddlers

> THE REVOLVER No Protection in Iredell County.

know it, and the newspapers had about as

[Statesville Landmark.]

We referred last week to the recent robbery of J. F. Dotson, Esq., of this county. It occurred Tuesday night of last week. He had been to a debate in the neighborhood, and, returning, had locked both doors of his bed-room, put a large purse containing the money and papers under the head of the bed, along with his revolver, and retired. When he awoke in the morning the purse and all of its contents were gone. There were in the purse \$600 of his own money, \$1,600 of the money of the estate of Portland Gay, deceased, of which he was administrator, and all of the vouchers and all other papers pertaining to the estate. One of the doors had been entered by means of a false key during the night. There is no clue which is likely to lead to the arrest of the burglar or the recovery of the money.

> MOUNT MITCHELL. (By Alleludes.)

Mitchell's the highest mountain in the land, The United States Supreme Court has rendered an opinion of special interest to If so, well named, for there should stand, A great monument, both night and day, To proclaim the father's fame in every quarter Who hath raised our State so very high road company in the State to fence its track through cultivated fields and unenclosed lands, and provides that the commanded the light in double the amount.

May these two facts be handed down To tell why this new name was given To old Black Mountain of great renown; 'Twas done to show the father's worth,

> Was found to equal her on earth. The tobacco sales in Danville last year were 38,579,000 pounds, and the average

Whose daughter grew so great that no other

Raleigh Register.

ADVERTISING RATES.

dvertisements will be inserted for One Dollar ar 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,

cellent sheriff but he acknowledges that the rabbit foot helps him out of many in-

tricate entanglements. John G. Carlisle, speaker of the house of representatives, is a firm believer in the efficacy of the rabbit foot. Less than twelve years ago, Mr. Carlisle was a confirmed drunkard. He had started out with bright prospects but the great horn spoon and the blue rimmed bowl of Kentucky conviviality was too much for him; and, in the language of a distinguished blue grass poet,

Like a lightning bug Into a well."

Temperance lecturers and revivalists ried hard to brace him against temptations but in vain. He struggled manfully. but he had not the power to control himself. One day, while Mr. Carlisle was bathing his feverish brow at the town well, an old kidney footed negro, known as Wall-Eyed Buck, came along and said:

Look heah, Mars John, whyn't ver quit

not forsake our former principles and roll dat foolishness?" back to the foot of the hill. The load will "I would if I could, Buck." "I doan spute dat, but by yesse'f yer ain't got de power. I means why doan The harvest time is not yet. The garners yer take de right cou'se an' 'mount ter

Go slow, my friends, go slow. We have suthin' in the worl'?" no axe to grind. We drink neither tea nor "I haven't been able to pursue the right course, Buck.

"Dat's becase yer doan know whut de right cou'se is. 'I have tried everything."

" No, yer ain't, Mars John. Now lemme tell ver whut's de fack: Ef it's yer earnes' wush ter quit drinkin', jes' cross yesse'f six times wid er rabbit foot an' go n erbout yer bus'ness.' "Go on, old man, you are foolish."

'Now, look heah," Buck replied, takng out a rabbit foot, "dis thing kain't urt yer, an dat oughter make yer willin' ter let me try it on yer. Jes' hole still er minit.'

Mr. Carlisle laughed at the old negro's uperstition, but suffered him to apply the "Now," said Buck when he had several

imes crossed Carlisle, "yer days o' ca-Carlisle laughed, went to a saloon not far away, and asked for a little Bourbon with Blue Lick water on the outside. · Hold on," said he, just as the bartender potatoes, and if the Legislature before the day of payment came made two pecks a legal bushel, take advantage of the new has had his coffin made several years, and legal bushel, take advantage of the new has had his coffin made several years, and legal bushel, take advantage of the new has had his coffin made several years, and legal bushel, take advantage of the new has had his coffin made several years, and legal to the new had had his coffin made several years, and legal to the new had had his coffin made several years, and legal to the new had been to had prepared the drink. It pays the new had prepared the drink. It pays the new had prepared the drink. It pays the new had prepared the drink it." He went had prepared the drink it." tity to the lender. If a man lends his town of LaGrange. Since it was first made office and bent himself to the study of the eighbor, for twelve months, 1,000 silver he has had rockers put to it, and often gets books which he had so long neglected. offars weighing 412 grains, and before into it and rocks himself, declaring always He secured a rabbit foot and kept it in he year expires Congress authorizes a new that when he dies he wishes to be buried his pocket, ready at all times to apply it dollar leaving off the 1 grain, and the bor- in that coffin with rockers. He is not a in case of emergency. The people were roser may return to cancel his note 1,000 fool, and is not only peculiar in this respect, so much gratified at the vigor of principle but often goes to Newbern and Wilming shown by Mr. Carlisle, that they soon gave him a position of trust. When he first he always rolls up his pants and has a good aspired to the position of speaker, his creditor to take it for his debt. The principle in both cases is exactly the same. It and icgs, pays the bill and goes his way him, laughed at his absurd aspirations. is ex post facto legislation. It is applying rejoicing, making his friends laugh and the Carlisle, however, did not entertain a The public feel queer. We know the man and doubt of his coming success. Not only did he refuse to entertain a doubt, but he We also know a man who has been mak | refused to even treat the doubt with

ing coffins for years and don't know how | courtesy. " One day, just before the contest, Mr. "What are you doing there?" asked

Carlisle blushed. "Ah," said the man, "I know what you are about. You are a Catholic and are exercising your mum-

at Siler have been reasonably good, but Then Mr. Carlisle explained that he was applying the rabbit foot. The man roared. He went out and told place may be on a little boom, but let us many of the congressmen that Carlisle was

not overshoot the mark; let us not try to as superstitious as a negro and that it build up at the expense of truth and facts: would not be right to vote for him. A the truth will out! Certainly, it is a much large number agreed that they would not, better place for the merchant than for the but just as soon as the caucus met, the man who has tobacco to sell. Of course last one of them voted for Carlisle. Since all managers of warehouses should have in then he has no trouble. His star is shinview the true interests of the farmer as ing brighter and brighter, and if it should well as his own, and not allow pin-hooks not be dimmed by his probable election and by bidders from Winston, Danville, to the vice-presidency, he is likely to be-come a man of influence with coming ad-

MONOPOLY LAW.

Legislative Grants of Monopolies.

[New York Herald.] In 1879 the people of Louisiana embodied in their fundamental law the declaration that "the monopoly features in the charter of any corporation now existing in this State, save such as may be

contained in the charter of railroad com-

panies, are hereby abolished." Prior to the adoption of this constitutional provision the Legislature of the State had granted to the New Orleans Gas Light Company the exclusive right of supplying that city with gas light for fifty years from 1875, and to the New Orleans Water Works Company the sole privilege of furnishing the city with water from the Mississippi River for fifty years, beginning

Each of these monopolies is now upheld by the United States Supreme Court in spite of the anti-monopoly provision in the constitution of 1879. The Court decides that in each instance the legislative grant was a contract which could not be broken new year is upon us; may we all resolve to even by the representatives of the people in constitutional convention without violating that clause of the federal constitution which forbids a State to impair the obligation of contracts. In one of the cases the Court held that not even the lessees of the St. Charles Hotel, though clothed with municipal authority, had the right to supply their own house with water drawn from the Mississippi through pipes laid by themselves. Every water consumer and cially in Arkansaw, holds a place which every gas consumer was bound to take from the monopoly company or go without

light and water. The same principle was affirmed in a it necessary for a colored man to make a cross mark and spit in it when, having for granted to the Louisville Gas Light Comgotten something, he turns back. He sim | pany the exclusive privilege of supplying that city with gas light for twenty years. and the fanciful sentinel, standing on the In 1872 the Citizens' Gas Light Company wall of superstition, cries "all's well." of Louisville was chartered by the Legis-Reverence for the rabbit foot is not con- lature, and the validity of the charter was fined to the negroes. Many white men of affirmed by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. education and political influence are victims | This decision is reversed and the monopoly of a strong belief in its charm. Rober: of the first company is upheld by the

United States Supreme Court. Softened Bitterness.

[New York Sun.] Citizen (to editor)-Your fine obituary in which he is personally concerned, he notice of poor Brown was a surprise to me, crosses himself with the foot and mutters Shears. I thought that you and he were a strange jargon, with reverential accent. | bitter enemies?

Some time ago, it is stated upon excellent | Editor (with a sigh)-Ah, yes, we were authority, Mr. Worthen was greatly de- enemies for a number of years, but in the pressed on account of a threatened defeat. face of death, my dear friend, the heart He remained, during several days, in a softens. And, besides, I got 10 cents a cast down state, but suddenly his face line for the notice.

Mr. David Lawson, living 9 miles South flew to his safe, took out a rabbit foot and of Mt. Airy, was murdered Christmas by crossed himself. He did not stop at this. Jeff Simpson. Simpson and his father He hastened to the voting precincts and were quarreling and Mr. Lawson, who crossed the ballot boxes with the foot. Immediately the votes of his enemies began to diminish. A few more rubs and row changed and the young man struck dexterous crosses settled the question and Mr. Lawson on the head with an axe han-

Mr. Worthen was elected. He is an ex- dle, breaking his skull.