

A COTTON FACTORY TOWN.

Situated in a Healthy Country, with Beautiful Scenery.

RAMSEUR, N. C., June 24, '90.

This thriving little town is situated at the present terminus of the Factory Branch Railroad, a feeder of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. It is 8 miles from States and 18 miles from the Junction.

There is a first class gin attached, which gins about 500 bales of cotton during the season. Until within the last year or so this place has been known as "Columbia Factory," but is now called "Ramseur" in honor of Major-General Stephen D. Ramseur, of gallant Confederate memory.

The officers of the company are: President, J. S. Spencer, Charlotte, N. C. Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Watkins, Ramseur, N. C.

The factory is in continuous successful operation, pays cash for everything as it goes, and gives employment to about 100 bread-winners.

As to the healthfulness of the place the superintendent informed us that during his residence here, a period of seven years—there had not been a single death among the operatives.

To those seeking a good location, this little town of 400 inhabitants, offers not a few attractions.

The adjacent woods abound with hard timbers of many varieties, and no better water-power can be found than is here afforded by Deep River and Sandy Creek.

The soil is fertile and so varied that almost any kind of crop may be grown, while its superior adaptation to the growth of grains, grasses and clover would render stock-raising profitable.

In the woodland, before referred to, are to be found varieties of oak, hickory, and an ample supply of dog-wood and persimmon admirably suited for the manufacture of shuttle-blocks, staves, spokes, handles, etc.

The Alberta Chair Works, already established here, of which Mr. A. W. E. Chapel is Secretary and Treasurer, is working up some of these valuable timbers into elegant and durable chairs for which there is a steady and increasing demand throughout the State.

The streams and lands in this vicinity abound with fish and game, and sportsmen with gun or rod can enjoy themselves finely at the proper seasons.

Mr. Watkins has placed in the river one of the most effective arrangements for catching fish that we have ever seen. It is a revolving net, kept in motion by the water, which scoops up the fish and throws them into a receptacle, also in the water, which keeps them alive until taken out.

Not far from here is the grave of an old man named Hinson, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and was killed by the Tories. His brother, Joseph Hinson, died a few years ago at the green old age of 117 years.

The moral status of Ramseur is of the best. There are two churches, the Baptist and Methodist, with preaching nearly every Sunday. There is also a union Sunday-school well organized and largely attended.

Columbia Factory has a well equipped store for the convenience of its operatives and the surrounding country. The store building is one story, with basement, 50x48 feet, with two offices, one in the rear of the store-room and a private office. They keep a well assorted stock of everything to be found in a first class country store.

There is a furniture store, owned by Mr. J. P. Redding, and a jewelry store by J. C. Forester.

The Farmers' Alliance are also going to build a store, and another party from a distance has just purchased a lot on which he will erect a business house.

In addition to what we have said of the water-power, we would state that there are fine undeveloped sites on the streams mentioned, which will challenge the attention of the capitalists and manufacturers.

"Biting the Thumb."

(Sallybury Watchman.)

The attitude of Reed's people on an election law is strongly suggestive of the cautious approach to a CASUS BELLI between the retainers of the houses of Montague and Capulet.

"Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?" "I do bite my thumb."

"Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?" "Is the law on our side, if I say—'aye'?" "No."

"No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you; but I do bite my thumb."

And so with the ultra-republicans of the present House. They are quite willing to bite a thumb at the South, but as to whether they can do so in safety, as to whether they can do so and swing clear of the law of retribution, as to whether there is not a justice loving element of their own party sufficiently strong to punish them for such over-reaching, hair brained tyranny, these are the questions which make them halt before the plunge.

Why We Call 'Em Whim-men.

When Eve brought wool to all mankind, Old Adam called her WOOL-MAN. But when she wool'd with love so kind, He then pronounced her WOOL-MAN.

But now with folly and with pride, Their husband's pockets trimming, The ladies are so full of whims.

GUILFORD COLLEGE.

ITS SITUATION--WHEN ESTABLISHED--ED--THE CO-EDUCATION SYSTEM.

Description of Its Grounds and Buildings--Other Facts of Interest about this Seat of Learning.

GUILFORD COLLEGE, June 23d, '90.

During our travels throughout North Carolina, we have never seen a more suitable location for a school. This educational institution was established here in 1837, by the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of the Friends--



Parents and pupils alike are under many obligations to those who selected this location, for here are to be found as pure water and air as exist in any region.

The college is situated in the western part of Guilford county, six miles from Greensboro and one mile from New Garden--a station on the N. W. N. C. Railroad, which runs from Greensboro to Salem.

The property consists of 250 acres of land, about seventy five acres being under cultivation mainly as a dairy farm.

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ARCHDALE HALL.

Among the twenty-five cows milked on the farm are some of the finest specimens of full-blooded Jerseys, Holsteins and Devons we have ever seen.

This section seems to be the native home for clover and grasses, and the flourishing fields of both confirm Mr. Petty's assurance that he will make plenty of dry food for the stock.

Thus, with a healthful climate, pure water, beautiful scenery and picturesque woodlands, we know of no place better suited in its surroundings for a seminary wherein the youth of both sexes may receive the advantages of the best culture attainable.

To enhance their enjoyment and give healthy exercise to the boys and girls, the Trustees have built a dam on a ravine a short distance from the College Grounds, and a pond of clear water has been formed, covering about three acres of land upon which boats are to be placed for the use of the students.

and Modern Classics. Two of the rooms are used, one as a laboratory and the other as a cabinet or museum. The Laboratory is well supplied with all the best apparatus and improved appliances for experimental instruction in chemistry and related sciences.

The Cabinet contains thousands of specimens of all kinds of rocks, iron, lead, gold, and silver ores, quartz, crystals, Indian relics, and a rare miscellaneous selection of curiosities gathered in all parts of the world.



KING HALL.

The total number of students in attendance here for the scholastic year just ended was 209. An elegant descriptive Catalogue has recently been published, and it would pay any one for the trouble to write and get one.

use of the students. The pond is supplied with water from springs that never run dry and from a little brook which courses its way from the adjacent hillside.

The College and play-grounds embrace about 25 acres, upon which stand large shade-trees of many varieties, and the glades and lawns are carpeted with the greenest grasses.

The Buildings. In describing the buildings we will first mention the

Founders' Hall.

Founders' Hall, (126 x 40 feet) the original school building, erected in 1837, has been enlarged and improved by the addition of a third story and an annex in the rear. On the first floor are a general assembly room (a room for the accommodation of girls who attend from the neighborhood), a parlor, a commodious dining hall, and a large, well arranged kitchen--furnished with a range and other modern improvements for cooking.

The second and third stories are divided into study and lodging rooms for girls. The rooms are neatly furnished with single beds and hard-wood furniture, and no pains are spared in securing health, comfort and order.

Over the dining room are girls' bath-rooms, supplied with hot and cold water.

This building will accommodate about fifty young ladies comfortably. Mrs. Priscilla B. Hackney, the matron in charge, gives to the girls a mother's care and attention.

Named in honor of the Quaker Governor Archdale, of Colonial times, was erected in the Fall of 1836. It is a substantial brick building 91 x 42 feet, two stories high, with fire-proof roof. It contains twenty-six rooms for boys, a collection room, teachers' room and bath-rooms. The boys' rooms are neatly furnished with hard-wood furniture, single bed, large bureaus with mirrors, and other furniture essential to the comfort of the inmates.

This building is under the charge of

Archdale Hall.

The Faculty is composed of Christian gentlemen and ladies of the highest character and culture.

L. Lyndon Hobbs, President, A. B., Haverford College; A. M., Haverford College--Latin, Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Mary E. Mendenhall--English Grammar and Literature.

John W. Woody, A. B., National Normal; A. M. National Normal; L. L. B., Michigan University--History and Political Science.

Elwood C. Perisho, B. S., Earlham College--Mathematics and Elocution.

John W. Woody, A. B., National Normal; A. M. National Normal; L. L. B., Michigan University--History and Political Science.

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FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT WOULD OPERATE.

It would afford Reed infinite pleasure to do anything to afflict the South.

In speaking of the Federal Election Law bill to-day, Judge Crisp, of Georgia, said:

"The ingenuity of man could hardly devise a more complicated, complex and iniquitous measure than that proposed by the Republican caucus for the regulation of Congressional elections. It makes it the duty of the circuit court to appoint for each judicial district of the circuit a chief supervisor of elections, on the application of one hundred voters of a Congressional district. This officer becomes master of the situation and absolutely controls the registration of the voters and the conduct of the election. On his motion the circuit court must appoint as many supervisors of election as he shall dictate, in no case less than double the number provided by law for each voting place. This number is three, so that at least six must be appointed for each voting place.

If there are two hundred voting places in a Congressional district, the number of supervisors appointed for that district must be at least twelve hundred, and may be more. From this number the chief supervisor selects three for each voting place, who may be appointed for as much as three days in supervising each election, and are paid five dollars a day each. These supervisors are subject to the instructions and directions of the chief supervisor, and must do whatever he tells them to do.

They may be employed an indefinite number of days in supervising registration, for which they receive \$5 a day. The supervisors appointed for a voting place in one county may come from any other county in the same district, as may deputy United States marshals, all drawing pay from the United States. The supervisors are to superintend the election, count the votes cast and certify to the chief supervisor the result. On the application of the chief supervisor the circuit court is to appoint for each State three persons, who shall constitute the United States board of canvassers of such State. This board counts the votes and gives the certificate of election to the person whom they find to have been elected. This certificate entitles the holder to be enrolled on the list of members-elect by the clerk of the last house, and thus to participate in the organization of the house of representatives at its meeting after the election. The bill points out minutely how votes are to be registered, how stricken from the registration list, how ballots are to be received, how counted, where the ballot-box is to be during the election, how the returns are to be made, and signed and transmitted, and makes more regulations than were ever made, I venture, in any election law in any state of the union.

Twenty odd sections of the bill are devoted to defining offenses against the act and providing penalties therefor. Acts heretofore regarded as innocent are made unlawful, and in some cases felonies. I cannot begin to give you a statement of all the provisions of the bill.

The Bill Will be Shown Up.

"If we are permitted by the republicans of the committee on rules to discuss the bill, we will try to show up some of its outrageous provisions. Under the law, if it should become a law, the president can use the army and navy of the United States to control and influence the voters at the polls. The act expressly provides that the president may use such forces to execute the law, and we know by past experience what that means. If this law was generally enforced, it would cost millions of money and create an army of federal office-holders who, while drawing pay from the common treasury, could be used by the party in power to perpetrate itself in power. It remains to be seen whether the good people of the north will sustain their representatives here in the support of a measure which is intended by its authors to enable them by 'fair means or foul,' to organize the next house. The desperate men who are now in control of the majority in the house are not mindful of the peace and prosperity of the South. They want to perpetuate themselves in power and care nothing for the methods by which they do so. They have sought in every way to excite passion and prejudice against the South, and hope now the people of the North will justify them in their revolutionary course. This bill, if passed, will put the country, and especially the South, back twenty years. Our labor will be disgraced, our prosperity will be retarded. Elections by such chief supervisors as may be appointed will be a farce and a fraud. In a time of profound peace and order United States soldiers may be sent into a State 'to enforce the law' and Federal returning boards may refer to as elected men who have been repudiated by the people at the polls, and all this is done in the name of a 'free ballot and a fair count.' This country has had some experience in respect to the kind of a 'free ballot and a fair count' we have under the supervision of Federal officers and the assistance of the United States army. They have had some experience with returning boards. In Louisiana and Florida in 1876, returning boards certified a lie in favor of the Republican party, and that party of high moral ideas, after accepting the presidency, thus fraudulently obtained, rewarded with lucrative offices nearly every one of the villains by whose aid they cheated and defrauded the people. With the power to appoint subsequent boards, and the patronage of the government to reward their tools, they hope and expect to retain power, despite the will of the people. Of course we will do all we can to defeat the bill. We cannot do much in the House. Reed dominates his party there, and it would afford him infinite pleasure, I think, to do anything to afflict the people of the South. I feel sure that no fear of injustice or injury to the white people of the South would deter him for one moment from a course which might enable him and his party friends to retain place. What the South will do we cannot tell." E. W. B.

Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect Feb. 16th, 1890.

SOUTHBOUND. DAILY.

Table with columns: Station, No. 50, No. 52. Includes Lv. Richmond, Keyville, Danville, Greensboro, etc.

Table with columns: Station, No. 51, No. 53. Includes Lv. Greensboro, Raleigh, Statesville, Asheville, etc.

Table with columns: Station, No. 51, No. 53. Includes Lv. Asheville, Statesville, Greensboro, Raleigh, etc.

Table with columns: Station, No. 51, No. 53. Includes Lv. Raleigh, Greensboro, Durham, etc.

Table with columns: Station, No. 51, No. 53. Includes Lv. Durham, Raleigh, Greensboro, etc.

Table with columns: STATIONS, 54 & 102, 55 & 103. Includes Lv. West Point, Arden, Danville, etc.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On Trains 50 and 51 Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Atlanta and New York, Danville and Augusta, and Greensboro, via Asheville to Morristown, Tenn.

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