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Colored Men in Politics.
New York World.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 12.—The Church in this neighborhood has been much disturbed by a question which savors more of politics than of religion. A Conference which was in session last November, when the Rev. Vice-President Hendricks was announced the Rev. Andrew J. Chambers offered resolutions of respect to the dead man's memory, which brought a storm of reproaches about his head. In spite of the fact that he was charged with being a Democrat, however, the church at Wilmington, to which he was appointed, received him with open arms, although its members are Republicans. Before Mr. Chambers received this appointment it had been decided to hold the next Conference in Wilmington, but as soon as the appointment was announced a circular was published declaring that the Conference would not meet at Chambers. His church members, however, stuck to their pastor, and as a compromise, the Conference will meet in New Bern.

The special session at which this decision was arrived at was called by Bishop Turner, of Atlanta, in the following circular:

"You are hereby notified that for several reasons—too numerous to mention at present, yet extraordinary in their character and bearing—I have resolved to assemble the North Carolina Conference for two days in Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock p. m. You are directed to be present at the time above designated, should you know of any other member who may not receive a like notice, you are authorized to order him to be present. I shall then and there present the reasons for calling this extra session. This is only an extra session, remember, and not the regular session which meets in November."

The meeting was well attended and the excitement was great. A number of speeches were made against Chambers, to which he replied as follows:

"I did not surrender my manhood when I joined the Church, nor did I abjure an interest in my country's affairs when I assumed the obligations of a minister. I have never been a politician in the pulpit, neither have I obtruded my views upon unwilling auditors. And whether I have or have not is not the question. This Conference must decide whether or not I have infringed the Decalogue or contravened the Discipline of the Church. If I have, summon me to the bar; if I have not, touch me at your peril. I offered resolutions of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks last November. There were no eulogistic sentences therein. He was referred to as the nation's dead; and yet the personal integrity of the man would have warranted favorable mention. Had Gen. Logan been in Vice-President Hendrick's place and death should have claimed him, I would have offered similar resolutions, for I recognize and honor that feature of our democracy that conducts governmental affairs by party agency. I do not think a citizen either a villain or an outlaw because his conception of public duty is opposite to mine. Furthermore, there is not a State or Federal official in this land that I do not honor. It is the worthy Chief Executive of this nation should pass away, or should the Governor of North Carolina, no unenviable legate of an intolerant age should stand between their honored dust and my sense of duty.

"I fear we are too often misled

Brethren have been induced to regard the men in authority as enemies because they were of opposite politics, and that the law is partial in party men's hands; that it is not the same law unto all the inhabitants of the same land, but is rather an instrument of a party to crush its antagonists. When the truth is, the law is the same and its purpose the same. It is the same guardian of virtue and Nemesis of vice, whoever may apply it. There was some little excuse for a colored man's dread of Democratic ascendancy previous to the inauguration of our present President, but since that auspicious event every excuse has gone. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are as sacred to-day—nay more sacred—they have firmer hold upon the public conscience than at any previous period in our history, because public sentiment, the only recognized law of mankind, sustains the right, while force of every form vanishes away.

"I will not turn an envenomed tongue on the white men of the South, nor do I think the real friends of my race would sanction such a policy. Had we striven half as hard to win the good will of our neighbors, albeit they were ex-slave-owners, as we did to win the good will of strangers, the whole phase of affairs among us would be brighter than it is; and in spite of all mistakes there is no section of our land in which we are so welcome. In no place are we more trusted than in Southern homes. Every industrial station is the legitimate prize of ambition. Tax levies for learning filter through Southern fingers like crystal dew drops. In want the same fingers feed us. In time of trouble they befriend us. In sickness they minister unto us. In old age they comfort us, and in death they bury us. Oh! that justice may be done by Christian ministers to a mercilessly malignant people.

"Every race has its roughs. We have complained because the misdeeds of one colored man was charged to the whole race. How unjust! Yet we hold millions answerable for the crimes of the few. Some men say I shall not preach because of my politics. I hope they will allow me to live on the earth and breathe the air of heaven. I assert here now and forever the proud prerogative of an American. Othello's occupation of whipper-in is gone. I tell the colored men of this nation that the nation can get on better without it; that we are under as many obligations to the Government as the Government is to us; that the world has no use for and no time to bother with a man with a grievance; that the mountain will not come to Mahomet; that impracticable egotists have no place in a land of active, busy, plucky men who can scarcely find time in which to die; that self-reliance is the first element in manhood; that the colored man or woman in the South who has not one white man or white woman whom he would trust as far as any mortal on earth, is in jail; that liberty of conscience is the freeman's heritage; that to proscribe a man on account of politics is to play checkers with the devil; that a church for bald-headed men and a corner in heaven for fools is as rational as a church for colored Republicans. I would tell them that 'to mourn a grievance past and gone is the next way to draw new mischiefs on.' That the granite possibilities towers about them, but the mallet or the will and the chisel of industry they alone can use. That all the nations wait to honor the first negro philosopher, scientist or scholar; that all the world will sound

peans to that descendant of the occident who shall sweep the universe with Milton's pen and Dante's diction, as it already does to Douglass, that majestic tongue of wondrous deeds.

"I go further and say we cannot hate and reach heaven; that wind is not wisdom, nor are bellows brains; that a dirt-covered diamond is a diamond still; that God never made lovelier ladies than the white ladies of magnolia land, and that a more generous soul does not beat nor a truer heart does not throb than the one locked in the bosom of a son of a revolutionary sire—cavalier, confederate or citizen though we call him. The time will come when Grant, who led the armies of the victorious North, will be accompanied with Tilden, whose nod would have plunged the nation in blood.

"Caucasian is the soul of our civilization and the present pilot of human destiny. All our race are not saints, nor all other races sinners. Washington and Jefferson will be honored by the next generation of colored men. In the homes of majestic Blaine and heroic Logan I have been treated as a man, and in the home of the mighty Randall and the hotel of the magnificent Carlisle as a citizen. I demand no more from my own race than I have received from the great leaders of the other race. The spirit of the great man falters not in honest fight, but, falcon-like, sweeps amid the aggregate grandeur of a thousand generations, and when from earth it is at last set free it will revisit old haunts with summer's dews, kiss the velvet lips of the bushing rose, cast armorous glances into the midnight seas, fly with the beams from the stars to cheer the lone traveler o'er the wide world's way and lead budding genius to the fields of rarified achievement. 'You cannot bridle the soul. You cannot conquer the will. You cannot make me hate a man, for man's my brother still.'

Chambers has a fine presence and is a graceful and forceful speaker. He is from New Jersey, but has taken part in Democratic campaigns in the West. The result of the trial, if trial it can be called, resulted in a complete victory for Chambers, who was favored by Bishop Turner. The latter had appointed him. Bishop Turner said to the World correspondent this afternoon that Chamber's vindication was triumphant and that he commends his work. The Bishop himself, up to a few years ago, was an enthusiastic politician in the Republican ranks. He says that when the Civil Rights bill passed he ceased to be a Republican politician, for thenceforward he was of the opinion that the negro must stand alone and carve out his own destiny. The clergymen who were attempting to make head against Chambers are discomfited.

Tobacco Legislation.
Cincinnati Tobacco Journal.

Early in the session bills were introduced in both branches of Congress providing for the establishment of export factories, where imported articles intended for use in the manufacture of Tobacco could be used free of duty, while manufacturers manufacturing for both home and export trade would be allowed 90 per cent. of a rebate, and for abolishing inspection fees on Tobacco intended for export, and allowing it to be entered for bond without paying the revenue tax.

Bills were also introduced in the House amending the clause fixing the duty on foreign Tobacco (included in both the Morrison and the Randall Tariff bills) reducing the penalty bonds of Cigar manufacturers by one-half, and amending the law relating to the packing of Cut Tobacco, providing for the sale of Leaf Tobacco by any planter to any person without a license in either case, and protecting Tobacco manufacturers' secrets as to processes and material used from inquiring rivals or others who have no right to such information, and several for abolishing the revenue system as relating to Tobacco—the Randall Tariff Bill be-

ing one of the measures providing for this object. Despite the number and variety of these bills, only one of these measures passed both branches, and that one relates to the abolishment of inspection fees on manufactured Tobacco, and grants permission for the entrance of manufactured Tobacco, etc., intended for export in bond without paying the revenue tax. All the other measures were either defeated in the House or Senate, or lie slumbering as unfinished business, possibly to be considered next session.

The measure relating to the establishment of export Tobacco factories and allowing a drawback on article of foreign import, entering into the manufacture of Tobacco, was passed by the House on the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee, but "died" in the Senate. This measure was antagonized to a certain extent by those who manufacture for domestic and foreign trade, as it gave them but 90 per cent. of a drawback on imported duties, while allowing those who manufactured wholly for export a rebate of the whole duty.

The Morrison tariff bill, which provided for amending the import duty on foreign Tobacco, as is well known, failed of passage in the House, and to the satisfaction of Cigar Leaf growers, as it would not give them as great protection as does a ruling of the Treasury Department now in force. The Randall bill, which also provided for the same object, and also for abolishing the revenue tax on Tobacco, was introduced only after the Morrison bill was defeated, and too late for the consideration it deserved, even was the House and its author desirous of its consideration. The bill agreed upon by representatives appointed by the various sections growing Seed Leaf Tobacco, and which has been held ready by its friends for a favorable opportunity to introduce, on Thursday, just previous to the closing of the present session, Congressman Hiscock, of New York, obtained the recognition of the Speaker, and moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which was sent to the Clerk's desk and read. The introduction of the measure at once provoked animated discussion, and evolved the opposition of Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and his followers, but Representative Hiscock obtained the advantage he was really seeking, which was to place the measure in a position on the Calendar, which would ensure its early consideration at the next session. In another column will be found an article relating to this subject.

The measure providing for reducing the penalty bond of Cigar manufacturers passed the House and failed to be brought up for passage in the Senate. This is a just measure, as the penalty bond is now the same as when the tax was double what it now is. It was endorsed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It would probably have passed the Senate had there been time for its consideration.

The bill relating to the packing of Cut Tobacco was passed by the House, reported favorably to the Senate by the Finance Committee, but recommitted to that Committee by request. The last two issues of the Western Tobacco Journal will enlighten our readers as to the provision of this measure, and the reason of its defeat.

The bill relating to the sale of Leaf Tobacco by and to a person without license, did not come up for a vote in the House, although

it was understood the Committee proposed to report it favorably. It was a measure that was generally desired by the Tobacco planters.

The bill providing for protecting Tobacco manufacturers' processes and secrets from being made public property by making the book of record accessible only to revenue officers and agents passed the House in April last, and we have seen no reference regarding it since. It probably remains on the Senate Calendar.

A number of bills providing for the abolition of the Tobacco tax were killed by adverse reports of Committees or by failure to consider them.

"They Were Married."
Raleigh Visitor.

Postal cards were recently sent out to married men in N. C. town asking:

Why did you marry? A few of the responses were:

X.—That's what I have been trying to find out for eleven years.

W.—Married to get even with her mother, but never have.

J. V.—Because I was too lazy to work.

C.—Because Sarah told me five other young men had proposed to her.

B.—The old men thought eight years courting almost long enough.

D.—I was lonesome and melancholy, and wanted some one to make me lively. N. B. She makes me lively.

J. C.—I was tired of buying ice cream and candies and going to theatres and church and wanted to save money.

J.—Please don't stir me up.

E.—Because I thought she was one among a thousand. Now I sometimes think she is a thousand among one.

Peter.—Because I was cross eyed. Now I am afflicted with two pairs of cross eyes daily.

H.—The governor was going to give me his foot so I took his daughter's hand.

A. C.—I thought it would be cheaper than a breach of promise suit.

C. A.—That's the same old question that my friends and neighbors ask me.

B. D.—Because I had more money than I knew what to do with. Now I have more to do than I have money to do with.

A.—I wanted a companion of the opposite sex. P. S. She is still opposite.

F.—Don't mention it.

Bob.—Had a difficulty unlocking the door at night and wanted somebody to let me in—she let me in.

P. J.—Because it is just my luck.

S.—I didn't intend to go to do it.

I yearned for company; we now have it all the time.

Old Man.—I have exhausted all the figures in the arithmetic to figure out an answer to the question. Between multiplication and division in the family and distraction in addition the answer is hard to arrive at.

Simon.—I married to get the best wife in the world.

B. C.—Because I asked her if she would have have me, and she said she would. I think she's got me.

The South is Forging Ahead.
N. Y. Herald.

There is an agricultural college in Mississippi which the people of that State are very proud of. The Times Democrat, of New Orleans, declares that "no institution in the South has done more good in the progress which has marked this section."

It has helped to rid the South of "old prejudices." One of these

old prejudices was that right hard work for a living until the face looked like the outside of a cocoon and the hands were as hard as a bit of rhinoceros hide, was not exactly the thing to excite a man's ambition. The agricultural college has knocked that notion out of time. The graduate grows wildly enthusiastic about the different grasses which should be fed to cows in order to produce the best butter, and he wants the last improvements in his farming implements and he delights to tackle a bit of worn out land with phosphates, and to coax it and manipulate it until it becomes vigorous enough to produce a double crop.

These graduates settle here and there over the South and stir up whole neighborhoods, and project new life into farmers who are inclined to do things to-day just as they were done a couple of thousand years ago. Yes, the agricultural college is a miracle-worker, and under its influence the South will recognize a dozen new and remunerative industries.

The Wake Murderers.
Wilmington Star.

The Star ventured to express a wish that Governor Scales would not interfere with the decision of the court in the Gooch and Smith cases, because it believed they were murderers, and that murderers should be hanged always—-an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life. From all we could learn the killing of Mr. Cheatham was a tremendous outrage. We knew him well and he was a worthy young man. He was murdered in his own store by the two wretches whose sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for a term of years. We regret this, although we cannot censure the Governor for his course. He is a most estimable gentleman and held in very high personal esteem by this writer who has known him for a quarter of a century and knows only good of him. He has caused his reasons for commuting the death sentence to be given. It seems he was sustained by all of the Supreme Court Judges, and by Judge Clark who tried the case, as well as by Solicitor Galloway who was the prosecutor. In addition 500 Wake county people signed a petition. This last does not amount to much as you can get people to sign a petition for anything, especially not to hang a scoundrel.

We repeat, Gov. Scales is well sustained in what he did, but we still believe that the murderers ought to swing. They killed a man of good character, with a large circle of reputable kin, and in his own place of business, and they are murderers, we have no doubt, according to the Divine law, and according to the State law, and the gibbet should be their doom.

Fairs in North Carolina in 1886.

Poplar Tent Cabarrus county, August 11th and 12th.

Albermarle Agricultural, Murfreesboro.

Piedmont Agricultural, Hickory.

Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural, Weidon, October 19th to 22nd.

North Carolina State Agricultural, Raleigh, October 26th to 29th.

Fair of the Carolinas, Charlotte November 2nd to 5th.

Cumberland County Agricultural, Fayetteville, November 9th to 12th.

Edgecombe Agricultural and Mechanical, Tarboro, November 2nd to 5th.

Rocky Mount Agricultural and Mechanical, Pocky Mount, November 10th to 12th.

Eastern Carolina Agricultural and Stock Association, Goldsboro Nov. 3rd, 4th and 5th.