

MAJOR JONES TRAVELS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

By Major Joseph Jones of Georgia.

LETTER XIL

FILLADELFY, May. To Mr. Thompson : Dowr Sir-I told you in my last letter that I was gwine to the opery, and that I'd tell you what I thought of 'wm. Well, to tell you the truth, I like the opery well enuff, all but the singlu The well enuff, all but the singlu The scenery is very hundsum, the actin is good, and the fiddlin is fust rate; but so much single spiles every thing. The opery what I went to see at the Chust-nut Street Theater, was the Bohomian Gall, and the actors was the celebrated Begwin Troop, as they call 'em, and I spose they dono it up as well as an body clas could do it; but accordin ose they dono it up as well as any

my notion, there's monstrous little sense in any such carryin on. If op-rys didn't cum from Paris, whar all the fashionable bonnets and evry thing else comes from, and it wasn't conidered unfashionable not to udmire in this country what would be will to pay a half a dollar a night to bear sich a everlastin caterwaulin as they do make.

As soon as I got my tes, I went to the theater, what alo't a grate ways from my batel, and after buyin a tickt of a man in a little hole outside of the green dores. I went in and tuck a seat on one of the cushioned benches what they call buxes Ther was a good many peeple in the theater, and ever so many wimupin, all dressed out as fne as they could be, and sum of 'em lookin monstrous handsum.

Bimeby one of the iddirts down in the place they call the oreleastry, tuck up his fiddle-stick and rapped on his grabbed his instrument. Then the man with the fiddle-stick, after wavin it up and down three or four times, gin his fiddle is scrape or two what seemed to set the whole ef 'em agwin; and aich another hurra's nest I never did bear before. Sumtimes all of 'em but one or two; then they all struck up agin as hard as they could rip it. Sumtimes the musick was low and soft as the voice of a sick kitten. and sort as the voice of a sick sitten, and then it was loud and terrible, as if all the lions, buils, jackasses, and hienuys in creashan had got together and was tryin to see which could make the biggest racket. They seemed to have erry thing in the world that would make a noise, from a base drum to a jewsharp; and every feller tried to do his best. One old feller had a grate big fiddle of about one bundred horse power, and the way he did rear and pitch and pull and jork at it was really distressin. The old feller seemed to have the bighstericks for fear he couldn't make as much noise as the rest of 'em, and he rolled his eyes and rest of 'etc, and he rolled his types and twisted his mouth about could to frighten all the ladys out of ther senses. Bimeby they all blowed out, and at the ring of the bell up went the curtain.

Then the opery commanced, but for the soul of me I couldn't hardly make out hed nor tail to it, though I list out ned not tail to it, though I list euch at 'em with all my ears, eyes, moth and nose.' The fust thing was a grand singin match by a whole heap of Bohemian sogers and wimmin, 'bout nobody could tell what. Then that was a big fat feller named Thadeus, what the bill sed was a Polish exile, what had ron away from bis country. suns 'bout troubles, but he put so many dimmy-simmy quivers in it that nobody couldn't understand what hurt him Bout this time ther was a gaug of Marrelite lookin perile, what they call Marrento towin period, what they call (lipseys, made ther appearance. The hed man among them was a old feller named Devil-boor, what had the whitest teeth I ever seed in a white an's hed. This old cus sot to robbin the fat Polander the fust thing, but his wife, who seemed to wear the trowsers, wouldn't let him, and after a little singln the Gipseys agreed to take the fat exile into ther gang, and hide him from his pursuers. Then the (jipseys went to what the Governor of Then the Bohemia and his peeple was, and while they was all singin and carryin on, sumbody cam in and told them that a wild bog or sum other varmint was uput to eat up the Governor's haby Then ther was a rumpus-bis Excel Then they was a runpus-bis Excel-lency and all bis sogers run about the stage and looked at one another as much as to say, "Grata Haavens I what's to be done;" till the fat Polander Luck up a gun what was leanin agin the house, and run out and shot the varmint. whatever it was, and brung in the baby safe and sound to its mammy. Then they had another singin match. The Governor was very much oblesged to the fat man for savin his baby, and sung to him if he wouldn't take sumthing to drink. Mr. Thadeus 'lowed he didn't care if he did, and the licker was sot out; but the Governor didn't have no better sense than to propose sum political sentiment what didn't set well on the stummick of the fat Polander, who atogenetics of the law rolander, who throwd down his glass and spilled the licker all over the floor. Then ther was a terrible rumpus agin. The Governor made his sogers grab the man what spilled the licker—with that, old Devil's-boof fell to singlu and rearin and shinin, tryin to git his friend out of the hands of the sogersbut they sung as loud as he did, and tuck bim, too, and put him in juil with Mr. Thadeus. But while the (lovernor and has frends was singin it, old Devil's-hoof got out of the jail and stole the laty what the fat ander bad saved, and run off with They maw him with the baby in his arms, but the sogers was afraid to shoot at him for fear of killin' it; and when the old rascal got across the bridge he took out his jack-knife or sumhing else and cut it down, so they

couldn't foller him. Then all fell to

a tarnyard full of chickens when a hawk has jest carried off one of ther little ones. When they was about out of both they let the curtain down for

'am to rest. Well, thinks I, If that's what you call a opery, I'd a monatrous aight rather see a genuine old Georgis corn Bluckin frollick, what ther's sum sense

Rite close besides me was a feller with three or four gails, what kep all the time lo kin' round the horse at the people, with a kind of double-barreled appguas and gabblein and barreled spyglass and gabblein and clatterin like a parsel of geese. They was all dreased within a inch of they lives, and the chap had a red and blue inorance cap on, what not rite tite down to his hed like a ball-cover. He had a monstrons small bed, and when he had the spyglasses up to his eyes he looked jest like a double-barreled peroussion pistol, and I had half a mind jest to tap him ou the bed with my cane to see if he wouldn't go off. "Now, ladres," see he, "we've got to wait till that baby grows to be a woman before we see any more of the

"Dear me," ses one of the galls. hope they won't keep us waitin so long tween the acts as they always do; for 'm so much delighted with the opery.' "And me, too," set another one, "It's so refreshin to hear sich delight-ful melody; I shall be very impatient." "It's exceedingly foin." see the fel-

ler with the percussion cap, lookin' round the theater with his spy glasses. "I nevaw heard Segwin in better tune. Fwazau is pwefectly delightful. Is I must beg the ladies to be patient." Thinks I, 1'll be monstrous spit to be in old Georgia agin before that baby grows to be a gall; but I can set up as long agany of you, and, as I've paid my money, I'm 'termined to see it ont. But I hadn't began to git sleepy

before up went the curtain agin, and the racket commenced. Shore confi thar was the biby grow'd to be a grate big gali, and Mr. Thadeus, as fat as ever, was that single love to her. They've both been with the gipseya ever sease, and she's fell in love with the fat Polander. The queen of the gipseys agrees to the match, and the

raggymnfins has a grand frollick and dauce on the occasion. 'Hout this time a Miss Nancy sort of a feller, what's sum relation to the Governor, comes projectin about among the gip seys, falls in love with the Bohemian gail, and wants her to have him. The gipsey queen, who seems to have sum spite sym the pore gall, steals a medal from the booby lover, and puts it ou her neck; when the feller, findin he her neck; when the feller, findin be can't git her to have nothin to say to him, has her tuck up for stealing and carried before the Governor. The Governor, who's had the blues like the mischlef ever scass be lost his baby, is 'bout gwine to punish her, when he finds out by some mark that she is his own damabter. Then he shues to her

own daughter. Then he slugs to her a heap, and she slugs to him, and he takes her home to his palace, and wants her to marry his booby relation. But she's got better sense; braides, she's hard and fast in love with Mr. Thadens, and won't have nobody else. Her father won't consent for her to marry a wanderin gipsey, and thars the mischlef to pay, with single enaft

of motions at another, then the indications of the fust, then two or three in more takes sides with the fust one, and then any more jines in with unmber two, til bimeby the whole crowd gits at is, each out ryin to out-squal the other, and to make more motions than the rest. That sets the fidders angle harder who is straiten out ther mecks and open ther mouths like as many carpet-lags—the mouths like so many carpet-lags-the fiddlers scape away as if they way gwine to saw their fiddles in two, wak-

in up the ghosts of all the cats that ever was made into fiddle strings, and makin the awfulest faces, as if it was their own cutrels they was sawin on --the clarineters and trumpeters swell and blow like beliewses, the their eyes stick out of their heds like brass but-

tons on a lether trunk, and the drun-mor nocks away as if his salvation depended on nockin in the bed of his drum. By this time the roarm tempest of wind and sound surges and sweeps through the house like a equinoctial harrycane, risin higher and high-er and gittin louder and stronger, til it simost blows the roof off the bildin, and you feel like dodgin the fallin raf-ters. For my part I shall have to go to single-school a long time, and larn the keys from the plaulseigno of the musketer's trumpet, up to the crashin fortissimo of a clap of thunder, before

I shall have any taste for a grand opery. I've always had a groat curiosity to see how the free niggers git along in the Northern States. So after breck-fust this mornin, I sx'd the man what

the best has books at the botel whar was the best has howed as "em; for I'd heard gentlemen what had been to Filladelfy say that ther was whole squares in this city what notedy but nighers lived. The bookkeeper told mus if I wanted to nos free niggers in all ther glory. I must go down Sixth street til I come u 'ra

But Well, 1 started, and sure opuff, 1 hadn't gove many squares before I be-gun to swell 'om, and never will I forgit the sight I saw down in Smull torgit the sight I saw down in Small street, and sum other streets in that neighborhood. Gracious knows, if enybody wants to git ther sympathies excited for the pore nigger, all they have got to do is to go to this part of Fill delfy. The been on the big rice plantashuns in Georgia, and I've send large gangs of niggers that had the meanest kind of masters, but I never ared any pore creaters in such a state of rechestories in all my life. I couldn's

of retcheduess in all my life. I couldn's belp but feel sorry for 'em, and if I was able, I'd been willin to paid the parsage of the whole generation of ball the parsage of the whole generation of ball to Georgia, what they could git good masters that would make the young ones work and would take care of the ones.

That they was, covered with rags and dirt, livin in houses and cellary, without hardly any furthiture; and sum of 'em without dores or winders Fore, missrable, cickly-lookin creeters! it was enough to make a abolitionist's hart ake to see 'en crawlip out of the damp straw of the cellars to sun themdamp straw of the cellars to sun them-selves on the cellar dores til they got able to start out to beg or steal sum-thing to eat, while them that was able was cusain and fightin about what little they had. You couldn't hardly tell the men from the winnah for ther rags; and many of 'em was diseased and discussed and bloated up like frogs, and hy sprawile about like so many cooters in a moud-hole, with the red eyes peepin out of ther dark rooms and cellars like lizards in a pile of rotton logs. This, thinks I, is algger freedom; this is the condition to which the filan-

thropists of the North wants to bring for a dozen camp meetings, all mixed the happy black people of the South ? up so nobody can't tell hed nor tail to Well, one of two things is certain-it, 'Bont this time Mr. Thadeus eiliner the abolitionists is a grand set

on my plantation than these Northern fire niggers is I wouldn't uwu 'em a

one begins singing and makin all sorts wear, and no debts to pay, with no of motions at another, then the other more work than what is good for ther one sets in and tries to drown the i leith; and if that ain't better than freedom, with rags, dirt, starvation, doctor's bills, howsults and the five Liouand other glorious privileges and responsibilities of free sigger citizen-ship, without the hope of over turnin white and becomin equal with ther superiors, then I uin't no flosofer.

After lookin into sum streets that I wouldn't risk my life in gwine through, wouldn't risk my life in gwine through, and acein accurs of destitution und misery enuff to make one's very hart aick, I went back to my hole!. I spent the rest of the day lookin about over the city with Mr. More, who wanted me to go to the opery with him agin. But f couldn't stand that, and aiter tea I paid my bill and got all reddy to leave for New York to morrow morn-in, bright and early. In a few hours I will be in the great Gotham. No more from your frend til deth. (To be continued next week.)

(To be continued next werk.)

THE ROAD ELECTION.

Often has this paper urged the importance to the county of good public schools and good public roads. Right at this time we want to hit a few more licks in the same spot in bebalf of improved roads. There is this much about it: Better roads are needed. If we ever get them we must

go down in our pockets for money and build them; it is certain that notedy is going to build them and pay for them and make us a present of them. With the regular election next month there will also be held in Gaston a road election, as will be learned by reference to the published notice of the county complasioners. The question in a nutshell is, whether or not

Gaston wants the convict system adopted in the maintenance of her public roads. The tax-rate designated by the commissioners is a small one indeed-only five cents on the \$100 worth of property and fifteen cents on the poll. For putting the convict system into effect, then, upon our public made a man who has no property would be expected to pay only 15 cents a year. If he owned \$100 worth of property, his tax would be only five cents more. The man owning \$500 worth of property would pay a quarter on it for the convict system; on \$1,000 the tax would be 50 cents, on \$5,000 \$2.50. Surely there is nothing in the tax rate to deter a citizen from voting for better rouds.

The revenue thas raised is to form a road fund. It is to be used in defraying expenses of working the convict force. The law provides not only for the employment of its own convicts by any county, but requires the board of directors of the State penitentiary to furnish, upon requisition of its commissioners, from 20 to 50 convicts to any county which maintains its roads by the convict system, the county to pay transportation both ways and also the cost of maintenance of said convicts while in service.

Last week eight convicts were sent from Guston to the roads in Union county, and two more prisoners were sent to the poulicationy which could AVO DA en utilized ou our own road

if we had a system provided for work-

LOW PRICE OF COTTON. OUR PRODUCTION MAS BEEN QUAD.

RUPLED NINCE 1971.

Price Palla in Proportion-Interesting Table of Figures Complied by the Trensury Barean of statistics-Ohenp. er Cotton Goods.

er Cotten Gende. NRW YORK, Oct. 3-A special to The Thues from Washington says: The phenomenally low price of cot-ton recently reported, said to be the lowest point resched for many years, lands special interest to a series of tables just compiled by the treasury bureau of statistics, showing the re-markable increase on cotton produc-tion and coincidental fall in prices. These tables show that the United States, the chief cotton producer of the world has quadrupied her cotton pro-duction in the same period has fallen

duction since 1872, and that the price of cotton in the same period has fallen to about one-fourth that which prevaled in that year. In 1873 the cotton crop of the United States is shown to have been 1.384,084,949 pounds, with an average price of 23.19 cents per pound; in 1806 the crop is reported at 5,667,572,051 pounds, with an average price of 6.33 cents per pound. Thus the production of 1808 is more than four times the amount of 1872, and the average price amount of 1872, and the average price a little over one fourth of that year.

When it is considered that the other portions of the world that grow cot-tion have not all reduced their produc-tion, meantime it is apparent that the increased cotton supply of the world in the quarter of a century under con-ideration, has been very great and for

in the quarter of a century under con-sideration, has been very great and far in advance of the increase of popula-lation of consuming power. Twenty-five years ago the United States produced 70 per cont of the cotton of the world; today she produces 85 per cent of the world's cotton. This increases in the percentage has been, not because of a reduction of the cotton produced in other morts of the

cotton produced in other parts of the world, but simply on account of the in-crease in our own. The average cot-ton production of other countries from 1872 to 1878 was 1.518,000 bales per anout and from 1800 to 1807 was 1,924. 003 bales anum, showing that there has also bees a slight growth in cotton pro-duction in other parts of the world, while our own production has been

Not only has increased, but there has also been a corresponding fall in the price of clothes manufactured from estim. The reports of the bureau of statistics show that outon "printing clothe" were quoted at 7.85 cent per yard in 1872, while reports just rule lished show an average rate of 2.17 cents i.or yard in the colton year 1898 for the same grade of cloths, the fail in the price of the manufactured article thus having, in this case at least, near ly or quite kept pace with the fall in

the price of raw oution, and the in-crease in production of that write. It is proper to and that the prices nuoted for the earlier year are based quoted for the earlier year are based upon the currency values of that period. and if reduced to a gold basis would be alightly less. Cotton "printing cloths" whose prices are given in the table are of the quality insoufactured for use in printing calicors and accept rd as a st are const

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MR. PRELER'S WITHDRAWAL. the Card he Published in the Mitchig Berten, Ort. 14, 1892. Withdrawte Fre m the stace for blaceld.

Sushy Star. The following is the card, word for word, written by Mr. Peeler in 1892 to his fellow-citizens in Clieveland county and throughout the State: "Some works ago the People's party of Cleveland county in convention assembled, did use the house to name me as their candidate for shoriff. I for the polytic houser that they did me and am grateful for it. Het a careful study of the polytical situation leads mo to withdraw from the race, and to return to the Damocratic party. Is is but just to those who honored me with the nomination that I should state frackly my reasons for this action and I do so, as briefly as possible, as fol-lows: OWS:

lows: Ist. 1 remember the condition of Mortis Carolina and her people in the dark days from '09-70; how the State's credit was bunkrupted; her transmy plendered; the rights of her citizens shamelessly and wantonly transpled under foot; capital driven from her borders; her matchiess resources locked up; the school fund taken to pay the per diem of jguoraut and vi-cious men who loaded down the statute books with scandalous laws. I rebooks with scandalous laws, I re-

books with scandalous haws. I re-member how in these dark days no man's life, liberty or prosperty was aafs and there were no public schools for the education of our people. When I contrast this with the wise, pure, comomical, and beneficent rule of the Democrate since '76, and see that the Republicans are endeavoring ro take advantage of the People's Party movement and regain control of the Stale government, i feel that it is my duty as a North Carolinan and a white man to withdraw from the movement and join the Democratic party in its light for the salvation of the State. SnJ. I see clearly that the fight is between the Democratic and the Re-publican parties. The People's party cannot hope to carry either the State or the National election. It might help the Bepublic us win, and in that event; I see a continuance of the Hat from which the agricultural classes are now so griovously suffering; I see the force till menacing the liberties of people; I see the shadow of centraliz-tion threatening; I we smoong the evils sure to follow, in the nation, have permitting the inter-marriage of the races, mixed schools, and in this State a repeal of the county government system and thirty-two of the best counties in the State surrendered to negro domination and the horrors that will follow inevitably. 3rd. I have evidence of the merity trade that has been made by Butler and Exum to self the State to the Repub-licans for \$50,000. I have the best reason to believe that a corrupt bar-gain exists belween the inders of the People's Party and the Republicans

Beople's Party and the Republicans whereby this mauk and file of the People's Party is betrayed into further-ing the plans of the Republican party.

My heart revolts against such treachery and corruption, and I will not allow myself to be made a party to

not allow myself to be made a party to my such movement. Ath. I sm a while that, I love my race, I believe in white supremacy, and the interests of my State and my people are far dearer to me than the office of sheriff, therefore I withdraw from the People's party and aca no longer to be considered a candidate for the office of sheriff. I desire before I close the appeal to the good men who have allowed them-selves to be consudered into the Paople's

For the government was not a to allow the form of the period of the period into the People's action. A thoughtful and painstaking review of the political situation has

THE MATTER OF BRILINTBATION. Attention is called to the fact that ader the new election law voters may register only on Saturdays betwe the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The remain, therefore, only four registra-tion days before the election, as ollows:

Saturday, Oot. 8, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 15, 9 a. m. to 4, p. m. Sotunday, Ost, 29, 0 s. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 29, not within incor-

orated towns, 9 s. m. to 12 m. Saturday Oct. 29, within incorporated owne 9 a. m. to 0. p. m.

Saturday Oct. 29 is known at chal-Solutionary Cos. 29 is anown as chai-lange day. Within incorporated towns the registration books will be kept open on that day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., but at precisois not within incor-porated towns the registration books will be closed at 12 o'clock, noun, that day.

But whether within or without incorporated towns, the books are open to all from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for purposes of challenging the same of any person written therein. Specific cause or causes of challeoge must be stated upon affidavit. Written notice must be served upon the person challenged, and the judges are required to assemble at the pulling place on Baturday. Nowomber och, to hear and decide the challenges. The officer who serves the notice of challenge is sutilled to a fee of 25 cents therefor, which will be returned by the county if the challenge is sustained.

If a person who voted in Gaston in in 1806 changes his residence from one precinct to another, he must present a certificate of ersoure in former precinct before he can register and vote in the latter. If a voter has resided in the State 12 months and in the county of Gaston 90 days he has the neorssary residential qualifications entitling him to vote. As to residence in the preciuct, the law does not prescribe any definite term, bet doss provide that he must be a boun fide resident of the precinct where he proposes to vote tefore he is cutitled to register and vote therein,

And lastly, let us note that a new registration of ALL voters is required throughout Crowder's Mountain township and in Mt. Holly precinct of River Bend township.

APPLES SIG.65" APIDER.

When apples are worth in the market not over 20 cents a dozen, there is something wrong in the governmental machinory that makes a county pay \$10.665 aptece for them. But that's the figure the county paid for half a dozen apples a nigger boy stole in Gustonia hast apring. How's that "

It was this way. Two boys were arrested for largeny of the apples. The case being without the magistrate's jurisdiction, he bound them over on the syldence. They went to jail and were boarded at the county's expense uutil court-about five months. Well, court came. The boys were brought in. One plead guilty-the other was acquitted. The guilty one, since he had lain in jail five months already, was liberated by the judge as having been sufficiently punished; although he hudn't suffered a jot or tittle of punishment more than the inpocent how

shows the Governor his last tailor's bill, or sumbing else, that proves to bis Excellency that he was a gentle-man once, and he gives his consent to the match. Mr. Thedeus and the Bobenian gall is monstrous happy, and old Devil's hoof and the Governor and all of 'm is takin another aing, when all of 'em is takin another sing, when the queen of the gipseys puts up one of her vagabones to shoot Mrs. Thadeus that is to be; but the feller, bein a monstrous bad shot, misses her and kills the queen, which puts a stop to her singin, though the rest of 'orn sing

away til the curtain draps. "And that's the cend of the opery of the "Bohemian Gall." I haln't got the squeelin and bowlin and screechin the squeetin and nowin and screeching to uncertaint degraded position. What's the use to talk about rquality hed yet, and I blieve if I was to live to be a hundred years old I wouldn't go to another opery unless it was one that didn't have no singlog in it. I like a good sung, as well a ear for mulick as the next main, but I hain't got no no-tion of hearin 20 or 30 men and whuand everywhar else. Nobody here that has any respect for themselves trails any respect for the coustres treats a olgger as ther equal, except a few famyticks, and they ouly do it to give the lie to ther own feelins, and to insult the feelins of others. At the min all singing together, in a perfect imrrycans of noisy discord, so a body can't tell whether they're singin "Hail Columbia" or "Old Hundred." Ther South the relation between the two races is understood by both pattes, and a white man sin't at all jealous of the prelensions of his servants; but is sich a thing as overdoin anything; and if you want to split the best thing in the world that's the surest way to do it. Well, for people what ain't good for much else but masic, like the Fronch, German aud Italians, a opery full of solos and ducts and quartets and chorusses, as they call eur, would do mer wall if they would only table. bere ther is a constant jealous comity existin between the whites whose ocsupatious brings 'em in contact with en, and the niggers, who is all the time aspirin to a social equality what they never can attain the their who do very well, if they would only talk a little now and then, so a body could know what they was single about grows strait and ther skins fade white. The races is, naturally, social antago-But to sing evry thing, so that a char-netar can't say, "Come to supper, your Excellency," without bawling out, "Co-ho-ho-me to-oo-oo sup-up-e-e-er, your-r-r Ex-cel-len-cy," with about five hundred diamy-simmy guivers, nists, and it is only in the relation of master and servant that they can exist besceably together. Then, unless the Africa, what they coups from, in a butter coudition than they was when they found 'sm, or unless they is will to take ther turn bein servants, they so nobody can't tell whether he was called to suppor or whether he was told that his daddy was ded, is all non-For my part, I've not as much ferlin some. Let 'em sing whar ther is any sentiment-auything to sing about-but when ther is only a word or two for the higgers as anybely can have; but sense they are here among us, and that is necessary to the understandin I've got to five with 'em. I prefer tein nomater coyself suit reatine well, to lettin them be masters and takin the chances of ther treatin mos well. Jigs of what comes after or goes before; and whar ther shu't words couff to make a stave of musick, what's the one thing is monstrous certain-if my niggers weat't better off and huppier use of disguiato 'em so that ther sin't

neither souse nor musick in 'em. when the old reach got acress the ridge he took out his jack-knife or f. .e would swar they was evry one unthing else and cut it down, so they outda't foller him. Then all fell to ingin agin as hard as they could, like lang-tearin, carbustin blowouts. Fust

of hipporitical scoundrels, or they are totally ignorant of the condition of the ing them. This performance is reslaves what they want to git nway from ther masters. Materially conpeated at every court, while our cluizens go sloug working roads the old sidered, the night rs of Georgia is us much better off than the niggers of no fashion way and paying their court costs too.

Promylvania us the pore people of America is better off than the pore people of Ireland; and, morally con-sidered, the advantage is equally great We trust all our prople will give this matter some thought before election day. If we get better rouds in favor of the slaves of the South over the pore free niggers of the North. we must make them, nobody is going For whar social equality cannot possi-bly exist, the black people are miserato build them and give them to us. Guston is one of the wealthiest counties blo just in the degree that they approach to equality in wealth and edicain the State; its manufacturies have made it so. Its towns, and especially tion with the whites and are enabled to understand their degraded position. its mill towns, afford excellent markets

to town.

for the produce of the surrounding country. The farming people usar and far used the best roads they can get to their markets. The farmers first and the towns next would be bruefitted by improved roadways. The observation of Mr. M. M. Asbury in a road meeting at Dallas a year or so sgo is strikingly trug-good roads more a man half way

> Like the Mahone Campaign. mond Dispatch,

The contest in North Carolina re The contest in North Carolina re-minds us very much of that mighty effort the Democrats of Virghtis made in 1883 to throw off the yoke of Mahone: that campuign when Mr. Barbour ac-cepted the chairmanship of our party, and which was followed by Fits Lee's becoming Governor and David's and Barbour's going to the United States Senate.

in moother such struggle. They are trying to overthrow the "fraientats," They are nud are hoping to regain power for the Demograta. We see so much earnest-ness; ability and determination in their campaign we cannot but believe the days of the Fusionists are numbered.

The North Carolina press is doing glorious work. We don't billeve the enemy can stand before the batteries they have opened upon them, to any nothing of the splendid stump-speaking to which the voters of the Old North State are being treated.

Old fushions in dress thay be revived, but no old-fashioned medicino can resingle day longer. My niggers has got place Ohamberlain's Collo, Cholers planty of hog and hominy to eat, and and Diarrinen Remedy. For sale by plenty of good comfortable olothes to J. E. Curry and Company.

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Tursiotte Obmervor.

The Republicans would be justified in taking down their candidate for Congress in the seventh district on the ground that he is an ignoramus. IIIs statement at Statesville, yesterday, that Justice Shiras, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a Demo-crat, appointed by President (Jeveland, demonstrates that he neither knows nor cares anything about the facts of surrent history. And he is a lawyer, tou ! Nice man to be thinking about going to Congress.

Three Doctors in Comultation. Prom Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine "in the first place; what experience tells you is bist, to be chosen in the ascond place; what reason (i. c., Theory) says is best to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Exprivate and Dr. Ruchaution, Dr. Exprivate and Dr. Russon to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken." When you have a bad cold Dr. In-clination would recommend Chamber-

clination would recommend Chamber-lain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and sale to take. Dr. Experi-ence would recommond it because it unver fails to effect a speedy and per-manent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on mi-ture's plan in relieving the lungs open-ing the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and lemithy condi-tion. For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

convinced me of the fact that by Independent political action at present we can expect nothing but a continu-ance of Republican rule and that character of legislation of which we so justly complain. Let us then, as true North Carolinians, join the Democrats in lighting our common enemy the

Republican party. As for my self I propose to vote the entire Democratic ticket from Grover had auffored Cleveland down, and I hope that my friends will join me in it. Respectfully. A. B. PERLER.

Uctober 10, 1892.

Mr. Peeler was hourst then. He is にまえたた日本また a Republican-Populist candidate for the State Secale now and that does not the State Senate now and that does not speak well for any man's bonesty or welf-respect. We are norry he has back-alidden again. Whou he was converted six years ago and returned to the fold of Democracy, we thought he would be able to hold out, but he has been tempted and hus falles. His reference to the dark Republican days is more true now than it was wich written. His fears about negro dom-luation have been fully realized—be antd 32 counties would be in control of the negro and there are now 24 coun-ties in that fix His information about Butler's trade was correct.—be has sold the Populists for a seat in the United

the Populiets for a seat in the United Senate. Mr. Peeler's skin is the same Senate. Mr. Pesler's skin is the United Senate. Mr. Pesler's skin is the same above letter, even if his principles are considerably darker and somewhat ple-inald. The appeal he made them would be perlinent now. Let his followers read his words here and contrast them with the words of the office seeker Peeler of to-day. Will Mr. Peeler not recant ? Does be brand his own statements as lies ? Will Mr. Peeler uot recant ? Does be brand his own statements as lies ? Will be tarn his back on the people who have blue eyes, straight hair and white shis, for the association of the kinky beaded brother in black ? Let him answer ! The Star will gliedly publish his withdrawal now if he decides to quit the ruse for the Benate and repudiate the 'anholy trade.' Steel in your withdrawal, Mr. Peeler ?

finckien's Araies Halve.

Succession's Armies Bales. Tire Bany SALVE is the world for Cuts, Bruises, dores, Ulears, Salt literan, Fever Sores, Totter, Chapped limids, Chiliblains, Corus, and all Skin Erundons, and positively cures Flins, or us phy required. It is genrambed to eive perfect salisfaction, or money refurded. Frice 25 cents per box. For refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For

Now, count up. The jaller is allowed 80 a month for feeding a prisoner. Two prisoners would come to \$18 a month, and five months, would make it \$90. The other costs in the case would run the total to \$100 or beyond, but say \$100. Nix apples for \$100 gives a rate of \$200 a dozen, or \$16,062 aplece.

There were other polly cases at court in the same class with this; notably a watermelon case, and a chicken case which hung the jury and kept the judge up until away after mid-night. In neither, perhaps, did the value of the stolen property exceed a quarter of a dallar.

the stolen property exceed a quarter of a collar. These things lend to show the need of a noise profitable or a more sconona-ical included of dealing with patty actimizate. Two possible improvements we suggested : (1) calargement of the magistrate's jurisdiction, (2) couviet system of working the public roads. If both these reforms were in effect, the magistrate could have disposed of the spple case and had the boy at work on the public roads the next day. The county would not then be put to the expense of boarding the princes until the next term of court. That would best 5800 a dozen for apples slear out of sight, wouldn't it? But even if magistrate's jurisdiction were not emission for apples slear out of working the reads might furnish a partial solution of the problem. For if Gesten had a couriet system of working the reads might furnish a partial solution of the problem. For if Gesten had a couriet system of anys on your county reads' in many meaning where, without such system, and backy, the judge might are '30 or 00 days on your county reads' in many offender to a distant county for only a altert term. Doen't is look like the constist road

offender to a distant county for only abort term. Doesn's it took like the convict rom-system and the extension of a megh trate's jurisdiction would be being factors in solving the problem of pro-liable or at least seconsmissi dealing with petty originals of Apples, shield ets, and websreadeds are comin-rating high to the dousty as it is.

The North Carolinians are sugaged