The House, as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 2315) to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of the tariff and Internal Revenue Laws, Mr. Updegraff.

of Ohio, said:
What I have to say will relate main-What I have to say will relate mani-ly to the interest of labor, and especi-ally to a consideration of the question of the effect of the protective system on the agricultural interests of the country, as this is the point of the free-trade assault.

HOW FARMERS ARE DAMAGED BY PRO-

BOW PARMENS ARE DAMAGED BY PRO-TECTION.

By the logic of English free-trade pamphleteers and American free-tra e college professors protection is an in-justice and an injury to the agricul-tural interest of the country. The farmer is the stragetic point of the free-trade assault. No matter how prosperous, he is assured that his ap-parent success is only a "delpsion." prosperous, he is assured that his apparent success is only a "delinsion;" that in reality he is carrying intolerable turdens and is on the road to certain ruin. In deflance of facts and reason, he is assured that he gets no protection from protection and that a "home market" is simply an ideal and wicked invention of an organized band of robbe s," called, in the very mockery of satire, "protectionist." On this flooi I have heard the most opprobious names applied to some of our most indispensable industrial classes, until the argument reso.ved itself into an assault of epithets. Elsewhere—the parliamentary way, I believe, of alluding to the Senate—it has lately been declared by a distinguished person that if American farmers knew secretar it the argument are senated.

to market must, in some way, pay the cost of going, and that the very first of all the charges paid, by labor or by laud, is that for transportation.

But Mr. Mongredien says, in his Cobden Club pamphlet, the farmer pather, received the condensation of the condensat

neither receives nor seeks legislative protection." False again. He does both. The farmer has carefully and intelligently studied this question, not merely by theories of bookmen, but in the school of practical affairs. He asks, and has received, fair protection for his industries. It is just that he should, for many agricultural products are produced in other countries by pauper labor, against which it would be a monetone outcome. pauper labor, against which it would be a monstrous outrage that the American farmer should be forced to compete. Surely this English teasher could not be ignorant of the frot that protective duties are imposed on all the leading agricultural products where protection is practicable. American farmers know that these duties were laid to protect these articles in the home market, which con-

ticles in the home market, which consumes nearly 93 per cent of all the products of the larm.

products of the larm.

It is not necessary to give a full catalogue of all these products and the duty on each, but I mention enough, taken from our tariff list, to show how carefully the interests of the farmer have been considered. The duty on Indian corn is 10 cents a bushel; ont wheat, 20 cents a bushel; oats, 10 cents a bushel; tye, 15 cents a bushel; rye, 15 cents a bushel; rye, 15 cents a bushel; peas and beans, 10 to 20 per cent; ponators. and beans, 10 to 20 per cent.; potatoes 15 cents a bushel; butter, 4 cents and beans, 10 to 20 per cent.; positions, 15 cents a busnel; butter, 4 cents a pound; poul try, 10 per cent.; sugar, 2 to 5 cents per pound; leaf tobacco, 35 cents a pound; manufactured tobacco, 50 cents a pound; manufactured tobacco, 50 cents a pound; matten, 10 cents a pound; matten, 10 cents a pound; may be for and perk, 1 cent a pound; mutten, 10 cents a pound; hay, 20 per cent.; on all domesti animals except for breeding parposes, 20 per cent, but those for bre ding purposes admixed free in the neteest of farming and stock-raising; wood, from 10 to 12 cents a pound, with from 10 to 12 per cent. added.

Not only is has interest thus profected but the farmer knows well that the protection to the manufacturing industries of various kinds are active and flourishing that there is always a demand for all the variety of his products in the home market. He un erestands that the product or price of the center of the stands that the product or price of the center of the stands that the product or price of the center of the stands that the product or price of the center of the stands that the product or price of the center of the stands that the product or price of the center of the stands that the product or price of the center of the stands that the product or price of the center of the stands that the product or price of the center of the ce

stands that the product or price of the great staples of wheat and corn, a part of which may be exported, are no measure of the benefit to him of

A HOME MARKET, which consumes at ready prices the still more abundant and profit.ble products of the farm which cannot reach a distant or foreign market with out great los and many of them not at all. The vicinity of a manufacturing town or of a manufacturing establishment, whether it be a rolling mill ce, or factory, not only at once the price of every foot of his land, but gives him a daily market for the perishable and small products of the farm, such as fruit, dairy products, vegetables, eggs, poultry, veal, mut-ton, hay, straw, fodder, berres co d-

icides, houssage was a mile in security committee of which no absolute a committee of which no absolute a committee of which no absolute a committee of the product of the

an assault of epithets. Elsowhere—
the parliamentary way, I beieve, of a statementary way, I beieve, of a statementary deared by a distinguished person that if American farmers know more about it they would neves as more to the statement of the Kentecky, [Mr. Turner,], who sid he had been a farmer all his life, dwelt with pathetic eloquence on the "legalized robbery" of this "odious tarift." Trace chains was his special griovance, but he cedared it compelled the farmer "to pay large and enhanced prices for nearly all he consumes." And when he assumed that a duty of 40 per cent, was to, he \$5,000,000,000 worth of home manufactures consumed, clarizing that these were enhanced in price to the consumers \$2,400,000,000,000, no wonder he should declare in his disans, theory can prove that its claim to the appulling figures is valid. It is susceptible of the most abundant and absolute proof that it is not.

Mr. Chaiman, I have been a farmer all my life, and every year for thirty years have sold the products of the farm. When manufactures were fully protected and four-ishing I have nearly protected and four-ishing I uncertain that demand is, the American farmer has only to remember that an abundant European harvest leaves him dependent almost wholly on the home market. This is the only safe dependence of the American farmer, and whatever enlarges and builds it up helps to make sure and remuncrative and independent this great industry, American agriculture which is the

and independent this great industry, American agriculture, which is the nursing-mother of all our in austries.

The price of our commodities in a foreign country is compelled to adjust itself to the lower purchasing power of the European masses, while the basis of our own market is the largely greater purchaing power of the American masses. At the same time a better employment of our labor and a grafual increase of our manufacturing population, with the consequent competition, tion, with the consequent competition, give to the whole people an abundan supply of manufactured goods at prices lower than can be fairly afforded by

any foreign commerce.

the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Hewitt,] while advocating free trade, incidentally or accidentally stated a truth which to me seems one of the most conclusive reasons why American farmers, dare not rely on the foreign farmers dare not rely on the foreign market, which is the Elysium of free-traders. He says: "Our products are agriculture. In years of famine the world will take all

we have to spare; in years of plenty there will be a surplus for which there

is no foreign outlet."

And this is the reliance to which free-trade theories commend us as the free-trade theories commend us as the dependence of our immense agriculture, which last year gave as its vast total more than nine billion dollars worth of products. Now, the total foreign population, which consumes our surplus food, produce does not double its aggregate number on an average in less than one hundred years. Therefore our powers of production increase more than five times faster than their capacity for consumption. But the our powers of production increase more than five times faster than their capacity for consumption. But the population which constitutes our home market is doubled in every period of twenty-three years. No foreign market thus based on low wages, thus irregular from varying home supply, thus subject to ruin from political revolution, and thus inadequate from stagnation can ever meet the aggressive demands or measure the expansive force of our productive possibilities.

The advantage of the home market is one of the oldest elements of economical science. In 1771, Dr. Franklin, writing home from Londou, where he had been watching the growth of England's great industates, says:

"Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes a part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufacturer he supplies. Here in England it is well known and und restood that whenever a manufacture is established which employs a number of

stood that whenever a manufacture is established which employs a number of hand in the neighboring country all around. It seems, therefore, the interest of our formats and covers for the seems of the farmers and owners of land to encour-age our young manufacturers in prefer-ence to foreign ones."

with equal step they have thrived or ladguisted. Before the tariff of 1824 our manufacturing industries were prostrate. What was the condition of agriculture? On the floor of this House Henry Clay declared that "successive unthrashed crops of grain have perished in our barns and barn-yards for want of a market," and that there was "an universal complaint of the want of employment, and the consequent reduction of wages."

Thomas Ewing, Senator from Ohio, defending the system of protection in the interest of agriculture, speaking of the same period prior to the tariff of 1824, said:
"In short, every portion of the world was searched by our intelligent mer-

"In short, every portion of the world was searched by our intelligent merchants, and all combined did not furnish a market adequate to our surplus productions. Every Ohio farmerlong knew and felt the pressure consequent on this state of things. Year after year their stacks of wheat stood untradiated acceleration of the stacks. straw; so low was it reduced, in comparison with manufactured articles, that I knew forty bushels of wheat given for a pair of boots; such was the state of things in the western country prior to and at the time of the revision of the tariff of 1284.

of the tariff of 1284.

PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY.
This condition of things throughout the country brought about the protective tariff of 1824, under which all the indu tries of the people revived, and the years which followed were years of prosperity and development. Of the seven years which followed, Henry Clay said in 1832, "If any term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest prosperity which the people have enjoyed since the establishment."

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Hon. James 11. Harris, were adopted by the Conventional transfer in the started with a soort grinder lace teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams the selective teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams the selective teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams the selective teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams the selective teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams the selective teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams the selective teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams scarted down in soort grinder lace as he said: "No, sir; no, sir; not unless I may some day be so happy as to get to America." I never was so proud of my country as then, realizing that in no other country on earth could find the proper lace teams scarted down in soort grinder lace teams the selective teams the selective teams search to select the selective teams scarted down in soort grinder lace the selective teams the s have enjoyed since the establishment of their present constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824."

Carolina, which met at Goldsboro on the 29th of March, 1882:

Menerals, The Democratic Legislation mere protective, was a direct results of the favor field, the operation and effects of the previous one. Labor was independent in higher wages. Manufactures were springing into extistence, bringing to farmers a ready sometimate of the previous one. Labor was independent on the adjustment of the springing to farmers a ready sometimate of the previous one. Labor was independent on the springing to farmers a ready sometimate of the previous one. Labor was independent on the distance of the previous one of the springing to farmers a ready sometimate of the previous one. Labor was independent on the distance of the previous of the springing to farmers a ready sometimate of the previous of the springing to farmers a ready sometimate of the previous of the springing to farmers a ready sometimate of the previous of the springing to farmers a ready sometimate of the farmer in States of early support of every. Southern for local self government, has been to favor the few autocrats to the particular trevenue, for its object to make a proposal to the springing to farmers a ready in the support of every. Southern hearty support of every Southern hear tion, and telling American citizens how they should vote. But our country had ou grown British dictation, and though he tariff was only "a local question" nee in that campaign of 1880, it be-ame a great national issue, and the ceople knowing its benefits and sur-

rounded by the prosperity it had brought, carried its banner to victory. [Applause.]
Our own competition brings prices to a just level, and at the same time our protective system preserves our indusprotective system preserves our indus-tries by shutting out a ruinous compe-tition with pauper labor, and also pre-venting England from destroying our manufactures, as Lord Brougham ad-vised, and then putting up the prices as always had been done. Now, I hasten on to another proof of what I

bave said.

I hold in my hand a volume of Parliamentary Reports for 1880. It is a free-trade English authority. Mr. Archbold, the English consul-general at New York, in 1880, made this teport to his government, which was thought of sufficient importance to be published by order of Parliament. He speaks at length of "the effect of the protective by order of "the effect of the protective length of "the effect of the production of cloth," and states that "the prices of carpets in the United States in 1879 are 12 per cent, cheaper than they were in 1860, while cheaper than they were in 1860, while

ted States in 1879 are 12 per cent. cheaper than they were in 1860, while in dress-goods prices hal fallen about 25 per cent, in the same period."

In every country labor is the wealth creator. It is the largest part of its capital. It is the productive force of all development. High wages are a measure of the real prosperity of a country. Any economic system that does not base itself on full wages for labor in this country is at war with both its interests and its institutions. both its interests and its institutions.

How grandly did Lincoln, the great
American commoner, recognize thus in
his first message to Congress. He said,
"Labor is prior to capital. Capital is
the fruit of labor, and could not exist age our young manufacturers in preference to foreign ones."

So thought, and so spoke and urgod Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroc and Jackson. Every one of these early Presidents was a farmer, and understood and advocated the interests of agriculture as the basis of our prossion of the English theory, openly pro
the fruit of labor, and count of texts:

4th Ward, 56 2
5th Ward, 207 I therefore, deserves much the higher consideration." Garfield said, "It is more intelligent and better pad than his foreign competitor." In contrast with that truly American doctrine, I set the English theory, openly pro
Majority against Prohibition,

come to hate the very name "chear labo." I know what it means in Enghabo." I know what it means in England. Some years since I spent months in learning something of the condition of the working and other classes in England and on the continent. No statistics, no words can fully describe what cheap labor there means in the destitution and hopelessness of its condition. A single illustration may hint at it. In a vast cutlery manufactory in Sheffield, England, an old man said to me in reply to questions: 'I have in Sheffield, England, an old man said to me in reply to questions: "I have stood thirty-four years in this corner of this room and wrought daily, and when this lad now by me, who has never been a day in school, can make not the state of t

The following preamble and reso-utions, offered by Hon. James 11. Harris, were adopted by the Convention of leading colored men of North Carolina, which met at Goldsboro on the 29th of March, 1882:

liberal movement in North Carolina founded on popular rights as against Resolved, That George N. Folk is

those liberal men who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party who are not blinded by the narrow prejudice of a hy-gone age, and who are willing to bury the dead past in an earnest and joint effort to build up a new North State, to make the burdens of government bear equally upon all citizens, and guarantee to all equal rights and privileges, under just and humane laws.

The following is the certified return of the vote in Wake at the election on Thursday, August 4th, 1881, on the question of Prohibition:

t	_	For.	Ag'st.	Me
е	Barton's Creek,	67	210	14
d	Buckhorn,	44	336	29
S	Cary,	85	128	4
i-	Cedar Fork,	40	154	11
	House's Creek,	56	293	23
е	Liver River,	39	253	21
t	Mark's Creek,	26	286	26
	Middle Creek,	53	304	25
1	Neuse River,	39	184	14
S	New Light,	6	245	23
f	Oak Grove,	22	161	13
8	Panther Branch,	18	254	23
a	St. Mary's,	79	412	33
t	St. Matthew's,	25	311	28
r	Swift Creek, '	33	261	22
h	W. Forest-Forestville	. 74	233	15
	Rolesville,		237	18
t	White Oak,	62		24
n	Raleigh-1st Ward,	160	120	_
,	2d Ward,	134	257	12
S	3d Ward,	86	66	
t	4th Ward,	56	217	16
,	5th Ward,	207	125	_
r	Out. Cor.,	137	400	26
s i				~01
S		1600	5751	429
1	Prohibition majorities-			
t	40; 3d ward, 20; 5th			
ш	,		-, -,	X T A

government may be restored to the people of North Carolina. That an honest count must follow a free ballot, and the majority shall determin

who shall make and execute the laws Resolved, That the Bourbon leaders of the Democratic party are responsible for the passage of the prohibition bill and the agitation resulting therefrom. The said bill having been rejected by a vote of the people. the Republicans of this State, in maintaining the fundamental principle that a majority must rule, request their candidates for the Legislature o vote for the repeal of said prohi-pition bill and against all similar measures.

Resolved, That we unreservedly and cordially indorse the administration of President Chester A. Ar thur, and realizing the difficulties originally besetting its plan and course of duties, we recognize in its policy—combining wisdom with consistency, justice with moderation suavity in manner with firmness of execution—the policy of the Ameri-

can people.

Resolved, That the declared purpose of the President, as set forth in his message, and assured by his wellbe 20th of March, 1882:

WHEREAS, The Democratic Legisature of North Carolina has taken roun the parable she right to elect being magistrates and county officers, contrary to the spirit of our free institutions, and the American system of local self government; and whereas.

dent Arthur, we hail with pleasure the unmistakable evidences of a ship; therefore we endorse his nom-

Bourbon rule, class legislation, and one of the ablest jurists in the State, tyrannical monopolies.

2. That we will hail such liberal bias on account of race and positical affiliation and is in every way fitted affiliation and is in every way fitted Justice of the Supreme Court; therefore we endorse his nomination as made by the Liberal Democratic Convention on the 7th inst.

Resolved, That the lives, liberty, prosperity and happiness of the peo ple are inseparable from an incor uptible and non-partizan judiciary therefore we endorse the nominations of Charles C. Pool, John A. Moore, Frank H. Darby, William A. Guthrie F. Churchill for Superior Court Judges.

IMPORTANT.

The Republicans, assisting the Liberals, will, between now and the middle of September, hold county conventions for the purpose of placing legislative and county tickets before the people. It will be necessary to move in accordance with the plan of organization. In those counties already organised under this plan, the first step to be taken with be the calling together of the county executive committee by the chairman thereof and the fixing, by this comof each precinct executive committee, after consulting his associates, to call a precinct meeting for the appointment of three delegates and three townships where no executive committees were appointed when meetto appoint delegates

shall have power to elect or appoindlelegates to conventions.

CREDENTIALS.

We present below a form of cre dentials. Should the delegate not b tion, he will place the credentials i the hands of his alternate. Th paper is to be taken to the conver and surrendered when called fo by the committee on credentials:

This is to certify, that at a primar precinct, — township, held of the —, 188—, said meeting been regularly called, in con-in the county convention, to be held

It is further certified, that was, at the same meeting, dul elected alternate to the above name delegate.

Witness, the signature of th chairman of the said meeting, and that of the secretary thereof, the da and year first above written.

Sec'y.

Sec'y.

The secretary of the county convention will alter the form to suit election of delegates by that body to Congressional and Senatorial district computions.

their number. Vacancies in precinc committees shall be filled voters of the precinct, and in count committees by a convention of the precinct committees duly called Provided, That in case a vacance occurs within thirty days prior to a election, such vacancy may be fille by the vote of the remaining mem II. - Congressional, Judicial an

Senatorial Districts.

There shall be a Congres
Judicial and Senatorial D Committee, composed of not less than one member from each county, nor less than seven members, bien-nially—the Judicial committee quadrennially—elected by the several district conventions, each of whom shall elect a chairman from their number Provided, That a sentorial district committee shall only be elected in county conventions shall be elected districts embracing more than one only by a vote of the Republicans of county. Vacancies occurring within hirty days of an election may be

There shall be a State Executive by a convention of delegates duly Committee, composed of one member elected and sent by the people for from each Congressional District in that purpose after due notice and the State, to be designated by the publication of not less than fifteen district delegations in State Convention assembled; two members at of such meeting or convention, and large-three for 1882-83-to be not otherwise.
elected by the State Convention, and X. The certificate of the chairman lected by the State Convention, and the chairman of the convention at and secretary of the meeting, setting which the election is held. They forth the regularity of the primary mittee, of the time for holding the county nominating convention. Then shall be biennially elected at the it will be the duty of the chairman state Convention, shall choose one of the delegate and alternate the county nominating convention. their number chairman, and shall thereat, shall be accepted when unelect a secretary who is not a mem-

ber, who shall reside at Raleigh.

IV. The chairmen of the respecalternates, and no more, to the county convention. In precincts or ecutive countities shall call their conventions to order and act as temporary chairmen until a permanent organization is effected, with power

ıŧ	Alleghany,	2	2
	Anson,	2 2	2
d e	Ashe,	2	2 2 2
	Beaufort,	2	2
ı t	Bertie,	23	2
	Bladen,	2	0
	Brunswick,	2	2
	Buncombe,	4	4
е	Burke,	2	2
	Cabarrus,	2	2 2 2
	Caldwell,	3	2
11	Camden,	2	2
S	Carteret,	2	3
1-	Caswell,	4	4
r	Catawba,	2	2
	Chatham,	4	4
	Cherokee,	2	2
v	Chowan,	2	2
y _	Clay,	2	2
	Cleveland,	9	2
H	Columbus,	2	2
g,	Craven,	4	4
est	Cumberland,	4	4
11	Currituck,	2	2
-	Dare,	- 2	2
е	Davidson,	4	4
et	Davie,	2	2
d	Duplin,	4	4
et d	Durham,	2	2
,	Edgecombe,	d	4
	Forsyth,	2	2
-	Franklin,	2	2
Σ	Gaston,	2	2
d	Gates,	2	2
	Graham,	3	2
е	Granville,	4	4
	Greene,	3	5
	Guilford,	4	4
У	Halifax,	4	4.
	Harnett,	9	2
	Haywood,	2	8
	Henderson,	2 2 2 2	2
y	Hertford,	2	2
o tt	Hyde, Iredell,	4 .	2
	Jackson,	2	2
ıl	Johnston,	4	4
	Jones.	2	
	Lenoir,	2	2
	Lincoln,	2 2	2
	5.4		9
	Macon,	2	
E	Madison,	2 2	2
	Madison, Martin,	2 2 2	2 2
	Madison, Martin, McDowell,	2 2 2	2 2 2
	Madison, Martiu, McDowell, Mecklenburg,	4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4
N	Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell,	2 4 2	4
N e	Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery,	2 2 2	4 9 9
N e h	Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore,	2 4 2 2 2	9 9
e h e	Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash,	2 2 2 2 2	4 2 2 2 2
N e h	Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover,	2 2 2 2 2 4	4 9 9 9 4
e h e	Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptou,	2 2 2 2 2 4	4 9 9 9 4
N eh ee -	Madison, Martin, McDowell, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow,	2 4 2 2 2 2 2 4 9 9	4 2 2 2 4 2 2
e li e e - n	Madison, Martin, McDowell, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Michell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptoe, Onslow, Orange,	2 4 2 2 2 2 2 4 3 4	4 2 2 4 2 4
e h e e - n o	Madison, Martin, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico,	2 4 2 2 2 2 2 4 3 4	4 2 2 4 2 2 4 2
e h e e - n o -	Madison, Martin, McDowell, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Mioore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptoe, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank,	2 4 2 2 2 2 4 3 4 4 2 2 4 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2	4 2 2 4 2 2 4 2
e h e e - n o -	Madison, Martin, McDowell, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptoe, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank, I'ender,	2 4 2 2 2 2 4 3 4 4 2 2 4 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2	4 2 2 4 2 2 4 2
N eliee no lus	Madison, Martin, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptor, Onslow, Orange, Pamico, Fasquotank, I'ender, Perquimans,	2 4 2 2 2 2 4 3 4 4 2 2 4 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2	4 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
eli ee no no sist.	Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptoe, Onslow, Orange, Pamheo, Fasquotank, I'ender, Perquimans, Ferson,	9 4 2 2 2 4 9 8 4 2 8 2 2 2 2 2 4 9 8 8 4 2 8 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 2 8 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
N eliee no vist	Madison, Martin, McDowell, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptoe, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank, I'ender, Perquimans, Ferson, Pitt,	9 4 2 2 2 4 3 5 4 2 5 2 5 2 4	4 3 3 3 3 4 3 2 4 3 2 2 3 3 4
N eliee no vist	Madison, Martin, McDowell, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptor, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank, I'ender, Perquimans, Ferson, Pitt, Polk,	9 4 2 2 2 4 9 9 4 2 9 2 9 9 4 9	4 3 3 3 3 4 2 2 4 3 2 2 3 3 4 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 2 2 2 3 3 3 3
e le e e no lustin l'	Madison, Martin, MrDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptoe, Onslow, Orange, Pamheo, Fasquotank, I'ender, Perquimans, Ferson, Pitt, Polk, Randolph,	9 4 2 2 2 4 9 3 4 2 3 2 4 9 4 9 4 9 4	4 9 9 9 9 9 4 2 2 4 2 2 2 9 9 4 2 2 4
eliee - no - ustilir - e	Madison, Martin, McDowell, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore; Nash, New Hanover, Northamptoe, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank, I'ender, Perquimans, Ferson, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond,	9 4 2 2 2 2 4 9 9 4 2 9 2 2 2 4 7 4 2 4 2	4 51 51 51 51 51 4 2 2 4 51 2 2 2 51 51 4 2 4 51
eliee - no - ustilir - e	Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptor, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank, I'ender, Perquimans, Ferson, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson,	9 4 2 2 2 4 9 9 4 2 9 2 9 9 4 9 4 2 4 2	4 3 3 9 9 4 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 3 4
eliee no ustillest.	Madison, Martin, MrcDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptoe, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank, I'ender, Perquimans, Ferson, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham,	9 4 2 2 2 4 9 8 4 2 8 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 4	4 51 51 51 51 4 4 2 2 4 51 4 2 2 2 2 51 51 4 2 4 51 4 4
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e le e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank, I'ender, Perquimans, Ferson, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly,	9 4 2 2 2 4 9 9 4 2 9 2 2 2 3 4 9 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2	4 3 3 3 3 4 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 4 3 4 4 4 2 4 2
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e le e e no lustin e et. et. e e nite	Madison, Martin, McDowell, MecNemburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank, I'ender, Perquimans, Ferson, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tryrell.	0 4 2 2 2 4 5 5 4 2 5 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 2 4 2	4 51 51 51 51 4 22 24 4 21 22 22 23 23 4 23 4 3) 4 4 4 2 3 4 2) 2 2 2 2 2
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N ehee-no-wst-ir-et.t.e-niteye	Madison, Martin, MrDowell, MecNemburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptor, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank, Fender, Perquimans, Ferson, Fitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, I ransylvania, Tyrrell, Union,	01 4 2 2 2 2 4 5 51 4 2 51 2 2 51 2 51 4 51 4	4 51 51 51 51 4 92 92 4 92 92 92 92 4 92 4 93 4 4 4 9 9 4 52 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92
N ehee-no-wst. r-et.t.e-niteye:	Madison, Martin, MrcDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptov, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank, Fender, Perquimans, Ferson, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Eurry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Vance,	0 4 2 2 2 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 2 3 2 3 2 4 3 4 2 4 2	4 51 51 51 51 4 22 51 4 52 22 22 23 52 4 23 4 5) 4 4 4 2 4 5) 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
N ehee-no-wstar-et.t.e-niteye:y	Madison, Martin, MoDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northamptor, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Fasquotank, Fender, Perquimans, Ferson, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, I ransylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Vance, Warren,	01 4 2 2 2 2 4 0 61 4 2 61 2 52 51 4 61 4 2 4 2 4 2 2 2 2 51 51 51 51 51	4 51 51 51 51 4 92 92 4 92 92 92 92 4 92 4 93 4 4 4 9 9 4 52 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92
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portionment by the Legislature of 1883, the representation shall be as prescribed in chapter 291, laws 1881, and representation of two delegates and two alternates shall be al-

wed each county voting with another IX. Delegates and alternates to each precinct in precinct meeting assembled; and delegates and alfilled by the vote of the committee.

III — State Executive Committee.

tional conventions shall be eltional conventions shall be elected

> contested, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegate and alternate.

> XI. This plan of organization and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a subsequent Republican State Conven-

142 to county conventions that appointed only to appoint, and receive the redelegates to the late State Convention, July delegates to the late State Convention, a committee on credentials.

4151 tion, the Republicans therein may Precinct meetings are called to order

Adopted in State Convention, July 8th, 1880; representation defined by State Convention, July 1882.