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RUPUS P. DAVIS.  
Attorney-at-Law,  
MONROE, N. C.  
(Office over People's Bank.)

C. M. T. McCauley,  
Attorney-at-Law,  
MONROE, N. C.  
Practices in the Superior and the Supreme Court of this State and the Federal Courts.

J. B. ASHCRAFT,  
Veterinary Surgeon.  
Will be at Grimes' Livery Stable in Monroe on every Friday, prepared to treat stock for diseases. Parties living at a distance desiring to correspond in regard to any kind of animal, can do so by addressing him at Monroe, Lock Box 50, and all inquiries will be promptly answered. nch12

SPECIAL ATTENTION  
Is called to the fact that A. B. HARRIS, who prides himself on keeping a First-class BARBER SHOP, is still in Monroe, at his old stand on Shell's corner, always ready to attend regularly and with thoroughness to the customers. His shop has just been thoroughly renovated; he keeps good assistants, sharp razors and scissors, and all other rest assured of being promptly and properly waited on. He is sure to call at his abode whenever you want your hair done. nch12

A. H. CROWELL & SON,  
DEALERS IN—  
General Merchandise,  
Depot St., Monroe, N. C.

A Full Stock on hand all times, and the  
Lowest Prices Guaranteed  
and 25

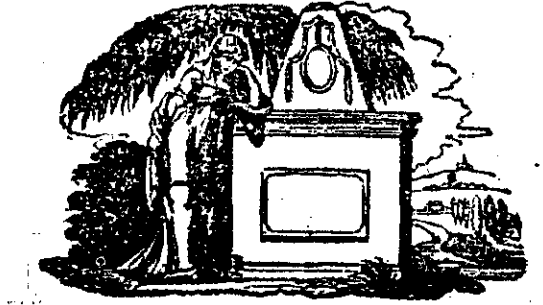
PAYNE & VANN,  
Attorneys-at-Law,  
MONROE, N. C.

Will practice in the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State and in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. Will regularly attend the Superior Courts of Union, Mecklenburg, Stanley, Anson, and Richmond counties. Particular attention paid to collection of claims and settlements of estates. nch12

COVINGTON & ADAMS,  
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MONUMENTS,  
AND  
GRAVESTONES.



FIRST-CLASS WORK! LOWEST PRICES!  
DESIGNS AND PRICES SENT BY MAIL.

S. B. BUIE, MONROE, N. C.

W. P. CLYBURN,  
WITH—  
Hess, Rogers & Chambers,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF  
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions,  
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,  
WHITE GOODS, &C.  
411 & 413 MARKET ST., 14 N. 2ND ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

NEW  
Spring Goods,

—AT—  
STEVENS & PHIFER'S

JUST RECEIVED, THE  
Choicest Styles  
Spring Prints,

—AND—  
OTHER NOVELTIES.

SHOE WORK.

ALEXANDER OLIVER DESIRES TO  
inform the public that he is prepared at the  
Harrison Shop of Mr. J. E. Harrison, in  
Monroe to make or repair Sewed or Pegged  
Boots and Shoes in a workmanlike manner.

And at Reduced prices!  
All work warranted to NOT RIP. Give  
him a trial. nch12,38F

FREE—Set of Tube Paints, Sable Brushes,  
instructions to learn painting, through the Atlanta  
Exposition, entirely new mode of painting any  
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Large Profits  
May be realized from small investments by operating  
in Grain or Cotton Futures through the Atlanta  
Exposition. Small capital required. Small operators  
have equal facilities with the largest. Business con-  
ducted by mail or telegram, and daily reports to all  
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48 St. Francis St., Mobile, Ala.

# The Monroe Enquirer.

VOL. VII. MONROE, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY. 29, 1880. NO. 49.

## Poetry.

### MY WANTS.

BY JAMES R. GILMORE (EDMUND KIRK).  
I want not wealth—the yellow gold  
That child the soul like Aeschylus.  
To shift the ease on life's great stage,  
And withers all its better part;  
I want not wealth;  
Only enough to soothe distress,  
To cool the brow of wretchedness,  
To bring glad smiles to eyes that weep,  
And all my loved ones safely keep—  
This wealth I want and nothing more.

I want not power—to sway my kind,  
And blindly lead a world of blind,  
To shift the ease on life's great stage,  
And make my impress on the age;  
I want not power;  
But rather strength to lift the soul  
Sound down in passion's great control;  
To aid it in its upward flight  
To high realm of love and light—  
This power I want, and nothing more.

I want not fame—to have my name  
Enriched by a garish fame,  
That, like the fawn's deceitful ray,  
A moment gleams, then dies away;  
I want not fame;  
I only want it may be said,  
When I am gathered to the dead;  
His life should be his monument.  
Such fame I want, and nothing more.

But this I want—a friend that's true,  
Who will my virtues kindly view,  
And all my thoughts as kindly scan,  
Nor count me more or less than man;  
And even more:  
I want a hand my own to hold  
When days are dark and drear, and cold;  
I want a hand my own to hold  
When I tread life's weary way;  
Such friend I want, and even more.

I want true love—true woman's love,  
As pure as that which rules above,  
As deep as the unmeasured sea,  
And broad as his immensity;  
And even more:  
I want a smile to light my home,  
A kiss to greet me when I come,  
A heart whose sweet and holy chords  
Shall with my own keep ever true;  
Such love I want, and even more.

I want a calm, secluded place  
In the kind thoughts of all my race;  
I want that man should speak of me  
In gentle tones of charity;  
And even more:  
I want to feel, deep in my heart,  
I've acted well my humble part;  
And when my earthly course is run,  
I want the Master's kind "Well done!"  
All this I want, and nothing more.

## The Story Teller.

### THE THREE TRAVEL- ING BAGS.

There were three of them, all of  
shining black, one on the top of  
the pile of trunks, one on the ground,  
and one in the owner's hand, all going  
to Philadelphia, all waiting to be  
checked.

The last bell rang. The baggage-  
man bustled, fuming from one pile of  
baggage to another, dispensing chalk  
to trunks, checks to passengers and  
curses to porters in approved railway  
style.

"Mine—to Philadelphia," said a stout,  
military looking man, with enormous  
whiskers and red face, crowded for-  
ward as the baggage-man laid his hand  
on the traveling bag.

"Won't you please give me a check  
for this now?" entreated a pale, slender  
carefully dressed young man, for  
ninth time, holding out bag No. 2. "I  
have a lady to look after."

"Say, be you going to give me a  
check for this ere, or not?" growled  
the proprietor of bag No. 3, a short,  
pock-marked, fellow in a shabby over-  
coat.

"All right, gentlemen. Here you are,"  
said the baggage-man, rapidly  
distributing the checks. "To Philadelphia, this!"

"Yes, sir—1,072-1,740-1090—all  
right."

"All aboard!" shouted the conduc-  
tor. And the train moved slowly out  
of the station.

The baggage-man meditatively  
watched it as it sped away in the dis-  
tance, and then, as if a thought had  
suddenly struck him.

"Blest if I don't believe—"  
"What?" inquired the switchman.  
"That I've gone and given them three  
last fellows the wrong checks. The  
cassid little black fellows were all  
alike and bothered me."

"Never you mind," replied the bag-  
gage-man. "They are all going to  
Philadelphia. They will find out  
when they get there."

The scene shifts to the Continental  
Hotel, Philadelphia. Front parlor ex-  
posed. Occupants, the young gentle-  
man, alluded to as No. 2, and young  
lady. In accordance with the fast  
usages of the time the train had been  
made one in matrimony at 7:30 A. M.,  
lady kissed and congratulated him  
8:15, put aboard the express at 9:45,  
and deposited bag and baggage, at the  
Continental, at 11:58.

There were seated on the sofa, the  
black broadcloth coatless encircling  
the slender waist of the gray traveling  
dress, and the jetty moustache in  
equally affectionate proximity to the  
glossy curls.

"Are you tired, dearest?"  
"No love, not much. But you are  
aren't you?"  
"No darling."  
Kiss and a pause.  
"Don't it seem funny?" said the  
lady.

"What love?"  
"That we should be married."  
"Yes, darling."  
"Won't they be glad to see us at  
George's?"

"Of course they will," said the  
captain; "if we haven't made a mis-  
take and brought the wrong valise."  
The principals looked at the sec-  
onds. The seconds looked at the  
principals. Nobody volunteered a  
suggestion.

"At least the doctor inquired: 'Well,  
what is to be done?'"  
"D—d unluckily!" again ejaculated  
the captain the duel can't go on.

"Evidently not," responded the  
doctor, "unless they brain each other  
with the hair brush, or take a pop at  
each other with the cologne bottle."

"You are quite sure there are no  
pistols in the valise?" said one of the  
principals with suppressed eagerness,  
and drawing a long breath of evident  
relief.

"We must go over to the city and  
get the pistols," proposed the captain.  
"And by that time it will be dark,"  
said the doctor.

"Very unluckily!"  
"We shall be the laughing stock of  
the town," consoling remarked the  
doctor, "if this gets wind."

"One word with you doctor," here  
interposed the principal.  
They conferred.

At the end of the conference with  
his principal, the doctor advanced to  
the captain and conferred with him.  
Then the captain conferred with his  
principal. Then the seconds conferr-  
ed with each other.

Finally, it was formally agreed be-  
tween the contending parties that a  
statement would be drawn up in  
writing whereby principal No. 1 ren-  
dered the assurance that the offensive  
words—"You are a liar"—were not  
used by him in any personal sense,  
but solely as an abstract proposition,  
of fact under dispute. To which  
principal No. 2 appended his state-  
ment of his high gratification at this  
candid and honorable explanation, and  
unqualifiedly withdrew the offensive  
word—"You are a scoundrel"—thus  
having been used by him under mis-  
apprehension of the intent and pur-  
pose of the remark with which he had  
proceeded then.

There being no longer a cause for  
quarrel, the duel was of course ended.  
The principals shook hands, with  
each other, next with the seconds, and  
were evidently very glad to get out of  
it.

"And now that it is so happily set-  
tled," said the doctor chuckling and  
rubbing his hands, "it proves to have  
been a lucky mistake, after all, that  
we brought the wrong valise. Wonder  
what the lady who owns it will say  
when she opens it and sees the pis-  
tols?"

"Very well for you to laugh about  
it," growled the captain, "but it's no joke  
for me to lose my pistols. Hair trig-  
ger—best English make and gold  
mounted. There ain't a finer pair of  
shooters in America."

"Oh, we will find them! We will  
go on a pilgrimage from house to house,  
asking if any lady there has lost her  
night cap and found a pair of duelling  
pistols."

In very good spirits the party cross-  
ed the river, and inquired at the bag-  
gage-room in reference to each and all  
black leather traveling bags that ar-  
rived that day—took notes of where  
they were sent, and set out to follow  
them up. In due time they reached  
the Continental, and as luck would  
have it, met the unhappy bridal pair  
just coming down stairs in charge of  
the detective.

"What's the meaning of all this?" in-  
quired the captain.  
"Oh a couple of burglars caught  
with a valise of stolen property."

"A valise!—what kind of a valise?"  
"A black leather valise. That is it  
there."

"Here! stop! Hallo! Police! Land-  
lord! It's all right! You are all  
wrong! It is all a mistake. They got  
changed at the depot. That lady and  
gentlemen are innocent. Here is their  
valise, with her night cap in it."

Great was the laughter, multitu-  
dinous the comments, and deep the in-  
terest of the crowd in all this dialogue,  
which they appeared to regard as a  
delightful entertainment.

"Then you say this here thing is  
yours, said the detective, relaxing his  
hold upon the bridegroom, and con-  
fronting the captain.

"Yes, it is mine."  
"And how did you come by these  
spoons?"

"Spoons, you jackanapes?" said the  
captain, "duelling pistols!"  
"Do you call these pistols?" said  
the policeman, holding up to view one  
of the silver spoons, marked T. B.

The captain, astonished, gasped,  
"It is the wrong valise again, after  
all!"

"Stop, not so fast!" said the police  
functionary, now invested with great  
dignity by the importance of the affair  
he found himself engaged in. If so  
be how you've got the lady's valise,  
she is all right, and can go. But in  
that case this is yours, and it comes  
on you to account for the stolen spoons.  
Have to take you in charge, all four  
of ye."

"Why, you impudent scoundrel!"  
roared the captain; "I wish I had my  
pistols here; I'd teach you to insult a  
gentleman!" shaking his fist.

The dispute waxed fast and furious.  
The outsiders began to take part in it,  
and there is no telling how it would  
have ended, had not an explosion,  
followed by a heavy fall and a scream  
of pain, been heard in the adjoining  
room. The crowd rushed to the scene  
of the new attraction.

The door was fast. It was soon  
burst open and the mystery explained.  
The thief had carried off the captain's  
valise by mistake for his own, had  
taken it up to his room and opened it  
to gloat over the contents he supposed  
it to contain, thrusting his hands in  
after the spoons. In doing so the  
pistol had gone off, the bullet making  
a round hole through the side of the  
valise, and a corresponding wound in  
the calf of his leg.

The wounded rascal was taken in  
charge first by a detective and then  
the doctor; and the duellists and the  
wedding pair struck up a friendship  
on the ground of their mutual misap,  
which culminated in a supper where  
the fun was abundant and where it  
was hard to say which was in best  
spirits—the captain for recovering  
his pistols, the bride for recover-  
ing her night cap, the bridegroom for  
escaping the station house, or the  
duellists for escaping each other. All  
resolved to "mark that day with a  
white stone," and henceforth to mark  
their names on their black traveling  
bags in white letters.

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while the domestic product amounted  
to \$144,000,000. The price of these  
articles being increased 35 per cent.  
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they would have cost if imported free,  
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sumers for the benefit of home manu-  
facturers. That is where the govern-  
ment received \$129,000 through the  
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A similar showing may be made in  
the matter of iron fabrics, woolen and  
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ment, and the latter yielding \$90,000-  
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little more than \$32,000,000 to the  
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The best authorities estimate that  
two-thirds the duty on articles which  
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35 per cent. At this rate the govern-

ment received \$189,000 last year,  
while the domestic product amounted  
to \$144,000,000. The price of these  
articles being increased 35 per cent.  
—the amount of the duty—over what  
they would have cost if imported free,  
makes about \$40,000,000 paid by con-  
sumers for the benefit of home manu-  
facturers. That is where the govern-  
ment received \$129,000 through the  
tariff, the manufacturer received \$40-  
000,000.

A similar showing may be made in  
the matter of iron fabrics, woolen and  
cotton goods, the former yielding  
\$100,000,000 to the manufacturer, and  
but \$32,403,000 to the govern-  
ment, and the latter yielding \$90,000-  
000 to home manufacturers, and but  
little more than \$32,000,000 to the  
government.

The best authorities estimate that  
two-thirds the duty on articles which  
are made in this country is added to  
the price which the consumers pay  
for them. There are about 1,500 ar-  
ticles taxed in our tariff, and the whole  
product of domestic manufacturers in  
this country is over \$4,000,000,000 per  
annum. If one half this product is  
affected by the tariff, which averages  
40 per cent., then the whole cost of  
the protective tariff to the country is  
\$533,000,000 a year, and of this amount  
the government receives only \$137-  
250,047.70, the protected classes re-  
ceiving the balance. The consumer  
pays a double tax—a very heavy one  
to the manufacturer first, and another  
heavy one to make up to the govern-  
ment the deficiency caused by the loss  
of customs duties on account of the  
importation of the needed article be-  
ing prohibited by the high duty.

People complain bitterly of the taxes  
they pay the town, county and State  
governments, and give never a thought  
to the far greater and more burdensome  
taxation indirectly exacted for the pro-  
tection of Northern and Eastern manu-  
facturers. Protective tariffs prey  
upon all of us. They oppress the peo-  
ple until they have little money to  
spend for goods, except in years when  
they are blessed with more than ordi-  
nary crop returns and other countries  
are afflicted with war or scarcity of  
food. They oppress the merchants  
who in turn find it difficult or impos-  
sible to get money to pay for the  
goods they have bought to sell to  
their neighbors; it is matter of doubt  
if even the protected manufacturers  
do not suffer in the long run, though  
the prices are large in years of ex-  
ceptional crops and prices, such as  
this has been. In short, protective  
tariffs oppress all of us. It is a very  
interesting study to examine statistics  
and see what the present high tariff  
actually costs the country over and  
above what it yields in revenue to the  
government; and by the term "costs  
the country" we mean to express the  
cost to every purchaser of the actual  
necessaries of life in the way of money  
paid by him, which money goes ac-  
tively to the use and profit of a few  
privileged classes. The matter is of  
more than ordinary interest this year,  
because this year we elect Congress-  
men, and it is only through Congress  
that we can get tariff reform, and  
through Congress only if it made  
thoroughly Democratic. A nominal  
majority is of no more use in this  
than in other countries. There are  
always legislators whose local or per-  
sonal interest control their votes in  
business matters, just as, for instance  
two members of the present Congress  
are specially interested in the main-  
tenance of prohibitory duties on cer-  
tain materials for paper manufacture.  
With only a nominal majority in Con-  
gress, the democrats have been able  
to reduce expenditures very material-  
ly, but the people's taxes cannot be  
reduced, until that nominal majority  
makes a good working majority.

The revenue raised by taxation is  
mainly unchanged, and this year will  
exceed the wants of government by  
one hundred and twenty millions of  
dollars. That is to say, Secretary  
Sherman says that he will be easily  
able to pay off ten millions of the  
public debt in each month of the year;  
in fact



## Monroe Enquirer.

W. M. C. WOLFE.  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

### The Last Seymour Interview.

Whatever may be our notion of the matter, and however much many of our readers may regret it, says the Raleigh Observer, it is now apparently announced by authority that Governor Seymour will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination at Cincinnati. And not only so, but the announcement is so mingled with other matters as to render his candidacy now inexpedient. A correspondent of the New York World, who writes as if by the card, after stating what the Governor has to say about his disinclination to enter the Presidential race, adds that he expressed his opinion that he could not carry New York State. Among the reasons in the very important one that in Governor Seymour's opinion Governor Tilden would not permit him to carry New York. This is a very grave allegation to be made against Governor Tilden, and it necessarily withdraws Governor Seymour's name from consideration in that connection. The correspondent then professes to give the details of a personal antagonism between these two great New York statesmen, charging a little meanness upon Governor Tilden which ought to never have been made public by any of Governor Seymour's friends. Among other things he asserts that the rupture between Tilden and Seymour was so open that Governor Robinson snubbed Seymour in little matters connected with the ordinary administration of State concerns. This washing of soiled linen in public can only result in intensifying misunderstandings between these leading men, and since it comes with the apparent sanction of Governor Seymour, we must understand that he means what he says when he declares that in his judgment Governor Tilden would defeat any New York man who might be nominated over him for the Presidency. So we have a plain, practical reason which is entirely intelligible why Governor Seymour does not court a nomination. Up to the present time we had supposed his silence was attributable to some such matter, and that he had anticipated a possible waiver of Governor Tilden's objection as to himself before the meeting of the convention, but if he ever indulged that expectation, he no longer entertains it; in fact, he cannot entertain it after the statement that has been made in the communication referred to. In plain language, the exposure of the private relations of these gentlemen means that Seymour has no favors to ask of Tilden and that he charges him with meanness and considers him as bent on defeating by trickery any other New Yorker who might be nominated for the Presidency. Under these circumstances it does not matter whether Governor Seymour is right or wrong in regard to Governor Tilden's intentions; the effect is the same in either case, and that is to remove Gov. Seymour from the list of probable candidates. After such a declaration he should not be nominated, because we could not then rely on the warm support of the Tilden faction in New York, and without that support we cannot hope for success. In like manner it makes it more apparent than ever that Governor Tilden ought not to be nominated.

It is no longer a question but that both Governor Tilden and Governor Seymour ought to be considered as impossible candidates for the Presidential nomination. The strength which Grant has secured points to his probable nomination at Chicago, and if he is the man we shall have to oppose, it would be unwise on our part to nominate General Hancock.

To put a subordinate general against the chief general would be suicidal. It is not to be thought of. Hancock cannot win against Grant.

Judge Field has of late been pressed by Col. Washington and the Field Bureau at Washington City; but we do not find that their efforts have elicited any warm response from the country at large. In our judgment, his nomination would be unfortunate, but we see no indications of such a possible result. The list, indeed, seems to have narrowed down very much to a point. If Sherman shall be nominated for the Vice Presidency along with Grant, we do not know but the Democratic ticket ought to be Thurman and Bayard. That ticket, it seems to us, would give us more strength throughout the North than any other we could present. And if we are to be defeated, we would rather be defeated under their leadership than while following any other man. But we do not contemplate defeat in any contingency. All of the prominent Republican candidates are weak. Sherman, Blaine and Grant are notoriously so. Neither of them could poll their full party strength; while Thurman and Bayard would draw many votes from the Republicans no matter who should be the Republican nominee.

The Raleigh Post has revised its canvass of the Districts and now predicts that Fowle's majority in the State Convention will be 273. It further says: "The figures of the Post are based upon actual and the most carefully compiled and scrutinized information received from all parts of the State; from reliable men and intelligent observers who have knowledge of their localities, and are not of the one-eyed office holding class. We believe our figures are approximately correct, and that Fowle will receive the nomination by nearly a two thirds vote of the convention."

## Organization.

County Conventions and Township meetings are now of daily occurrence, and it will be no amiss once more to call the attention of our friends to the necessity of perfecting their discipline and organization.

Elections do not carry themselves. A political campaign, to be successful is no mere holiday affair that can be left to take care of itself. If we would win the victory we must work for it, and to work to advantage we must work together. Systematic persistent effort is what we must have, and to accomplish this no better machinery has been found than that to which we have been accustomed, that is to say the system of State, Congressional, County and Township Executive Committees. County, Congressional and State Committees are all very useful, when properly composed, but of them all the Township Committees are the most important, for upon them really devolve the work and labor necessary to be done to insure success. The difficulty we have had to contend with in North Carolina has been to induce the people to register and go to the polls. Once there they are sure to vote right. Especially is this true of people in the country precincts. In the towns and cities the act of voting involves but little trouble and but little loss of time, and through the newspapers and the current talk of the streets, every voter almost is brought to realize the importance of exercising the highest right of the citizen; that is to say right of selecting his rulers. Not so, however, in the country. To bring out a full vote, men must be seen and talked to especially and individually—must be warned of the time and place of voting, and of the danger of not voting. Provision must be made for securing the attendance of the lame and the halt and the sick who have no means of transportation of their own. Indifferent men and careless men must be roused to a sense of their duty to their party and to their State. Tickets must be provided and distributed, challenges must be appointed; and the registration books must be thoroughly inspected. All these and other things too must be done if we would carry the day, and must be done by the members of the Township Committees. No organization can be efficient that does not rely upon these local committees, each one operating in a small territory, and consequently familiar with every part of it, its knowing and known to every qualified voter in it. The Democratic party in North Carolina has won its victories not so much by converting Radical voters into Democratic voters as by inducing men to come to the polls who had not hitherto done so, as any one may see for himself who will take the trouble to examine our census and election returns.—Hale's Weekly

## Mr. Tilden's Position.

Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, who has just returned from a visit to Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, publishes an editorial in his paper, which after referring to what is claimed to be popular sentiment in favor of the nomination of Mr. Tilden, concludes:

"Mr. Tilden is an old man and past the time when motives of private ambition occupy the first place in his breast. Assuredly possession of the chief magistracy, to which he was elected, is not an overbearing desire of his heart. He is ready to give place to, and will willingly, liberally and heartily support whomever the party may select as its standard-bearer, and he has not consulted his wishes and withdrawn himself from a position which is most irksome to him solely because he has not been able to see that his retirement would contribute anything to the development of what is best to be done or the operation of harmonious influences with the party he loves so well and has served so long. That party must fix its relation to it. It must not consider his person at all. That is nothing—and he charges his friends everywhere to abstain from everything which may be construed into dictation. He would have no delegate to Cincinnati instructed to vote for him. Delegates should be left free to decide where they shall vote after they get there; and whatever the result may be, he shall be content, conscious of having, from first to last, done his whole duty by his country and his party. These are, nearly as may be put in another's words, the opinions of Mr. Tilden."

We learn from the Charlotte Observer that Col. S. McD. Tate arrived in Salisbury Sunday morning from New York, where he has been in communication with Best & Co. He says that the delay in taking charge of the Western North Carolina Railroad has not been because of any inability, or any disposition to fly the contract, but on account of serious disagreement between members of the syndicate as to management. The syndicate was to have an official meeting on Monday, the 24th, when it was hoped to reconcile those differences. In case, however, the differences prove irreconcilable, Col. Tate has made a proposition to the syndicate to assign their purchase, with all its conditions, to himself and other gentlemen, on behalf of the private stockholders of the road.

It is exceeding dry in this section at present writing, water-mills are failing, wells are getting quite low, and crops are suffering more or less from the drought. The wheat and oat crops are seriously hurt by the drought, and many of our farmers have not yet gotten through with their cotton and corn planting, while a good deal already planted has not yet come up.—Goldboro Messenger 28.

## The other Side.

There seems to be a kind of natural proneness in writers and speakers at the present day to present, magnify and intensify the sombre or dark side of every existing evil, forth-coming event or present undertaking. They have an irresistible inclination to reveal amid visions of future impending crises, to frequent the dismal caverns of despair and to glean information from life's misfortunes and failures. To these persons, all virtue is extinct, everything in politics corrupt, all religion in hypocrisy, all young men are growing up drunkards, all young ladies but the superficial semblance of the pristine excellence of their mothers, and in one, that all good is a remnant of the past and attributable even to by-gone men and measures.

We can't chime in with any such old musty, foggy ideas as these, nor do we believe that all mental greatness, moral force or superior excellence is of, or in, the past. Our secular literature is a recital of the deeds of murderers, drunkards, robbers, adulterers, gamblers and the whole category of criminals; the mind and fancy strain for these tragic narratives, which favor the imagination. Suppose that we turn the other side, and for a decade, let to notice, or even hear of men's vices, crimes and moral deficiencies and in the meantime be as active in painting, portraying and publishing their virtues, what kind of a spectacle would it present. And more than that, what influence would it have. These dark and damnable deeds would diminish, dwindle and finally cease to occur. It is only the vicious and seditious that attain to notoriety nowadays, and some men are determined to be notorious.

All good is not of the past, neither are all good men and virtuous women dead. The good, the true and the beautiful are more in the ascendancy now, in this country, than ever before, but some people fail to see it, simply from the fact that they are always looking for the mote in other people's eyes while they pass along with the butt end of a big saw log in their own.

Let's quit hunting up, drumming up and scouring creation for the faults, frailties, infirmities and misfortunes of depraved human nature and zealously seek for, inquire for, and watch for the virtuous deeds, kind offices and noble productions of the nobler specimens of Christian civilization, and our task will be easier, our labors more rewarded, and the results far more satisfactory and encouraging.

## The Whitaker Case.

The examination of Cadet Whitaker at West Point is about to close. The recent proceedings have been hard on the young man and hard on those who have contended that he was the victim of an outrage perpetrated by his fellow students. The handwriting of the "note of warning" has been proven to be in Whitaker's handwriting by experts, and the half sheet on which it was written was torn from a whole sheet, on the other part of which he had written a letter to his mother. Whitaker turned pale under the head-light of revelation. The following passage in the proceedings Saturday is decidedly interesting. The Recorder was examining Whitaker, and asked:

"You still adhere to the statement that you know nothing whatever about the note of warning?"

"I do," said Whitaker, curtly.

"Whitaker was constantly on the alert, and when the next question was put to him his sudden paleness and tremulousness were very noticeable.

"Are you aware," the Recorder asked sharply, "that all the experts in handwriting called have agreed upon your handwriting as being identical with the handwriting of the note of warning?"

"Whitaker made no answer for a moment, and then said, 'I am not.'"

"Quick as a flash the Recorder asked: 'And I suppose you are not aware that the paper upon which the note of warning was written was torn from one of the half sheets upon which the unfinished letters to your mother is written?' This astonished the court-room and astonished Whitaker. He made no answer, and the Recorder thereupon arose, and in an interval of intense silence read the suppressed parts of the voluminous reports of the experts. It took a long while, but the point was simple enough. Each expert had fixed upon the handwriting of Cadet Whitaker as the handwriting of the person who wrote the note of warning and all the 'mysterious numbers' named in the reports of the experts on Whitaker, including Nos. 6, 7, 23, 'A 8,' 'A 9,' &c. There was a great mass of this evidence in notes, sheets of paper, experts' statements, &c., all of which bore heavily against Whitaker. This definite and positive as it was, had been in a measure 'discounted' by the popular belief at the post."

The Recorder produced at the same time the proof of the identity of the paper on which the note of warning was written and that on which Whitaker wrote to his mother. The one was torn from the other. It was a bad day for Whitaker. He learned the art of outrage from the Republican party, and thought he would practice it a little to tide him over the examinations. He is not the first young man who has learned very bad things from the Republican party.

It is pleasant to hear of good fortune falling to the lot of Greensboro Female College. The Patriot says that Rev. D. R. Bruton has visited Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other points and collected \$6,250, with many substantial promises in the future from which is expected a large amount will be raised.

## General Political Notes.

The National Republican Convention meets in Chicago next Wednesday, June 2nd. It seems to be a settled fact now that Grant will be the nominee.

The Colored National Committee have issued an address in favor of Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, as the Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency. The colored boom has begun in earnest.

The Virginia Democratic Convention to select delegates to the National Convention refused in any way to indicate a choice as between Democratic candidates. The delegates elected will be divided between Seymour, Field, Bayard and Thurman.

The Delaware Democratic State Convention, on Tuesday, instructed the Cincinnati delegates to vote for Mr. Bayard. At every mention of Mr. Bayard's name the wildest enthusiasm prevailed and after cheer upon cheer was given. The result is a complete rebuttal of the charge made that Mr. Bayard was opposed by the democrats of his State.

The whole vote being 756, the successful candidate must have 379 votes. Gen. Grant at the present lacks 66 of the potent number. It is confidently expected that the 66 votes still wanting will come, it is anticipated out of the 94 votes of Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi and Tennessee. We do not see any difficulty in procuring the nomination of Gen. Grant, and if he has a majority pledged to him before the reassembling of the Convention he will most probably be nominated by acclamation.

The nomination of Grant at Chicago is now almost assured. The Illinois Republican Convention, last week, resolved: "That U. S. Grant is the choice of the Republican party of Illinois for the Presidency, and the delegates from this State are instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination by the Chicago convention, and vote as a unit for him, and said delegates shall have power to fill vacancies." The chairman of the convention was also instructed to telegraph Grant that Illinois stands by him with forty-two votes for the presidency.

## State Political Notes.

The Jarvisites have been claiming all along that Chatham county, though it lay in Fowle's own Congressional District, was solid for Jarvis. Probably the following which we clip from the Raleigh Observer, will satisfy the most enthusiastic supporters of Jarvis, that they cannot have it all their own way. "A primary election was held at Oakdale township, Chatham county. Sixty votes were cast, fifty-nine for Fowle, and one for Jarvis."

PROGRESS OF CANVAS.—The figures on the gubernatorial race have undergone considerable change or addition, during the past week. Gov. Jarvis has captured 34 votes: Mecklenburg, 22 in Rowan, 16 in Anson, 6 in Chowan, 7 in Cherokee, and 3 in Washington; total 88. If we add 10 votes in Northampton, 7 in Bladen, 4 in Forsyth, 2 in Person, and 5 in Harnett, his total ascertained strength may be placed at 193 votes. And this is the best of our knowledge and belief.

Judge Fowle can reasonably count 4 votes from Northampton, 7 in Bladen, 5 in Harnett, 11 in Forsyth, 4 in Washington, 7 in Pamlico, 13 in Warren, 12 in Caldwell; total 236 1-2. It is claimed that Duplin's 22 votes are also for him.

It is true that in the above estimate we have given the 'Jarvis counties' asked for Jarvis, while in the 'Fowle counties' we have conceded to Jarvis a fraction of them. Of course, if Judge Fowle's friends in Halifax, Granville, Forsyth, Person, Washington, &c., insist on casting the vote of their counties as a unit, the totals will show Judge Fowle much farther in the lead.—Farmer and Mechanic.

## General News.

Each of the four weeks in June will witness the holding of a National convention for the nomination of a Presidential Ticket. The Republicans and Greenbackers meet at Chicago, Illinois—the first on the 2nd and the latter on the 9th. The Democrats meet at Cincinnati on the 22d, and the Prohibitionists at Cleveland Ohio, on the 17th.

It is thought that Congress may adjourn on June 10. The Senators on the Democratic side generally desire final action by the House upon the question of the electoral count and the bill of Mr. Bayard in regard to marshals. It is not now believed that these and the remaining appropriation bills can possibly be passed during the present week.

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