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By P. M. HALE.

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Raleigh Register.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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RALEIGH REGISTER,

Second Floor of Fisher Building, Fayetteville Street, next to Market House.

THE LAND OF THE AFTERNOON.

An old man sits in his garden chair,
Watching the sunlit western sky.
What sees he in the blue depth there,
Where only the Isles of Memory lie?
There are princely towers and castles high,
There are gardens fairer than human ken,
There are happy children thronging by,
Radiant women and stately men,
Singing with voices of sweet attune
The songs of the Land of the Afternoon.

The old man watches a form of cloud
That floats where the azure islands are,
And he sees a homestead gray and loved,
And a hand that beckons him afar.
O, cheek of roses and hair of gold!
O, eyes of heaven's divinest blue!
Long have ye lain in the graveyard mould—
But love is infinite, love is true;
He will find her—yes, it must be soon;
They will meet in the Land of the Afternoon.

The sky has changed, and a wreck of cloud
Is driving athwart its troubled face;
The golden mist is a trailing shroud;
It is cold and bleak in the garden place.
The old man smiles and droops his head,
The thin hair blows from his wrinkled brow,
The sunset radiance has appeared
O'er every wasted feature now;
One sigh exhales like a breath in June—
He has found the Land of the Afternoon.

THE INAUGURATION.

THE DAY—THE ADDRESS—THE CABINET.

The Day's Doings.

It was indeed a monumental inauguration. Washington's own weather greeted Washington's latest successor, as well as the joyousness awakened by the bright sky and balmy air.

The popular heart has been deeply stirred in respect of what to-day has been effected. The press for weeks past has reflected the public mind, and every section of the Union has sent its witnesses to the doing of what has now been done, in numbers never before equalled. Fraternity and patriotism have been the motives of the hour. The North and South have literally marched together, and factional spirit is hushed for the day.

President Cleveland has passed admirably through his severe ordeal. He has been dignified, kindly and, upon occasion for utterance, eloquent. His fraternization with the outgoing President was a reflex of the feeling of the populace upon the streets, and Mr. Arthur met him more than half way in expressions of the same feeling.

The cheers that now and then interrupted the clearly read inaugural message were not boisterous, but deep and emotional. They showed that those near enough to hear his words understood and valued the connection so subtly yet plainly established between President and People, and that his exposition of the national character of the American Presidency went home to hearts big enough to embrace their whole country. And while he and the sober-suited citizens were thus establishing a chain of sympathy in idea and feeling, away back, beyond the green slopes of the Capitol Park, thousands upon thousands of other citizens stood enranked, accoutred and armed, able and ready to give effect to the principles proclaimed in the address against foreign or domestic foe. And these thousands represented every section of the country and every worthy interest. The sight from the inaugural stand was grand and beautiful, surpassable by nothing but the emotions awakened by it.

The procession that escorted the new President to his future home—what can be said of it other than that it had all the greatness of things so great in conception and a few small defects in execution? The march was along a triumphal way made glorious by crowds of happy people and waving flags and streamers, and a noble sight it was to stand above the gate of the Treasury and look along the far reaching, broad avenue, closed by the great glistening dome of the Capitol.

Another hour of elation came to the President just installed, as he stood to receive the salute of the passing host, which had been brought together in order that he might start on his new career with all the marks of confidence and esteem bestowed upon those who had preceded him along the lofty but difficult path.

At night, while the central figure of the day was seeking some degree of quiet, how freshly the people who had so lately stood along the pavement or tramped along the roadway entered into further zests. The skill of the chemist made wondrous sights and sounds for them in the heavens, and the great monument which all day long had been pointing a moral directly applicable to the days's proceedings served new uses in measuring the flights of rockets and in throwing into relief the multi-colored bombs. Illuminations from the White House to the Capitol, serenades by military bands, torchlight parades, glee singing and the ceaseless surging of crowds upon the street, turned the usually sedate city into a fantasy.

Then the ballroom spreading out into seemingly illimitable space, and converted by cunningly conceived decorations and festoons of flowers into a palace that Aladdin could not have conceived, nor his mystic agents fashioned! The masses of people, all looking their best in face and figure; the costumes on which taste and means have been so lavish. The mazing dancers, the bursts and strains of music, the delightful hurry and murmuring bustle, the recognitions and surprises, the overflowing happiness everywhere; the new ovation to the hero of the day; the stately exterior of the ball-room; the clattering carriages and scurring cabs. Dawn is approaching before peace replaces strenuous happiness.

Mr. Cleveland's Inaugural.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government they have committed to one of their fellow-citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our Democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guarantee of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen. To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping, but this is still the government of all the people and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph, should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will, and a sober, conscientious concern for the general weal; moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievement of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

THE CONSTITUTION THE GUIDE.

On this auspicious occasion, we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, which, launched by the founders of the republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the father of his country our constitution was commended for adoption as the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession. In that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished if in the halls of national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal government and those reserved by the States or the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen, on the farm, in the work shop, in the busy marts of trade and everywhere, should share with him. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State capitols and the national capitol, is yours. Your every voter, as sure as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all; every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole frame work of our civil polity—municipal, State, and Federal—and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the Republic.

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURE.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public places to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government, economically administered, because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor, or the property of the citizen, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a Republican form of government and are most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

FOREIGN POLICY.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence favored by our position and defended by our knowledge of justice and by our own power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, the rejection of any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson. 'Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.'

REVENUE REFORM.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the confidence of business interests and make the wage of labor more sure and steady; and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, have a due regard to the interests of capital invested and of workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers requires that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupations.

INDIANS, MORMONS AND CHINESE.

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The people demand reform in the administration of the government, and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employés who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards; and those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency, or the surrender of honest political belief.

OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the employment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as its suggestions are necessary for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

IN GOD OUR TRUST.

These topics and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the Federal laws. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application, and intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and, above all, a firm determination by united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who prestdes over the destinies of nations, and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history, let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law.

The Cabinet.

Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.

Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney, of New York.

Postmaster General—William E. Vilas, of Wisconsin.

Attorney General—Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas.

A record of the public services of these gentlemen who are to assist Mr. Cleveland in the arduous duties to which he has been called will be found in the following sketches:—

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD.

Mr. Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., on the 29th of October, 1828. The Rev. Dr. Hawks, who kept a private school at Flushing, L. I., had the honor of educating him. His father, Mr. James Asheton Bayard, an eminent lawyer, intended him to be a merchant, and placed him in the store of Mr. S. Morris Wain, of Philadelphia, where for four years he worked as clerk. The death of his elder brother altered his father's plans. He sent for the young man, installed him in his office in Delaware and instructed him in the mysteries of Kent and Blackstone. In 1851 he was admitted to the Bar. His progress was rapid, and President Pierce in due course made him United States District Attorney.

He was always a Democrat. Delaware was a slave State when the war broke out, and the leaders of the secession movement naturally expected the co-operation of Delaware. A public meeting was called at Dover and the question was discussed by citizens of all parties. Mr. Bayard's influence, as well as that of his family, was strongly against secession. His friends claim that his action kept Delaware in the Union.

Mr. Bayard's public life began after the war. He was elected to the United States Senate on March 4, 1869, succeeding his father. General Grant entered the White House for his first term on the same day. Since that time Mr. Bayard has retained his seat in the Senate. He came to be one of the leaders of his party. No man has ventured to impugn his honesty or his patriotism. People say he is a descendant of the Chevalier Bayard—him without fear and without reproach. He now wears the Senatorial robes which have rested with distinction upon the shoulders of his great-grandfather, grandfather, uncle and father.

DANIEL MANNING.

Daniel Manning was once an errand boy in the office of the Albany *Atlas*, now the *Argus*. He became a compositor, worked at the case with energy, and was promoted to foreman. His ambition was not satisfied with this. He went into journalism and was made reporter on the paper with which he had been connected from his childhood. Smart and pushing, he elbowed his way upward among the shrewd politicians of Albany. His chief, Mr. William Cassidy, looked upon him with favor, and he rose rapidly in the estimation of Albany after he had shown a capacity for manipulating the vote of his county.

In due time, when Mr. Cassidy had been gathered to his fathers, Mr. Manning succeeded him as president of the *Argus* Company. Under his management the company prospered. They secured many fat contracts for printing and the purse of the President grew bulky. But it was as a political manager that Mr. Manning grew more famous. Mr. Tilden recognized his abilities, and in 1876 he was made a member of the Democratic State Committee. Their intimate relations have continued to the present time. It will be remembered that Mr. Tilden addressed to Mr. Manning his famous letter, in which he declined to be a candidate in 1880.

In 1882 Mr. Manning was chosen chairman of the State Committee. How energetically he worked for Mr. Cleveland at the conventions has been duly chronicled in these columns. His zeal and his skill are matters of public knowledge. He celebrated the election of Mr. Cleveland by contracting a second marriage. He has been a successful man, but his advancement was owing entirely to his own ability. From nothing he has worked his way up to a Cabinet position, and he is proud of the history of his struggle. He is about fifty-five years of age.

LUCIUS QUINTUS CURTIUS LAMAR.

As scholar, orator and statesman Senator Lamar is justly honored. He was born in Georgia in 1825. He was a professor of mathematics in Oxford University, Georgia, and in 1850 began to practice law in Covington. Going into politics he was elected to the State Legislature in 1853, and to Congress in 1857. He was a proslavery man and a secessionist and he fought in the Confederate army. He went to England and Russia to influence public feeling in behalf of the Southern States. He remained steadfast to the "lost cause" until the surrender of Lee and the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis. He then retired to the University of Mississippi, where he held a professorship.

He sat in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, and was elected by Mississippi to the United States Senate in 1876. His speech on the life of Charles Sumner is memorable for its eloquence and for its sentiments.

WILLIAM. C. ENDICOTT.

Mr. Endicott was born in Salem, Mass., about fifty-eight years ago, and is a direct descendant of John Endicott, who was the first Governor of Massachusetts under the charter from the Crown. His full name, William Crowninshield Endicott, indicates his ancestry. William Putnam Endicott was his father, and his mother was Mary Crowninshield, daughter of Jacob Crowninshield, who was Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of the Navy from 1805 to 1809. He is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1847; he studied at the Harvard Law School and read law with the late Nathaniel J. Lord. About 1850 he was admitted to the Bar and was the law partner of the late J. W. Perry. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has one son and one daughter. He is now one of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

In 1847 Mr. Endicott made his appearance in public, at the age of twenty-five, as a member of the Salem Common Council. After being for three years a member of that body, he was elected City Solicitor, and held the office till 1863. He then practised at the Bar till he was appointed in 1873 to the bench of the Supreme Court of his State by Governor William B. Washburn, a Republican, where he remained for ten years, until the state of his health obliged him to resign.

In politics Mr. Endicott was originally a Whig, and did not join the Democrats until the dissolution of the Whig party. He, however, possesses the respect and esteem of both his political friends and opponents, on account of both his character and ability. He was the candidate of the Democrats last November for Governor of Massachusetts, and was so thoroughly acceptable to the anti-Blaine Republicans that many of them who were opposed to Governor Robinson in the campaign voted for him. He was always, however, an uncompromising adversary to the Ben Butler wing of the Democrats.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Mr. William Collins Whitney, of New York city, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1839. General James S. Whitney, his father, was a prominent Massachusetts Democrat, who was superintendent of the Springfield arsenal under President Pierce's administration and Collector of the Port of Boston under President Buchanan. Mr. Whitney was graduated from Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., and then, in 1863, from Yale College, where he was chosen to deliver the class oration.

Mr. Whitney was next graduated from the Harvard Law School, and, coming to New York, entered the office of Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, then engaged in private practice. He acquired a large practice soon after his admission to the Bar. For several years he was counsel for some of our largest life insurance companies and other corporations. He is a son-in-law of United States Senator Payne, of Ohio. His political activity began during the campaign against the Tweed Ring in 1870 and 1871, when the attention of Mr. Tilden was attracted to his abilities.

In 1872 Mr. Whitney was the candidate for District Attorney on the Apollo Hall ticket, but owing to the Democratic vote being divided the late Benjamin K. Phelps was elected to the office. Mr. Whitney was one of the principal organizers of the County Democracy. The first city office held by Mr. Whitney was that of school trustee for the Twenty-first ward. On August 9, 1875, Mayor Wickham appointed him Counsel to the Corporation in place of E. Delafield Smith, removed. Mr. Whitney was twice re-appointed to this position, which he resigned in November, 1882, while his term had nearly two years to run. Since his resignation as Corporation Counsel Mr. Whitney has attended to private law practice and his personal affairs.

WILLIAM F. VILAS.

Mr. William F. Vilas, as chairman of the Democratic Convention of 1884, became widely known. He comes from the wilds of Vermont, where he was born in 1840. He had sense enough to leave Vermont at the age of eleven, and, settling in Wisconsin, graduated at the State University in 1858. He went to the Albany (N. Y.) Law School and became a member of the New York bar.

Going back to Wisconsin he gathered round him a few clients and built up in time a good practice. He fought in the war, and became a colonel of volunteers. When the fighting was over he resumed his forensic career.

He persistently declined office, and in 1879 turned a deaf ear to his friends, who offered him the Governorship of Wisconsin. He went to Chicago as a delegate, and he was made permanent chairman of the Convention.

He has the reputation of being a smart lawyer and a shrewd man of business.

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.

Senator Garland is a native of Tennessee. He was born in 1882 and became a lawyer at the age of twenty-one. He went to Little Rock, Ark., and gained some celebrity. He followed his State into secession and was present at the convention which decided upon the ordinance of separation from the Union. He was elected to the Confederate Senate at Richmond and remained a member until the end of the war.

He helped to reconstruct the State, and was elected Governor. He came prominently before the public by pleading in an important case before the United States Supreme Court. It was the test oath question, in which Southern lawyers were deeply interested. In 1877 he was elected to the United States Senate. Mr. David Davis, who knows a thing or two, says Mr. Garland "knows more law and has read more law than any man in the South."

Mr. Garland can crack a joke. He is a good shot and a handy man with a fishing rod. He is a well read man, and what he reads he remembers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

What It is and What it Does.

[Popular Science Monthly.]

In many ways and on every hand it can be shown that scientific education furnishes the training that is needed for life in modern civilization.

Scientific education gives the highest mental training; scientific education means a training in modern scientific culture. What this culture is, has already been outlined. It is the product of all the mental endeavor of the race to which we belong. This struggle for improvement, this grand endeavor to secure happiness through human activities, which have been defined as the humanities, began in remote antiquity. Where our race lived in savagery, we know not. All we know is that at some time and in some place our ancestors were savages. In Asia, and in Europe, and in Africa this struggle was continued. Slowly and painfully, with many misfortunes and many reversions, the Aryan race has steadily moved forward in the march of culture, and every branch of the race has contributed its part. Every great artisan and artist, every great statesman, every great linguist, every great philosopher, every great thinker in all that time, has contributed his part; and, more than this, our race has borrowed from the other races of the world everything which they could contribute worthy of our acceptance.

Modern culture, therefore, stands as the product of all mental endeavor for all time. It may, then, be safely assumed that the study of that which has made civilization, and *is* civilization in its highest form, and which is the result of all the training of all the world, must itself furnish the best subject matter for training that human ingenuity can devise.

Scientific education is æsthetic training. To purblind ignorance the beauties of the world are dimly seen, but the glory of the universe is revealed by science. Classic poetry was the best literary product of its time, because it was informed by the philosophy of its time. Its philosophy was chiefly mythology, and the characters of ancient poetry are mythic heroes and gods. So the highest literature of the new civilization must be informed by its highest philosophy; it must be instinct with that knowledge of the universe which is now the glory of the scholars of the world. The splendors of the heavens and the earth, as known to modern science, have put in eclipse the dull glories of ancient mythology.

Scientific education is a training in mental integrity. All along the history of culture from savagery to modern civilization men have imagined what ought to be, and then have tried to prove it true. This is the very spirit of metaphysic philosophy. When the imagination is not disciplined by unrelenting facts, it invents falsehood, and, when error has thus been invented, the heavens and the earth are ransacked for its proof. Most of the literature of the past is a vast assemblage of arguments in support of error. In science nothing can be permanently accepted but that which is true, and whatever is accepted as true is challenged again and again. It is an axiom in science that no truth can be so sacred that it may not be questioned. When that which has been accepted as true has the least doubt thrown upon it, scientific men at once re-examine the subject. No opinion is sacred. "It ought to be" is never heard in scientific circles. "It seems to be" and "we think it is" is the modest language of scientific literature.

In science all apparently conflicting facts are marshaled, all doubts are weighed, all sources of error are examined, and the most refined determination is given with the "probable error." A guard is set upon the bias of enthusiasm, the bias of previous statement, and the bias of hoped-for discovery, that they may not lead astray. So, while scientific research is a training in observation and reasoning, it is also a training in integrity.

Scientific training is an education in charity. Sympathy for the suffering of others is at the basis of eleemosynary charity, and it has grown with the development of social interdependence. The charity that was born in the family in primitive times, with the growth of the tribe into the nation, has developed into national charity, and finally, in modern civilization, it has become the great principle of philanthropy. Now the sufferings of all mankind touch the hearts of all men. If a tornado destroys a village, the whole world tenders alms; if a party of heroes are starving in the ice-fields of the North, their sufferings kindle sympathy in the heart of every civilized man.

But there is a charity unknown to tribal society, and little known in early civilization—a charity born of knowledge, a charity kindled in the hearts of men by science. It is charity for men's opinions—philosophic charity. In all the past, he whose opinions were not in conformity with current beliefs was held to be depraved, and hemlock was his portion, or fagots were used for his purification.

It has at last been discovered that the world has always been full of error, and we are beginning to appreciate how man has struggled through the ages from error to error toward the truth. We now know that false opinions are begotten of ignorance, and in the light of universal truth all men are ignorant, and as the scholar discovers how little of the vast realm of knowledge he has conquered he grows in philosophic charity for others. The history of the world is replete with illustrations to the effect that the greater the ignorance the greater the abomination of unconforming opinion, and the greater the knowledge the greater charity for dissenting opinions.

From the Frying Pan to the Fire.

Minister—I learn that a number of the young men in town have formed an anti-swearing society.

One of the Young Men—Yes, sir. We bind ourselves not to make use of a profane word for a year under a severe penalty.

Minister—A most praiseworthy idea and one that I warmly commend. The prevalence of profanity is truly deplorable. May I ask what penalty you have established?

One of the Young Men—Yes, sir. The member who breaks over is compelled to set up the drinks for the entire crowd.

RUTHERFORD'S RAILROAD.

Report From the Attorney-General.

RALEIGH, February 27, 1885.

To the President of the Senate:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Senate of North Carolina on the — day of February, 1885, requesting me to furnish the Senate with an opinion as to the legal status of that portion of what was once known as the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, that extends from the town of Shelby to the town of Rutherfordton; whether this part of said road belongs to the Carolina Central Railroad Company or to any other chartered corporation; and whether the county of Rutherford, having subscribed and paid the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars ($140,000) under the original charter (as amended) from the State, which has been subsequently abrogated and changed, has now any equitable rights which can be enforced against the State or any corporation.

The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company was incorporated, and organized by virtue and in pursuance of chapters 225 and 226 of Laws of North Carolina enacted by the Legislature of 1854–'55. By the acts of incorporation it was authorized to construct, equip and operate a railroad extending from the city of Wilmington westward to the town of Rutherfordton, and had conferred upon it the usually granted powers to such organizations to condemn lands for rights of way, to receive subscriptions from individuals and municipal corporations, and power was likewise granted to the counties along the proposed line to subscribe for its stock and pay therefor in bonds. Further powers and privileges were granted by chapter 67 of Laws of 1856–'57, not material to the inquiry embraced in the Resolution. By the provision of chapter 108 of Laws of 1866–'67 the company was authorized to extend its line to such a point on the Tennessee line as its President and Directors may determine. By section 3, chapter 21 of Laws of 1868–'69 it was directed that $2,000,000 of the subscription thereby authorized to be made by the State to the capital stock of the company should be applied exclusively to the completion of the road to Rutherfordton.

Under these acts much work was done from Wilmington towards Charlotte, and from the latter point towards Rutherfordton; but before the completion of the road to Rutherfordton the company became financially embarrassed, and the mortgage which it had theretofore executed to secure certain bonds issued by it was foreclosed, and a sale of the road, with all the rights, powers, franchise, &c., was directed and made prior to this time; however, the county of Rutherford had made a subscription for the stock and had issued and delivered her bonds in payment therefor.

At the sale, under the decree of foreclosure, the Carolina Central Railroad Company, a corporation created by or organized under chapter 75 of Laws of 1872–'73, became the purchasers. This act was evidently passed, and the company organized expressly for the purpose of providing a purchaser for the uncompleted Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, and supplying the necessary corporate machinery to secure the completion of the road, at least as far west as the town of Rutherfordton. It was authorized to construct and make or to purchase, hold and complete the construction of a railway from the city of Wilmington to or near the most eligible point on the line of division between the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, or Virginia, or both of them, and with power to purchase the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad at any sale thereof which may be made under a judgment of the Superior Court of New Hanover county in an action there pending for foreclosure; and in the event of such purchase, should thenceforth hold, possess and be entitled to said railroad extending from Wilmington to Rutherfordton, and all its contracts, franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, and all estates and property of any description belonging to the said Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railway Company.

This act was the subject of judicial construction by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in case North Carolina Railroad Company *vs.* Carolina Central Railway Company, reported in the 83d vol. North Carolina Reports 489, and it was there held that it (the Carolina Central Railroad Company) could prosecute the unfinished work as contemplated in like manner and with the same means as its dissolved predecessor.

Under the power thus acquired the Carolina Central Railway Company completed the road to the town of Shelby, in the county of Cleveland, to which point it is now being operated.

The property, rights, privileges, purchases, &c., of the Carolina Central Railway Company were subsequently sold under a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, and were purchased by some person or persons who, under the provision of chapter 131 of Laws of 1872–'73, assumes the corporate name of the Carolina Central Railroad Company, and it is this company that is now in possession and operating the road from Wilmington to Shelby.

It is provided in the last above cited act that the corporation created by, or in consequence of such sale and conveyance, shall succeed to all such franchises, rights and privileges and perform all such duties as would have been had, or should have been performed by the first company.

The corporation—the Carolina Central Railroad Company—thus deriving its existence and having received a conveyance from the commission for the sale, under the direction of the court aforesaid, become possessed of all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, except to debts due to the first—the Carolina Central Railway Company—and are charged with the performance of all the duties imposed upon said Carolina Central Railway Company, except the payment of its debts.

At the session of the General Assembly held in 1881 an act was passed (chapter 5 of Laws of 1881), in which the organization thus formed was declared to be a lawfully organized corporation, succeeding to and legally possessed of all the rights, powers, privileges and franchises which were owned and possessed by the former corporation, the Carolina Central Railway Company.

I am of opinion upon the foregoing facts that the Carolina Central Railroad Company is the owner of the partially completed line of road from the town of Shelby to the town of Rutherfordton, and that it is invested with all the powers, rights, franchises, privileges and immunities necessary to complete the construction thereof, not only to the town of Rutherfordton, but to such point on the line between the States of Tennessee or Virginia as the Directors may determine.

I have no means of ascertaining the facts necessary for the basis of an opinion as to that portion of the resolution in respect to the "equitable rights" of the county of Rutherford "against the State" or any corporation, and I do not know of any method except a judicial or legislative inquiry by which they may be ascertained.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
THEO. F. DAVIDSON,
Attorney-General.

THE CASWELL CONTESTED SEAT.

Speech of Mr. Thompson, of Caswell.

[Reported for the RALEIGH REGISTER.]

In the House on the 1st inst., the resolution to seat Morris N. Corbett, Republican, in place of Geo. N. Thompson, sitting member, was taken up, and Mr. Thompson said:

MR. SPEAKER:—I hope the House will kindly allow me to say a word to explain the position I have been constrained to occupy as a member of this House.

I have up to this day had a presumptive and legal right to represent a county that, long ago, for years and years had for its representatives men whom all North Carolina delighted to honor; having for her representatives at one time men who were chosen the presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature at one and the same session. An honor of this distinguished character was never before and has not since been conferred on any other county. The great, noble and revered Bartlett Yancey presided over the Senate branch, and the grand old Roman, Romulus M. Saunders, was Speaker of the House of Commons. At a later day, when all North Carolina was aroused by the great subject of internal improvements; when the two parties were so evenly balanced that neither could win a victory, Caswell supplied the presiding officer of the Senate, who rose above a partisan and became a patriot and gave the casting vote by which the N. C. R. R. sprang into existence, and that great work will be a lasting memorial to the honor of Caswell's son. Still later, Samuel P. Hill, bright, sparkling and popular, was thrice elected Speaker of the House, and did honor to North Carolina as a State and Caswell as a county. "Those were halcyon days, and may not come again." Since 1868 what dark shadows have beclouded this noble old county! Cary, "the archives of gravity;" Bigelow, oh! the name, and Jim Poe; from all such we humbly pray to be delivered.

At the last election the Democrats of Caswell, sometimes discouraged, but always true, went in the canvass determined to reduce the 400 Republican majority and give Cleveland and Scales a good send-off; and we did work, and though we did not get a complete victory, we certainly got beyond the "woods," and can see a bright and beautiful horizon beyond. As to my own election, I was elected by a plurality of 190 votes, but the committee on privileges and elections have ascertained and reported that my contestant was elected by thirty votes. I submit, without protest, as they believe they are right, that they are right. In this decision they do not declare that the canvassing board of Caswell did anything that was culpable, but they have only decided that this body has done that which it alone has a right to do; to correct errors made by the judges of the precincts, and which the opinions, delivered by Bond, judge, (upon the limits of the powers of judges of elections in correcting errors in the cases from Halifax county) declared the canvassing board could not do. I received the certificate of election and was duly notified that my seat would be contested. I immediately consulted as eminent counsel as there is in the State as to what I should do as an individual and as a Democrat, in order to retain the right to represent Caswell county, and retain the seat. The advice of that counsel I have followed in every particular. I certainly did not desire to retain the seat on a mere technicality. That technicality could have been formulated had I been so inclined. It has not been my fault that the action of the committee was delayed, or that the House has had the report displaced more than once by other special orders on the calendar, when this report was made the special order. As a representative of Caswell, I have steadily worked for the welfare of its citizens and the progress of the State. I have tried to distinguish between the duty I owed to my party, and the duty I owed to my country. When the Legislature acted politically I followed my party; when the Legislature acted socially, for the good of the people, I followed my conscience. I bow with great respect to each member of this House, and shall remember with much pleasure the uniform regard and respect it has shown me. There should not come with our great victory a temptation to ignore the conditions of plitical power. We should forget if possible the prospective insolence of that party that has been dominant for the past twenty-four years. Our great victory was obtained because it signified above all other things the cause of honest government and of administrative reform. We can afford to be generous; let us at all times be just.

Mr. Williams explained the facts of the case. So many ballots had been cast for George Thompson; so many for George N. Thompson; so many for Morris N. Corbett, and Morris Corbett. The board of canvassers ascertained that Geo. N. Thompson had the greatest number of votes, but the committee, ascertaining that only one Thompson and only one Corbett were candidates, thought that all the ballots should be counted for these, and thus Corbett was elected.

Mr. Dula spoke in praise and compliment of Mr. Thompson, saying that his course in this matter had given great pleasure to his party friends, and little less to his party opponents.

The resolution was adopted, and Morris N. Corbett, the representative from Caswell county, came forward and took the oath of office.

THE NORTHAMPTON CONTEST.

The Facts in the Case.

The Republicans were running for the House of Representatives, in Northampton, one Hill, colored, who was very obnoxious to many of them. Such damaging statements were made about Hill that a few days before the election (Saturday before the election the next Tuesday), the County Executive Committee of the Republican party determined to take him off the ticket and substitute one Ned R. Rawls. Before this, however, they had printed their ballots in Raleigh, with Hill's name on them. On said Saturday before the election they had ballots printed in Weldon with Rawls' name in place of Hill's. There was evidence to show that the ballots printed in Weldon were changed otherwise than by substituting the name of Rawls, viz: that the words "Northampton county" were printed in a separate line on the ticket, under the name to be voted for. This was the evidence of Mr. Gilbert, Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee. Other strong evidence was the fact that the Raleigh ballots were never produced, although the contestants were asked to produce them. It was shown in evidence that the words "Northampton county" had never been printed on the ballots in that county before, and printed as they were, in a separate line, gave to the ballots such an *unusual* appearance that one S. G. Newsom, a Republican, as well as the printer in Weldon, declared to Rawls, when he was in Weldon on the said Saturday attending to the printing of the ballots, that it was a device, and that no such ballots had ever been printed in Northampton before.

Rawls insisted that the tickets should be printed as they were printed, with the words "Northampton county" on them, in a separate line. There was evidence of the dissatisfaction between the friends of Hill, who had been taken off the ticket, and the friends of Rawls, who had been substituted. This taken, with the testimony of Gilbert, the fact that the Raleigh ballots were not produced, led the committee to find that the words "Northampton county" were put on the tickets with the intent to distinguish them by their *unusual* appearance, so that voters could tell the Rawls tickets from the Hill tickets, if any should attempt to put the latter in their hands on the day of election, or could tell them from the Democratic ballots.

It was the unusual appearance of the ballot in Northampton county, where it had never been so printed before, and the intent with which it was so changed that caused the decision of the committee to be as it was.

If all the votes had been counted, Newsom's majority in Northampton and Bertie counties would have been between seven and eight hundred.

HUMAN NATURE

In a North Carolina Country Home.

[Lenox to the RALEIGH REGISTER.]

Many years ago it was my good fortune to live in the family of a good, old-time Presbyterian, who, with his good wife, lived in the country, and were Presbyterians in the strictest sense of the word. He lived before the days of church festivals, when the minister's salary was paid directly from the buck-skin purse. The girls then wore neat calico dresses, and the boys homespun trousers to church. Our good old paterfamilias was the father of several sons, who, as all boys in those days living on a farm, as our good old friend and his good wife did, must have some amusements to while away the leisure hours of a rainy day, or a winter night, or an hour at noon on a hot summer day, and procured a checker-board. It was no unusual thing to see two of these sons of toil astride a long bench in the porch, after eating a hearty dinner, with checker-board between them, engaged in a game of checkers, while their father occupied his large arm chair near by, with newspaper in hand and spectacles resting on his nose, reading the occurrences of the week, (no daily paper then in North Carolina) both church and State. A deck of cards would find no easy place under his roof, if he knew it, nor would it require an act of the Legislature to expel the *Day's Do