Carolina Watchman.

J. W. McKENZIE, Edr and Propr

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THURSDAY, April 5, 1894.

To the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, caused by the death of Senator Colquit, Gov. Northern, Friday, appointed Chas. F. Crisp, now Speaker of the House, who declined the honor. Monday the place was tendered Hon. Patrick Walsh, editor and owner of the Augusta *Chronicle* on able and gifted Democrat, who accepted it. The *Journal* and *Constitution*, of Atlanta, both commend the wisdom of the appointment as giving general satisfaction to the people of Georgia.

Last Thursday President Cleveland returned the Bland silver seigniorage bill to the House of Congress with a lengthy message vetoing it. He regrets he could not agree with his party in regard to this measure, and with his usual strong reasoning gave quite a plausible excuse for his action. Time will tell whether he or the party is right. He advocates the passage of an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds whenever the needs of the treasury require more funds than the revenues of the country will supply.

Efforts to Increase the Spy Fund.

As evidence that we are not alone in our opinion as to the cause of the oppressive measures brought to bear upon the distillers of the South, we copy the following from the Charlotte Observer:

Congressman Henderson, of the seventh district of this State, in his speech in the House a few days ago, opposing a measure proposing to increase from $25,000 to $50,000 the appropriation for detecting and bringing to trial violators of the internal revenue laws in North Carolina and Virginia, denounced this whole secret service and protested against the imputation that there are more violators of law in these States than elsewhere. Our readers have been made aware of the fact that the internal revenue system is being operated with great harshness at present. This is being done by agents, not of the collectors in this State, but of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington sent out from it directly. Speaking of the administration, we should like to know what Democratic speaker is going on the stump in western North Carolina this year to endorse the administration of the internal revenue laws. It is a common belief that the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue has for years been dominated by Western whiskey ring influences. The many small distilleries of western North Carolina are in the way of the whiskey ring of the West, and it is doing its utmost to drive them out of business. Hence the three gallon order; hence the harrying of distillers and wholesale liquor dealers in every imaginable way; and hence the application for the doubling of the fund that more men may be hired to harry them. Experience enough was had with Commissioner Miller under Mr. Cleveland's former administration. We know what his re-appointment meant and expressed very sincere regret on account of it at the time.

A One-Steer Farmer.

Franklin Times.

The Times has made reference recently to a number of good crops made by Franklin county farmers, but in none of them do we recall a better turn-out than the one steer farm of George Webb, a hard working and industrious colored man of Cedar Rock township. Last year he plowed one steer and made enough produce to pay a note of $55—balance on account; a store account made in 1893 of $100; 1,000 pounds lint cotton as rent; $30 cash for winter clothing, shoes, etc., and still had $25 cash in his pocket. His principal crop was tobacco, making just enough cotton to pay rent. He has corn enough for the year, and is not grumbling at the government because he doesn't own Cedar Rock township.

Consistency.

Dry Goods Chronicle.

The man who does not advertise simply because his grandfather did not, ought to wear knee-breeches and a cue.

The man who does not advertise because it costs money, should quit paying rent for the same reason.

The man who does not advertise because he tried it once and failed, should throw away his cigar because the light went out.

The man who does not advertise because he doesn't know how himself, ought to stop eating because he can't cook.

MR. HENDERSON'S NEW BILL.

To Amend Internal Revenue Laws.

Correspondent Charlotte Observer.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. Henderson's new bill to amend the internal revenue laws contains 15 sections. The first three sections propose to remove all restrictions upon the sale of leaf tobacco by farmers or by guardians, executors, administrators or trustees having control of the land on which such tobacco was produced. The second and third sections refer in express terms to that clause of the law, originally adopted in 1864 and re-enacted by the McKinley bill, requiring farmers, on the demand of an internal revenue officer, to furnish a statement on oath of his sales of leaf tobacco, of every sort, with the name and residence, in each instance, of the person to whom sold, and the place to which shipped, the failure to comply strictly with this provision making the farmer liable to punishment by imprisonment, and to pay a penalty of $500. The law now permits the farmer to sell his leaf tobacco without restriction and without tax, and it is not only cruel but absurd to require him to be subject to the petty annoyances of internal revenue espionage.

Section 4 provides that all distilleries which mash five bushels or less of grain per day shall be exempt from the provisions of the internal revenue laws relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to payment of tax, which shall be levied on the capacity of said distilleries. The section also provides for the establishment of special warehouses in which may be deposited the product of any number of distilleries, etc.

Section 5 authorizes all distilleries to be released before judgement when a bond is given, whether the amount of spirits manufactured per day be greater or less than 150 gallons per day.

Section 6 prohibits the distruction of stills.

Section 7 regulates the issue of warrents under the internal revenue and provides that none shall be issued without the approval in writing, both of the district attorney and the Attorney General.

Section 8 requires warrants to be made returnable before the United States commissioner or other judicial officer residing in the county nearest the place of arrest.

Section 9 gives the Commissioner of Internal Revenue full authority to compromise any case upon such terms as shall be deemed reasonable.

Section 10 abolishes minimum punishment and gives the judges discretion to impose any punishment that the case may require. This section is intended to put an end to technical and frivolous prosecutions.

Section 11 authorizes the judge, court or United States commissioner to revoke a prosecution on the bill or warrant whenever there is no reasonable ground for the prosecution or that it was not required by the public interests.

Section 12 authorizes the judge of the Federal Court to make order for the comfort and well being of persons imprisoned for a perion not exceeding one year.

Section 13 authorizes a poor prisoner to take the insolvent debtor's oath at the end of 30 days, if his term has expired, and authorizes the district attorney to waive the usual notice.

Section 14 authorizes the Circit Courts to appoint as many United States commissioners as may be necessary and gives the Attorney General power to remove at pleasure any such commissioner heretofore or hereafter appointed.

Section 15 authorizes the commissioner of Internal Revenue to audit the account of gaugers who have actually rendered services before the date of their qualification.

This is the most complete and satisfactory bill which has ever been introduced in Congress to ameliorate the harshness and severity of the internal revenue laws.

Mr. Gladstone in a letter to a Liberal leader in Midlothian says: "I feel deeply convinced that until the first demands of Ireland are satisfied, as the House of Commons tried to satisfy them, neither will the executive wants of any portion of the United Kingdom be adequately met, nor will the empire attain the maximum of its union and power, nor British honor be effectually cleared of the deepest historic stain ever attached to it."

The Norfolk Landmark has in its Elizabeth City news the following item; Vice-President Stevenson and Speaker Crisp will be the guests of Hon. Thomas G. Skinner some time during the fishing of first of next month. All arrangements were made with Mr. Skinner when he was in Washington several days ago, and Mr. Skinner has made arrangements to visit all the big fisheries.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

President Cleveland, after hearing everything that could be said on every side of the question, and after deeper study than he has given to any single measure passed by this Congress, has finally disposed of the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage. His disposition of the bill is necessarily unsatisfactory to many prominent and influential members of the party. That could not have been avoided. It would have been precisely the same, only it would have been a different set of democrats who would have been disappointed, had his action been reversed. The situation was not unlike that which preceded Mr. Cleveland's celebrated tariff reform message, and he acted just as he did then, taking the course he believed to be right and proper, believing that time will, as it did with the tariff, bring the dissatisfied democrats around to his way of thinking. Some democrats in Congress are allowing their disappointment to run away with their discretion, and are saying things that they will regret when they see their words used by republicans against the democratic party.

Probably no more representative gathering of prominent democrats ever assembled in Washington than that which attended the housewarming of the Democratic Congressional Campaign committee, held in their new headquarters this week. The committee which received the guests were composed of Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Congressional committee; Hon. W. F. Harrity, chairman of the National committee; Chauncey F. Black, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and Mr. Lawrence Gardner, secretary of the Congressional committee. The committee is now ready for business, and a quorum of the executive committee will be at headquarters daily until the close of the Congressional campaign.

Representative Sayers, of Texas, believes with his great democratic predecessor, at the head of the House committee on Appropriations, the late Samuel J. Randall, that the system of permanent or continuing appropriations is wrong and should be done away with, leaving all appropriations to be made annually, and his bill providing for the change will probably be favorably reported to the House at an early day, and he believes it will pass. The late Saml J. Randall introduced a similar bill in the Forty-seventh Congress, and it passed the House, but not the Senate. The amount of these continuing appropriations, over which Congress can, under the present system, exercise no detailed supervision, is $130,000,000 a year. Some of these continuing appropriations are nearly a century old and are senseless and in some cases wasteful. Chairman Sayers' bill is thoroughly democratic and ought to become a law. It will save money and reform a bad system.

Senator Morgan believes that his Nicaragua Canal bill will become a law and that the canal will be well under way before the close of the Fifty-third Congress. The bill is now being considered by the Senate committee on Foreign Relations. It provides for the guaranteeing of the bonds of the canal company to the extent of $100,000,000 and gives this government practically the control of the canal, both while being built and after it is in operation.

The opposition to the new treaty with China, this week favorably reported without amendment by the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, has been greatly exaggerated. No democrat so far as known has any serious objections to the treaty except several from the Pacific coast, and they say that with slight modification the treaty would be acceptable to them.

The Pollard-Breckenridge trial reached its dirtiest stage this week, and notwithstanding the request of the judge that the filthy details be suppressed, several of the local papers published them in full. The end of the trial is not yet in sight.

The seat in the Senate chamber that was occupied by the late Senator Colquitt is still draped in mourning. Not much interest is expressed in who will fill out his unexpired term, because the new Senator will have less than a year to serve and it is understood that neither of the gentlemen know to be candidates for the full term—there are at least two in the House—will be appointed by the Governor of Georgia to the vacancy. Although it could hardly be considered in the light of a promotion Speaker Crisp's friends are urging him to declare himself a candidate. Representative Turner is understood to have entered the race.

The unexpected resignation of Sixth Auditor Brawley, of the Treasury department, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor, has made a lot of gossip. The position is an important one, and Mr. Brawley has held it less than a year.

A Remarkable Month.

Charlotte Observer March 29th.

Speaking of the recent sudden change from almost summer weather to that of mid-winter, Observer Painter said yesterday: "The last week has been characterized by the most remarkable temperature extremes occurring in March that have ever been recorded by the Weather Bureau during a period of 25 years. Within six days in the greater portion of the country east of the Rockey Mountains, both the highest and lowest temperatures yet observed during March have been reported.

"Throughout the middle and South Atlantic States, from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to South Carolina and northern Georgia, Thursday, March 22nd, was the warmest day, so far as the weather bureau has record, that has ever occurred in March; nearly all the stations in this region reporting on that day temperatures of from 2 to 6 degrees higher than ever before recorded.

"The records also show that up to and including March 24th the present month has been an unusually warm one throughout the eastern portion of the United States, there being a general excess of temperature over the normal of about 250 degrees or an average of 10 degrees a day; while last year there was a deficiency of about one-half a degree a day. This period of extremely warm weather was followed on March 25, 26 and 27 by one of extreme cold which extended over almost the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains. Minimum temperatures of freezing and below were reported over all this region except on the immediate Texas coast and middle and southern Florida, and at many stations, particularly in the extreme South and Southwest, the temperatures reported were from 1 to 8 degrees lower than ever before recorded. Severe frost were general on Monday and Tuesday morning througout the Gulf and South Atlantic States as far south as northern Florida.

"The southern limit of snow, which last week was confined to extreme northern Michigan, with less than one inch of snow on the ground, now extends from the Rockies eastward over South Dakota, southern Michigan, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, with a depth of about one foot in North Dakota and over one and a half feet in northern Michigan."

General News.

Milton McPhane, a convict who escaped from the penitentiary 2½ years and six months ago, was captured in South Carolina recently.

The Herald says that Burke county farmers use so little commercial fertilizer that there is no one in Morganton who makes a business of handling it.

A small child was left alone in a tenant house at Dutchville, Granville county, with the usual result. The house was set on fire and the child was burned to death.

The Brunson gold mine property, in Randolph county, has been sold to Ohio capitalists. The company will be incorporated and commence operations at once.

Governor Foster has appointed Congressman Blanchard, of Louisiana, United States Senator to succeed Senator White, appointed Supreme Court justice.

On the 28th ult., at Elmwood, Iredell county, Mr. W. L. Gilbert and Miss Maggie Steen were united in marriage by Rev. G. H. Church, of Statesville.

Monday of last week J. H. Baker, a well known business man of Raleigh, fell down a flight of stairs. He was not thought to be seriously hurt at the time but his injuries resulted in his death Friday morning.

Russell Sage and all the New York bankers protest against the Bland bill Mr. Sage does so in an insufferably insulting tone. What these New York bankers need is a little Andrew Jackson hot shot.

John Wacasser, the 13 year-old Catawba boy who some months ago killed his playmate, 11-year-old Priscilla Hudson, by snapping a supposed unloaded pistol at her, was allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter in Catawba Superior Court, week before last, and was sentenced to six months in jail.