

THE GAZETTE.

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THE STATE ELECTION.

It is impossible at this time to give to our readers any official returns of the late election result in the State. As soon as they are all in we will publish a tabulated statement of the vote cast for Presidential electors and State officers.

At present the estimates are placed as follows:

For Bryan electors, about 20,000 majority.

For Russell, Governor, about 14,000 plurality.

The State Fusion ticket is elected by about 40,000 majority.

Congressmen elect are as follows:

- 1st District—Harry Skinner, of Pitt County, Populist.
- 2d District—Geo. H. White, of Edgecombe County, Republican.
- 3d District—John E. Fowler, of Sampson County, Populist.
- 4th District—William F. Stroud, of Chatham County, Populist.
- 5th District—W. W. Kitchen, of Person County, Democrat.
- 6th District—Charles H. Martin, of Anson County, Populist.
- 7th District—Alonso C. Shuford, of Catawba County, Populist.
- 8th District—Romulus Z. Linney, of Alexander County, Republican.
- 9th District—Richmond Pearson, of Bancome County, Republican.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The latest returns from the counties show that the Populists can organize the Senate with the help of only one Republican or Democrat, and that the Republicans are short ten of a majority in the House. The Legislature will stand: Senate—Populists, 24; Republicans, 17; Democrats, 9.

House—Republicans, 51; Populists, 34; Democrats, 34; in one county (Jackson) there was a tie vote.

The Republicans will lack 18 votes to elect a United States Senator, and the Populists will lack 28. The Populists have it in their power to elect one of their number or some other advocate of the free coinage of silver, if they desire to do so.

The election brought many changes, none more agreeable than the election of the Hon. Geo. H. White, LL. D., to Congress from the Second district of this State. He is a gentleman of culture and refinement, a successful lawyer, for several terms a district solicitor in the eastern part of the State, also a member of the State Legislature, and last, but not least, a Presbyterian elder and Sabbath School superintendent. Mr. White is a gentleman of unblemished character, and a representative of whom our race may well be proud. He delivered the annual address at Biddle last June, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. His honors come in rapid succession, but he wears them with credit to himself and his people, and with usefulness to his country.—Afro-American Presbyterian.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL GOVERNOR.

Daniel L. Russell has been duly elected Governor of North Carolina, and if the Democratic leaders, together with the Democratic newspapers were to be believed, the State might well be in mourning; but, like their false promises, the people do not believe a word they say, as is seen by the handsome vote that Russell received. And Russell is going to make us one of the best Governors we have had since the war. He has the ability, is progressive, and has the best interests of the State at heart. And having the courage of his convictions, he will not hesitate to carry them out.—The Populist.

Sound Doctrine.

The immortal Vance never uttered a truer saying than when he said, "The horse that pulls the plow should have the fodder." Principle in a party, of course, is one of the essentials to its perpetuity, but it is nonsense to talk about holding a party together while allowing its enemies to reap the benefits of all the emoluments. The Populists and Republicans of this State, through hard work and much sacrifice, have won a great victory in the State, and are justly and rightfully entitled to the offices, and should have them; and any Populist or Republican leader who fails to do his duty in demanding and working for a change from Democratic to Populist and Republican is going to be branded as a traitor to his party. To say that the Populist or Republican parties have not got men of sufficient qualifications to fill any of the offices is all poppycock, and will not be believed by any sane man. Therefore a change is demanded.—"The Populist."

Who Did It?

In Mecklenburg county the credit of our victory is all due to the fidelity and work of the colored voters. There is no need of mincing words; if the white Republicans had done their duty there

would now be no question as to who is elected here. If the State committee sent any money to the county it failed to reach the poor colored man, who did work worth mention. The fight has been one great sacrifice to many colored men in the county. The State committee, in abandoning this county, threw great responsibility on the poor colored men here, who had nothing to work for but patriotism. Not a single colored man was run for office, and next spring we expect to see every white Republican looking for office, saying it is too soon yet for the colored man.

The candidates in this county refuse to support our Republican papers, even to the amount of 25 cents. Judging from the thousands of extra copies of the "Hayseeder," and other white men's papers broadcast in the State, one is led to believe some money was spent in that direction.

The negro has not had justice in this deal at the hands of the Republican party. The negro has done his full duty in this fight. Now, gentlemen, we have sacrificed manhood and given you victory, with the situation clearly understood all the time; we ask you to do your duty in the future. There will be another time and these things will not be forgotten. We wanted McKinley, Russell and fusion, and for that, we sacrificed all. Now let us reason. Had the colored people of this county been dealt fairly with by the State committee and the white Republicans here, the entire fusion ticket would have been elected by such a majority the Democrats would have been so dumbfounded they would have forgotten Pinewild. Whatever we lose here it will be by the treachery and stupidity of white men.—"Charlotte Messenger."

THE VOTE IN 1862.

Harrison (Rep.)	5,176,108
Cleveland (Dem.)	5,556,918
Weaver (Pop.)	1,041,028
Bidwell (Pro.)	264,133
Wing (Socialist)	21,164
Popular vote, Cleveland over Harrison	380,810
Electoral vote, Cleveland over Harrison	132
Electoral vote, Cleveland over Harrison and Weaver	110
Total popular vote, 1862, including scattering	12,110,636

NORTH CAROLINA'S VOTE, 1892.

Below will be found some figures which will prove of interest in comparison with the returns of the election this year:	
Elias Carr (Dem.)	135,519
D. M. Furness (Rep.)	94,684
Jess M. Templeton (Pro.)	2,457
W. P. Exum (Pop.)	47,840
Carr's plurality	40,855

SENATE LEGISLATURE, 1894.

Senate.	House.	Joint.
Democrats	8	46
Republicans	18	38
Populists	31	36

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1894.

First District—W. A. Branch, Dem., 13,456; R. Skinner, Pop., 16,510. Skinner's majority, 3,054.	
Second District—H. P. Cheatham, Rep., 9,418; F. A. Woodward, Dem., 14,721; J. Freeman, Pop., 5,314. Woodward's majority, 5,303.	
Third District—O. J. Speers, Rep., 6,966; J. P. Shaw, Dem., 10,699; Cyrus Thompson, Pop., 9,705. Shaw's plurality, 994.	
Fourth District—Charles M. Cooke, Dem., 14,335; W. F. Stroud, Pop., 15,667. Stroud's majority, 4,332.	
Fifth District—Thomas Settle, Rep., 16,934; A. W. Graham, Dem., 14,046. Settle's majority, 2,888.	
Sixth District—J. A. Lockhart, Dem., 13,996; Chas. H. Martin, Pop., 13,552. Lockhart's majority, 444.	
Seventh District—A. C. Shuford, Rep. and Pop., 15,383; John S. Henderson, Dem., 13,184. Shuford's majority, 2,259.	
Eighth District—R. Z. Linney, Rep. and Pop., 18,775; W. B. Bower, Dem., 15,491. Linney's majority, 3,284.	
Ninth District—R. Pearson, Rep., 16,980; W. T. Crawford, Dem., 16,734. Pearson's majority, 135.	

WHY NOT REJOICE?

The colored people throughout the country are rejoicing over the great Republican victory, and truly they have cause to rejoice. A Republican victory means more to them than to any other class of American citizens. To every class it means a just and economical administration of the government, a revival of business, and a return of prosperity. To the colored man it means his, and more. It means an opportunity to show to the world that he has as much ability as any other man. Under the Republican administration the colored man receives some recognition in the distribution of offices and always fills these offices with honor. Then, too, there are generally some colored candidates on the Republican State or county tickets, and when we rejoice in the triumph of a Republican victory we generally rejoice in the election of colored men to office. In the recent election colored men were elected to offices throughout the country. In this State we elected Hon. G. H. White to Congress, Hon. J. H. Young to the Legislature, every magistrate in Edgecombe County, and two magistrates and a constable in Union County. From Indianapolis, Indiana, Hon. G. L. Jones was elected to the Legislature. Cook County, Illinois, elected a colored man, E. H. Wright, county commissioner, and Hon. E. E. Stewart was elected county clerk in Guthrie, Oklahoma. This is a good showing, and we feel that these men will fill their offices creditably. With the number of appointments to colored men when McKinley is inaugurated and the new Republican governors take control, we will have quite a race representation in the affairs of state.—Wilmington Sentinel.

Judge D. L. Russell will be our Governor for the next four years, and he is going to take a "peep at the book." Do you hear?

TARIFF PROSPECTS.

Until some of the Sound money Democrats in the Senate, or some of the silver Senators who helped the Democrats to defeat the Dingley bill and declared that they would prevent any tariff legislation unless free coinage was granted, definitely announce their willingness to bow to the will of the people and vote for such a revenue measure as the popular majority desire, it is hardly worth while to discuss the chance of any action on the tariff this winter. There is no longer room for question what the people want. The enormous popular majorities given in the election of Republican Congressmen in 1894 have been greatly surpassed, in some States in 1895 and in almost all States this year; and while the Republican vote for President has been swelled by several hundred thousand Democrats, it is not becoming any honest statesman or journalist to effect to misunderstand the continued and very heavy majority for Republican Congressmen. The Senators who prevented tariff legislation last February, if honest with themselves and the country, must confess that the people desire, and have in legal form declared, that they desire, a return to the principles of Republican tariff.

It would be a manly and patriotic act for any of those Senators to set aside personal judgment or preference for the sake of the national welfare. In a free Government it is never a decent thing for a minority to insist that the public property shall not be permitted unless the will of the majority is disregarded. Such conduct invariably reacts with destructive force against the men or the party thus defying the people's desire. When The Tribune warned certain Republican Senators last winter that they would bring upon the free-silver cause a crushing defeat if they resisted the demand of the people for a better tariff, there were some who made light of the warning. They have appealed to the people and know the result. Loyal submission to the declared will of the people is the first step toward recovering public confidence.

The Sound Money Democrats are perfectly aware that the revenue is not sufficient to meet the expenditures of the Government and provide a safe margin for the protection of the outstanding paper currency. They can with propriety, therefore, declare that the need of revenue makes it their duty to vote for such a measure as can be passed, and such as the people demand, without further insisting upon their choice of methods. So the silver Senators, having met with overwhelming defeat, can properly bow to the decision of the people. Except in Kansas and Washington, two Populist States, and in five small silver States, the Republican party in every State in the Union has cast against free silver a larger share of the popular vote than it had previously been able to command. The silver Senator who respects and bows to the will of the people, and consents that the tariff question shall be settled without longer delay in accordance with the will of the majority, takes the only course now open to him which will tend toward recovery of public respect.

These considerations may lead one or more of the Senators who defeated legislation last winter to change their attitude. If so, the fact will be made known and the passage of some measure may be possible. It ought to be assumed that President Cleveland was honest in publicly telling Congress that he would join in such measures of relief as Congress might prefer, even though not such as he would choose. The Dingley bill was by no means an ideal measure, and probably would not have been favored by any of the Republicans except as an effort to find some compromise which might be accepted in circumstances of peculiar National emergency. The conditions have now greatly changed. The certainty that a Republican Congress and President will soon have power to act makes resistance merely for the sake of delay inexcusable. It ought to be possible to enact at once a very brief measure, more satisfactory than the one offered by the House last winter, and in the line of the policy which the new Congress will adopt. But it is evident that neither this nor anything else can be done unless some of the Democratic or silver Senators stand ready to bow to the decision of the people.

THE CABINET DISCUSSION.

It gives us great pleasure to say that the Democrats who rallied with admirable courage and loyalty to the defence of their country, and fought a good fight throughout the campaign and at the polls, have in general further honored themselves by the spirit which they have manifested since the victory was won. Occasionally a discordant note mars the harmonious chorus of gratitude and congratulation, but thus far such relapses from a high plane of sentiment have merely served to make a few individuals unpleasantly conspicuous, without disturbing the relations of amity and mutual esteem which have prevailed for several months.

It is especially gratifying to note the comments which prominent Democrats and influential Democratic newspapers are making on the suggestion that Mr. McKinley should invite some eminent Democratic dissenter from the doctrines promulgated in the Chicago platform to enter his Cabinet. The President elect will settle it at the proper time, and we have no doubt that he will settle it wisely. We allude to the matter now only because Democrats are themselves discussing it in a highly honorable and patriotic manner. They say that one of their number who should accept

such an appointment would thereby incur certain obligations of loyalty to his chief, which would be, or at least might be, inconsistent with the maintenance of his own sincere political convictions; while, on the other hand, the coming Administration could not be successful from the public any more than from the party point of view, if the President were embarrassed in the performance of what he conceived to be his duty by his desire to preserve harmonious relations with an adviser whose political creed differed widely from his own. It may be added, as a fact bearing not remotely upon this question, that the late General Gresham's acceptance of a portfolio from President Cleveland is not commonly considered either to have enhanced his fame or proven advantageous to the country.

It should be understood that the "Tribune" does not advance these opinions with reference to an important and interesting suggestion, but reproduces them from Democratic sources, solely for the purpose of illustrating the false sense of honor and public care which still animates many men who have been faithfully co-operating with former antagonists to save their country from disaster.

DENOUNCING THEIR ALLIES.

While the known results of the election are not yet official, they are sufficiently clear for us to know that Bryan is defeated. With this defeat there come regrets and disappointments of an almost bitter character. Dreams of a pure American government and hopes of better times and conditions are nullified and crushed, temporarily at least. But the cause of the people is not dead. It is a cause that cannot die.

It is probably idle to go back now and review the causes which led to defeat, but the chief among them all was the brutal stupidity of the goldbug nominees for Vice President in declining to retire from the national ticket supported by those forces declaring for reform. It may not be altogether correct to assert that this stupidity is the sole cause of defeat, but it is certain that many people who favor reform could not be persuaded to believe in the sincerity of such a man as Arthur S. Wall, and we have no hesitation in saying they were right. We have asserted before that he was put on the ticket by the schemers, to defeat it, and we say so now. The object for which he was put up has been accomplished.

The cause of the defeat was the failure of the party represented by the Chicago convention to support the Bryan ticket. If that party had given two-thirds as many votes to Bryan as it gave to Cleveland four years ago, Bryan would have been elected. While large numbers of the rank and file of the Democratic party may have favored what Bryan stood for, the "bossing" and subsidized element of the party proved to be strong enough to divide its strength and thus let the party stand for trusts, monopolies, etc., get another four years' lease on this country.

The announcement now comes that Mr. Bryan declares he will continue to fight the battle of reform. It is well perhaps that he will do so. He is an able leader, and it may be that none can now be found to equal him. But great events can be evolved within the next four years; and speaking now for the Democratic party in North Carolina, and we believe, for the nation, we take the liberty of serving notice on Mr. Bryan that if he desires to head the reform forces of the People's party in the next fight, he must do so under some other name than that of Democrat. That name has become a reproach and it will not be supported any more, now or here after.

THE VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

The forthcoming Auditor's report will show the value of property in the State of North Carolina for 1895 to be \$230,801,181 as against \$234,479,901 the year previous—a decrease of \$3,678,720. The real estate this year was valued at \$153,835,584 as compared with \$158,084,064 the year before, or a decrease of \$4,248,480. But the personal property shows an increase in value of \$683,710, the valuation this year being \$77,025,547 as against \$76,391,837 in 1894.

There are 28,019,748 acres of land in the State valued at \$110,068,453, a decrease of \$4,412,880 since 1894, when the land valuation was \$115,081,333. Town lots show little change in value, being worth \$43,167,131 in 1895 as against \$43,006,741 in 1894.

The personal property and their value are as follows: 162,010 horses valued at \$6,514,923; 116,770 mules at \$5,062,064; 800 jacks and jennies at \$42,231; 42,510 goats at \$81,598; 527,131 cattle at \$4,423,893; 1,357,385 hogs at \$1,785,074; 358,857 sheep at \$243,496; farming utensils, \$13,602,455; money on hand and on deposit, \$4,135,761; solvent credits, \$13,979,584; stock in incorporated companies, \$3,771,730; all other personal property, \$19,392,783.

The unlisted taxables this year are \$89,186,21. Last year they were only \$85,454,27. This increase of \$3,731,94 is due to the tax of 10c on lawyers, doctors and dentists imposed by the last legislature, from which \$18,730 was realized; the tax of 50 cents on each bed in every hotel and boarding-house, which paid into the treasury \$2,568; and the corporation tax which paid \$1,263,985.

The rate of taxation fixed by the last legislature was 21c per cent for the State, instead of 22 cents as heretofore, and 18 cents for schools as against 16 cents before. This caused an increase of \$82,083.30 in the school tax, and an increase in county taxes of \$783,187.80. School taxes this year amounted to \$847,578.57 as against \$765,510.27 in 1894, an increase of \$82,068.30. The total taxes, as follows: White polls, \$265,906.30; colored polls, \$113,019.61; bank and building and loan stock, \$6,799.86; railroad property, \$45,184.37; general property (white), \$402,839.65; general property (colored), \$14,748.88. County aggregates, \$1,385,359.11. \$14,505.56 as compared with \$1,039,367.76 in 1894. The general taxes from counties were \$657,468.43, and special taxes amounted to \$409,468.07.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On Joint Ballot the Republicans Have 63 Members, the Populists 58, the Democrats 44, With Two in Doubt.

The next Legislature will stand as follows:

THE STATE SENATE.

First District (Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans counties)—J. L. Wilder, Republican, and J. F. Newsom, Populist.

Second District (Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico)—McCaskey, Populist, and Yeager, Republican.

Third District (Bertie and Northampton)—J. M. Early, Populist.

Fourth District (Halifax)—E. T. Clark, Populist.

Fifth District (Edgecombe)—Lee Pearson, Republican.

Sixth District (Pitt)—Moye, Populist.

Seventh District (Wilson, Nash and Franklin)—J. F. Mitchell, Populist, J. T. Sharp, Republican.

Eighth District (Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Greene and Onslow)—G. L. Hardison, Populist, and McCarty, Republican.

Ninth District (Duplin, Wayne and Pender)—H. L. Grant, Republican, and R. G. Maxwell, Populist.

Tenth District (New Hanover and Brunswick)—George H. Cannon, Populist.

Eleventh District (Vance and Warren)—W. R. Henderson, Republican.

Twelfth District (Wake)—C. H. Utley, Populist.

Thirteenth District (Johnston)—E. S. Abell, Democrat.

Fourteenth District (Sampson, Harnett and Bladen)—Geo. Butler, Populist, and E. N. Robinson, Populist.

Fifteenth District (Columbus and Robeson)—Angus Shaw, Populist, and J. D. Manly, Republican.

Sixteenth District (Cumberland)—Geddy, Populist.

Seventeenth District (Granville and Person)—Dr. Wm. Merritt, Populist.

Eighth District (Caswell, Alameda, Orange and Durham)—Capt. E. S. Parker, Democrat, and J. E. Lyon, Populist.

Nineteenth District (Chatham)—Jno. W. Atwater, Populist.

Twentieth District (Rockingham)—J. A. Walker, Populist.

Twenty-first District (Guilford)—Alf. Scales, Democrat.

Twenty-second District (Randolph and Moore)—D. Reid Parker, Populist.

Twenty-third District (Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union)—W. H. Adams, Populist, and Daniel Patterson, Republican.

Twenty-fourth District (Cabarrus and Stanly)—C. D. Barringer, Democrat.

Twenty-fifth District (Mecklenburg)—Dr. J. B. Alexander, Populist.

Twenty-sixth District (Rowan, Davidson and Forsyth)—S. Earnhardt, Populist, and Jno. A. Ramsey, Republican.

Twenty-seventh District (Iredell, Davie and Yadkin)—Shore and Sharp, Republicans.

Twenty-eighth District (Stokes and Surry)—One Republican.

Twenty-ninth District (Catawba, Lincoln, Wilkes and Alexander)—R. H. W. Barber, Populist, and one Republican.

Thirtieth District (Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga)—Thos. Sutherland, Democrat.

Thirty-first District (Caldwell, Burke, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey)—E. F. Wakefield, Populist, and one Republican.

Thirty-second District (Gaston, Cleveland and Pick)—M. H. Hutcheson, Democrat, J. A. Anthony, Democrat.

Thirty-third District (Brunswick, Madison and Haywood)—George H. Snathers, Republican, and W. W. Rollins, Republican.

Thirty-fourth District (Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain)—H. S. Anderson, Republican.

Thirty-fifth District (Macon, Clay, Cherokee and Graham)—J. Frank Ray, Democrat.

The representation will stand:

Populists..... 58
Democrats..... 44
Republicans..... 17

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alexander—J. W. Watts, Democrat.

Alamance—S. A. White, Republican.

Alleghany—M. F. Jones, Democrat.

Anson—T. C. Leak, Democrat.

Ashe—Spencer Blackburn, Republican.

Beaufort—H. E. Hodges, Populist.

Bertie—H. W. White, Republican.

Bladen—Sidney Meares, Republican.

Brunswick—W. W. Drew, Populist.

Burke—W. B. Whitener, Populist.

Cabarrus—J. L. Warren, Republican.

Caldwell—J. F. Fileman, Populist.

Camden—A. J. Nelson, Democrat.

Carteret—E. E. Duncan, Republican.

Caswell—C. J. Yarbrough, Populist.

Catawba—L. B. Whitener, Populist.

Chatham—J. L. Warren, Republican.

Cherokee—D. W. Dewese, Republican.

Chowan—Richard Elliott, Republican.

Cleveland—Dr. B. F. Dixon, Democrat.

Columbus—J. B. Schulten, Populist.

Craven—Robert Hancock, Republican.

Cumberland—Thomas H. Sutton, Republican.

Currituck—W. P. Wemyss, Republican.

Dare—Donbult.

Dauphin—J. W. McCreary, Republican.

Davie—W. A. Bailey, Republican.

Duplin—Maury Ward, Populist.

Durham—McCaskey, Populist.

Edgecombe—Jordan Dancy, Republican.

Forsyth—J. L. Grubbs, Republican.

Franklin—Barrow, Populist.

Gaston—J. White, Democrat.

Gates—J. J. Gatling, Democrat.

Graham—Republican.

Granville—King, Populist; Crews, Republican.

Guilford—J. T. Borch, Democrat; B. G. Chilcutt, Republican.

Greene—W. R. Dixon, Populist.

Halifax—J. H. Arrington, Republican