

The Charlotte Observer. CHAS. R. JONES, Editor and Prop'r.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1882.

Can a man be a Democrat and vote for the nominees and endorse the platform of the Republican party?

The New York Herald has just received a verdict for \$18,363.91 against the city of New York, balance due on advertising.

Atlanta, Ga., has 87 licensed liquor saloons, over the counters of which according to the Constitution, \$1,000,000 a year passes.

Mr. Parnell is financially embarrassed. His estate of Avondale is at this moment the subject of an action for \$30 interest on a mortgage for \$10,000.

There are about twenty steamship companies running steamers between New York and Europe, and each company sends out on an average a vessel a week.

The Memphis Avalanche expresses the opinion that if the Tennessee debt-payers would stop their grog five years and kill off the dogs they could pay the State debt, principal and interest, and have some money left to buy sheep.

As the Republican party in this State is in favor of reform, and since it is perhaps we will not hear of any assessments being levied for political purposes.

While Senator Vorhees was delivering a carefully prepared speech in the Senate last Monday on the national bank charters a sparrow flew in at the window and instanter the dignified Senator turned from Vorhees and gave their attention to the twittering sparrow.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The Wilmington Star says: THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER is out squarely against the present system of county government, and in favor of re-manding the negro-ridden counties to the tender mercies of the negro voters who control.

According to your own statement 23 Eastern counties are interested in the present system of county government. Please remember that there are seventy-two in which the Democratic party are likely to lose control, unless the matter of electing the magistrates and county commissioners are restored to the people.

We said Sunday morning the county commissioners had lost \$700 or \$800 by refusing to grant license to retail liquors, with a majority of 1,000 in favor of license in the county.

For the year ending September 1st, 1880, the amount paid into the school fund in the county, from liquor licenses, was \$2,332.80, and it is about this much annually. It is now lost to the county, while just as much WHISKEY is sold, because the county commissioners refuse to grant license, and if we go before the people without an effort at reform, to use the Star's own words "we might as well give up the campaign before it opens."

We will simply demand that our county officials shall bow to the will of the people, and the Republicans having made the issue we must meet it, that's all.

CONGRESSMAN IN THE 6TH DISTRICT.

Elsewhere we publish a communication in regard to the Congressional race in the Sixth District, which may be said to be the first gun in the campaign. We agree heartily with the writer in that the Democratic party can afford to make no mistake in selecting a standard bearer. Maj. Dowd no doubt would like to retain his seat, but if he is re-nominated there will probably be trouble. He was nominated by accident, and had never done an hour's work for his party up to the day of his nomination. He was carried through to victory by the strength of party allegiance. It will be a party mistake to renominate him, and it would be better to look the matter squarely in the face, than to take any risk in the coming hereafter. Party shackles set less lightly on the people to-day than they have done for years in North Carolina, and he is the best friend of the Democratic party who calmly points out the dangers beforehand. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

The Grand Army of the Republic is holding its annual encampment at Baltimore this year, beginning yesterday. The Sun, speaking of the programme, says: It has been the custom heretofore at these annual meetings for the delegates to assemble and transact business, and then to have a pleasant social gathering. This year, however, it is proposed to broaden the scope of the encampment; to take the soldiers of the South by the hand and to spend three days in festivities, so that all sectional feeling may be forgotten and the people of the whole country be reunited. No longer facing each other with deadly anger, but side by side, bound by ties of patriotism, the gray and the blue are to march through the streets of Baltimore and be reviewed by the President of a nation undivided. Such is the sentiment of the present encampment. The 100,000 members of the Republic numbers expected to take part in the festivities, being a greater number than has attended any previous encampment. The soldiers of the South, including the colored men, promise to turn out

The Drain on the South to be Continued.

J. R. Randall, one of the editors of the Augusta Constitutionalist, writing from Washington, under date of June 20th, makes the following significant reflections: "I find men here, however, who contend that the North will drain that section for at least fifty years to come, as England drains Ireland, and that nothing can be done to prevent it. They say that our factories, railroads and lands will soon be wholly owned abroad, and that we shall be simply tenants-at-will. It is argued that some men in the South are growing rich, the answer is that such persons are engaged in mercantile affairs, and engaged with Northern men in skinning the planters. It is argued that there are numerous thrifty farmers, the reply is that they exist only in imagination. One man of vast information tells me that in his whole district, which would embrace a State larger than Vermont, only two men engaged in farming are out of debt. I suggested that perhaps many others would be if they practiced thrift, planted food crops, and did not speculate in stocks and cotton. But he emphatically insisted that nothing of the kind would answer; that the South was taxed almost to death to enrich the North, and that this would continue for many years to come. I mildly interposed that bad as this might be, it was intensified by the South's buying from the North a thousand things that ought to be produced at home. He admitted that there was some force in the suggestion, but added: 'It would not be a drop in the bucket. We are forced to do what is unwise. The conqueror exacts tribute, and we pay it under legislative compulsion. Look at the tax on the Capitol dome. It means that Northern Congressmen are even now assembled passing pensions, many of them forged or fraudulent, two-fifths of which the South will have to pay, and not a penny will return to us. We are in the grip of the commercial octopus, and cannot escape. The wit, the capital, the jurisprudence and the legislation of the North are combined to make us produce wealth for their use. No country can prosper under such circumstances, and the so-called prosperity of the Southern people is a sham and a lie.'"

Taxation has increased 132 per cent. in Canada since 1869, while the population has increased only 29 per cent. The public debt has gone up from \$75,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

Who Shall Represent the Sixth District in Congress.

It should be the policy of the Democratic party to select as its standard-bearer in the next congressional campaign a leader who will be acceptable to the party all over the district; one whose record is well known to all who has won his laurels in hard fought battles for the party. Give us a man who has some electricity about him and one who can stir up the lukewarm members of our party to do their whole duty. There is no denying the fact that our present member in Congress (we mean nothing personal, but politically) is not the man for the occasion. He has none of the qualities about him which would unite the discordant elements of our party and heal all the breaches. He is not known to the district, having never to our knowledge made a political speech or did any work for the party before his nomination. His nomination was secured by wire-pulling and fell as it upon the party as a wet blanket. The cast should be rewarded, and this ought to be the rule of action which should guide our party in selecting its representatives. If this course was pursued rigidly, there would be much less discord and desertion. The Democratic party voted for him simply for the reason that he was the only one of the party who had not for any services that he had done. These are evidences which are too patent to all, and if these injustices are continued party files will not be strong enough to hold the votes. We would like to suggest the name of Col R. T. Bennett, of Anson, as the one who is eminently qualified by his high reputation as statesman, eloquence in debate and his record of having served in his party, deserves promotion at the hands of the people, and his nomination would be the key note of success in the approaching election. We see his prominently spoken of for Congress for the State at large. We think this is unfair to this district. We much prefer that he should be allowed to serve this district in the next Congress. There are other good men in the district and out of it, who deserve the nomination for the State at large, and could lead the party to victory. The question then is: shall it be Bennett from this district and some other good Democrat from the State at large, or shall it be Bennett for the State at large and the district lost to the party. That is the question for the party to solve. CATAWBA.

Texas Negroes Imitating White Folks.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 21.—A special from Houston to the News says: "A very interesting morning on Emancipation grounds Chas. F. Weltman was fired upon by negroes and instantly killed. As Deputy Marshal Glass was lifting the body of the dead man he was fired upon, the bullet entering his right shoulder and coming out the side of his neck. A colored boy was killed by a stray bullet and a negro named Spencer was shot in the back of the neck. John Adams, a brother of the deputy, went to his assistance, but was simply disarmed and ejected from the grounds. A notorious negro politician, Ed. Jamison by name, has been arrested as one of the murderers of William and Frank Buford, and as being a party to the shooting of Deputy Glass."

Confirmations of Utah Commissioners--Republican Conventions.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations for members of the Utah commission. The Vermont Republican convention met to-day, Ex-Senator Luke P. Poland chairman, and nominated John L. Barstow for Governor. The Pennsylvania supplementary convention met to-day at Harrisburg, and nominated Martin Brosius, of Lancaster, Pa., for Congressman-at-large in place of Marshall, who declined.

Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—For the Middle Atlantic States: Slightly warmer, fair weather, easterly to southerly winds, rising followed by falling barometer. South Atlantic States: Partly cloudy weather, light local rains easterly to southerly winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature, stationary or slight rise in barometer.

Mills Burned.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., June 21.—The Charlottesville steam sawmills were destroyed by fire last night. The fire was accidental. The loss is not yet known. The mills were partly insured.

Death Distanced.

Alexandria, Va., August 4, 1881. The continuance of mental weakness cannot be entirely radiant and pure, but with Dr. Benson's Sain Cure, it can be made smooth and free from fever, noisy eruptions, frolics and ultimate discoloration. A lovely toilet dressing.

\$30,000 for \$2. \$30,000 for \$2.

\$15,000 for \$1; \$15,000 for \$1. Numerous observations offered in the grand scheme of the Commercial Bank of America, which

WORK IN CONGRESS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS IN THE SENATE.

A Bill for the Reduction of Internal Revenue is introduced in the House and Mr. Kelly, of Pa., Opened With a Speech Explaining its Provisions and Advocating it--A Number of Amendments Offered.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—SENATE.—Brown submitted amendments which he intended to offer to the river and harbor bill appropriating \$25,000 for the Savannah river above Augusta; \$25,000 for a navigable channel through Romney marsh, near Savannah, and \$40,000 for Brunswick harbor, Georgia. Referred to the commerce committee.

Mahone called up the Senate bill for public buildings at Lynchburg, Abingdon and Harrisonburg, Va. The bill had been amended by the public building committee to provide for only one building at Harrisonburg, at a cost of \$50,000.

Mahone moved to insert \$50,000 for a building at Abingdon. Several objections to this as an attempt to restore the bill in defiance of the committee's action.

Morrill, of the committee, said one building had been recommended because it was not customary for only one building for a State at one session.

Mahone and Johnston spoke a considerable time in advocacy of the amendment. Vote of the committee, said that a \$100,000 building at Lynchburg and one at Danville, had already been given to Virginia. He thought the State had received her share.

Best complaint that his appeal for a building at Lexington, Ky., had been refused by the committee because they had made some little provision for Louisville. He demanded the yeas and nays.

Vest said if the amendment prevailed he would vote in the committee for a new building in Kentucky and for one in his own State.

Mahone's amendment was carried by yeas 30, nays 21. Those of members of the public building committee who responded voted "no." The bill then passed.

Morgan called up his resolution for a committee of investigation into the labor strikes, their causes and remedy; the committee to sit during the vacation, to visit different places, to send for papers and to examine persons under oath, etc.

The discussion was participated in by Morgan, Morrill, Hoar, Davis, of W. Va., Garland and Sherman, and developed a large quantity of sentiment in favor of the early passage of the resolution. Only diversity of opinion was as to the mode in which the investigation should be made, whether by a special or a standing committee. The resolution was finally referred to the committee on education and labor with instruction to report upon it within one week.

Speakers resumed the consideration of the House bill to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence. The section before the Senate was authorizing the deposit of gold certificates in lieu of gold to allow silver certificates as well as new gold certificates to be counted by the National banks as part of their lawful reserve and to be used in clearing balances.

An amendment was adopted prohibiting the issue of gold certificates when the redemption fund falls below one hundred million dollars. An amendment offered by Coke amended by Fugh was adopted providing that no national bank shall become members of any clearing house, in which silver certificates shall not be receivable in settlement of clearing house balances.

A provision was adopted forbidding certification of checks in excess of deposits under a penalty of \$5,000 for every year imprisonment, or both. An agreement was entered into that the debate on the bill will close at 5 o'clock to-morrow, when the voting upon the bill and amendments will be resumed.

Allison submitted a copy of a bill reported from the commerce committee for the consideration of what is known as the Hennepin canal, which he intends to offer as an amendment to the river and harbor bill.

Executive session. Adjourned. HOUSE.—The Speaker being absent this morning, Hon. Wm. Windell of Texas, rising to a question of privilege stated that the bill passed on Monday last "to regulate immigration" was not in the House. The committee on commerce had intended to pass a substitute for the original bill, but by mistake a wrong draft had been sent to the clerk's desk.

On his motion a resolution was adopted requesting the Senate to return the bill to the House. The main difference between the bill as passed and the substitute is that the former charges the cost of returning paupers, criminals, &c., to the nation to which they belong while the latter charges it to the steamship company bringing them over.

WE INVITE ATTENTION

A Large number of amendments were submitted and read for information. The amendments offered affect every provision in the bill either as amendment or substitute. The committee finally rose without action. The conference report on the military academy bill was presented and agreed to. Adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

WILMINGTON—Spirits Turpentine firm at 43 1/2c. Rosin steady, \$1.52 1/2 for strained; \$1.60 for good strained. Tar firm, at \$2.30. Crude Turpentine steady at \$1.10 for red; \$2.75 for yellow dip; \$2.75 for virgin.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—Flour quiet and steady; Howard's No. 2 Chicago spring \$1.32 1/2; extra \$4.25 1/2; No. 3 \$3.75; No. 4 \$3.25; No. 5 \$2.75; No. 6 \$2.25; No. 7 \$1.75; No. 8 \$1.25; No. 9 \$0.75; No. 10 \$0.25; No. 11 \$0.75; No. 12 \$0.25; No. 13 \$0.75; No. 14 \$0.25; No. 15 \$0.75; No. 16 \$0.25; No. 17 \$0.75; No. 18 \$0.25; No. 19 \$0.75; No. 20 \$0.25; No. 21 \$0.75; No. 22 \$0.25; No. 23 \$0.75; No. 24 \$0.25; No. 25 \$0.75; No. 26 \$0.25; No. 27 \$0.75; No. 28 \$0.25; No. 29 \$0.75; No. 30 \$0.25; No. 31 \$0.75; No. 32 \$0.25; No. 33 \$0.75; No. 34 \$0.25; No. 35 \$0.75; No. 36 \$0.25; No. 37 \$0.75; No. 38 \$0.25; No. 39 \$0.75; No. 40 \$0.25; No. 41 \$0.75; No. 42 \$0.25; No. 43 \$0.75; No. 44 \$0.25; No. 45 \$0.75; No. 46 \$0.25; No. 47 \$0.75; No. 48 \$0.25; No. 49 \$0.75; No. 50 \$0.25; No. 51 \$0.75; No. 52 \$0.25; No. 53 \$0.75; No. 54 \$0.25; No. 55 \$0.75; No. 56 \$0.25; No. 57 \$0.75; No. 58 \$0.25; No. 59 \$0.75; No. 60 \$0.25; No. 61 \$0.75; No. 62 \$0.25; No. 63 \$0.75; 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