

DAILY CHARLOTTE OBSERVER: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1882.

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

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SUNDAY, SEPT. 10, 1882.

WHAT DOES THE WORK.

Active campaigning, public speaking, parade demonstrations and all that sort of thing, are good enough in their way. because they wake people up and get them to thinking, but without organization they amount to but little. There are more votes made by systematic, quiet work, than by all the public meetings and noisy demonstrations of the campaign. What is wanted is organization, managed by men who know the people, an organization which reaches into every neighborhood and familiarizes itself with the political status of every voter in it, which finds out who votes and who does not yote. The party which can secure the most of the floating vote in a State like this where the party majority is not very heavy, is the one that wins. In North Carolina there are at least fifty thousand men who do not go to the polls. A very large majority of these fifty thousand are white men, who, if they voted at all would in all probability vote with the Democratic party, but they take so little interest in politics, or attach so little value to the ballot that they do not consider it worth their while to go to the polls on the day of election. It is this class of people that organization will reach, and that is the only way they can be reached.

In the matter of organization the Republicans have a considerable advantage over the Democrats. In the first place they have the almost solid vote of the colored voters to count upon, and about which they need not bother their heads. Then they have the internal revenue department in every district in the State, with its numerous employes, every one of whom is personally interested in keeping the Republican party in power, and becomes an active zealous worker in the cause. Then there are the postmasters, clerks, &c., who can all be counted upon for more or less work. And back of it all it has the co-operation of the Administration at Washington, and a liberal assessment fund from which to draw to meet | party. The Sun further says: expenses and keep the wheels of the machine well lubricated. The Democratic party has none of these, and has to rely simply upon the efforts of citizens who are willing to give their time and their services to the cause, not from the hope of personal advancement and gain, but from devotion to the party in whose principles they believe, and from love of the State whose prosperity they seek. In this it must be a work of patriotism, as against organized effort based on selfishness, and inspired by a desire for gain or political preferment. Money is a power the Republicans know the full value of, and they generally put it where it will do the most good. And, if there are any short turns in politics that the managers of that party do not know it is not worth while for others to try to discover them. They can be checkmated and beaten out of their boots if the Democrats get down to solid work, and call into line their reserve force, which can be done if the proper organization be effected and active, earnest workers take hold of it. Tilden, one of the most able and successful organizers this country has ever seen, depended more on what some people call the still-hunt, than upon public speakings or showy demonstrations. This still-hunt was not as his enemies assert, a system of buying up votes on the sly, but a persistent and systematic effort at discovering the status of voters, and taking steps to persuade and bring to the polls that large element which is found in all populous States who rarely or never go to the polls. Tilden familiarized himself with all the details of the canvass and was a perfect master of the situation. He knew where, when and how to move, and to move in such a manner that the enemy was not aware of his plans, and was consequently not in a position to checkmate him. What we want in this State is work. not noise and bluster; work that will make itself felt among the people who seldom go from home, even to attend political meetings. They hold the balance of power, and if they can be got to the polls the Democratic party will cast a heavier vote than it has ever cast in this State.

A REPUBLICAN ON THE COALI-

An OBSERVER representative had a conversation with N. Dumont, Esq., of Gaston County, who is known to be a Republican in politics. Said the pencilite:

"What do you think of the Coalition niovement, Mr. Dumont?"

Republican party met and farmed out the party, and they have not given the stockholders the privilege of having anything to say about it. They have left me high and dry. I don't know where I belong, only that I don't belong

"But the Liberal party has succeeded in getting some Democrats into the movement; won't that add strength to the Republican party?"

"Not a bit of it. The Republican party is a party of principle, and it cannot afford to trade and dicker for votes. It invites every man to stand on its platform, but it cannot afford to buy men. Men who sell their principles are known to be corrupt. That very act makes them so, and they should not be trusted."

way?"

a candidate for congress in this district. As is well known he was running as an independent democratic candidate. He never severed his connection with his party although the 'bosses' read him out and declared him a traitor, a Judas Iscariot, &c. In withdrawing he still maintains his independent position and advocates those measures that belong to true democracy.

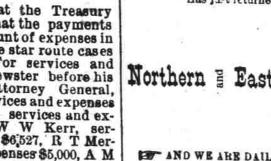
the Democratic party, but we do not intend to be driven out of it. The measures we have advocated which has called down the wrath of the 'machine' upon us are Democratic. When we cease to contend for principle then we don't deserve to be a member of any

FEDERAL NON-INTERFERENCE.

It was in 1860 that the Republican party as at present constituted first took form and shape. A party known as the Abolition party sprung into existence about 1840. In 1844 it first appeared in National politics under the leadership of James G. Birney as a candidate for the presidency. In 1848 it nominated Gerrit Smith, in 1852 it nominated John P. Hale, and in 1856 it nominated John C. Fremont. Up to this time it had scarcely "blacked the of accounts as has been passed by the board," but with the disbandment of accounting officer of the Treasury. None of the other accounts of expenses the old whig party it coalesced with the dissatisfied members of that party, changed the name of the new party to Republican, and in 1860 nominated Araham Lincoln as its candidate for the presidency, springing into new-born life, and for the first time succeeding at the polls, We have been thus par ticular in tracing the history of the Republican organization because we wish to refer to a plank adopted in the Republican convention which assembled in Chicago in 1860-the convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln. It is as follows:

son that a large majority of the democrats of the district are in sympathy with him on these questions he so boldly advocates, and would have been pleased to have cast their ballots for him. We are candidly of the opinion that he could have been elected by an overwhelming majority.

Charlotte, is being mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Congress from this Congressional district, but we have authority for saying that he would not accept the nomination if tendered, and further that he is not a candidate for any office within the gift of the people.



"4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and espe-cially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

This was Republicanism in 1860, is it Republicanism in 1882? Do we not see the leaders of the Republican party invading the States and controling "domestic" elections, and putting a hand in local contentions in Virginia, in North Carolina, in Georgia, and in other States? Do we not see platforms and coalitions arranged and agreed upon at Washington City, and free voters traded off, to be driven to the ballot-box