TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1886 SOUND AS A SILVER DOLLAR.

The Danville Register talks sensibly when it says the following: "Our word for it, the only true way to keep'a town permanently

prosperous is for its people to stand shoulder to shoulder-united in re-

"Don't run down your own community. Your enemies will do that. "Stand up for your own people and don't publish to the world anything

that may be used against them. "Buy your dry goods, furniture, shoes, hats, hardware and everything you need from your own business men.

"Encourage your own mechanics

and laboring men." This is the gospel which will strengthen and build up any community. Let the experiment be made in all the future.

While the Darwinian theory as applied to man may not be true. there is no doubt but that towns and cities, and business communities, are a practical illustration of the "survival of the fittest."

Atlanta's wondrous growth is due more to the fact that its people stand together, than to any other one fact. It is true it is now a great railroad centre, but it was not always a railroad centre.

Her people made it so.

They not only made it a railroad centre, but they stole the capitol of We do not, of course, mean to im-

pute any unworthy motive to Atlanta's people in moving the capitol But we do mean that Atlanta's geo-

graphical position is not such as would have sent the State house there nolens volens.

In these days of rapid transit, quick thought, swift commerce, telegraphs and railroads.

There must be concentration and co-operation. The people demand more and re-

quire more than they did half a century ago. Co-operation and the standing together of business men.

Will bring many advantages. Charlotte's business men cut and slash each other in trade.

There is little community of ac-

Suppose we try the other rule just By a united action between the

board of aldermen and the Chamber of Commerce, we might prevail upon the railroads to put us up a union Mecklenburg county, as a county,

in these railroads. Why are we ignored in the matter

of depot accommodations? Simply because we do not ask for them in an authoritative way. Why are our public roads the worst in the country?

Simply because we don't co-oper ate and work them as we should. THE OBSERVER has got five thous-

and readers in Charlotte and vicinity. Suppose they take these thoughts home and study them just once,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

We find the following in a late issue of the Wilmington Star: Ben Perley Poore tells the Boston udget a story about ex-President Davis and the assassination of President Lincoln. He represents a Mr. Bates at Charlotte, N. C., as report-

ing as follows:

"Mr. Bates, whose guest Davis was testified that Davis, after reading the dispatch to the people, said: 'If it were to be done, it were better it were well done.' Soon after, Brecken-ridge, having come to see Davis at the same place, expressed regret that Lincoln had been killed, as he thought it unfortunate for the Southern people. Davis replied: 'Well, gentlemen, I don't know; if it were to be done all, it were better that it were well done: and if the same had been done to Andy Johnson, the beast, and to Stanton, the job would then be complete."

This is an old and exploded lie, that has been ventilated a half dozen times in the last fifteen years in THE

Col. William Johnston received the telegram referred to, and at a time when Mr. Davis was making a speech on Tryon street, just below where the new express office now

Col. Johnston read the telegram to the crowd, and there are a number of witnesses even today-twenty-one years afterwards—who will say that Mr. Davis joined in the general expression of sorrow at the death of

which took place in Charlotte at that time in his book, and the matter is so plain that we must believe Mr. Davis is a very much abused man, or the

THE CLASH AT LAST.

THE PRESIDENT VERSUS THE SENATE.

The Report of the Minority on the Call Made by the Senate for Papers-Will the Senate Rule the President, or will the President Rule the Senate? -- An Exciting Day in Congress.-Ed-munds Satirical--Vance Jokeful -The Majority Carries.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-SENATE -The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting in reply to the recent Senate resolution, a report showing the claims, accounts and vouchers suspended in that de-

In discussing the motion to print the papers, Hale said the accounting officers of the Treasury had lately taken what seemed to him an extraordinary course, of "holding up," or suspending accounts or vouchers of the officers of the government, who, according to custom and usual authorization, had paid out moneys which had boen entrusted to them for the purpose of being so paid out. The contention of the accounting officer of the Treasury, Hale said, was that the payments were unauthorized.

The papers, which are volumnious, were ordered printed. Pugh, representing the minority of the committee on judiciary, submitmitted the views of minority on the resolution referred to that commit-

tee concerning the office of district attorney for the southern district of It was ordered printed in the Congressional Record, and also in separate form. It is three or four times

as long as the majority report. It embodies no resolutions. Among the bills introduced was one by Blair, at the request, he said, of the Legislative committee of Federation of Trades and Labor, to legalize the incorporation of National trade unions. It was reported to the committee on education and labor.
At 12:20, Hale moved that the Sena ate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion was agreed to and the Senate accordingly went into executive session. At 12:40 p. m. the doors were reopened and the Chair laid before the Senate a lengthy message from the President, bearing on the right of the Senate, or

Senators, to have access to papers, etc., in the executive department relating to the suspensions from office. The President takes the ground that the papers relating to suspensions from office are not official papers and consequently he does not feel justified in sending copies of them to

Senate. It is a vigorous document and a long one. Mr. Pugh's minority report says that when President Cleveland came into office, he found about 95 per cent. of the offices filled by Republicans, appointed as a reward for party services. The party to whom the President owed his nomination and election had been exiled from all participation in the civil administration of the government for nearly a quarter of a century. The friends and supporters of the President made application for a redistribution of public trusts. No other President had ever been subjected to such severe trial, or had to meet so many grave difficulties and no other had such an abundant supply of valid reasons and causes urging him to a free exercise of his power of removal from Federal office, and no other ever resisted with more fairness, the just claims of his supporters, or used his power of removal more conscientiously, cautiously and sparingly. Notwithstanding these fac's, six hundred and fifty nominations sent to the

Senate in suspension cases had been allowed to remain before committees without consideration and final disposition. Pustin has made no complaint to the Judiciary committee. the President or Attorney General, that he was wronged by suspension. The committee was fully informed that Burnett was recommended to the President by all the members of Congress from Alabama, on personal knowledge of his high character. Stripped to the naked truth without any special pleading, the case made for the Senate, on their resolutions and answer of the Attorney General, is whether the Senate has the right to demand of the Attorney General, the transmission, against the order of the President, of the only paper or document of the description mentioned in the resolution, when that paper or document is stated in the refusal to relate exclusively to the removal of Dustin by the President, and for that reason alone is not transmitted. The President holds that it is not a public document (and there can be no doubt about the correctness of his decision), and that it must be accepted as conclusive. It is an undeniable truth that every right, power, privilege and prerogative created by law, or granted in the

Constitution, has some just reason, use, necessity or foundation, for its existence and support. The majority of the Judiciary comittee affirm the right of the Senate to direct the Attorney General or request the President to transmit any paper on the files of the Department or in the possession of the President, if such paper relates to the of-ficial act of the President or head of

any department. The minority deny that the claim of the majority, where the paper or document re ates exclusively to re

movals or suspensions, has any foundation or recognition in the Constitution, or valid law. The minority admits that any and every public document on record on the files of any department or in the possession of the President, relating to any subject whatever over which either House of Congress has any Mr. Lincoln.

Indeed, it was thought then that Mr. Lincoln's peculiar views and sympathies, being a Southern man, sympathies, being a Southern man, would have been potent in shaping the policy of his party in the matter of reconstruction, and his death, at the time it occurred, was a calamity to the South.

Mr. Davis narrates the incidents

Mr. Davis narrates the incidents

Jurisdiction: but if all power granted in the Constitution over the subject matter is vested in the President exclusively, the only rightful custodian of all such papers is the chief executive officer. Why was the possession or inspection of papers relating to making and ratifying of treaties refused to the House of Representative by President washington. of Representatives had no power treaty making. It would be un

riod of 78 years, not a single case can be found in which the Senate in executive session directed the head of any department, or requested the President to transmit to the Senate in executive session documents relating exclusively or materially to removals of Federal officers by the President during a recess or sessions of the Senate and coult discountered. of the Senate, and such directions was cheyed by any head of depart ment or President. No such resolu-tion as that now before the Senate was ever obeyed Every precedent cited in the report of the majority has for its foundation the constitutional power of the Senate to participate with the President in an official act to which the papers called for re-lated. The demand in the present case upon the Attorney General necessarily implies that in the judg-ment of the majority of the committee the Senate has the same power over removals that it has over appointments There is no escape from the crucial test of who is in the right in this controversy the Senate or the President. In self-defense the President and the friends of the constitutional prerogative in the Senate are forced to meet and answer the question, "Where does the power of making removals from Federal office reside?" Does the constitution answer the question? The report here quotes the provisions of the constitution relating to

visions of the constitution relating to the executive power, the treaty making power, and those relating to the making of appointments. It says the question of the meaning of the quotations came up for consideration and settlement by the first Congress in May, 1789. There were many framers of the constitution in that Congress, and none of them had more to do in that great work than Madison. The minority of the committee is satisfied that they are una-ble to produce anything themselves, or from others that can add to what was said in that famous debate. The decision was made at a time when no political parties had been organized to influence judgment and control opinion. No settlement of any constroverted question ever had higher sanctions or more to commend its unquestioned acquiescence.

Said Madison: "However various the opinions which exist on the point now before us, it seems agreed on all sides that it demands a careful investigation and full discussion. I feel the importance of the question and know that our decision will involve the decision of all similar cases. The decision that is at this time made, will become a permanent exposition of the constitution, and on the permanent exposition of the constitution will depend the genius and character

of the whole government." The report then cites at great length from the speeches of Madison, Sedgwyck and Clymer, in the debate of 1789; from the decisions of the su preme court and from other high authorities in support of their position, and concludes as follows:

The minority of your committe cannot close their report without expressing surprise at the appearance in the majority report of the following resolution:

Under what action of the Senate does that majority claim authority to report such resolutions to the Senate for its adoption to What possible connection has the subject mentioned in the resolution with the papers and documents called for in the suspension of Duskin, which is only a matter referred by the Senate to the judiciary committee. The information of the minority of your committee is that Duskin never was a Union soldier, but on the contrary, was either a member of the confederate army or a confederate sympathizer in his native State of North Carolina. The minority of your committe fully endorse Section 1754, of the Revised Statutes, and heartily favor its faithful execution, but their information and belief satisfy them that under its operation during the administra-tion of the Republican Presidents, partisan and political influences and considerations have governed a great legree in the selection of the intended beneficiaries of statute, that no equal and just distribution has been made by Republican Presidents among the meritorious class described in the law, and is doubtless desired alike by Republican and Democratic soldiers and marines who were comrades in a common cause. Such unauthorized action of the majority of your committee, serves one purpose, and that is, to furnish additional proof of what was before manifested, that the object and intent of this extraordinary proceeding is to secure political and partisan advantage and benefit. The inevitable result is to arraign President Cleveland, and try him by the Senate with an unfriendly political majority for making suspensions in the alleged violation of his public the alleged violation of his public pledges and promises not to make removals or suspensions except for cause. President Cleveland's promises and pledges are a part of the published history of the country, and for their faithful performance, he denies his responsibility to the Senate and stands ready for trial by the people. He did make a promise that during the term of a civil officer, he would not suspend or remove him for the sole reason that he was a Re-

publican—merely being a Republi-can. If he had been, and was a capa ble, faishful and efficent officer, the President declared he would not regard that as sufficient cause. But if such officer, while in office, had used its power, influence, or emoluments, to promote the organization and success of his party, by attending county, district, State, or national conventions, and making himself active as a partisan in elections, the President has declared such conduct and action by any incumbent, however capable, faithful and efficient in the discharge of his official duties, as a violation of the spirit of law declar-ing that civil office is public trust for public uses, and not to be employed as an element of power in party or-ganizations and elections, and that such conduct would be treated as a

sufficient cause for suspension.

The President declines to submit The President declines to submit voluntarily to decisions of a tribunal having no jurisdiction over the question, the sufficiency of such cause for suspensions, especially when his fear is that such conduct in an officer might be regarded by the Republimight be regarded by the Republi-can majority as a reason for retention of the incumbent in office. The Pres-ident will never avoid a trial by the over treaty making. Is would be unreasonable to conclude that the
most untruthful writer on the continent.

About returning to the Senate, Mr.
Conking is reported to have said
that he has no ambition in that divrection and would not be a Senator
again if the position was brought to
him on a sulver salver. The making
of \$100,000 a year at his profession
doubtless possesses more attraction
doubtless possesses more attraction
for him than Senatorial honors at
\$400 a month.

The cuts, printing again or senins, burnamakes received printing and the majority report. The minori
The making of the majority report. The minori
The cuts, printing again or senins, burnamakes received from the exercise of any of his
powers or the discharge of an

thority, under the constitution or | Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup

ty, after making as diligent a search as time and opportunity allowed, feel satisfied that from 1789 to 1867, a pe-In conclusion, the minority of your committee are gratified at being able to state that in the 46th Congress, when the Democrats had the majority in the Senate, no such spectacle as that now exhibited to the country was ever witnessed in the country which was ever witnessed in the country was ever witnessed in try was ever witnessed in the history of its proceedings. All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed.] JAMES L. PUGH, RICHARD COKE.

GEORGE G. VEST, HOWARD E. JACKSON." The message was read at length, extraordinary stillness prevailing on the floor of the Senate, and the emphatic loudness and clearness of Chief Clerk Johnson's reading served to notify the galleries that something unusual was afoot, and before the reading was completed the galleries were crowded. The following gives the proceedings after the completion

Harris-Mr. President, I move that the message be printed and lie on the Edmunds-On that I ask for the

yeas and nays. I do not propose that it shall be laid on the table just now if I can help it. Harris—I will move that the message be printed, if the Senate will allow me to amend my motion

Edmunds—Very well. On that motion I should like so say a word. Chair—The Senator from Tennessee (Harris) moves that the message be

Edmunds-I add to that that it be referred to the Committee on the Juliciary.

Harris—I have no— Edmunds (interposing)—I believe I ave the floor.

Harris-I was not seeking to interrupt the Senator. Edmunds-I merely wish to say a word. I had no doubt that the Senator from Tennessee did not wish to cut off my remark. I simply wish to remark, in moving to refer this communication to the Committee on Ju diciary, that it has very vividly brought to my mind the communica-tion of King Charles the First to Parliament in telling them what, in con-ducting their affairs, they ought to do and ought not to do, and I think I am safe in saying that it is the first time in the history of the Republican United States that any President of the United States has undertaken to interfere with the deliberations of either house of Congress on questions pending before them, otherwise than by messages on the state of the Union, which the constitution commands him to make from time to time, This message is devoted solely to a question for the Senate itself, in regard to itself, that it has under consideration. That is its singularity. I think it will strike reflecting people in this coun try as somewhat extraordinary. if in these days of reform, anything at all can be thought extraordinary— I only wish to add to what I have now said, in statement so shall go with this message, so far as newspapers will do me honor to have t go-that the President of the Uni-

ted States has (unintentionally no doubt) entirely misstated the ques tion. The Senate of the United States in its commission to heads of departments-not his heads of departments but the heads of depar ments created by law—directed them to transmit certain official papers and that is all. The President of the United States undertakes to change the question into the consideration by the Senate of his reasons or motives for putting a civil officer, as it might be called 'under arrest," with which the Senate has not undertaken in any way to make any question at all. By every message he has sent to this body—and they are all public—he has asked the Senate to advise and

consent to the removal of one officer and the appointment of another. That is what he has done, and the Senate in calling for those papers, to say nothing of the wider consideration, about any deficiencies in the departments of justice. He asked to remove these officers without knowing the condition of the administration of their offices. But I do not wish to go into that discussion now.

I move that the message be referred
to the committee on judiciary.

Harris-For reasons that I may not refer to here, I have no desire for, nor will I consent to a discussion of the question involved in this message at this time. I move that the mes sage be printed and lie upon the table according to the universal custom of this body when subject matters had been reported upon by the committee. The Senator from Vermont (Ed-munds) as chairman of the committee on the judiciary, has already laid upon your table an elaborate report upon general questions to which thir message refers. Hence my motion was an ordinary motion, made here under circumstances that sur-

round us at this moment. Edmunds, (Sotto Voce): Oh! Harris: I have no earthly objection to the message going to the commit-tee on judiciary, if the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) desires it to go there,) but it is unusual because the subject matter of the message has al-ready been reported on by the Sena-tor from Vermont, and therefore, in accordance with the unbroken usages of this body, I moved that the message be printed and lie upon the table.

Chair: The Senator from Tenness

see (Harris) moves that the message be printed and lie upon the table. Edmunds-The Senator gave way to me. I made a motion to refer. Harris-I first made a motion to print and lie on the table, and on a suggestion of the Senator from Ver mont (Edmunds), I modified it to a motion to print. Then the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) said he would move, and did move, to refer to the Committee on Judiciary. That

is an exact statement of the transac Edmunds Yes, but the Senator from Tennessee (Harris) has a per-fect right to move to print and lay on the table pending my motion, and on that I call for the yeas and nays.

Harris—I make the motion to print and to lay on the table, and on that I join the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) in a call for the

yess and nays.

Harris' motion was defeated by a party vote; yeas 27, nays 32.

Riddleberger, however, voted with the Democrate in favor of the motion.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Ro ristian Freeman:—We would by no means reconnected any kind of medicine which we did not kno to be good—particularly for infants. But of Min Winalow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a bless ing indeed, by giving an innant scrupled with coli

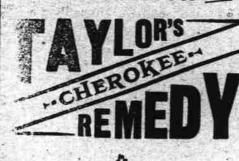
pains, quiet sleep, a we parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which woras to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly matural, and the little cherule process of teathing its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say that they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething slege on any consideration whatever. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

A Word to Workers.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborious, if they subject you to exposure in inciem ent weather, if they confine you to the desk, and are of a nature to involve wear and tear of brain, and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic. Hestetter's stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the falling energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debittating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are sedentary, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which sonsty in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably is it adapted to the medical wants of workers.

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Leave Shelby at ... 1.40 P. M.
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Ar. | Lv. 6.22 P. M. 1.233 12 34 Statesyille, 1.38 2.04 2.05 Newton, 1.278 2.78 Learn, 1.28 2.78 Hickory, 1.278 2.57 Morganton 1.29 4.30 Old Fort, 5.21 5.22 4.22 3.64 3.55 8.28 2.67 2.58 1.54 1.21 1.22 1.233 12 84 1.22 4.45 4.50 Round Knob, 5.27 6.14 6.19 Round Knob, Black Mountain Asheville, Alexander's, Marshall, 12 4 1.05 11.51 11.52 10.54 11.00 10.19 9.40 1.41 4. M. 8.45 Warm Springs WEST. MURPHY DIVISION EAST. rain No 8 STATIONS. Ar. | Lv. Ar. | Lva 4.39 3.69 3.12 3.1 12.19 12.29 Waynesville, 2.00 P M. 12.85 1.49 1.58 Hall, 2.2: 2.29 Sylva, 2.89 2.4 Websier Station, 4.15 4.2: Charlesion, 6.05 6.05 Nantabata, 7.05 Jarrett's, 12.34 11.56 11.46 10.54 10.55 8.1

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Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, stations on Western N. C. R. A. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES,

Superintendent,

GENERAL PASSENGER OFFICE. SALISBURY, N. C., Jan. 16, 1886. Commencing Sunday, January 17th, and super-ding all others, the following Passenger train hedule will be operated over this Road:

Nos. 7 and 8 run daily, except Sunday.

Bound Knob is dinner station for rain No. 2.

W. A. TURK, A. G. P. A.

V. E. McBrz, Superintendent.

A. R. BANKIN & BRO.