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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1888.

"And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

Nichols is retired. This is a vast relief.

"Ben! Ben! Chinese Ben!" it is to be for "four years more."

"Four! Four! Four years more!" at least of the white man's rule in this good old State of our love and our pride.

One of the revelations of the campaign is the fact that Gilliam, the cartoonist of Judge, wagered all his money on Cleveland.

UNNECESSARY taxation is unjust taxation. This is as true now as it was before the election and it will remain so until the high tariff comes down after all.

It appears that Johnston, in the ninth district, as well as Simmons in the second and Morehead in the fifth, is defeated. This, if it should turn out to be a fact, is a gain for the Republicans in North Carolina of one Congressman.

As regard to the Eaves telegram published in the Republican papers at the North on election day for political effect some observations are to be made. First, Chairman Eaves was not at Raleigh on the day the dispatch was sent and since it was dated at Raleigh that of itself stamps it as a fraud. Second, it is a miserable tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. No language of condemnation can be too strong to be used in regard to that piece of infamous work. To slander a citizen is highly reprehensible, but to vilify a slanderer a community is inexpressibly infamous.

CONSIDERING the vile aspersions on this community that are contained in Chairman Eaves' alleged telegram published in the northern papers it seems to us that some action might well be taken here to counteract its ill effects. It may be that a statement made by the Board of Aldermen of the city might prove in some measure an offset to the false statements made in that telegram. At any rate the Board of Aldermen are charged with the duty of attending to the public interests of the community and to that extent they should look into this matter and see what can be done by them to prevent this unfounded aspersion from having an injurious effect on our city.

While the elections passed off quietly in North Carolina with but little friction, comparatively, at any point, and here at Raleigh as peacefully as if the day had been the blessed Sabbath, yet since then the good conduct which marked that day has not been invariably maintained through out the State. At Durham some negroes have behaved very badly, and at Washington, Beaufort county, we understand trouble has been anticipated. It is remarkable that after the election is over and the issues have been determined at the ballot box the fires of animosity should break out. The good people of this State must see to it that law and order prevail. North Carolina has won and has long enjoyed an enviable reputation for being quiet and law-abiding, and that reputation is not to be lightly tarnished.

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION. It sufficiently appears that this country has undergone a political revolution. The Democratic party have for some years been dominant in the House of Representatives and for a term have had the presidency, with the prospect of speedily obtaining a majority in the Senate. Circumstances precipitated an economic issue, and the tariff, which Hancock had declared a local question, came to be the sole issue before the people. It would have been easy for the administration to have avoided such an issue and to have gone on in the routine work of governmental affairs without running the risk of defeat at the polls. But that was not Cleveland's way. He knew what was right, and he had the manhood fearlessly to perform his duty to the people of America. It was an act of heroism. The result, however, does not indicate that it was the highest political wisdom. The consequence is a revolution in parties—and in the government.

What will the Republicans do with their power? It is a subject of very grave concern to the Southern people. But we do not indulge in forebodings of any attempted return to the methods of ten years ago. The Northern people repudiated that course of intolerance towards the South very decidedly and it will hardly be reverted to again. The hands of the clock do not turn back. Congress will not hereafter make one set of laws for the North and another for the South. The legislation will be for the whole country. But the South will doubtless be oppressed industrially. The drain upon our substance which has kept us poor will probably be intensified; pensions will be doubled, and the taxes paid by the South will go to the enrichment of the north. But the majority of the Republican party in Congress is too slender for it to pass beyond that. It cannot properly be united in making new wars on the peace of the South. We do not think that apprehensions on that score are well founded.

THE SACKVILLE PAPERS.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE INCIDENT FURNISHED BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

Parliament reassembled Tuesday. In the House of Lords Lord Salisbury stated, in response to an inquiry that papers relating to the Sackville affair would be issued by the government Wednesday, and that in the meantime he would reserve his statement in regard to the affair.

These papers were made public Tuesday evening. The first is a letter from Lord Salisbury to Lord Sackville, dated October 27. It is as follows: "Mr. Phelps, who is staying at my house, informs me that Mr. Bayard's request for your recall is not based upon the letter to Murchison, but upon a newspaper interview. I replied that I was glad it was not true that the request was due to the writing of the latter, which was made public only by a betrayal of confidence, and it was hardly practicable to lay down the principle that a diplomatic representative should be prohibited from expressing, even privately, any opinion upon events passing in the country of which he is accredited. The language of an interview is different. You must be taken as having intended it for publication. Before admitting the need of a recall I was bound in justice to you to know exactly what the alleged objectionable language was. I therefore asked Mr. Phelps for a copy of the interview in order to ascertain from you whether you had been accurately reported, and I told him that I would then bring the matter before my colleagues. Mr. Phelps replied that he had not received the text of the interview, but would take steps to procure it. It was consequently understood that until the copy was received there should be no answer to the request for your recall."

On October 28th Lord Sackville sent the following communication to Lord Salisbury: "The letter was a political Republican plot. I have mailed an explanation. The plot was due to the approaching election. If my recall is demanded I beg to express deep regret at what has occurred."

On the 8th Lord Sackville cabled that he had received a passport. On the 8th Mr. Phelps informed Lord Salisbury that the United States government had given Lord Sackville a passport, and added that President Cleveland hoped that another minister would be sent to Washington.

On the same day Lord Sackville sent the following dispatch to Lord Salisbury: "I beg to repudiate Mr. Bayard's statement of the reasons for my dismissal as an unjust attack on my integrity. Lord Salisbury at noon sent the following reply: "Place Mr. Herbert as senior Secretary on the spot in charge of the Legation."

On November 2d Lord Salisbury in a communication to Mr. Phelps referred to his promise to furnish him with a copy of the Sackville interview, and informed him that as he had no further information as to what Lord Sackville's statements contained, and to whom they were made, he was unable to form any judgment upon the considerations which dictated the request for the recall or the forwarding of a passport.

To this, on the next day, Mr. Phelps made reply as follows: "Our recollection of what passed in the conversation we had on Saturday differs slightly in one particular. It was not intended that the letter should have no part in the reasons for the request for the recall of Lord Sackville. I did say that the Minister's remarks in the published interview were the principal reason. I am still without a copy of the interview. I have sent to Mr. Bayard a copy of your Lordship's note requesting full details of the language and circumstances."

A REPUBLICAN SCHEME. A letter written by Lord Sackville on October 26 was received by Lord Salisbury on the 4th inst. It enclosed the Murchison letter and his reply to it. He says: "I have certain information that the Murchison letter was fictitious and was concocted by a well-known firm in conjunction with the Republican committee in New York. It was sent from Southern California to prevent suspicion. Mr. Bayard, whom I saw very much, said he regretted the concocted letter. He accepted my disclaimer of any thought or intention to interfere with the domestic policy of the country. He said it was a campaign trap, but he frankly told me I had been indiscreet. I expressed my deep regret and Mr. Bayard assured me he bore me no ill will."

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY RECEIVES THE NEWS OF HARRISON'S ELECTION.

President Cleveland received the returns at the White House last night. He had come in from Oak View early in the morning and passed the entire day at his desk, just as if nothing more than ordinary were going on throughout the country and the ballots were not being cast that would decide whether or not he should be President of the United States four years more. Arrangements had been made to receive the Western Union bulletins direct over the White House wire, and a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen were invited to be in the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, with Mrs. Folsom and Mrs. Harmon, came in from Oak View in time to dine with the President. The party began to assemble about 8 o'clock, and then arrived in quick succession Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Endicott, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Attorney General Garland, Assistant Secretaries Thompson and Maynard, Representative Martin A. Foran and Col. John M. Wilson. The entire party assembled in the Cabinet room, where the bulletins were read as rapidly as they arrived. As the evening wore on, however, and the interest became more absorbing, the President and most of the gentlemen of the party went into the telegraph room and read the messages as they were written by the operator.

The Arab horsemen connected with Barnum's circus have gone home to their native desert. They followed the stars as far as Marshall, Texas, and there the new American star rode on a broncho. The season closed next day.

Spirit of the State Press.

Those who at this writing believe and hope that Harrison has won, are saying that his election is due to the intelligence of the laboring men in the manufacturing States. Weak-kneed Democrats are mouthing about the President's tariff message having been sent in too late to the country, to be educated on the subject before election. Protection Democrats, of course, are howling, "I told you so." Well, what are the facts as shown by the returns up to now? That New York City, the greatest manufacturing centre in America, has gone overwhelmingly Democratic. That Chicago, the greatest commercial city on earth, has gone Democratic. That Mills, the author of the Democratic tariff bill, is re-elected. That a tariff against the iron and steel industry, which succeeded George Converse, the late protectionist Democrat, and voted for free wool, is re-elected by an increased majority. That the heaviest Republican majorities are from the interior of New York and Illinois—as an offset to the great cities of those States. That there is a falling off of votes in Georgia and Louisiana (not a gain of Republicans) because of apathy on account of that Democratic monarchical excrement known as Civil Service Reform. That in Georgia, in the district where most of the Republicans and protectionists live, the Democrat defeats a popular protectionist stumpor, who ran independently, thus getting the negroes, the white Republicans and dissatisfied Democrats. That in North Carolina, Brower, a Republican, who voted for the Mills bill, is re-elected, in a district naturally Democratic. That Bynum, one of the framers of the Mills bill, defeats the leading protectionist manufacturer in Indianapolis, a Republican city. That New Jersey and Connecticut, dotted all over with industries, go Democratic. That Alabama, the best manufacturing place in the world, full of humming industries, and a bold Democratic delegation to Congress. That the city of Birmingham, Ala., for its size unequalled in manufacture, sends a supporter of the Mills bill to Congress. That the city of Charlotte, with three new cotton mills built since Cleveland's tariff message went to Congress, gives an increased majority for Rowland, who voted for the Mills bill.

That John J. O'Neill, the Democratic Knight of Labor Congressman of St. Louis, who kicked against the Mills bill, is elected only gain if half-hearted support, is defeated. In offset to all this, there is the election of Samuel J. Randall in Republican Philadelphia, where he was supported by Republicans, and an increased Republican majority in the rural districts of New York State, where agricultural interests predominate. Pray, now, lay the cause for the defeat of Cleveland, that is presumed at this writing, to some other cause than his tariff message; the facts will not bear out the assertion of the protectionists—Charlotte Chronicle.

We say this now that the election of Harrison bodes no good to the South. The fact that Boodie is stronger than virtue and patriotism, and that the Machine of Monopoly and Plutocracy and the Bosses is stronger than enlightened intelligence and all the facts of history as teachers, shows that henceforth the rich are to continue to grow richer and the poor are to continue to grow poorer. A Chinese Wall is now the "American System." Boodie is the great, all powerful factor in elections. Machine politics are supreme in our country.—Wilmington Star.

There is that in the result of the election in this State to afford the fullest consolation and satisfaction to every North Carolinian. However desirable it may be to see the Democracy in control of the affairs of the nation, it is amply for us that North Carolina remains under Democratic rule. It would be of sorry concern to us, and of trifling importance to any one, who should preside at the head of the national government at Washington, and controlled Congress, if a Republican should sit as Governor, and a Republican Legislature occupy the Capitol at Raleigh. We are supremely thankful that we have escaped this latter. We congratulate the people of North Carolina that they have successfully passed a crisis in their political affairs; and that they are safe, and should be happy in the guarantee this election gives of the continuance of good government for this State.

Home rule—the control of county and State affairs—is the essence of our form of government, and it can matter little to any citizen who, or what party controls the Federal government, if the affairs of his State remain under the direct control of the intelligent and better class of his people. To this end we have labored in this campaign. Conscious that the national election must run along with that of the State, we have sought to impress upon the people the supreme and overshadowing importance of attending to their local and State affairs. And we shall have occasion often to call the attention of North Carolinians to the deplorable fact that there is great danger of impressing the rising generation with the undue importance of the national government, to the neglect of their duty to and reverence for that of their State.—Wilmington Messenger.

There has been no deception and no evasion on the part of the Democracy. With an utter abandonment Mr. Cleveland launched the tariff question upon a calm sea, and lo, there arose a great storm. Had Mr. Cleveland been content to guide the Ship of State in the accustomed track he would have succeeded himself as wave follows wave, but he saw breakers ahead and bent all his energies to avert the threatened catastrophe. When his great message went to the people it was greeted with loud acclaim from every section of the Union. It gave hope to the poor and the oppressed, but it aroused the friends of plutocracy and monopoly to a life struggle against the people. Dark as is the past history of Republicanism, infamous as its course in the days of reconstruction, the Radical campaign methods this year have been more abhorrent and villainous than ever before.—New Berne Journal.

And now let the Indian summer come, the restfullest of the year.

During the war Miss N., a beautiful and spirited Virginian, whose brother (a Confederate soldier) had been taken prisoner by the Union forces, was desirous of obtaining a pass which would enable her to visit him. Francis P. Blair agreed to secure such a pass on two conditions: first, that she should be a friend of the Union; and second, that she should be a friend to be very prudent and not let a word escape her which would betray her Southern sympathies. They were ushered into the presence of Mr. Lincoln, and the object for which they had come stated. The tall, grave man bent down to the petite maiden, and looking searchingly into her face, said: "You are loyal, of course?" Her bright eyes flashed. She hesitated a moment and then, with a face flushed with emotion and honest as her own, she replied: "Yes, loyal to the heart's core—to Virginia." Mr. Lincoln kept his intent gaze upon her for a moment longer and then went to his desk, wrote a line or two, and handed her the paper. With a bow the interview terminated. Once out of the extreme vexation of Mr. Blair found vent in reproachful words. "Now, you have done it!" he said. "Didn't I warn you to be very careful? You have only yourself to blame." Miss N. made no reply, but opened the paper. It contained these words, with Lincoln's signature attached: "Pass Miss N., she is an honest girl, and can be trusted."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Advertisement for Simmons Liver Regulator, featuring an image of the product and text describing its benefits for various ailments related to the liver and digestive system.

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NOTICE TO City Tax-Payers. The city tax-list for 1888 has been placed in my hands for collection. I will be in my office for that purpose every day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. All taxes not paid by December 31st are subject to a penalty of 1 per cent and an additional 1 per cent on the first day of each month thereafter, until paid.

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