

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XV.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 19, 1884.

1036

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S LETTER.
He Declines to Enter the Presidential Race.

He Speaks Like a Patriot, but Advancing Years and Increasing Infirmitie Admonish Him that he has not Now the strength to Enter Upon the Grand Work of Reform.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The following from Samuel J. Tilden has been given to the Associated Press:

NEW YORK, June 10, 1884.
To Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York:

In my letter of June 18, 1880, addressed to the delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic national convention, I said: "Having now borne faithfully my full share of the labor and care in the public service, and wearing marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quasi party leadership and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing the nomination for the Presidency, I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of an election to the Presidency. To those who think my renunciation and re-election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as is possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the Presidential office is above personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country, I said four years ago in accepting the nomination. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking.

If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will. Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule, such reform of systems and policies to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me, of health, and life is now, I fear, beyond my strength. My purpose to withdraw from further public service, and the grounds of it were at that time, were well known to you and to others, and when at

Cincinnati, though respecting my wishes yourself, you communicated to me an appeal from many valued friends to relinquish that purpose, I reiterated my determination unconditionally.

In the four years which have since elapsed, nothing has occurred to weaken, but everything to strengthen the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all who have addressed me on the subject, my intention has been frankly communicated. Several of my most confidential friends, under sanction of their own names, have publicly stated my determination to be irrevocable. That I have occasion now to consider the question I share no responsibility. The appeal made to me by the Democratic masses with apparent unanimity to serve them once more, is entitled to the most deferential consideration, and would inspire a disposition to anything desired of me. If it were consistent with my judgment of duty, I believe that there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind for good or evil as governmental machinery. For the administering of justice and for the making and executing the laws not all the eleemosynary institutions or private benevolence to which the philanthropist may devote their lives are so fruitful in benefits as the reserve and preservation of this machinery from perversion that make it the instrument of conspiracy, fraud and crime against the most sacred rights and interests of the people.

For fifty years as a private citizen, never contemplating an official career, I have devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of influencing a right action of the governmental institution of my country as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period, for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require from me that sacrifice of private preferences to the public welfare.

I undertook the State administration of New York because it was supposed that in that way only could the executive power be arrayed on the side of reforms to which, as a private citizen, I had given three years of my life. I accepted the nomination for the Presidency in 1876 because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform, which the Democratic majority of the people desired to have worked out in the Federal government as it had been in that of the State of New York. I believed that I had strength enough then to renovate the administration of the government of the United States, and at the close of my term to hand over the

great trust to my successor. Faithful to the same policy, though anxious to seek the repose of private life I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust and involves a duty.

In reply to the address of the committee communicating my nomination, I depicted the difficulty of the undertaking, and likened my feelings in engaging to those of a soldier entering battle; but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my powers to the public service.

Twenty years of continuous maladministration under the demoralizing influences of the intestine war and of bad finances have infected the whole government system of the United States with cancerous growths, false constructions and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulties and labor, and cannot be accomplished without the most energetic and efficient and personal action on the part of the Chief Executive of the Republic.

The canvass and administration which it is desired that I should undertake would embrace a period of nearly five years, nor can I admit any illusion to their burdens. Three years of experience in the endeavor to reform the municipal government of the City of New York, and two years of experience in renovating the administration of the State of New York, have made me familiar with the requirements of such a work at the present time.

The considerations which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through, to reform the administration of the Federal government, to realize my one ideal and to fulfill the just expectations of the people would indeed warrant as they could alone compensate sacrifices which the undertaking would involve, but in my condition of advancing years and declining strength, I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish these objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say, definitely, that I cannot now assume the labors of an administration or of a canvass.

Undervaluing in no wise that best gift of heaven, the occasion and power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good, and grateful beyond all words to my fellow countrymen who would assign such beneficent function to me, that I am consoled by the reflection that neither the Democratic party nor the Republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now or ever can be, dependent upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of its noble destiny.

Having given for their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands, I submit to the will of God deeming my public career closed.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Peppering Blaine.

A Few More Comments on the Plumed Knight.

Boston Transcript, (Rep.)
We only chronicle what is patent fact to every discerning person that the Democrats can win thousands of Republican votes for their Presidential candidates in mass, provided they select their strongest man.

Springfield Republican, (Ind.)
These nominations are revolutionary. They are such as the Republican party has never before presented and will carry dismay and alarm to thousands of men who have regarded this as the party of safety, of integrity, of principle and of high moral ends. They portend deserved disaster and defeat to the Republican party and a revolution in the national administration.

Chicago Times, (Ind.)

The Presidential candidacy of Mr.

James G. Blaine is a menace of evil to the republic. Of all the citizens that were proposed to the assembly of partisan electors Monday, and of all whose names have been mentioned in connection with that office, Mr. Blaine is the least fit, the least trustworthy. He is, perhaps, the most intense partisan in America. Moreover his partyism is not the partyism of a statesman who is guided by sincere convictions founded on broad knowledge and understanding. It is the partyism of a mere passion for leadership actuating a man of intense prejudice, of ugly temper, and of defective understanding, whose highest happiness is in playing the ring-leader in a disturbance.

Boston Herald, (Ind.)

It is perhaps well, as we suggested a few days ago, when the nomination of Mr. Blaine began to seem inevitable, that the party should ask the judgment of the people under the leadership of a candidate who embodies more completely than any other man the real spirit of Republicanism. Believing that Blaine would be a bad and dangerous President, we hope to see him defeated. Believing him to be a weak candidate, we expect to see him defeated. His zealots say he can be elected without the State of New York. They will have a chance to prove it. Perhaps they think he can be elected without the help of Massachusetts. It is not improbable that they may have a chance to test this also. If the Democrats rise to the occasion, nominate Governor Cleveland and give him an honest support in his own State, we believe they will carry the election.

How Seven Men Dispersed 1,200.

Mr. George W. Veatch, now of Nye county, Nevada, but formerly of Cincinnati, writes home telling of a mob out West and how it was dispersed. He says:

A few years ago, in the county next adjoining Nye (Nev.) on the east, at the town of Eureka, where there are large silver smelting works, using an immense amount of charcoal, which is supplied from the mountains mostly by Italian coal burners, they struck for a rise in price, and would allow no one to bring coal in town. There were some 1,500 of them in the business.

The sheriff telegraphed the governor that he feared a riot. That morning a man came in and said the burners were assembling mounted and armed, and intending to come to town. The sheriff jumped on his horse, armed with a Henry rifle and revolver. Before he got out of town he hallooed to six men to arm and follow him and meet him at a certain place. He could have had a hundred men if he had said so. Meeting at the place he said: "I'm going to make a speech to that crowd, and they must and shall listen to me. Tie your horses boys, our Henrys are good for sixteen shots each, and our Colts for six each. Now don't shoot until I say the word, and not unless they defy me." Then on those seven men went on foot, about a quarter of a mile, and came to the strikers, fully 1,200 men mounted and armed, but sober, though like their race they became very excited on seeing seven armed men coming toward them.

The leader rode down on them followed by the whole gang. The sheriff said: "You know I'm the sheriff. You are an unlawful crowd. You must disperse." "To perdition with you and the law," and all that vast crowd were riding round that little band of seven men, with fearful oaths in their own language. "Boys," said the sheriff, "look sharp!" Furiously the leader cursed and defied them. At the word "fire" the sheriff killed the leader, and seven bodies rolled from their saddles, and the quick repeating rifles killed twenty of them before their horses could take them out of range. Had the seven kept their horses so they could have pursued them, many more would have been killed. They didn't think the sheriff meant anything more than talk. Had they got into town and whisked, there would have been an awful riot. So severe was the lesson

and so many mounted men were seen by the Italians urging their horses toward Eureka, they fled further into the mountains, thinking the whites were rallying to again slaughter them.

That determined sheriff in a few days went out to their haunts and told them they could return to their business and wouldn't be molested. "But if you break the laws you'll suffer worse next time."

One said: "Pini Garlici's horse threw him, poor fellow! and one of your men shot him." The sheriff told them they could go to town and get the bodies. A few went in, but they felt safest when the sheriff was in sight. Many left the county, and there has never been any more coal-burners attempting to defy the law.

Our Vice Presidents.

Baltimore Sun.

In discussing the question of Presidential nomination, the Philadelphia Bulletin suggests that as four out of the twenty-one individuals who have been occupants of the White House were Vice-Presidents, it is obviously the duty of nominating conventions to attach more importance to the proper filling of the Vice-Presidential office than they have generally done in recent years. Tyler served three years and eleven months of Harrison's term. Fillmore two years and eight months of Taylor's term. Johnson three years and ten months of Lincoln's second term, and Arthur when next March he completes his present period of office, will have served three years and six months of the term for which Garfield was elected. As about twenty per cent, therefore, of our Presidents during the past ninety-five years were elected as Vice-Presidents, it is plainly incumbent on every nominating convention, following the intent of the constitution, to nominate to the second place on the national ticket as will, in case of need, be a suitable substitute for the President, and not put in so responsible a place some wooden-headed individual whose selection is calculated solely with reference to the supposed "claims" of a certain section or faction. Of the four Vice-Presidents who have been called on to service as President, the last two are not universally regarded as well fitted for the place. Still less, in popular estimation, were such men of negative ability as Wheeler and Hamlin qualified for the place they might have been required to fill. In the early days of the republic able men were chosen to preside in the Senate, and be at hand to sustain, if occasion should demand, the duties of the Presidential office. Adams, for example, served twice with Washington, Jefferson with Adams, Aaron Burr and George Clinton with Jefferson, the latter again with Madison, Tompkins with Monroe, and Van Buren with Jackson. Even the great Calhoun served twice in the Vice-Presidential office. There has been during the last two decades of our history a trifle too much, perhaps, of mere trading politics in the choice of Vice-President.

The New York Baptist Weekly for the present week says: "The Baptist Weekly has a special sphere. Its aim is to give all who read its pages religious news and to discuss such topics as are adapted to enlarge the range of Christian intelligence and develop and direct the Christian activities of the churches. Moral questions as affecting political movements also come within the legitimate province of religious journalism. On this ground we have not hesitated to speak on party issues which clearly involved principles of morality, believing that there is an obvious relation between politics and piety. Holding firmly to this view, we recognize a moral obligation to express an emphatic dissent from many of the sentiments embodied in the platform of the Republican convention at Chicago, and the means adopted to effect the nomination of the national candidates. But waiving, for the present, the discussion of these questions, the public record of the Hon. James G. Blaine is such as does not commend him to our judgment as a fit man to hold the highest place in the gift of our republic. Caesar's wife should be above suspicion, and a man who aspires to the presidential chair should be above the charges which dishonor the official life of Mr. Blaine. Hon. Carl Schurz arrived in St. Louis Monday. He declined to be interviewed, but authorized the announcement that he would not support Mr. Blaine. The St. Louis Westliche Post, of which Mr. Schurz is a part owner, opposes Blaine.

Representations touching the duty of friendly powers in regard to dynamiters have been sent by Great Britain to Washington.

Gen. Gordon's sister has refused to accept the many offers of money she has received for the relief of her brother. She says that Gen. Gordon is a British officer and that it devolves upon the government to rescue him.

CAPRICIOUS MURDER.—Lynchburg, June 11.—In Russel county, away from prompt mail and telegraph facilities, a young negro on June 5th shot and killed a little white boy out of pure vicious caprice. The negro was arrested and placed in jail, but last Friday masked men took him from jail and hanged him beside the public road.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT!

Scarr's Fruit Preservative!
Without the use of Sealed Cans. The CHEAPEST AND ONLY SURE KIND KNOWN. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. Call and try it.
At ENNISS' DRUG STORE.

John Sheppard. D. A. Swink. J. M. Monroe.

KLUTTZ'S WAREHOUSE

For the Sale of Leaf Tobacco
Salisbury, North Carolina.

FARMER'S REMEMBER KLUTTZ'S WAREHOUSE has sold THREE FOURTHS of all the Tobacco sold on this market this season, and can show the highest averages for crops and a general average second to none in the State for the same grades of Tobacco.

KLUTTZ'S Warehouse

Is the BEST LIGHTED, BEST ARRANGED and the only house in the place that has STORAGE ROOM FOR PLANTER'S TOBACCO.
If you want the HIGHEST PRICES for your Tobacco sell at

KLUTTZ'S WAREHOUSE

where you will always find a full turn-out of anxious buyers.
JOHN SHEPPARD, THE CHAMPION TOBACCO AUCTIONEER OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA, has orders for Tobaccos and will pay HIGHEST PRICES for all grades from the Ground Leaves to Fancy Lemon Wrappers.

DAILY SALES.

HIGHEST PRICES GUARANTEED.

Your friends truly,

SHEPPARD, SWINK & MONROE.

Salisbury, N. C., June 4th, 1884.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DIPHTHERIA

It is a well-known fact that most of the Diphtheria and Croup Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Meroney's Compound Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make tonsils bleed like Meroney's Compound Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent an attack of CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Dec. 20, 1883.—1017

MERONEY & BRO.,

OFFER

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

CHEAP

SEWING MACHINES.

1 Elias Howe Leather Machine. \$15.00.
2 18-inch arm for heavy Leather, (good as new.) 40.00.
Original cost \$125.00.
4 New Family Singer Machines, \$10 to \$15.
3 American No. 1, \$10 to \$15.
2 Wheeler & Wilson, \$12 and \$15.
2 Home Shuttles, \$5.00.
1 Weed, \$12.00.
The above have been used some but warranted to do good work.

We also sell the

New Davis, American and

Royal St. John's.

at bottom prices—warranted for 5 years and guaranteed to give

SATISFACTION.



RHO DES BROWNE, PRES. W. C. COART, SEC. Total Assets, \$710,745.12. A Home Company, Seeking Home Patronage. STRONG, PROMPT, RELIABLE, LIBERAL. Term Policies written on Dwellings. Premiums payable One half cash and balance in twelve months. J. ALLEN BROWN, Agt., 23-6m. Salisbury, N. C.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS FOR THE LIVER And all Bilious Complaints. Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping, no cathartics. All Druggists.

John Sheppard. D. A. Swink. J. M. Monroe.

KLUTTZ'S WAREHOUSE

For the Sale of Leaf Tobacco
Salisbury, North Carolina.

FARMER'S REMEMBER KLUTTZ'S WAREHOUSE has sold THREE FOURTHS of all the Tobacco sold on this market this season, and can show the highest averages for crops and a general average second to none in the State for the same grades of Tobacco.

KLUTTZ'S Warehouse

Is the BEST LIGHTED, BEST ARRANGED and the only house in the place that has STORAGE ROOM FOR PLANTER'S TOBACCO.
If you want the HIGHEST PRICES for your Tobacco sell at

KLUTTZ'S WAREHOUSE

where you will always find a full turn-out of anxious buyers.
JOHN SHEPPARD, THE CHAMPION TOBACCO AUCTIONEER OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA, has orders for Tobaccos and will pay HIGHEST PRICES for all grades from the Ground Leaves to Fancy Lemon Wrappers.

DAILY SALES.

HIGHEST PRICES GUARANTEED.

Your friends truly,

SHEPPARD, SWINK & MONROE.

Salisbury, N. C., June 4th, 1884.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DIPHTHERIA

It is a well-known fact that most of the Diphtheria and Croup Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Meroney's Compound Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make tonsils bleed like Meroney's Compound Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent an attack of CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Dec. 20, 1883.—1017

MERONEY & BRO.,

OFFER

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

CHEAP

SEWING MACHINES.

1 Elias Howe Leather Machine. \$15.00.
2 18-inch arm for heavy Leather, (good as new.) 40.00.
Original cost \$125.00.
4 New Family Singer Machines, \$10 to \$15.
3 American No. 1, \$10 to \$15.
2 Wheeler & Wilson, \$12 and \$15.
2 Home Shuttles, \$5.00.
1 Weed, \$12.00.
The above have been used some but warranted to do good work.

We also sell the

New Davis, American and

Royal St. John's.

at bottom prices—warranted for 5 years and guaranteed to give

SATISFACTION.

PACE'S WAREHOUSE!

UNION STREET, - DANVILLE, VA.

Is now opened and ready for business. We have one of the LARGEST and most COMPLETE Warehouse ever built.

FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

in the best leaf market in the United States.

A Trial Is All We Ask.

Prompt returns and close personal attention to consignments.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Pace Bros. & Co. PROPRs.

R. M. DAVIS,

Furniture Dealer, Upholsterer,

AND UNDERTAKER.

FINE WALNUT SUITS, \$50

Cottage Suits, 20, 25 and \$30

Woven Wire Mattresses, \$7.50,

PARLOR SUITS, 35 to \$100

CHEAP BEDS, \$2.50. FINE LINE OF CARPETS.

Sewing Machines—Weed and Hartford.

WANTED! ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT AGENTS in every town and county to sell our POPULAR NEW BOOKS and FAMILY BIBLES. Agents, teachers and others, whose time is not fully occupied, will find it to their interest to correspond with us. Publishers' sons and other young men just coming on the field of action, this business offers many advantages, both as a means of making money and of self-culture. Write for special terms to B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main Street, Richmond, Va.