

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

It is reported that the Carolina Central Railroad has changed hands.

Morganston was twice threatened last week by incendiaries. Two attempts to set fire to buildings were discovered in time to save the destruction of valuable property.

Senator Vance has been doing some pretty plain talking in the Senate on the subject of Civil Service. His speech made on yesterday, has created a sensation. Extracts will be given next week.

There was a land slide near the Round Knob hotel, on the Western N. C. Railroad, last week which threw trains off of schedule time for a few days. Capt. McBee will soon clear the obstruction.

Mr. George Hearst has been appointed by Gov. Stoneman of California to succeed the late Senator Miller. Hearst is a Democrat, and the appointment strengthens the Democrats in that part of the House.

The slaughter of the negroes at Carrollton, Miss., was wholly without provocation. The case should be carefully investigated and the guilty parties, no matter who they are, should be made to answer for such wanton destruction of human life.

The Winston Republican says the "WATCHMAN" is a Bourbon from a way back. If fighting internal revenue, the Blair bill, and defending the leaders of the Democratic party makes the WATCHMAN a Bourbon in the Republican's eyes, then we suppose it must be so. It makes precious little difference to this paper what the Republican press think of its politics. Its editors are fairly content when they are on the side opposed to the belief and teachings of such papers as the Republican. That very fact is the best evidence that the WATCHMAN is right.

They All Organize.

Bakers, Truck Drivers and Shipping Clerks, Tailors, Shoe salesmen, "Progressive" painters, Tin and Slate roofers, Cigar makers, Cornice makers, Cabinet-makers, Wholesale Drug Clerks, Barbers, Wood Carvers, Hat Clerks, and lots and lots of other folks are organizing to demand more pay and to reduce working hours. If it don't beat bob tail. Had not the press better organize to demand more readers at better prices and boycott all home printed papers, on the score of patent outsiders and "ready set," or plate insides. It has come to pass now that a man can run a paper, patent outside ready set inside, and not have so much as a pair of scissors or a paste pot in his office.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

Last week, W. M. Henry was arrested in Rock Hill, S. C. for some kind of crooked transactions in money. He has been sailing under several aliases, but will be best known to the readers of the WATCHMAN, especially in Gold Hill township, by the name of W. H. Martin. He was engaged in his old trick of selling worthless money to unsuspecting but wickedly inclined humanity. He advertised in distant papers and proposed to send for ten dollars, one hundred dollars in greenbacks. The detectives had an easy job of catching him. He conducted a like business from Gold Hill, this county, a few years ago.

When caught he is reported to have had in his possession \$1,200 in cash. He was bound over to next term of federal court at Greenville and his bond fixed at \$1,000. This he paid, and was released.

Blair Bill in the 49th Congress.

Below we reproduce an extract from the Washington Post of last Sunday. It will be glad news to those who oppose the measure from principle. This reminds the writer that those who oppose this measure oppose it from principle, while a large majority of those who favor it, seem to do so simply because they think they are getting something free out of the government. Such short sightedness! Even were it a gift of the government, from surplus funds, remember the cost! It will cost the State's right to control the public schools, which means the loss to each neighborhood to control its schools; it means mixed schools, which means the abandonment of the public schools by the whites, and it means the beginning of race troubles, which means the destruction of the tranquility and progress which now characterizes the condition of the south. Can the people jeopardize so much? Are they willing to risk all they have and hold dear for this paltry sum? It is not believed that they will, and hence they will hail with joy any indication that their birth right is not to be sold for a mess of pottage. The Post says:

Will the present bill, or some other

like it, pass the House? It passed the Senate on March 6 and was sent to the House, which gave it to the Committee on Education, then in possession of 19 House bills on the same subject. The latter was referred to a sub-committee, who reported one bill to the full committee, so that there is a Senate and a House bill in the hands of the committee. The whole matter has been postponed to the third Friday in April and will then be further postponed. The committee stands seven to six against the bill, but the vote on postponement has been seven to four.

The chairman, Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, is suffering at home from a fall on the ice last winter. The acting chairman, Mr. Chandler, of Georgia, does not vote, as he could not change the result of the other 11 members. Miller, of Texas; Maybury, of Michigan; Burnes, of Missouri; Mahoney, of New York and Williams, of Ohio, Democrats, and Strain, of Minnesota, and Isaac H. Taylor, of Ohio, Republicans, oppose the bills; and Willis, of Kentucky, Democrat, and Whiting, of Massachusetts; Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and O'Donnell, of Michigan, Republicans, favor them. The committee will not report unless compelled and there will be no compulsion.

Mr. Reid, of North Carolina in looking up precedents found one instance in which a member, his predecessor, now Governor Seales, of North Carolina, induced the House to order a committee to report. The precedent does not seem to count for much, for Mr. Reid's resolution of inquiry as to the right of the House to compel a report lies among the archives of the Committee on rules where its slumber will be undisturbed. It may be remarked in passing, that if the Committee on Finance should report, the matter could not come before the House out of order, unless by consent of the Committee or a two-thirds vote of the House.

Mr. Reid had better be helping Mr. Henderson and Mr. Cowles fight the Internal Revenue, and thus lift an actual burden off the people, instead of trying to grind more taxes from them to support the Blair-grab-steal.—Ed. J.

Mr. Willis, the godfather, or more properly, perhaps, guardian *ad litem* of the bill, understanding perfectly the situation, proposes to change the title of the bill. There are five committees, in his opinion, ready to report a bill favorably if they had one. He will introduce, probably to-morrow, a bill differing, in some slight particulars, from those already sent to the Committee on Education, and by his reference to another committee, which a majority can do. This will be a test vote, and if a majority favor the bill, such reference will be ordered, and the first real step in advance will be gained.

This new committee, being so pledged beforehand, may be relied upon to make an early report, which can be done during the morning hour of any day except the first and third Monday in each month. The bill, as it relates to the appropriation of money, will go to the foot of the calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, which is generally taken up in its order.

This is just the position of the bill in the last House. It received a favorable report and secured a place on the calendar, but so far down as not to be reached in regular order before adjournment, and it could not be taken up out of its order without a two-thirds vote, which it did not have, though it did have a majority.

Under the new rules, however, business is much more under the control of the majority. Under the former rules, the committees were called but once and then only for reports. By the rules as amended, the committees are called the second time in regular order for an hour, "upon which call each committee, or being named, shall have the right to call up for consideration any bill reported by it on a previous day," on any calendar. After discussion for two hours for two days, the bill, if not disposed of, goes to the calendar as unfinished business.

But, after calling up the bill, which the committee reporting it has a right to do, it is under the control of a majority of the House, who may move the previous question and pass it without delay. Thus, if a majority of the House be in favor of Mr. Willis' new bill, or of the committee, it may be taken up as a matter of right by the committee reporting it, and passed in short order. Of course there are delays incident to all legislation, but if a majority of the House incline an educational bill of some kind will probably pass that body this session.

It is understood that Messrs. Miller, of Texas, and Brunes, of Missouri, who, as members of the Committee on Education, are opposed to the bills now before that committee, propose to introduce, or are willing to report, a bill giving \$80,000,000 in annual installments of \$10,000,000 to the States for educational purposes, with no restrictions, conditions or interference by the Federal Government. Should the course be pursued, the new bill may be more popular than any now before the House.

LAST ACTION IN CONGRESS.
The Washington Evening Star of the 25th inst., says:

About 50 members of Congress held an indignation meeting in the House rivers and harbors committee room yesterday to protest against the action of the committee on education in pocketing the educational bill. They passed resolutions expressive of their feelings and instructed Mr. Willis to introduce a new bill and ask to have it referred to another committee. They directed also that two members from each delegation be selected to work up a sentiment for the bill.

This shows an activity quite unbecoming to Congressmen. It indicates that something may be done this session after all. But why don't they go for the oppressive revenue law in the same manner? The Democratic party is pledged to the abolition of the revenue and the people would like to hear of some indignation meetings among the members of Congress on the subject of internal revenue. They would also like to know that committees had been appointed to "work up a sentiment" against internal revenue.

The National Republican, published at Washington, reports on Tuesday the result of the vote on Mr. Willis' bill as follows:

In accordance with previous understanding, Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, introduced "a bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools," and he moved to refer it to the committee on labor.

Mr. Miller, of Texas, moved as an amendment to refer it to the committee on education.

In reply to a question by Mr. Randall,

Mr. Willis stated that the measure was identical with the Blair bill.

Mr. Randall asked if a reasonable time would not be allowed for debate, in order to afford an opportunity for an explanation of the reasons for the proposed change of reference, but there were cries of "regular order."

Mr. Miller's amendment was lost—yeas 115 nays 113.

Mr. Willis' motion was then agreed to—yeas 138 nays 113—so the bill was referred to the committee on labor.

Mr. Bennett of North Carolina was the only man from this State who voted for Mr. Miller's amendment, which shows his opposition to the movement. We honor him for his vote. It represented a large and growing sentiment in North Carolina.

Mr. Henderson's Revenue Bills.

The attention of the reader is called to the bills below, which have been introduced in Congress by Hon. John S. Henderson. They have been read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. These bills provide for at least some relief from the oppression of the internal revenue laws. It seems almost impossible to get Congress to consider the question of relief from this source, yet Mr. Henderson and Mr. Cowles are both earnest in their endeavors to get some kind of relief. Mr. Henderson is especially to be commended for his efforts in this direction. The bills introduced by him are as follows:

A BILL.

To amend section thirty-three hundred thirty-two of the Revised Statutes so as to effect the prevention of the wrongful seizing, mutilation or destruction of stills, and other distilling apparatus, and to punish internal revenue officers guilty of violating these prohibitions.

That section thirty-three hundred and thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, and the supplement thereto, be amended so that said section shall read as follows:

"When a judgment of forfeiture in any case of seizure is recovered against a distillery used or fit for use in the production of distilled spirits, because no bond has been given, or against a still, or any used or fit for use in the production of spirits, having a registered producing capacity of less than one hundred and fifty gallons a day, every still, doubler, worm, worm-tub, mash-tub, and fermenting-tub therein shall be sold as in case of other forfeited property, without being mutilated or destroyed. And in case of a wrongful seizure, or in case of a mutilation or destruction of any such property, the owner thereof shall have a right of action on the official bond of such offending distiller or otherwise against him, for all damages caused thereby, and such offending officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court."

A BILL.

To amend section thirty-two hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes so as to provide for the abolition of storekeepers at the same distilleries, and for other purposes.

That section thirty-two hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes be amended by adding the word "grapes," in said section, the words "and all other fruits," and by adding at the end of said section the following:

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall exempt all distilleries which make ten bushels or more of grain per day, from the operations of the provisions of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of the tax, which said tax shall be levied and collected on the capacity of said distilleries; and said distilleries shall be run and operated without storekeepers, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of said Secretary, may exempt any distilleries which make over ten and not exceeding twenty-five bushels of grain per day from the operations of the provisions of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of the tax, which said tax shall be assessed and collected upon the capacity of the distillery so exempted, as herebefore provided; and the said Commissioner, with the approval of the said Secretary, may establish special warehouses, in which he may cause to be deposited the product of any number of such distilleries to be designated by him, and in which any distiller operating any such distillery may deposit his product, which when so deposited, shall be subject to all the laws and regulations as to bonds, tax, removal, and otherwise as other warehouses; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of said Secretary, is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to execute the provisions of this section."

SEC. 2. That all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

A BILL.

To mitigate the severity and to moderate the horrors and cruelty of the punishments imposed for violation of the internal revenue laws.

That section thirty-two hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out all after the word "premises," in line six and inserting in its place the following:

"And shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding three years, or both in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 2. That section thirty-two hundred and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes be amended by making all after the word "forfeited," in line fifteen read as follows:

"And every person having in his possession or custody, or under his control, any still or distilling apparatus set up which is not so registered, shall pay a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 3. That section thirty-two hundred and fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to make all after the word "prescribe," in line thirty-nine read as follows:

"Every person who fails or refuses to give such notice shall pay a penalty of not exceeding one thousand dollars, and

shall be fined not exceeding two thousand dollars; and every person who gives a false or fraudulent notice shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years."

SEC. 4. That section thirty-two hundred and sixty of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to make all after the word "revenue," in line twenty-two, read as follows:

"Every person who fails or refuses to give the bond herebefore required, to renew the same, or who gives any false, forged, or fraudulent bond shall forfeit the distillery, distilling apparatus, and all real estate and premises connected therewith, and shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding two years."

SEC. 5. That section thirty-two hundred and sixty-six of the Revised Statutes be amended so that all after the word "rectifying," in line nine, down to and including the word "offense," in line thirteen, shall read as follows:

"And every person who does any of the acts prohibited by this section, or aids therein or causes or procures the same to be done, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 6. That section thirty-two hundred and sixty-eight of the Revised Statutes be amended by making all after the word "officer," in line five, read as follows:

"Not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 7. That section thirty-two hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out the word "and," in line fifteen, and inserting the word "or."

SEC. 8. That section sixteen of the act of February eight, eight hundred and seventy-five, as brought forward on page one hundred and thirty-two of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out all the first paragraph after the word "fined," in line eight, and inserting as follows:

"Not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 9. That section thirty-two hundred and eighty-two of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to make it read, after the word "paid," in line twelve, and before the word "provided," in line sixteen, as follows:

"Every person violating this section shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 10. That section thirty-two hundred and ninety-six of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out all after the word "fined," in line ten, and inserting:

"Not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 11. That section thirty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out all after the word "fined," in line seventeen, and inserting:

"Not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 12. That section thirty-three hundred and six of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out all after the word "fined," in line four, down to and including the word "years," in line six, and inserting:

"Not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 13. That section thirty-three hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out all after the word "felony," in line nineteen, and inserting:

"And shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 14. That section thirty-three hundred and sixteen of the Revised Statutes, be amended by striking out the words "less than five hundred dollars nor," and the words "less than six months nor."

SEC. 15. That section thirty-three hundred and seventeen of the Revised Statutes, and the Supplement thereto, be amended by striking out the words "less than one thousand dollars nor," and the words "less than six months nor."

SEC. 16. That section thirty-three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out the words "less than five hundred dollars nor" and the words "not less than one year nor."

SEC. 17. That Section thirty-three hundred and twenty-six of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out all after the word "fined," in line ten, and inserting the following:

"Not exceeding ten thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 18. That all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

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Notice to Creditors.

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J. W. MAUNEY, Administrator. 18-6w-pd.
March 25, 1886.

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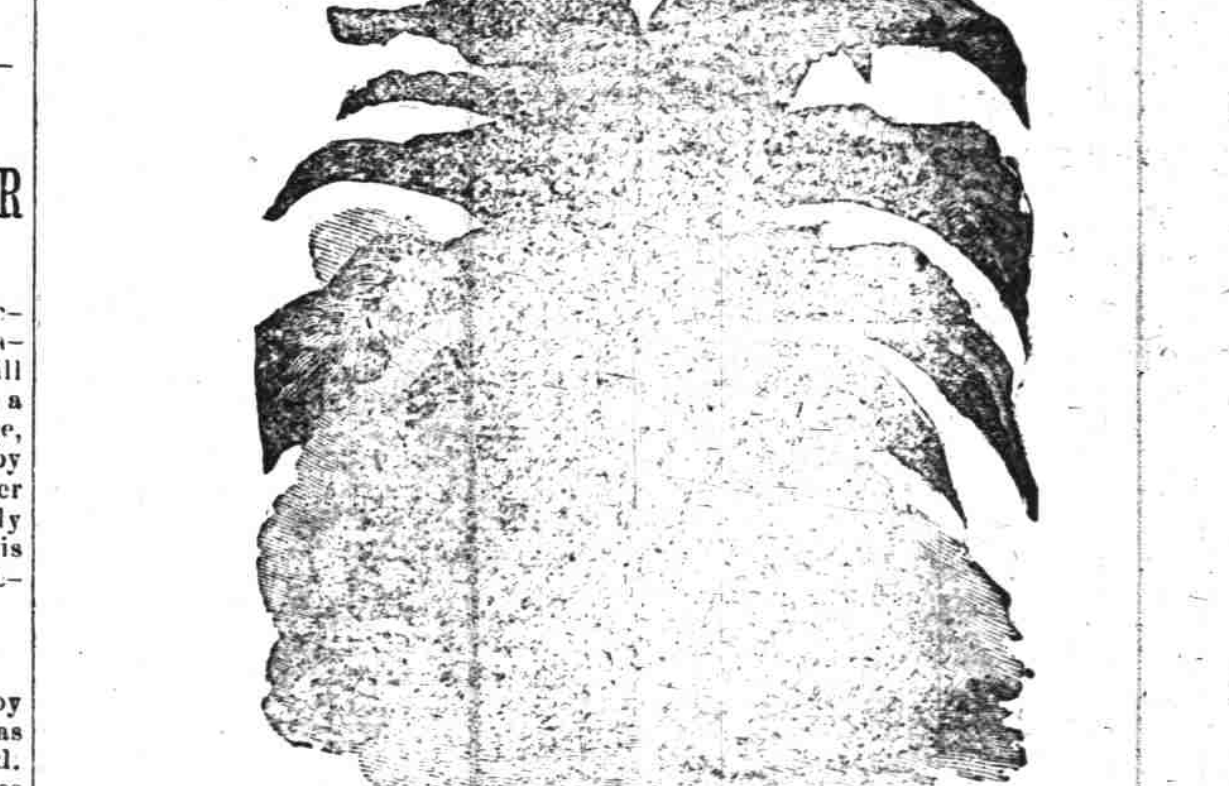
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