

## Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.

### National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**GROVER CLEVELAND,**  
Of New York.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**ALLEN G. THURMAN,**  
Of Ohio.  
FOR CONGRESS 7TH DISTRICT:  
**JOHN S. HENDERSON,**  
of Rowan.

### State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**DANIEL G. FOWLE,** of Wake.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:  
**THOMAS M. HOLT,** of Alamance.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:  
**WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,**  
Of Wake County.  
FOR STATE TREASURER:  
**DONALD W. BAIN,** of Wake.

### FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

**THEO. F. DAVIDSON,** of Buncombe.

### FOR AUDITOR:

**GEORGE W. SANDERLIN,** of Wayne.

FOR SPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:  
**S. M. FINGER,** of Catawba.

### FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF SUPR. COURT:

**JOSEPH J. DAVIS,**  
of Franklin County.  
**JAMES E. SHEPHERD,**  
of Beaufort County.  
**ALPHONSO C. AVERY,**  
of Burke County.

### FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE:

**ALFRED M. WADELL,**  
of New Hanover County.  
**FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK,**  
of Orange County.

### State Debt Under Republican Rule.

In 1867 the Democratic State Treasurer reported the debt to be \$15,238,040.50. In November, 1870, three years after, Republicans in power, run it up to \$38,084,641.75. In 1877, when the Democrats took charge, they found a debt of \$41,788,710.45. Suppose Republican rule had continued until now, and they had gone on increasing the debt in the same proportion. We would by this time had a debt of nearly \$100,000,000. Fortunately for the State, the people became alarmed at the dreadful state of the public finances, and rose up in their might and cast out the party who was bankrupting and robbing them and put the Democratic party in power. They went in and found a debt of nearly \$42,000,000 against the State.

In the eleven years the Democratic party has been in power, they have reduced this debt to about \$4,000,000. They repudiated the special tax bonds put on the State by the Republican party, for which the State received no benefit, and succeeded in compromising her just debt and bring it down to about the sum named.

The debt made by the Republicans was for the purpose of building railroads. They issued State bonds to the amount of millions, and placed them in the hands of Littlefield, Swenson and others to sell in the New York market, and these agents did sell them, but the State did not get the money, and of course did not build one foot of railroad. It turned out to be a grand swindle, just as it was intended to be from the first, and just such as was practiced on all the Southern States about this time. The leaders of the party in power got rich out of it, "made their jack," and were happy; but the people were left swamped in a debt large enough to bankrupt almost every citizen. And now these Republicans want to get into power once more; and if they shall succeed they will have another chance to make money by legalizing the repudiated bonds. The Republican candidate for Vice President, Morton, holds a large amount of the disowned bonds, and is suing for them, and will pay well for every assistance given him to recover them. Let the people consider these things.

### Storm at New Orleans.

A heavy gale commenced at New Orleans on Saturday evening and continued some hours. Great damage was done to buildings, fences and trees, but the greater damage was to boats and vessels all along the water front. Fifty coal boats valued at \$3,000 each were sunk by it. Railroads and telegraph lines all interfered with and damaged.

There was a \$40,000 fire at Durham, Sunday evening. Eight or nine houses and a large quantity of tobacco destroyed. Insurance, \$92,000.

## THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

A Review of Some of the Events Which North Carolina Has Witnessed to Her Sorrow.

Raleigh News and Observer.

In the Spring of 1865, just as the armies of the Confederate States were being disbanded and the troops were returning to their homes, President Lincoln was assassinated and Andrew Johnson became President. He was a native of Raleigh and Tennessee Unionist. His sympathies were in some measure with the Southern whites, although he cordially hated the more influential classes of public men at the South. Gen. Sherman had made terms with Gen. Johnson looking to a continuation of civil government at the South through the existing State governments. President Johnson set that aside and undertook a reconstruction of civil government as President. He soon published a proclamation granting amnesty and pardon to Confederates, making, however, sweeping exceptions of the influential classes, and set about establishing provisional governments in the different States.

In North Carolina he appointed Gov. Holden, provisional Governor and directed that a convention should be held to make changes in the State constitution and restore the State through the action of the people to its proper place in the Union. Gov. Holden issued his proclamation accordingly, and delegates having been chosen, the convention assembled October 2, 1865. Its work found favor in the eyes of the President, for the people of all classes realized that the effort to establish a separate Southern Confederacy had failed, and they took a reasonable and sensible view of the situation. The convention was composed of very able men, who wisely made prudent and proper changes in the laws conferring on the emancipated negroes certain rights which they could not have had while slaves. The duty of restoring order, of re-establishing the dominion of the law, and of adjusting the relations of the races was intelligently and patriotically performed.

The convention at once provided for holding an election for Representatives in Congress, for Governor and State officers and for a Legislature. Gov. Worth was elected Governor and qualified. The Legislature met and elected Senators and continued the work of adjusting affairs to the changed conditions. The President recognized the State as being again fully in the Union. The Supreme Court of the United States announced that the State had never been out of the Union, and soon afterwards the Chief Justice of the United States came to North Carolina and held the Federal Court.

And so the year 1865 came to its close with North Carolina apparently restored to the Union. All was peaceful and harmonious and the people were hard at work trying to make a new living. But in Congress were some rabid Republicans, who were not content. Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, said, the war being over, the country should prosecute peace as zealously as formerly they had prosecuted the war, but some were not content to let Southern whites return to the Union without humiliation and degradation. Congress refused to admit the Representatives elected by the people or the Senators elected by the Legislature. Congress had submitted to North Carolina an amendment to the constitution of the United States for ratification or rejection, and was certainly in recognition of her Statehood; but the faction which now took possession of Congress disregarded all that and would not consider that the State was restored to the Union. For some purposes she was back; for others she was not. It depended on how the Radicals wanted it for the occasion.

To humiliate and degrade the Southern whites they passed a Civil Rights bill in March, 1866, abolished all race distinction and established so-called equality in public schools, in churches, in places of amusement, in hotels, cars and all public places. This indignity President Johnson vetoed and it was allowed to rest for the time.

In the meantime Governor Worth conducted the affairs of the State with wisdom and prudence, and thus another year elapsed.

It was two years after the war was over before the Radicals in Congress decided what to do. They then claimed that the right to reconstruct the Southern States belonged to Congress and not to the President. They passed a bill to abolish the existing State Governments which were the result of the President's reconstruction, and which he had formally recognized, and to do the whole thing over again. The President had left the affairs of the Southern States in the hands of the old voters, with exceptions; Congress determined to disfranchise large numbers of whites, and to give the ballot to the negroes. It determined to revolutionize the South. In this way the Radical faction in Congress expected to build up a large Republican party at the South, and to make the Southern States strongholds, so that by their aid they could hold on to the reins of power in the Federal government. That was one idea; another was to humiliate and degrade the Southern whites. All the ire and spleen and hate of the Radical leaders were turned loose on the heads of the helpless "rebels," and they put the heel of the tyrant's shoe on the necks of those who had been in the front for two years in the hands of the plough making country.

On February 20, 1867, they passed a bill upsetting the State governments all over the South, obliterating State lines and treating the territory as conquered territory, parceling it out into military districts.

President Johnson, who was very far from being lacking in manhood, promptly vetoed the measure; but there was only a few Democrats in those days in Congress, the Republicans having a large majority, and the infamous bill was passed by a two-thirds vote over the veto. It became a law on March 2d.

What was once North Carolina thus became a part of Military District No. 2, whose headquarters were at Charleston, Gen. Canby was the satrap in command.

Gov. Worth refused to recognize these changes except so far as actual force compelled him. But Gen. Canby issued orders which he required the courts of North Carolina to enforce in the courts of justice and his will was the law. He was the military monarch of his district.

On June 19th, 1867, he issued an order to enroll the voters, and appointed officers all over North Carolina to take down their names. Large numbers of whites were disfranchised, but the negroes were all enrolled.

This preliminary being done, on the 18th of October, 1867, he issued an order for an election of delegates to hold a convention. The election was held for two days, November 19th and 20th. It was held at Canby's men. Only those who enrolled could vote. His men made returns to him at Charleston. The authorities in North Carolina had nothing to do with the matter.

Gen. Canby thereupon issued an order as follows:  
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIST.,  
Charleston, Dec. 31, '67.

General Orders, No. 165.  
At an election held in the State of North Carolina on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1867, pursuant to General Orders No. 101 from these Headquarters, dated October 18, 1867, a majority of the registered voters of the said State having voted on the question of holding a convention, and a majority of the votes cast being in favor of such convention, the delegates elected thereto and hereinafter named are hereby notified to assemble in convention at Raleigh on the 14th of January, 1868, for the purpose of framing a constitution and civil government, etc.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby.  
LOUIS V. CAZIAR, Aide de Camp and Abt. Ass't Adj't Gen. Official.  
JACOB F. CHEEGER, Acting Assistant Adj't Gen. Official.

Appended to this was a list of the men who, he said, had been elected. They were chiefly Radicals.

The Convention duly met on the 14th of January, 1868, and framed a new constitution, a patch-work concern, made up chiefly of the constitutions of Ohio and Illinois and other Northern States. This constitution provided for a Governor, State officers, judges and all the machinery of government, and it was determined to elect all the officers from Governor and Chief Justice down to township trustees, magistrates and constables, legislature and all, at the same time.

The election was held, if we recollect aright, for three days, under the supervision of Canby's men, and the returns were made to him at Charleston. Gov. Holden was the Radical nominee, while Thomas S. Ashe was the nominee for the Conservatives.

At the same time that the question was submitted to the people whether the proposed constitution should be adopted or not.

Gen. Canby said the constitution was adopted and that the Radical ticket was elected. We suppose that was so, and do not question it, but Gen. Canby's people did the counting down in South Carolina.

It was arranged for the new State government to go into effect on July 4th, 1868, but Gov. Worth claimed that the whole business was unconstitutional and void; that he was Governor of the State of North Carolina; that Congress had no power to pass any such law; that the only voters in North Carolina were the white citizens, and that he would not yield his office except to force. He was forcibly ejected by Canby's subalterns and Gov. Holden became the Governor of the State. The new Legislature met at the same time in special session and as there was but a handful of Conservatives in it the Radicals had it all their own way.

A man named Littlefield, a sutler, whose recent occupation had been despoiling the negroes who had congregated near Beaufort, South Carolina, was telegraphed for to come up and work the hands and he came.

He formed a combination by which under the pretense of making liberal appropriations for railroads \$200,000,000 of bonds were to be issued, of which the ring was to get one-tenth for passing them. The Legislature in two years took \$430,000 in pay. Littlefield was elected public printer and took \$34,000 a year for that. For "contingencies" in one year they took \$76,500. Their tax levy was 80 cents on the hundred dollars worth of property.

During this time there was also in operation the Freedmen's Bureau and the Union League, and the Ku Klux Klan; and troubles began to grow which culminated during the summer in the Haywood case, declaring half a dozen counties in a state of insurrection and sending Kirk's troops into them to arrest and subdue the people. That August the people arose in their might and elected a Conservative Legislature, the cultures took flight and the State has ever since been quiet and prosperous.

This chapter in our history our young men should remember.

### Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, August 20, 1888.

Blaine has read the riot act to the Republican Senators, and has set them all by the ears. He wants them to adjourn without passing any substitute for the Mills bill, and some of them are kicking in an awful manner. They were having a regular monkey and parrot time anyway, in trying to agree upon a bill, but now that General Blaine has ordered that they are not to report any bill at all, they are worse at that than ever. There are quite a number of Senators who agree with Blaine, but a majority are in favor of reporting a bill. In the mean while, time, that waits for nothing, goes marching on, and what will be done remains in doubt.

Representative Mason's desk was on Saturday, adorned with a handsome silver water pitcher and goblets, the gift of the employees of the Government Printing Office, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf in having passed the bill giving them an annual leave of 20 days.

Fisheries treaty will be disposed of tomorrow. Of course it will be rejected, the Republican Senatorial caucus being so determined. If this action results in a war with England the republicans will have to assume the responsibility thereof.

This week the country is to be disgusted by a special exhibition in the United States Senate of the old and tattered bloody shirt.

The chief master of ceremonies is to be Billy Chandler, who has given notice that on Wednesday he will call up and make a speech upon his resolution providing for a Senatorial investigation of the Louisiana state election. Billy Chandler is very brave now, but when the actual fighting was going on, he was filling a well paid position in the Treasury department.

Representative Forney thinks that Congress will adjourn by September 10, and that the Senate will not act on the Tariff bill.

There is a proposition on foot among democratic Congressmen to have Speaker Carlisle challenge Mr. Blaine for a series of twelve joint discussions on the tariff, to take place in twelve different cities. Mr. Carlisle has expressed his willingness, but whether Blaine will agree or not is doubtful.

Senator Reagan made an interesting speech in the Senate Thursday on the President's message. He took occasion to show the fallacy of Mr. Blaine's recent speech in favor of trusts.

That the large appropriation made by Congress had wiped out the surplus for the current fiscal year is believed to have been started by the republicans, in order to have some shadow of an excuse for abandoning their proposed tariff bill. Senator Beck says it is all nonsense; that there will be a big surplus this year, as usual, and that the appropriations have been, with the exception of the river and harbor bill, under the estimates.

The negroes of New York, says the Herald, will support Cleveland.

The yellow fever is still prevailing in Jacksonville, Fla., and shows no abatement.

Walker, the Prohibitionist, is an old time radical. That set who came in just after the war was the worst—the meanest—the sun ever shone on.

Senator Vance knows how it is himself. He says: "Mind your wives, say your prayers and vote the Democratic ticket."

St. Louis capitalists have formed a company for the purpose of oppressing the whiskey trust. They will put up a distillery of 200 barrels capacity per day.

Judge Lynch will probably hold a court at Wadesboro soon, if not already held. Three negro prisoners overpowered the jailer while moving them from one room to another; one of them got possession of the jailer's pistol, and while running down stairs, followed by the other prisoners, was met by citizens who had rushed in to the assistance of the jailer. The man opened fire on the citizens—shot one in the arm, and mortally wounded another, and finally all the prisoners escaped; but citizens are scouring the country for them.

The negroes of New Hanover have published a manifesto addressed to the leaders of the republican party of that county. It arraigns the party for their hypocrisy and deception of the negroes, particularizing each act of infidelity through a number of years past; brands the party with base ingratitude; hauls Judge Russell over the coals, and winds up by declaring their independence of the faithless party, and calling on their race to support them in defence of their manhood, their liberties and their rights.

### Morehead.

We learn from parties who have visited our sea-side pleasure resort this summer that there yet is room for improvement there in order to secure the comfort and promote the health of visitors. An artisan well is badly needed, and probably the only practical method of obtaining good water. There is also room for improvement in the sanitary condition in the surroundings generally. The sea breezes, especially from the south, are delightful; and there are many pleasant features of the place which deservedly attract visitors.

The N. Y. Times, independent republican, is down on Mr. Blaine's speech in City Hall, at Portland. Mr. Blaine objected to Cleveland's denunciation of trusts. The Times concludes its remark on this part of the speech thus:

It is impossible to account for such talk as this in a campaign in which the leaders of both parties unite in denunciation of trusts and extortionate combinations of capital, except upon the theory that Mr. Blaine is a born blunderer and can't help it.

### Dr. Abernathy Withdraws.

Rev. Dr. Abernathy, President of Rutherford College, has withdrawn from the canvass as a candidate on the Prohibition ticket for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

But his withdrawal is not all. The reasons he gives for it are more important. Read what he says on the subject.

"The nomination came under the guise of duty, and I accepted. I now plainly see that this present Third Party movement not only imperils the white man's supremacy in the South; but it will damage the cause of Prohibition almost irretrievably. Since the war, when I voted at all, my ballot has always been cast in favor of Democracy; and as I am now, and always have been in full sympathy with that party on every question, except that of license, if, as it is plainly to be seen, one of the old political parties must triumph in this contest, I shall not allow myself to be used as an instrumentality in putting my friends in North Carolina under the domination of negro rule."

Blaine is defending Trusts. Why not? he is the very man for such dirty work.—Wilmington Star.

Old John Robinson, the showman, left property valued at more than \$3,000,000. There have been no real circus since he used to ride four horses in the forties.—16.

The first bale of cotton of the new crop was received here yesterday by Messrs. Worth & Worth, from Mr. D. McLendon, Timmonsville, S. C. It graded low middling and was bought by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son at eleven cents per pound.

The first bale last year was also shipped by Mr. McLendon, received by the Messrs. Worth, and bought by Messrs. Sprunt & Son. It was received on the 17th of August—one day earlier than the bale this year.—16.

Brazil passed an act on Sunday for the abolition of slavery. There was very little opposition and no oratory on the subject. The Bill has been signed by the Princess, which puts an end to Brazilian slavery.

Judge Thurman says he will speak in New York. He ought to speak in Virginia, where his father and himself were born, and in North Carolina, where his mother was born. The old bandanna would be enthusiastically cheered in these parts. Let the old Roman come and see.—Wilmington Star.

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**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

For sale by Bingham & Co., Young & Boston, and N. P. Murphy.

**FORTY YEARS**  
**TESTING FRUITS.**

TO YOU MY KIND READER.

Have you planted a bounteous supply of fruit trees? The Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Quince, The Grape, Strawberry, and all other desirable fruits. If not, why not send in your orders? One of nature's great blessings is our great number of varieties of fine attractive wholesome fruits.

The Cedar Cove Nurseries has on the ground about

**ONE MILLION**

of beautiful fruit trees, vines and plants to select from, including nearly three hundred varieties of home acclimated, tested fruits, and at rock bottom prices, delivered to you at your nearest railroad station freight charges paid. I can please every one who wants to plant a tree, grape vine, or strawberry plant, etc. I have no comparative competition as to extent of grounds and desirable nursery stock or quantity. I can and

**WILL PLEASE YOU.**

I have all sizes of trees desired from a 3 foot tree to 6 and 7 feet high and stocky. Priced descriptive catalogue free. Address,

**N. W. CRAFT, Prop.,**  
Shore, Yadkin county, N. C.

**HEALTH! HEALTH!!**

A New Discovery,

—AND—

Great Southern Remedy.

Having been from childhood a great sufferer, the result of protracted chills and indigestion, terminating in diseases of Liver, Kidney and Urinary Organs, and having tried many remedies known to the profession with only temporary relief, I have finally succeeded in discovering a combination of vegetable remedies, which combination has proven a remedy for diseases of all the internal organs superior to any known in a life of suffering and practice of nearly fifty years. As by it I have been restored from what seemed to be inevitable death to perfect health without taking a dose of any other medicine in nearly two years past.

For further particulars apply to your druggist, or

JNO. F. FOARD, M. D.,  
Olin, Iredell county, N. C.

July 9, 1888. 3m.

**Administratrix Notice.**

Having administered upon the estate of my late husband, Mr. Robert A. Knox, dec'd., this is to notify those having claims against his estate to present them to me for payment on or before the 10th day of July, 1889, or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HARRIET E. KNOX,  
July 19, 1888.—6t. Administratrix.

**S. L. M. ACADEMY,**  
SALEM, N. C.

HEALTHFUL LOCATION; BEAUTIFUL grounds; ample buildings with comfortable study parlors; sleeping alcoves; bathing rooms; well graded and advanced course of study; special schools in Music, Art, Languages and Commercial studies; refined home life, with good Christian training; special care of the individual pupil; eighty-four years of continuous experience and more than 6,000 Alumni. Send for Catalogue and circulars. [40ct. ptd.]

**North Carolina**

**COLLEGE,**

**Mt. Pleasant, N. C.**

Next session begins the first Monday in September. Location healthy. Terms Moderate. For Catalogue or particulars, address,

Rev. J. G. SCHAID, Pres't,  
Aug. 2, 1888.—1m. Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

**NOTICE TO SETTLE.**

All persons having claims against the estate of S. G. Fesperman, dec'd., are hereby notified that they must present them to me for payment on or before the 2d day of August 1889, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of S. G. Fesperman are requested to settle without delay.

A. F. GOODMAN,  
Exr. of S. G. Fesperman,  
July 31st, 1888. 4t-6t.

## SUMMER GOODS



**AT COST!!**

**WILL SOON RECEIVE**  
**OUR**

**FALL STOCK**  
And in order to make room

We shall dispose of all our  
**Summer Goods at Cost!**

**LITTMANN & LICHTENSTEIN.**

**WE WILL FROM THIS DAY**

**AUGUST 1ST, 1888,**

**CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF ALL**

**Summer Goods**

**AT AND BELOW**

**ACTUAL COST!**

This is done to make room for our

**MAMMOTH FALL STOCK**

**We Buy Blackberries,**

**And will Sell Goods as Low as any**

**House South.**

Don't fail to call on us in next 30 days

and save enough to shoe the children all winter.

**VanWyck & Schultz,**