

# The Carolina Watchman.

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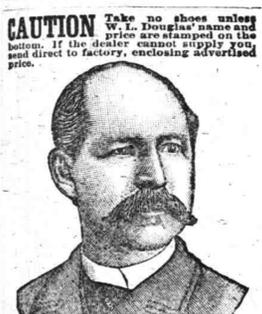
SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1890.

J. J. BRUNER, EDITOR AND PROP.  
T. K. BRUNER, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvelous purity that no other kind of powder can equal. It is made from the finest flour, and is not only pure, but it is also the most economical. It is sold in all the leading grocery stores, and is the only one that is guaranteed to be absolutely pure.



### W. L. DOUGLAS

**\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.**  
Fine calf, heavy lined grain and good leather.

**\$3 & \$2 SHOES FOR LADIES.**  
Best material, Best Style, Best Fitting.

### M. S. BROWN.

**WADSWORTH PAINT OIL MECCO**  
OUR PUREST AND BEST PAINTS AND OILS. WE GUARANTEE THE COST TO THE CONSUMER ONLY \$1.12 PER GALLON.

### D. A. ATWELL'S

**HARDWARE STORE,**  
Where a full line of goods in his line, may always be found.

### P. H. THOMPSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,  
Sash, Doors, Blinds, STAIR WORK  
Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning,  
BRACKETS, & C.,  
AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

### Dr. Campbell & Council

Have occupied the office over Mr. Williams' store, where they may be found at all hours, day and night, unless professionally engaged.

### BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

Persons wanting to buy building lots near Lexington College are requested to inquire at THIS OFFICE.

### Life's Journey.

"All my trust in Thee is stayed," as she tripped along the way,  
Sung a merry-hearted maid on a happy, summer day;  
Then the clouds seemed glad and bright to her frank and beaming eyes,  
All the branches moved in light—blue and cloudless were the skies—  
On she sped with careless tread, and the robbers hear her sing:  
"All my trust in Thee is stayed, all my help from Thee I bring."  
Once in after years a bride waited for her lover's feet;  
They had wandered deserts wide, they had roamed through storm and sleet;  
By the sea she knelt and prayed, while the night wind heard her sing:  
"Cover my defenceless head with the shadow of Thy wing."  
Tolling for her daily bread in her narrow cheerless room,  
Weary, and with aching head, sits a woman in the room.  
Day by day her needle goes, goes through days weeks and years,  
Summer's suns and winter's snows, moistened oft times with her tears.  
Now and then in dreams she sees shining meadows far away,  
When she played beneath the trees on some by-gone summer day,  
When the sunlight shed its glow on each bush and shrub and limbo,  
When her heart was free from woe, and she sang a simple hymn;  
Now she sings in a tone not from tears and sorrow free—  
"Other refuge have I none, hangs my helpless soul on Thee."  
In that hut a woman lies, old and weary, worn and gray,  
And she waits with smiling eyes for her life to glaze away.  
There are none to cheer her now; no one at her bedside stands;  
None to dry the death-damp'd brow, none to add the weary hands,  
But she has a Friend, she knows, though 'she sees him not, nor hears;  
When she trusted in her woe, who has marked her falling tears;  
And with dying voice she sings happy in the midst of woe,  
And the song in heaven ring, as the angels look below:  
Husky, dying, though the tone, 'tis from pain and sad distress;  
"Leave, all leave me not alone, still support and comfort me."  
—By Porte Strother.

### To the Country.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ISSUE AN ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Carlisle has prepared for publication the following statement of the present position of the Democratic members of the House, which is to be signed by all of them.

The present situation in the House of Representatives is so anomalous and the unprecedented decisions of the Speaker are so full of danger to the integrity of future legislation, that we consider it our duty to submit a brief statement of the facts in order that the propriety of the course we have taken may be fairly determined.

The House met on the 21 day of December, 1889, and immediately organized by the election of Speaker and other officers. On the same day, by resolution of the House, the Speaker was authorized to appoint a committee on rules, and the rules of the last preceding House were referred to that committee. The committee, consisting of the Speaker himself and four other members, was appointed on the 5th day of December, and on the 9th it made a report authorizing the Speaker to appoint all other committees and defining their jurisdiction. The Committee on elections, to which was referred all cases involving the rights of members to their seats was appointed on the 9th of December.

Although nearly two months have elapsed since the Committee on Rules was appointed, it has made no report upon the matters referred to it except a partial report made on the 9th of December, and consequently the House has been compelled to conduct its business without any rules or system except the general parliamentary law as constructed by the Speaker. There have been no calendar, no order of business, no fixed time to receive reports from committee, or for the consideration of bills or resolutions, and in fact, no regular methods, whatever, in the proceedings of the House.

The American House of Representatives has been during all this time, and still is, so far as rules for its government are concerned, in precisely the same condition as a popular meeting or political convention, in which the Chairman and his partisans absolutely control all the proceedings. No measure can get before the House for consideration unless the Speaker chooses to allow it to be presented, and the members have no means of knowing in advance what they are to be called upon to discuss or decide. This is the first time in our history that a legislative assembly, or even a public meeting, has to transact business for any considerable period without a regular Code of rules, prescribing the order of its proceedings, and the inconvenience and injustice resulting from such an attempt have been forcibly illustrated in the present instance.

The Speaker has repeatedly, during these extraordinary proceedings, refused to entertain parliamentary motions that have been recognized as legitimate ever since the government was established and when attempts have been made to appeal from its decisions he has refused to submit the question to the House. By his arbitrary rulings, sustained in some instances by less than a quorum, he has subverted nearly

every principle of constitutional and parliamentary law heretofore recognized in the House. This personal and partisan domination of the House was submitted to, though not without repeated protests, until we became convinced that it was the deliberate purpose of the Speaker and his supporters to proceed without rules, oust Democratic members whose seats are contested, and admit their republican opponents, whether elected or not.

On Wednesday, January 20th, the Committee on Elections called up a contested election case and the Democratic members determined that in the absence of rules it should not be considered if they should prevent it by any proper parliamentary proceedings. Accordingly they raised the question of consideration, demanded the yeas and nays, and on the call of roll refrained from voting. The result was that less than a constitutional quorum voted, but the Speaker, in violation of the uniform practice of the House for more than a century, proceeded to count members who were present, but not voting, and declared that the House had decided to take the case up. From this decision an appeal was taken and on motion lay this appeal on the table yeas and nays were taken and less than a quorum voted, but the Speaker again counted members not voting and decided that the motion was agreed to and his ruling thereby sustained.

### WHAT CONSTITUTES A QUORUM.

The Constitution of the United States provides that a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Another cause of the Constitution requires each House to keep a journal of its proceedings and provides that when one-fifth of the members present desire it the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question and entered on the journal. Since the beginning of the government under the Constitution more than a hundred years ago, the House of Representatives and Senate have uniformly construed the first clause of the Constitution, quoted above, to mean that a majority of all members elected must be present and actually participate in the transaction of business, and that whenever upon the call of the yeas and nays it appeared from the journal, which is the only official record, that less than a Constitutional quorum has voted on any proposition, the vote was a nullity and no further business could be done until the requisite number appeared and voted on any proposition, the vote was a nullity and no further business could be done until the requisite number appeared and voted. Every presiding officer of the House, except the present one, has held that when less than a quorum voted on call of the yeas and nays, no matter how many might be actually present, it was his duty to take notice of the fact and declare that the pending bill or motion had not passed. When a vote is not taken by yeas and nays it is not entered upon the journal, but if any member makes the point that no quorum has voted, the proceeding is a nullity and the vote must be taken over.

The presumption of law is that when nothing appears to the contrary, the proceedings of the legislative body are regular and valid, and, therefore, when the official record does not show that less than a quorum voted, or attention is not called to the fact in such way as to furnish cogent evidence of it, the question cannot be made afterwards. Many have been passed when there was no quorum voting, and it is equally true that many have passed when there was no quorum, actually present; but this does not prove that the proceedings would have been valid in either case, if the official record had shown the fact. In order to secure certainty and stability in the administration of law, it is a rule in our jurisprudence that when a particular construction of the Constitution or a statute has been for a long time acquiesced in, not only by those whose duty it is to execute it, but also by those personal and property rights are affected by it, Courts will recognize it as the true construction, and enforce it accordingly.

Even if this were an original question, it would not be difficult to show that the practical construction of the Constitution, which has prevailed in the House and Senate for over one hundred years, is the correct one. Speaker Reed himself, when in the minority on the floor of the House, stated the true meaning and the true philosophy of the Constitution when he said:

"The constitutionality of a quorum is not the presence of a minority of all the members of the House, but a majority of the members present and participating in the business of the House. It is not visible presence, but their judgment and votes, which the Constitution calls for."

General Garfield, Blaine, Hawley, Conger, Robeson, and other prominent republicans have taken the same position, and their arguments have never answered. If any legal or political question can be settled in the long acquiescence of jurists and statesmen of all parties, certainly this has passed beyond the domain of discussion.

### Figuring Up the Nation.

#### HOW THE COMING CENSUS WILL BE TAKEN.

A large proportion of the 175 Supervisors of the eleventh census provided for in the act of Congress has been appointed, and Superintendent Porter has instructed them in relation to their most important duties and devised plans for the subdivision of their respective districts into enumeration districts. The taking of this census of the population, wealth and industry of the United States, will begin on Monday, June 2, and will be closed, so far as the process of enumeration is concerned within fifteen days in cities and towns and within thirty days in rural communities.

The country has been divided into 175 districts, for each of which a Supervisor has been appointed, who in turn has subdivided his district into sections, each of which contains, as nearly as possible, 4,000 inhabitants, according to the figures of the last census. For each of these an enumerator is appointed, and there will probably be 40,000 of these assigned to as many subdivisions.

The result of this census will be printed in thirteen volumes. The first volume will be devoted to population; the second to vital and mortality statistics, and physical conditions; the third to education, religion, pauperism, and crime; the fourth to trade and professions; the fifth to the supervisors of the war; the sixth to wealth, taxation, and public indebtedness; the seventh to the indebtedness of business corporations and individuals, including mortgages; the eighth to agricultural statistics; the ninth to manufactures; the tenth to mines and mining; the eleventh to fish and fisheries; the twelfth to railroads, navigation, telegraph, and telephone, and the thirteenth to insurance.

The first census of the United States, taken in 1790, is contained in a volume of fifty-two pages, and it cost \$25,000. Congress has appropriated \$6,400,000 for the expense of taking this census, exclusive of the cost of printing. The total population enumerated 100 years ago by not very exact methods was something less than 4,000,000. The tenth census of the United States taken in 1880, showed a population of over 50,000,000. It has been estimated by competent authority that the present enumeration would indicate a gain of something more than 15,000,000 within the last ten years.

The machinery for taking the census is centered in Washington, and is exceedingly complex in character. In the first place, Superintendent Porter has a number of chief lieutenants, to whom is entrusted the special charge of the principal divisions of the work. The chiefs of important divisions are: Dr. John S. Billings, Chief of Vital Statistics, a surgeon of the army, known throughout the world for his accurate knowledge and scientific attainments; the geographer of the census, Henry Ensmuth, who has the advantage of the experience he acquired in the performance of the same duties in 1880; the statistician of population, William C. Hunt, who has already made a reputation through his tabulation of the returns of the Massachusetts census in 1885; the chief of the division of manufactures, Frank R. Williams of Louisiana, who was in control of the same department ten years ago; the expert on transportation, Prof. Henry C. Adams, who is also the statistician of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and lecturer on political economy in the University of Michigan, Cornell and John Hopkins; and in charge of mines and mining, Dr. David P. Day, who is connected with the United States Geological Survey.

### A Practical Reminder.

In the early part of the late Thad. Stevens' career in Congress, before he was known as the "Great Commoner," he was under obligations to a young man in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, for important political favors. He had promised to reward this friend by an appointment of some kind, but forgot to do so.

One day Mr. Stevens was seated at his desk in Washington, examining his correspondence, he opened a letter in which was simply written, "Gen., xl, 14." Beneath it the young man had signed his name.

Mr. Stevens took a Bible from the shelf, and found the verse in question. The sentence: "Shew kindness I pray thee, unto me, and make mention of me unto Pharaoh," was a forcible jog to his memory. It referred to the incident of Joseph and the chief butler. It will be remembered that while they were in prison Joseph had interpreted the butlers dream, the outcome of which was that the butler was restored to the king's favor.

The butler promised to remember Joseph, but forgot his promise, and allowed him to languish in prison for two years. At the end of that time Pharaoh had a dream, which none of Egypt could interpret. Then the chief butler thought of Joseph and his neglected promise. He felt so much ashamed of it that he said unto the king, "I do remember my faults this day."

Mr. Stevens had forgotten his promise to his young friend for about the same length of time. He felt the force of the allusion, and wrote to the young man as follows:

"I will not only 'make mention of you to the President but I will present you to him. Come on immediately."

The young man went on and received a pleasant and profitable position. He is an old man now, but he has attained considerable distinction, and is still well known at Washington.—Frank H. Stauffer.

### Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing, will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and \$1 per bottle at Klutz & Co.'s Drugstore.

### Ruby's Letter.

A letter from Mr. J. W. Ruby, Union City, Ind., says: "I have used your 'CLARK'S EXTRACT OF FLAX (Papilion)' Cough Cure and find it a complete cure for deep seated colds. It has done more than two of our most skillful physicians. My children had the Whooping Cough and with the aid of your Cough Cure, they had it very light compared with the 'coughs' children who did not take it. I believe it to be the best cough cure in 'the market.' So it is. A large bottle only \$1.00.

CLARK'S FLAX SOAP FOR THE SKIN. It cleans them all. Price 25 cents. Cough Cure and Soap for sale by J. H. Emms, Druggist.

The Chicago Inter Ocean had a leading editorial a few days ago on "politics and drainage." The Republican party ought to have a sewer run all the way through it.—Hil. Star.

### Washington, which means 80,000 postal cards a day.

Of one schedule alone—family schedule—200,000,000 will be used, enough to fill a room 108 feet long by 88 feet wide and 12 feet high. Tons of cardboard also will be consumed for classification and counting, a work, by the way, which is to be performed by electrical machines, the invention of a Mr. Hollerith. The work of an enumerator is by no means an easy one, and any one who has undertaken it under the impression that he will have an easy time next June will find that he has been mistaken. Many men ten years ago committed this error and were so appalled when they received their books of instructions that 5,000 of them resigned. Under the present law any enumerator who has accepted an appointment is compelled to finish his work, and if he refuses so to do without giving a reason satisfactory to the Superintendent he may be fined and imprisoned.

The enumerator as a rule comes into direct contact with only about one in seven of the population. He carries with him schedules of population, of agriculture, of manufacture, of mortality and vital statistics, and schedules relating to the deaf, blind, the insane and criminal. At the close of every day's labor he must, as has been said, report by postal card to the Supervisor and to Superintendent Porter. He will meet with many curious experiences, and his most useful faculty will be tact. Every citizen is compelled to answer his question or pay a fine of \$100. An improvement this year over the former methods of taking the census has been the distribution, in advance, of several millions of family schedules, so that the enumerator at many points will find it already filled out, and so will be greatly facilitated in his work.

It is a curious fact, as shown by the last census, and in fact by all, that while there are perhaps 1,500,000 women of the age of twenty-nine or thirty-nine, or forty-nine, there will only be about 60,000 of the age of thirty or forty or fifty. The inference is irresistible; they do not like to acknowledge having turned the corner of a decade. It would of course be unreasonable to presume that once in every ten years there is such an alarming decrease in the birth of girl babies.

Another difficulty which the enumerators will encounter is the collection of statistics of what are called the defective classes—those who are deaf, blind, and idiots. Ten years ago the question was put before the head of a family in Italy, "Are there any deaf, dumb, idiots, or blind in your house?" This was often construed as offensive, and tended to increase the difficulty in ascertaining the true facts. This year the enumerators have all been instructed to ask at each house: "Is the speech all right, is the hearing perfect, is the mind correct, can everybody see?" The census, too, instead of calling these classes "defective, defective, and delinquent," will call them "special," and will not class them as criminals.

An especial feature of the census will be a separate enumeration of veterans and their widows, which of itself is a gigantic task, but it is hoped the result will be a great aid to the Pension Bureau. The list of names of all the veterans in the land will make a large volume, for in the State of Wisconsin alone the returns of soldiers, sailors, and their widows made a book three inches thick.

The cost of taking, tabulating and printing the census will be very great, but it is impossible as yet to say just how great. The chief item of the expense, of course, is the pay of the enumerators, which in 1880 exceeded \$3,000,000, and this year will doubtless be more than \$4,000,000. In special cases the enumerator may be paid by the day, not to exceed \$5. The great body of enumerators will be paid as follows: For every living person, 2 cents; for every death 2 cents; for every firm, 15 cents; for every factory, 20 cents; for each veteran or veteran's widow, 5 cents. The appropriation made for the eleventh census is \$6,400,000, aside from \$1,500,000 appropriated for printing, but it is estimated that \$2,000,000 more will be needed to complete the work.—N. Y. Times.

### A Lady in Texas Writes:

My case of long standing, has baffled many physicians; have tried every remedy I could hear of, but Bradford's Female Regulator is all that relieved me. Write The Bradford Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

### The Massacre of Exiles.

Mr. George Kannan has given to the Associated Press a resume of a voluminous correspondence lately received by him relating to the massacre of Russian administrative exiles at Yakutsk on April 3 last, the occurrence of which has been hitherto strenuously denied by the Russian government.

PETITION A CRIME.

Under the Russian penal code it is a criminal offense for political exiles to unite in a petition for a redress of grievances. Each exile, therefore, prepared a separate petition, and presented it at the office of the provincial administration.

The letters go on to tell how they were directed to assemble in the house of one of the exiles, and when there told that the Governor regarded their individual petition as merely an evasion of the law and their action equivalent to open rebellion.

"At 10 o'clock the next day," writes one of the actual participants in the dreadful affair, "we met again in Nokin's house to the number of thirty-three. Among us was Sergius Kappper and his betrothed Anna Zoanavtsova, the latter quite a young girl, and a man who had come in from one of the Yakutsk settlements to make some purchases. These came to the house to see their fellow exiles. At half past 10 the police overseer, Olesof, brought a verbal order that all exiles present were to come to the police station. We thought that there must be some misunderstanding, as we were waiting by the order of the chief of police, Olesof turned on his heels, saying: 'Then I understand you won't come.' We said no such thing, but they wanted to know from the chief of police what he expected them to do.

### GATHERING OF EXILES.

ORDERED TO THE STATION.

"A company of Cossacks, numbering over a hundred men under command of an officer named Karamzin, then appeared, battered down the gates of the courtyard and fifteen or twenty of them entered the house, while the others surrounded it. The officers who entered with the soldiers were Chief of Police Sanchukov, Captain Vashef, the local commander of the whole Cossack force in the town, and Olesof, the police overseer. Karamzin, in command of the company, also entered and told us that he had the Governor's orders to take us to the police station. We tried to explain our side of the case, and said that we had not assembled there for other purposes than to receive the Governor's reply, but that we would go to the police station, only asking that Karamzin withdraw his troops. The Chief of Police then said to Karamzin: 'What is the use of your talking with them? Do what you were ordered to.' Karamzin cried out to the Cossacks, 'Take them.'

"We were assembled in a room about twenty feet square, and had gathered in one corner, from which position the Cossacks endeavored to oust us by striking us with their clubbed rifles and pricking us with their bayonets. Some women, being wounded quite severely, began to scream. Cartridges had been served out to the soldiers the night before, and they fired point blank into the miscellaneous crowd of men and women. Five of the exiles had revolvers, which they had bought as a means of protection on their journey, and not for the purpose of resisting the authorities. Nicolai Sulef drew his revolver, sprang upon the divan and shouted, 'Stop, stop!' The firing then became general on both sides. After one or two volleys the soldiers withdrew from the house, and the whole Cossack force outside then poured in their fire through the doors and windows. Schurf, one of our number, rushed into the courtyard crying, 'We surrender, but was shot dead a short distance from the stairs. Podbeski, who heard the firing and ran to the house to see what the matter was, was shot dead by the courtyard gate. He was not implicated in the affair in any way, and was within two months of the termination of his exile. Joseph Estrovish, already wounded, rushed into the courtyard, fell, and was repeatedly bayoneted as he lay on the ground. As a result of this affray, six of us, including one woman, were killed outright. This woman's stomach was all torn open by a bayonet. All the rest of us were more or less injured.

"At the first lull in the firing upon the house, Zolof ran out into the courtyard; it does not appear for what purpose. There he saw Governor Ostatehkin, who had arrived and whom he doubtless believed to be responsible for the killing of his friends. He drew his revolver and fired two shots at him. But for this there might have been no more shooting. Zolof, however, wounded the Governor and the soldiers recommenced firing into the house. After two or three volleys this firing was stopped by Captain Vazhef. The government casualties were one soldier killed, and the Governor and a soldier slightly wounded. The exiles killed were Sergius Peik, Sophie Gurevich, Paul Potelski, Petr Mukahof, Gregory Shura and Jacob Nokin. Twelve others were seriously wounded.

"The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing, will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and \$1 per bottle at Klutz & Co.'s Drugstore.