The Carolina Watchman.

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A Fashionable Prayer.

Give me an eye to others' failings blind—
Miss Smith's new bonnet's quite a fright behind.

Wake in me charity for the suffering poor—
There comes that contribution plate once more!

Take from my soul all feeling of covetous
I'll have a shawl like that, or make a fuss.

Let love for all my kind my spirits stir—
Save Mrs. Jones—I'll never speak to her!

Let me in truth's fair pages take delight—
I'll read that other novel through tonight!

Make me contented with my earthly state—
I wish I had married rich. But it is to late!

Give me a heart of faith in all my kind—
Miss Brown's as big a hypocrite as you'll find!

Help me to see myself as others see—
This dress is quite becoming unto me!

Let me act no falsehood, I appeal—
I wonder if they think these curls are real!

Make my heart of humility the fount—
How glad I am our pew's so near the front!

Fill me with patience and strength to wait—
I know he'll preach until our dinner is late!

Take from my heart each grain of self-conceit—
I'm sure the gentleman must think me sweet!

Let saintly wisdom be my daily food—
I wonder what we will have for dinner good!

Let not my feet ache in the road to light—
Nobody knows how these shoes pinch and bite?

In this world teach me to deserve the next—
Church out! Charles, do you recollect the text.

Laugh and Grow Fat.

A little girl, while talking with her father on a starry night, absorbed in contemplation of the skies, being asked of what she was thinking, replied, "I was thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be?"

The director who does not "direct" is the worst kind of official, and he should be made to suffer equally with the depositor whose money is too often obtained through the influence of his name.

Edwin Booth severly rebuked two sentimental Baltimore girls who became fascinated with him as a stage hero as to call upon him, under assumed names, at his hotel. He advised them never to run after an actor again, and to be more careful of their good names.

A little East Side school-girl in Milwaukee was overheard telling her playmate that she had been sea-sick. "That is," she added to correct herself, "I never have been sea-sick, because I have never been on the sea, you know; but I been awfully lake-sick."

Old lady, to grocer's boy: "Don't you know that it is very rude to whistle when dealing with a lady?" Boy: "That's what the boss told me to do, mum." Old lady: "Told you to whistle?" Boy: "Yes'm. He said if we ever sold you anything, we'd have to whistle for the money."

Wife, to husband in the grocery business: "John, I do wish that you would join the church and become a Christain. You promised me you would." Husband: "I know I did, Maria, and I will but I've got to work off that stock of maple sugar first. I'm no hypocrite."

To obtain perfection, it is not necessary to do singular things, but to do a common thing singularly well.

It is not easy to put more truth into the same number of words than there are in this: "When you are among lions, you must be a Daniel."

After all, leaders merely lead. They are only a little in advance. Scores of men must think nearly as they do to make their leadership successful. They merely mark the irritation of the stem at the point where the bud will appear.

Young lady: "Will this road take me into the village, my lad?" Juvenile bumpkin: "Ees, miss, ter wool, if ye toorn roond, an' goo t' other way."

"Pa, why do they call it corporal punishment?" Pa, an old soldier: "I don't know, my son, for sure; but I reckon it is because of the stripes."

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked a Sunday-school teacher. "Their scracity," replied a boy, and he was immediately awarded a chromo.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Tariff Trouble.

IS THE MCKINLEY BILL COSTITUTIONAL OR NOT?

[By United Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Senator McPherson very recently wrote as follows to a member of a perminent importing house in this city: "I beg to call your attention to the conference report and tariff bill sent you about ten days or two weeks ago, a quarto pamphlet of 214 pages. On page 175 you will find an amendment 449 and section 30, the reading matter relating to draw backs on tobacco striken out. Turning over to page 176, sixth line from the top, you will find the following: "Conference restores section 30.

Now in the tariff bill before you, you will find: "Section 30, that on and after the first day of January," &c., ending with "six cents per pound" leaving all the rest of the original section 30 out all together.

This omission is fatal to the bill, and in the opinion of eminent lawyers here Senator Carlisle among them, it vitiates the whole bill. It is an internal revenue section, but being a part of the tariff bill passed, it stands and falls together.

In accordance with this discovery a protest against Collector Erhardt's official action under the McKinley bill was last evening forwarded to the leading importers in the city for signature.

Under the law, protests against the collectors' cannot be lodged until the liquidation of entry, and must be lodged within ten days after that stage in the importer's business with the government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Senator Carlisle, who was one of the conferees on the tariff bill, was asked what in his opinion would be the effect of the omission of section thirty from the tariff bill as signed by the President.

"I have not" he said, "examined the authorities on the subject, but it seems quite clear to me that the omission of one section is just as fatal to the bill as if all but one had been omitted. If the President can sign part of a bill passed by both Houses, and make that a law, of course it makes no difference how small a part it is.

Should the constitutionality of this law be tested in the courts, the question would have to be determined by the journals of the two Houses because they constitute the only legal evidence of what was done. The two Houses passed the tariff bill, but in different forms. When it came back from the conference committee there was nothing to act upon except its report, which I suppose was entered upon the journals of the houses as is usual in such cases."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1890.—The alleged fatal defects in the new tariff bill formed an interesting topic of discussion in official circles to-day, and while the defects were not thought to invalidate the bill as a whole, sentiment was almost unanimous that section 30, of the tobacco paragraph, which was omitted in it entirely, could not be enforced, where, by construction, referred to other paragraphs it might impair their strength. As to the law signed by the president not being the law passed by Congres, Private Secretary Halford said the bill signed by President Harrison was the same bill signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. These officers, by their signatures, certified that the bill had passed their respective branches of Congress, and their attestation of that fact was the usual mode of proceedure, and the only official notification the President ever received that a bill had passed. Whether the law was constitutional or not was a question for the courts to decide.

Secretary Windom, when questioned on the subject, said it did not become him to question the constitutionality of legislation passed by Congress. He was simply an executive officer to carry out the will of Congress, and when laws were placed upon the statute books, all he had to do was to execute them. If doubts existed as to a given law being constitutional, those doubting it could have their doubts removed or confirmed by taking the matter to the proper judicial tribunal.

An interesting point bearing on the subject was pointed out at the Treasury department to-day. Under the tariff law of July 14th, 1862, duties were increased on all brown or bleached linens ducks, canvass paddings, cot bottoms, burlap, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blay linens, damasks, draperies, etc, five per cent advolrem, making the duty on the articles named 35 percent., the former tariff having imposed a duty of 30 per cent. advalorem. In 1864, June 30th, another tariff law was passed imposing an additional duty of 5 per cent. on all the articles named above, but by a clerical error, a whole line was omitted, and drills, coating, brown Hollands, blay lineps, and damasks, were left out of the paragraph altogether.

At first the treasury department imposed 40 per cent. duty on the omitted articles the same as on the enumerated, holding that such was the evident intention of Congress; but subsequently the department reversed itself and refunded the five per cent. increases in the bill of 1862 and afterwards charged duty on "drills, coatings, etc.," at 30 per cent. ad valorem. It was not argued that the omission of "drills, coating, etc.," from the paragraph applied to any other articles than the ones omitted, or that the error in regard to the paragraph not being complete tended to make void the bill as a whole or that the articles, in being omitted, belonged to the free list because they were not enumerated in the dutiable list. All former tariff acts contain more or less omissions or errors, and even so late as February 27, 1877, an act was passed to supply omissions in the revised statutes.

It is thought at the Treasury department that the same course will be pursued in regard to any deffects of the present tariff law, if they are of a character so serious to call for it.

Attacking the Farmers.

Some one has sent us a marked copy of the Topeka, Kansas, *Capital* of Oct. 16th, which contains more than five columns of editorial matter ridiculing and vilifying Col. L. L. Polk, and the Farmers' Alliance. The *Capital* is the Republican organ of the State of Kansas, and the same issue has column after column boosting up John J. Ingalls for the Senate, and containing one of his recent speeches delivered in Topeka, the burden of which is an attack on the South for displaying Confederate flags at the unveiling of the Lee monument in Richmond. Ingalls declared that he took no stock "in this blue and gray business" as he termed the joint reunion of the Confederate and Union soldiers, and said it was treasonable to bring out the Confederate flag. We have seen nothing recently so bitter against the South, if we except the oration delivered in the Morganton Republican Convention week before last. We are not surprised at Ingalls for attacking the old Confederate soldiers, for it is bread and meat to him. If it were not for his attacks on the South he would have nothing to talk about. But the time has hardly come in Burke county when much political capital can be made by attacking the old Confederate veterans or the cause for which they fought, though some of our local Republican orators seem to think to the contrary. The *Capital* denounces the Alliance as "a false and farcial order," and calls Col. Polk a "scoundrel" an "unprincipled trickster" and "an arrant humbug and demagogue." The Alliance is very strong in Kansas, and we have no doubt that its members will resent these insults to their President, as they should do all over the country. The Republican Congress has legislated against the interests of the farmer. It has heaped up taxes in the shape of a higher tariff than the country has ever seen, when the Farmers' Alliance plead for low taxes, and has squandered hundreds of millions in worthless jobs when they demanded economy in the administration of the government. While the farmers were making a noble fight against sectionalism the Republicans were passing the infamous Force Bill and stirring up sectional feeling as it had not been stirred since the sixties. They have sneered at the representatives of the farmers and ignored their demands, and now they are employing their organs in calling the Alliance "a false and farcial order," and its chosen leaders demagogues, tricksters and scoundrels. No true and consistent Alliance man can vote the Republican ticket in this year of grace. —*Morganton Star.*

Some Presidents Trousers.

Some men are born for trousers, others achieve trousers and others have trousers thrust upon them. Who that ever saw President Arthur can forget the beautiful folds of his trousers? Neither large nor small with no bagging at the knee, but falling gracefully upon his shoe they were indeed beautiful to behold. Such trousers were not simply due to the tailors art. They showed his natural affinity for trousers, and while the experiment might have been attended with danger, there is, nevertheless, a strong probability that Mr. Arthur would have made a pair of Bowery "hand-me-downs" look quite respectable. Of all the presidents of modern times he was the best clothed as to his nether garments.

His great predecessor, Gen. Garfield, achieved trousers. His tailor was good, the cloth was in good taste, but the wearer gave little attention to the matter, and even appeared in public once in trousers frayed at the heel. Hayes' trousers were barely respectable, while Gen. Grant was utterly indifferent to his. Trousers were thrust upon him. He really had no taste for them.

President Harrison's trousers are respectable and good always, but they are full of wrinkles and of so conservative a color as to be nonentities in the trouser world, and President Cleveland's legs were incased in broadcloth of a stiffness and newness of appearance that showed a woeful subordination of the wearer to the tender mercies of the tailor. This is a fatal mistake. A man's trousers should show the combined thought of the wearer and the tailor. Neither can accomplish them successfully alone.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

To clean straw matting, boil three parts of bran in one gallon of water and wash the matting with the water, trying well.

An Able Appeal to Men Who Love Their Homes.

Special Cor. State Chronicle.

FRANKLIN, N. C., Oct. 20.—I desire to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the manly stand you have taken in behalf of our beloved republic, and I feel especially gratified at the manly defence you have made for our State sovereignty. The perpetuity and usefulness to mankind of Republican government depends upon the sovereignty of the States. The denial and absorption of the states is the first fatal step towards the disfranchisement of the citizen. This accomplished and the ballot box becomes a mockery. We have had recent verification of this. The unseating of members of the lower House of Congress who were sent there by the certified voters of a large majority of a free constituency, without the right of evidence and the privilege of counsel and a fair trial by an impartial jury, show most conclusively that the ruling dynasty at Washington have purposely ignored the first great principle of a Republican form of government, the right of freemen to representation through the ballot box. Indeed, the exercise of such power by the lower House of Congress—the mere assertion of the will of a cabal is a palpable disregard of citizen rights and the substitution of the dictum of a "junto" for the voice of freemen. I use the word junto in this connection because Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale with their master Charles II did not at any time exercise a more absolute and odious power than have our American junto in their late revelings amidst the ruins of the American franchise. Thank Heaven that we have one chance to recover what the Washington cabal has seized in order to entrench themselves as our masters, The Roman Senators thought themselves impregnable because they clamed to own the offices and carried the money bags. They seemed to have forgotten, however, that Roman blood flowed through plebein viens, and ere they were aware of the impending danger the plebein blood asserted its nobility and swept them forever from power.

This chapter in history teaches us that we still have a chance to regain our right of choice at the ballot box. Then if the junto sees fit to set aside and trample upon that right they must meet the consequences of the popular will. It must, however, be admitted that caucasians some times, from stupidity or some other worthy cause, submit to vassalage—yield to fetters more hateful than the worst forms of African slavery, but when once aroused caucasian blood has never failed to assert itself and strike down the usurpers. This it not the age for ENSLAVED white men—men who have not forgotten that they were born free. There may chance to be some who cannot appreciate the blood from which they are descended—a sort of half breeds, who cannot rise to the manhood of the noble men of "76."

I scorn the white man of North Carolina who has any recollection of the Mecklenburg Declaration of 1775, who has any knowledge of the history of Alamance and Guilford court house, and who will now with the present lights before him, consent to walk upon the proud soil of his mother State wearing a brass collar around his neck bearing this inscription—"This is Tom Reed's dog."

What do the colored men of North Carolina think about it? It is vain for them to expect that the cabal will reduce white men to SLAVERY and allow them to remain free. Do they imagine that in the end they will fare any better than enslaved white man? Are they willing to entrust themselves to men who would enslave their own race? The whole history of the past teaches us that tyrants never feel safe as long as they are free in their dominions. It also teaches us that the promises of juntos are as fickle and unreliable as the winds of the desert, and whosoever relies upon them will sooner or later come to grief. For the colored man then there can be no well grounded hope that the Washington cabal will ever raise him permanently above the condition of a menial, implicity bound to do the will of his masters. If the negro is to be an American citizen—a free man indeed—and to escape future slavery he must help maintain constitutional government. This alone can give him representation in a guaranteed suffrage and secure to him representation in a constitutional republic. This is as certain as cause and effect.

Allow me to say in concinsion that all cabalistic tampering with free government has been in all ages the harbinger of downfall, bloodshed and ruin. Threatened as we are with the most dire calamities, surrounded by "perils by sea, perils by land and perils among false brethren," it seems to me that every man who loves his home, loves his race, loves his wife and children and hopes to transmit to them the blessings of freedom, ought to shout the alarm from every house top from Cape Cod to the Rio Grande. May we hope that the sober, second thought will arouse the slumbering masses to come to the rescue. God of mercy, upon whose thigh and upon whose vesture is written: "King of Kings and Lord of Lords," save us from the arch destroyer.

C. D. SMITH.

Animals as Barometers.

I do not know of any surer way of predicting the changes in the weather than by observing the habits of the snail. They do not drink, but imbibe moisture during a rain, and exude it afterward. The animal is never seen except before a rain, when you will see it climbing the bark of trees and getting on the leaves. The tree-snail, as it is called, two days before rain will climb up the stems of plants, and if the rain is going to be a hard and long one, then they get on the sheltered side of a leaf; but if a short rain, on the outside. Then there are other species that before a rain are yellow; after it, blue. Others indicate rain by holes and protuberances. These will begin to show themselves ten days before a rain. At the end of each tubercle is a pore which opens when the rain comes, to absorb and draw in the moisture. In other snails indentations, beginning at the head between the horns and ending with the jointure of the tail, appear a few days before a storm. Every farmer knows when swallows fly low that rain is coming; sailors, when the sea-gulls fly toward the land, when the stormy petrel appears, or "Mother Careys chickens," as they are called, predict foul weather. Take the ants; have you never noticed the activity they display before a storm—hurry, scurry, rushing hither and yon, as if they were letter carriers making six trips a day, or expressman behind time? Dogs grow sleepy and dull, and like to lie before a fire as rain approaches; chickens pick up pebbles, fowls roll in the dust, flies sting and bite more viciously, frogs croak more clamorously, gnats assemble under the trees, and horses display restlessness. When you see a swan flying against the wind, spiders crawling on the wall, toads coming out of their holes in unusual numbers of an evening, worms, slugs, and snails appearing, robin redbreasts pecking at our windows, pigeons coming to the dovecote earlier than usual, peacocks squalling at night, mice squeaking at night, or geese washing, you can put them down as rain signs. Nearly all the animals have some way of telling the weather in advance. It may be that the altered condition of the atmosphere with regard to electricity, which generally accompanies changes of weather, makes them feel disagreeable or pleasant. The fact that a cat licks herself before a storm is urged by some naturalists as proof of the special influences of electricity. Man is not so sensitive. Yet many feel listless before a storm, to say nothing of aggravating headaches, toothaches, rheumatic pains, and last, but not least, corns.—*Ex.*

"Conceived in Sin and Born in Iniquity.

THE SHAMELESS DOCTRINE OF THE RADICALS.

The following is taken from a recent issue of the *National Republican*, the organ of the Republican party. It is a sample of the shameless doctrine of the Republicans. Read it white men of the South, whatever your political creed may be and ask yourself and your neighbor, how any self respecting white man can vote or work with a party that advocates such infamous and degrading doctrines or measures.

"When through the operation of the Lodge National Election Law six or seven Southern States shall discard Democratic rule, we shall look confidently to see some measure of justice done the blacks who have been so long defrauded of their rights.

Heavy taxes should be laid upon the property of the whites to develop and extend the public school system in those States, seperate schools for the two races should be abolished, and the plan of bringing the youth of both colors into close and equal relations in schools and churches given a fair trial as one of the most potent elements to break down the detestable Bourbonism of the South. The right of the black to bear arms should be guaranteed to him, as well as all the social rights intended to be secured to him by the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. The State laws against the intermarriage of the races should be repealed, and any discriminations against the black in the matters of learning trades or obtaining employment should be made a criminal offence, while the colored man's right to hold office should be sacredly protected and recognized. A few years of this policy will solve the race problem satisfactorily.

"The talk of Southern Democratic Congressmen in the House on Lodge's National Election Law bill reminds one of the fiery diatribes of Southern Representatives just before the war. But the plantation whip was cracked in vain then. It has been a long time since then and the world—all but the Southern section of the United States has grown wiser."

It is said by the New York *Tribune* to be a fact that seventy-five out of every one hundred people chew their food on their left side. Why and wherefore?

There are 253 pupils in the Oxford Orphan Asylum.