

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20 1890.

Among the most important events in this state last week, was the laying of the corner stone of the New Trinity College Building at Durham. This college has been in the past a notable factor in the education of the people of the State.

The people of Charlotte don't want the Columbian Exposition opened at (Chicago) on Sunday. They are right and we join those good people in furthering their wish.

A Come Down.

With all the disappointments and surprises of the past week's election, it behooves us to remember that we are members of the most prosperous nation on earth, and that our duty consists in contributing our share of labor and thought to the general prosperity.

The above is about as doleful a statement as one usually finds after an election, and to think, it comes from Boston! They are taking defeat hard up that way.

Summing Up.

The outcome of the recent election has aroused speculation as to the probable effects thereof upon legislation, actual and prospective. An overwhelming majority for the Democrats in the House and a reduction of the Republican majority in the Senate has seemed to open a wide range of possibilities to those who are opposed to the course thus far pursued by the Fifty-first Congress.

Popular Government Vindicated.

The election of last week was emphatically the work of the people, and not of the politicians. The Democratic leaders anticipated such a victory as little as the Republicans feared it.

Mr. Reed says it was Mr. Elaine who slaughtered the Republican party, and Mr. Blaine says it was Mr. McKinley; Mr. McKinley is sure that he and Mr. Lodge didn't do it; Mr. Lodge is sure that he didn't do it, but is not certain that Mr. McKinley is innocent.

The truth is that the more conspicuous Republicans of the Fifty-first Congress believed that they were stronger than the people. And they have found out they are not; at least they ought to find it out; most of them are talking about the election in a way that shows they are still stiff-necked and blind to the truth.

There is much in the election to gratify the student of politics. The people who read govern this country last spring Mr. Clarkson pointed out at a Republican banquet how large a majority of the newspapers and periodicals were on the Democratic side.

The results in Michigan and Pennsylvania show that in the long run honesty is the best politics. Senator Ingalls' immoral and degrading maxim that the worst man in your party is better than the best man in the other party may go for a little while, but it is as misleading and dangerous in practice as it is false in morals.

There is not only a moral sense but an intelligence among the people that some politicians think they can trifle with, but if they do they pretty soon come to grief. The terms of the McKinley bill were fixed by men who had things to sell; the bill was passed to raise prices; it did at once raise prices.

Amend the Constitution.

If there is any sense or reason in allowing a defeated Congress to go on and legislate for three months after the people have repudiated it, we should like to have it explained. We see no sense in it. The Congress elected a week ago could assemble in Washington on Dec. 1, 1890, just as well as the old Congress can.

Civil Service Humberg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The special committee of the civil service reform league of which W. D. Foulke is chairman, appointed to inquire into the condition of the Federal service and the operation of the reform, has made a supplemental report in regard to the political character of the charges made in Presidential post offices.

From 513 answers received regarding the politics of the postmasters appointed, it appears that 510 were Republicans, 1 was a Knight of Labor, 1 an Independent and 1 a Democrat. The Democrat was Samuel P. Burais, of Talladega, Ala., of whom his predecessor writes: "I was removed because I was a Democrat and not in sympathy with the administration."

Mr. Clarkson in an interview sent through the United Press to all the leading newspapers in the country, is reported as saying: "The President has made no removals except for cause, for delinquency, inefficiency, or violation of the law. He refused to make any changes for partisan reasons."

There is no doubt that one of the motives that inspired some of the advocates of the Force bill, aside from politics, was to create trouble in the South, shake confidence, check the investment of outside capital, and thus retard the growth of manufacturing industries of the South which are proving successful competitors to some of the manufacturing industries of the North.

Some time ago Young interfered in a matter between Mr. Jones and another man, and used some very impudent language. Since then, on different occasions, he has repeated his abusive talk.

Without a word the still smoking weapon was handed the officer. He was then taken to a cell in the jail. Intense excitement prevails. The negroes are much wrought up over the affair, and it was feared that an attempt of a violent nature might be made by them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1890.—The remark of Colonel Clarkson while on a Southern tour that the Republicans "can and will win in 1892 if we do not fool away any chance by an unwise nomination," is regarded here as significant. It is the first outward sign of the movement against President Harrison, which has been going on for some time within the party.

The Indians Quiet.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—A Journal Bismarck special says: The Tribune says there is no substantial foundation for the wild rumors of an Indian uprising at Standing Rock. It says the Indians are living peacefully on their reservation waiting patiently for the next ration day.

Troops from Fort Omaha, Fort Robinson and Fort Russell, Wyoming, have been ordered to hold the Indians in check at Pineridge and Rosbud agencies on the Dakota frontier. They will all be in motion before night.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Senate.

The Senate now contains 47 Republicans and 27 Democrats. The four new Senators from Idaho will give the Republicans a majority of 14 until March 4th 1891. They will lose the seats of Senators Everts, of New York, Ingalls, of Kansas, Spooner, of Wisconsin, Farwell, of Illinois, and probably that of Blair, of New Hampshire.

The loss of the seats of Senators Everts, Farwell, Spooner, Ingalls and Blair would reduce the Republican majority to four. If the Democrats can gain three more Senators they will control. Among the Senators whose terms expire in 1893 are Alrich, of Rhode Island, whose State is Democratic; Davis, of Minnesota, whose State is unquestionably opposed to the policies of the Republican party, and hangs on to the slender ties; Hawley, of Connecticut, whose State is Democratic and whose Legislature may be; Hiseock, of New York, whose State and Legislature are both Democratic; Paddock, of Nebraska, where the Democrats have just elected three Representatives, and Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Stockbridge, of Michigan, in which States the Democrats have just won sweeping victories.

This is an excellent prospect therefore, that on March 4th, 1893, the nation will have a Democratic President, a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House.

In the South the Farmers' Alliance opposing the re-election of Senators Vance and Pugh, and the election of Governor Gordon to the Senate from Georgia. But whatever may be the result of these struggles, North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia will elect Senators who, will on all national questions, vote with the Democrats and against the Republicans.—National Democrat.

Shot by Sam Jones's Brother.

Chas. Jones a brother of Rev. Sam Jones, shot James Young, three times on Main street, in Cartersville, Ga., Saturday evening. Young died in twenty five minutes and Jones was promptly carried to jail.

A special in Sunday's Atlanta Constitution says: This afternoon, at 4:40 o'clock, Mr. Charlie Jones shot and fatally wounded Jim Young, a prominent negro. The shooting occurred on East Main street, near G. W. Satterfield & Son's store.

Without a word the still smoking weapon was handed the officer. He was then taken to a cell in the jail. Intense excitement prevails. The negroes are much wrought up over the affair, and it was feared that an attempt of a violent nature might be made by them.

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Movement Against Harrison.

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Henry Waterson, at the "Old Remon" Banquet, uttered the following paragraph: "The Democratic party is to-day a conservative party. It is an enlightened party. It is a patriotic party. It is a party of liberty and law, of National unification and peace. I am not afraid that they will imitate the excesses which have done the business of the Republicans. All that we have to do the next two years is to sit steady in the boat and stick to the oars."

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Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Mr. Harrison has shut his eyes to the results of the recent elections, and made up his mind to urge in his annual message to Congress the passage by the Senate of the Force bill and by the House of the notorious ship subsidy bills. In short, he has, in spite of the protests of some of the most far-seeing members of his party, including Mr. Blaine, determined to cast his lot with the radical wing of the republican party. That however does not mean that the Force bill will be passed. All indications are against its passage, as it is certain that more republican Senators would now vote against it than would have done so at the last session of Congress had it then reached a vote.

There are good reasons for believing that as soon as Congress meets, bills will be introduced by republican Senators from the Northwest, modifying or repealing sections of the new tariff law which bear down heavily upon the citizens of States they represent. It is believed that bills placing binding twine on the free list, and reducing the duty on ready made clothing would receive the vote of every republican Senator from west of the Mississippi river; and there is some talk about a combination which in return for the votes of several republican Senators from the Eastern States for these measures, shall repeal all duties upon raw materials. Such bills could easily be gotten through the house, as it is a fact well known here that at least twenty five members of the House voted for the McKinley bill under protest, and only because they lacked the moral courage to stand the lashes of the party whip which was given them unsparingly whenever they evinced a disposition to kick outside of the party traces.

Mr. Blainde is now engaged in preparing his celebrated reciprocity act. He hopes to save the northern old republican party by holding out glittering inducements to the people of what will be accomplished in the future, and by ignoring the injury inflicted upon them at this time, which they have resented so effectually by their votes. Mr. Blaine has a long head, and his brain is an active one, but he cannot bamboozle the American people, who know that real reciprocity with the whole world would be a grand thing for us, but who know also that the reciprocity with a string tied to it, provided for, or rather alleged to be provided for, by the McKinley tariff law, is a fraud pure and simple. O no, Mr. Blaine, the people have been jugged with too long in the "protection" line to be caught by the false glitter of your "reciprocity."

The Treasury surplus has been reduced so low lately that it is said completed pension cases are held up in the Pension office because the Treasury wanted a chance to get in some more money before honoring another draft of the Commissioner of Pensions, who drew \$19,000,000 last month. It becomes plainer every day that the deficit prophesied by the democrats at the last session of Congress for the next fiscal year will exist.

Not satisfied with having served notice upon Senator Quay that he must vacate his position as chairman of the republican National Committee, there is an element in the republican party that wants to depose Speaker Reed from the leadership of his party in the House, and the proposition has been boldly put forth that the complimentary nomination for Speaker of the next House be given to some other republican. There might be something in this if there was anybody else to lead the republicans, but Reed is about the only prominent republican that was re-elected, and the chances are that he would have gone with the rest if the election in Maine had not taken place before the tariff bill went into effect; and they will have to follow him or nobody.

The joint Congressional Committee to investigate violations of the Chinese immigration law, left here for the Pacific Slope Saturday. Sessions are to be held at Spokane Falls, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Townsend, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego. The committee expects to return about the last of December.

Secretary Windom finds it more difficult than he supposed to arbitrate or interfere with the privileges enjoyed by the Canadian railroads, which cross sections of the United States. When Mr. Bayard was Secretary of State he decided those privileges were protected by a section in a treaty between England and the United States.

Senator Spooner seems to have the inside in the race for the vacancy upon the bench of the Supreme Court.

Sit Steady in the Boat and Stick to the Oars.

Henry Waterson, at the "Old Remon" Banquet, uttered the following paragraph: "The Democratic party is to-day a conservative party. It is an enlightened party. It is a patriotic party. It is a party of liberty and law, of National unification and peace. I am not afraid that they will imitate the excesses which have done the business of the Republicans. All that we have to do the next two years is to sit steady in the boat and stick to the oars. Let it be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

UBSCR BE FOR THE WATCHMAN.

Cleveland's Popularity.

Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, shook of the election with considerable satisfaction to a Star reporter. He said that the result showed that confidence might be placed in the people, a final resort, to approve the right and put their seal of condemnation upon those who attempt usurpation of powers and disregard public interest. As to the Presidency he said he had no doubt that Mr. Cleveland held the heart of the Democratic party, but he would come out of the present situation. "The mention of Cleveland's name on the stump," always calls for an enthusiastic response. I often avoided mentioning his name because it might look like a bid for applause a cheap way to get applause myself. There was one place I was making a speech. It was very dark. I could not see the faces of those to whom I talked. I could just see the dark forms stood motionless and silent. I could not tell whether I was heard or heeded. Then I thought I would see if there was any life in them. I asked if they wanted to keep the district in its old place in the Democratic line. I asked them if they wanted to join with the States who would give their votes to sustain the Democratic party and Grover Cleveland. At the mention of Cleveland's name a shout went up from every throat and the tumult lasted for many minutes. They were not stumps. The name of Cleveland never fails to arouse a Democratic audience. Washington Star.

Vance and the Tariff.

If the National administration had called into general counsel before the last election, from the various sections of the country, its most brilliant lights and discussed the best method to destroy its party and defeat its leaders at the polls, it could not have conceived a more dangerous and death dealing project than the tariff law of 1890, which became effective on October 6th last. Even the bill as passed is very moderate in its provisions and exactions when compared with the document as first presented in Congress. But the sentinel in the watch-tower—North Carolina's brilliant and loyal son, Z. B. Vance—fought the inequities of the measure, which not even its framers attempted to hide, with that vigor, manhood and love for his State and section which knows no abating, no fire. But the people of North Carolina, at the ballot box on the 4th inst., pronounced the verdict "Well done thou good and faithful servant," and it only remains now for the Legislature to make the victory complete by its unanimous endorsement of this noble Vance to succeed himself in the U. S. Senate, where his power is strong and his antagonism almost means death to a measure. Like a Trojan he has fought the good fight. Let us, a grateful people, reward him.—Charlotte Democrat.

The Senatorship.

There seems to be no possible doubt of the election of Senator Vance to the United States Senate. According to the estimate of the State Chronicle the next General Assembly will stand as follows:

Instructed Senators for V. vote:	35
Uninstructed "	5
Instructed Representatives	56
Uninstructed for V. vote.	19

Total for Vance, 113. The membership of the Assembly is 170.

We believe that the re-election of Senator Vance will be for the best interest of the whole people. We know of no man in the State who is better qualified for a seat in the Senate. What little opposition remains to Senator Vance will soon dissipate and his old admirers who have been temporarily estranged will come back to him with renewed faith and affection. There is really no antagonism between the Farmer's Alliance and Senator Vance. He agrees with the Alliance as to the causes of the financial distress throughout the country and he always agrees with the Alliances to the general outlines of reform, and he will also do as much as any man in the United States to bring about the reforms the farmers are seeking.—Mecklenburg Times.

A Tanager's Pair.

Wanamaker was put into Harrison's Cabinet by Quay. He is Quay's man, along with him. We doubt about Quay's going. There are too many fatal secrets written in his little notebook, and silence is the only Quaker virtue that Quay ever had. He is as a copperhead, and the leader dare not strike him. So Wanamaker, with all his pharisaical cant, is as vindictive as a Modoc Indian and as senseless in seeking revenge, albeit he never strikes in front. They make a dangerous pair, admirable types of degenerate Republicanism.

We are now on the market for cotton and cotton seed, and will pay the highest cash price.

Our stock of seed wheat is complete, and we have some choice varieties, also good line of Rust proof and Winter oats.

Also a full supply of Bagging and Ties.

Very Respectfully,

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FALL OF 1890

AT COST



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- Below we give a part of list of a few of our choicest jobs.
- 1 Jump Seat Surrey, \$112.50 worth \$135.00.
- 1 Top Grocers Wagon, Oil and Varnish \$100.00 worth \$125.00.
- 1 Cincinnati Open Buggy \$70.00 worth \$90.00.
- 1 Youngstown Open Buggy \$67.00 worth \$85.00.
- 1 Hamilton Open Buggy \$65.00 worth \$85.00.
- 1 Hamilton Top Buggy \$65.00 worth \$85.00.
- Charm Carts \$33.00 worth \$40.00.
- 12 Gem Carts \$12.50 worth \$15.00.
- A lot of cheap work in Buggies and Hacks from \$35.00 to \$60.00.

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We are now on the market for cotton and cotton seed, and will pay the highest cash price.

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