

Carolina Watchman

THURSDAY, NOV. 27 1890.

Mr. Parnell probably thinks that the old adage should be changed to read: "Woman is the root of all evil."

Stealing United States Senatorships is a very dangerous practice, and somebody had better be extremely careful. "A word to the wise" etc.

The present indications are that the republicans will not get through explaining their recent defeat before the next one overwhelms them in 1892.

If the republican Senators wish to destroy the last vestige of hope their party has for 1892 they will pass the Force bill this winter. They haven't much to build hopes on any way.

Senator Sherman thinks the "wild silver man" and the wilder Farmers' Alliance will have something to say about future legislation in this country. Right you are, Senator. They will.

The rock which recently caused the sinking of the British Cruiser *Serpent* and the loss of nearly 800 lives was but a pebble compared with the rock upon which the republican party struck on the 4th day of November.

Theodore Roosevelt, the talking member of the Civil Service Commission, hasn't been interviewed since the election. Are the Washington newspaper men to blame, or has "Teddy" at last put a pad-lock on his restless and uncontrollable jaws?

The managers of the republican party will do well to watch the experiments now being made with the consumption cure discovered by Dr. Koch, the eminent German physician, and if they prove successful, no time should be lost in putting the "G. O. P." under this treatment.

Representative Flower has been poking the World's Fair managers with a sharp stick. He thinks, and rightly too, that the honor of being a member of the board of managers should be sufficient compensation, and that they should not expect or receive salaries for their services.

At the way, nobody now seems to have any doubt of the ability of Senator Brice and Representative Flower as Campaign managers. "Nothing succeeds like success," and their success has been one of the most remarkable in the history of political parties in America.

Claims enough under the pension law, passed at the last session of Congress, have already been filed to cost the Government \$40,000,000 a year and they are not all in yet. This is, of course, exclusive of the nearly one hundred millions of dollars that have been paid out by the Government annually for some time past. Truly there is something radically wrong in our present pension system.

The large number of eligible candidates for Speaker of the next House is highly complimentary to the democratic party, as it shows the good sense of the voters in having nominated and elected so many able men to Congress. And what is still better, there is not a single gentleman so far mentioned for the position who would not be a very decided improvement upon the present republican Speaker of the House.

We trust that all of our republican friends may be favored by Providence with a tip-top Thanksgiving day dinner, to enable them to get rid of the crow which has been their sole diet since election day. We trust also that none of them will forget that Mr. Harrison in his proclamation said of the closing days of this year: "which have been full of the blessings of peace and, that the greatest blessing of all was the result of the elections. Of course it will be somewhat difficult just yet for a republican to recognize as a blessing the drubbing his party received, but its only a question of time when it will be as plain to him as it now is to the Democrats.

An Old Saying.

The old saying that "one goose makes many" was exemplified in the "run" on the Citizens' Savings Bank. A poor, foolish woman who had \$380 deposited there, heard that the banks were all breaking and rushed bareheaded through the streets, with her "bank" in her hand, in haste to secure her money. The crowd followed—foolish, panic-stricken, unreasoning. It was panic, the only remedy which is cold cash. Fortunately there is plenty of cash in this case, and the depositor who got their money will soon wonder what possessed them to withdraw it.

The Democratic Triumph.

While it is natural the Democrats should, for the time being, devote days and nights to joyful celebration of the great victory which they won at the polls on the 4th of November, yet they will do well to concentrate their minds as soon as possible to the lessons of this year's event. As practical minded men they should weigh carefully the facts which the *National Democrat* presents to them in its complete exposition of the results of the contest.

How and why we have triumphed so gloriously should be clearly understood by every Democrat. Our prospects of securing the Presidency and the Senate in the contest of 1892 will be increased by accurately informing ourselves just what we have already accomplished, how we have accomplished it, and what instrumentalities proved most potent in procuring the great change of public opinion which is now so strictly apparent throughout the country.

At the outset the situation reveals remarkable proof of the power of the press and of the vast advantage which the Democratic party enjoys over the enemies of the public welfare in this respect. Thirty-five hundred weekly newspapers addressing each week more than 25,000,000 of the American people have for two years and a-half laid before them constantly and with overwhelming power the truth about the tariff. Add to this tremendous enlightenment our daily newspapers where total issues amount to more than 20,000,000 of copies a week and we are made aware that never since the world began did any popular cause have such a mass of printed information and argument to sustain it. We believe it can be shown that two-thirds of the men and women in this country who read at all have had tariff reform literature spread before them every week during the past two years. We are certain that taking the press of the country as a whole two-thirds of it on our side. This is an enormous advantage.

The great preponderance of newspapers on the Democratic side, and the greatly increased power of the Democratic press which has been developed since tariff reform became the great political issue, should be considered along with another momentous political fact to which the *National Democrat* is always glad to draw the attention of its readers. Take out of our twelve millions of voters the blacks, who if left to themselves would relapse into barbarism in a few decades, and there is a majority of more than a million of American citizens on our side. Will any one suppose for a moment that if the public opinion of the country were really in favor of a tariff policy prohibitory of trade two-thirds of the editorial pages of the newspapers of the country would be opposed to it? Newspapers are generally conducted for the purpose of making money—they cannot exist very long unless they are supported by their readers, and they must be conducted so as to constantly add to the numbers. The attitude of the press of the country is a sure indication that the Democratic ideas are bound to prevail in every department of its government policy.

The influence of the press of the country sustaining the Democratic leadership of the past decade has done much to make possible the great influx of Northern young men of Republican parentage into the Democratic party, which is another important fact made fully apparent by the elections that just occurred. In some of the older States nearly all the young men of ability and sterling character are coming to us. This has been going on for years in Massachusetts to such an extent that the organized work of the party has fallen almost entirely into their hands. Every bright young man sees that the only chance for an honorable and reputable public career is to become a Democrat. The Republican party has for years repelled the youthful patriotism of the country, and it is now paying the penalty of such an exclusive policy, which, in the end, promises to leave in its membership the negroes and the millionaires of the country, and very few of other persons.

That the Democratic party has profited to an enormous extent by the prominence which has been given to the issue of the tariff reform is a fact no Democrat will ever wish to deny. It is this issue which has turned every intelligent and active party man into a missionary and a zealot, which has made every country store and postoffice in the United States the scene of political debate, and awakening to a wonderful extent the popular interest in the whole business of our government and the principles on which it was founded. It is the tariff reform issue which has made the Democratic party a unit from Canada to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. While the great Republican party is plainly going to pieces the attempt to serve the trusts and monopolies which paid the bribe money that elected Harrison, it is the tariff issue which has enabled the Democrats in half a dozen great Western States to co-operate with the farmers who have come out from the other party without yet joining ours in burying the old sectional issues and electing to the United States Congress men who will be true representatives of the people. It is the tariff issue on which the Democratic party stands to-day solid and triumphant, and contemplates with boundless joy the discomfiture of its opponents. It is the unity of the Democracy on this great issue which has driven the Republicans into the corners of the land, and it is the tariff issue chiefly which is going to keep them there.

Unity, harmony and hard work—these are the signs by which we have conquered and shall continue to conquer. We have won this year without

any nationally or anized effort, and with the expenditure of less than \$25,000 altogether in the central campaign fund. Democratic ideas and Democratic enthusiasm have made every county and township committee more efficient than ever before in the party cause. The Democratic vote has been brought out and the party organization has been extended and strengthened all over the country. Every Democrat will realize that there is still much to be done and that the battle against Republicanism must go right on for two years longer. The enemy has suffered heavy losses, but in spite of their divisions they will still be formidable in many States. We have won almost everything this year; we can win all that remains to fight for in 1892 if we go forward till then united, harmonious and vigilant, as we have marched to the glorious victory in 1890.

New York's Unquestionable Democracy.

It is well to examine the election with reference to the claim, loosely made here and there, that in one contingency or another the Empire State may go Republican on National issues in 1892. There is at the outset the stubborn fact that the electoral suffrage of the Commonwealth was given to Harrison in 1888. The agencies of corruption and intimidation that produced the result are well known but still Harrison is President, as he would not have been without the vote of New York.

Is there any likelihood of a result in 1892 similar to that in 1888? In the first place, there is the new and great factor of election reform, which has undeniably proved helpful to the pure and free expression of popular will. It is to be taken as certain that at the next Presidential election there can be no driving of operatives to deposit tickets given them by their employers, and that generally men will vote, as they have this year, according to their individual convictions. There is every reason to believe that the Presidential vote of New York in 1892 will express the will of the people of the State, and it remains to consider what that will is likely to be.

The Congressmen recently chosen were elected on strictly National issues. The combined vote of the Congressional districts of the State should express accurately the opinion of the people as between the Democratic and the Republican party. Now, what does that vote show as to the sentiment of our people? In the Congressional districts outside New York and Kings Counties the total vote cast was 300,000 Republican, 275,000 Democratic and 30,000 Prohibition, leaving an apparent Republican plurality of 24,000. But there were two districts in which no Democrats were voted for for Congress, namely, the Sixteenth and Thirtieth districts. In those the Democratic votes cast for Assembly amounted to over 21,000 and it is fair to suppose that if Democratic Congressional nominees had been in the field they would have polled as many votes. This allowance would reduce the Republican plurality in the State outside the metropolitan cities to 13,000. In the City of New York the Congressional districts show a plurality of 85,905. And in the county of Kings the plurality is 22,452, making a total plurality for the two counties of 108,357 votes. On the Congressional issue, therefore the Democratic party has in the State a preponderance over the Republican party to the enormous extent of 95,000 votes.

Except in the tidal wave Cleveland year of 1882, the history of the State affords no parallel for this tremendous Democratic triumph. Republican abstention from the polls does not account for it, for the aggregate of votes cast compares favorably with that of other Congressional but non-Presidential years. The great Democratic majority has arisen from a sweeping change in the convictions of voters induced by the McKinley tariff, the Fraud and Force Election bill, the degradation of the Civil Service, the iniquities of feedism and the irresponsible, extravagant, reckless and corrupt course of the Republican Congress and Administration.

To lose the State in 1892, there must be a change in favor of the Republicans to the extent of nearly 100,000 votes. Such a revolution may occur, if the Republican party suddenly becomes wise, frugal and patriotic, and the Democratic party foolish, extravagant and regardless of the public welfare. By such a transformation may New York be lost to the party of the people, but not otherwise.

It is nonsense to say that the great Democratic plurality would be forfeited by any selection of New York nominees for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency from among men who possess the confidence of the Democratic party, and whom their State has highly honored. Only by vicious, premature personal politics, by the subordination of the general cause to individual ambition and hostilities, by the development of a factional warfare for which there is no just basis, could the chance of the New York Democracy be thrown away through any course of action special to the State itself, as distinguished from the general policy of the Democratic party of the United States.

Miller, colored Republican candidate for Congress in the seventh district of South Carolina, lost his election because his tickets, not being of the size and color required by law, were thrown out by canvassers. He will sue the printers who printed his tickets. The reason assigned for this course is that there is more money in suing printers than in making a contest before a Democratic Congress.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Cleveland Eaves up with Depew.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—At the Chamber of Commerce banquet Channery M. Depew glorified the success of the merchants and bankers of Europe and America in relieving the financial stress of the last few days without invoking the aid of the Government. He also made a strong plea for commercial reciprocity with the American republics—in fact among the nations of all America.

Grover Cleveland was vociferously called to speak, though no toast had been assigned him. Mr. Depew had mentioned that Congressman Springer had at the Thurman banquet nominated Mr. Cleveland for the next President. Mr. Depew then said that he hoped that his party would nominate the champion of reciprocity, James G. Blaine.

Mr. Cleveland said: "This volunteer business I did not calculate upon, and I don't believe it develops me to thank you for your courtesy. I don't believe that when people are surrounded by sweet music a boy should shoot off a blunderbuss. I shall go home tonight with confused ideas in my head. [Cheers.] We have heard a great deal to-night about commerce and reciprocity; of reciprocity with Spanish-speaking people why is it not a good thing to have reciprocity with our own people? [Cheers.] We heard about France helping out England and United States financially. Now why cannot they do so commercially? You know all this middle may be owing to my neglected education. I am sorry to say my friend Depew mentioned what Mr. Springer had said, which does not seem to me to be of much importance and no interest to Mr. Depew was at a banquet at Albany while I was governor. He made an after-dinner speech and nominated me for president. He then said: 'I hope the party with which I am affiliated will nominate that grandest of statesmen and plumed knights, the name which rises to your lips, but not to mine.' I did not know what to make of that. I since have reason to be suspicious that that remark was made owing to Mr. Depew's extreme modesty. Does that even up Mr. Springer? I have said to myself that when the time came I would, if I could do so, without injury to myself, mind you, put in a good word for Mr. Depew's candidacy."

His remarks were received with uproarious applause.

Division of the Colored Vote—Disbandment of the Republican Party.

Raleigh Correspondence Wilmington Messenger.

The Republicans have, in not a few cases, a big disgust for their alleged State Chairman Eaves. One Republican said to-day that Eaves had broiled up his party in North Carolina. His first step towards this was the packing of the State convention last August with Federal office holders. Sixteen counties were absolutely unrepresented, it being the first time such a thing had occurred. There are many white Republicans who favor the disbandment of their party in this State at once. The negro vote is gone. Just enough of it will stick to the Republican party to make it odious, while many negroes will either vote for other candidates or for people of their own race as against white Republicans. Besides this there is an ever increasing abstention from voting on the part of the negroes. A thousand blacks, it is estimated, did not vote in the recent election in Wake county alone. The idea in dissolving the Republican party is to turn all its members loose and let them by and by support independents, as against Democrats. That was what some Republicans wanted to do this year, and these opposed any State nominations. But for the Federal office-holders on the State executive committee, it is probable that the party would be dissolved. The office-holders want at least a semblance of a party, so they can fix delegates to the national convention and in other ways stand in with the administration whose creature they are.

The Republicans who desire the dissolution of their party say it will divide the negroes and put them out of any calculations, and that it will in such an event divide the white men of the State and result in the formation of a new party by the Alliance.

They Can't Believe It.

Charlotte News.

A peculiarity about the recent census returns from Charlotte is that the census department has returned the mortuary thanks to the enumerators of this city for revision.

The census department says that the statistics as returned by the enumerators does not show enough dead people in proportion to the population and orders them to retake the mortuary census. This is funny, but is easily explained. People don't die here like they do in some cities of like population in the North, because the climate of Charlotte is as healthy as can be found anywhere. The monthly mortuary report shows that the death rate is very low. If any of the census officials had ever lived here they would not have been astonished at the low death rate returned. The action of the census department is a good advertisement for Charlotte, to be sure. The enumerators will do their work again, but the result will scarcely be changed. Is there any other town in the union whose death rate is so remarkably low as to make the census officials call for a recount of the dead? It is certainly an odd case.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Blaine or McKinley.

National Democrat.

The clamor between the McKinleyites and the Blainites continue to widen.

McKinley shows no sign of weakening and the New York *Tribune* is doing yeoman service for his law. The *Tribune* says that the law must stand and there must be no repeal of any of its features.

The Chicago *Tribune* and other free trade Republican papers in West say that many of the features of the bill must be repealed at once and that the life of the party depends upon it. The Chicago paper grows more emphatic in its demand with each issue.

The friends of McKinley say that he will be nominated for Governor of Ohio next year and elected, and that his tariff law will be the platform on which he will run. They are undoubtedly serious in this.

It therefore appears that there is to be a sharp division between the Ohio and Pennsylvania Republicans and the Republicans of Illinois and the Northwest.

The Philadelphia *Press* (which was sectionally opposed to Quay) suggests that Blaine's reciprocity arrangements can be adopted by the Republicans without repealing any of the features of the McKinley law, and that thus the public opinion of the country will be satisfied.

But the Chicago *Tribune* shows that the repeal of many features of the McKinley law is essential to the successful adoption of Blaine's reciprocity schemes. The more they talk the situation over the more difficult these organs find it to agree.

The Washington correspondents describe Blaine's frequent interviews with the ministers from South America and our own ministers to that country, and says that Blaine is fully possessed of the idea that he can pull the party out of its hole.

Perhaps he thinks so, but if so it is evident that he proposes to go ahead without much regard for the person named Harrison who is still drawing the salary of President of the United States. It is difficult to see how Mr. Blaine can successfully ignore Harrison and continue in the office of Secretary of State.

There is no doubt that Reed and McKinley are now thoroughly hostile to Blaine and that they will not help him in his effort to assume the leadership of the party.

It is an irresponsible conflict within the G. O. P., and it is going to make great fun for the spectators.

What strikes us most forcibly is the ludicrousness of the attempt of Mr. Blaine to set up as an advocate of a modified tariff.

Blaine is the original high-tariff Republican. It is he who really led his party into its present deplorable condition.

Eight years ago President Arthur and Secretary Frelinghuysen undertook to do precisely what Blaine is trying to do.

Blaine came forward as the uncompromising advocate of a permanent high protective tariff, and completely defeated all their efforts.

He did this in order to get nominated and elected President in 1884. As men's memories are so short that they do not keep this in mind?

Have the people forgotten Blaine's Paris letter in reply to Cleveland's message in December, 1887, in which he sounded the keynote of higher tariff as the party cry in 1888?

It was Blaine who made the issue and not Reed or McKinley on which the Republican party has just been beaten as no political party has been beaten for 40 years.

What hunting for him to be parading now as an opponent of the McKinley law!

The Hostile Indians.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Nov. 24.—The Rosebud agency warriors have at last joined the Ghost Dancers of Pine Ridge, after a 34 hours march over the hills. They are heavily armed and defiant. It is now estimated that the hostiles are 600 strong. They are led by No Water, Big Road, and Little Wound. They still refuse to come to camp, although to-day is rather early in camp. They have been here for 83 hours.

They are for the most part robed in white cloaks and leggings, and their faces are nearly concealed by their ghostly looking hoods. Red Star, one of the wildest men was in camp last night. He is a young fellow, who is dressed in strong clothes but he wears the eagle feathers of the messiah and consequently will never die.

White American horse, who is friendly to the whites pleaded with the young firebrand yesterday. Red Star cut the conversation short by saying that if the soldier were to round up the ghost dancers they will have to go out after them.

This is clearly the attitude of the hostiles.

If the military marches to break up the religious ceremonies of the savages, which will surely be done as soon as reinforcements come; there will be a running fight in the Bad lands of Nebraska, similar to the Modoc war, which proved so disastrous to the army. The young bucks on White River seem determined to break loose from the old men and give the soldiers a chase.

There are many spies of the enemy in camp, and in case of any aggressive movements of the troops they would be gone in a flash on their ponies to join their people. The attitude of the friendly Indians now camped here will probably depend largely on the success or failure of the hostiles. At present they profess great reverence to the United States Government and the most effusive friendship for the second infantrymen who guard the Gatling guns.

There are just now a great number of inquiries regarding North Carolina by persons who state that they intend to become settlers. These inquiries are made as regards all parts of the State—from the coast counties to the most extreme western ones. A great deal of information of the most useful kind concerning North Carolina is being sent out from Raleigh.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1890.—Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine cannot continue their present relations much longer, unless there is a radical change of mind on the part of one of them. That becomes plainer and plainer every day to those familiar with the inside workings of the administration. Mr. Harrison has finished his message, and it has been shown to every member of the cabinet, except Mr. Blaine. The reason for such action on the part of Harrison is that he has gone directly contrary to the views of Mr. Blaine on at least two important matters dealt with by the message, fearing that it might cause an open row between them. Of course it will have to be shown to the Secretary of the State before Congress meets again but there will be no trouble, so far as Mr. Blaine is concerned. He made up his mind when the McKinley bill became a law that the republican party was doomed, and since that time he has not been bothering his head with matters outside of his hobby, reciprocity.

The leaders of his party have nearly all turned to him as the Moses to lead them out of the wilderness, and that is so galling to Mr. Harrison, who wants vindication in the shape of a renomination; but one of Mr. Blaine's warmest and closest personal friends told me that unless there should come a great change in the prospects of the republican party before 1892, Mr. Blaine would under no circumstances, accept the nomination. One defeat being quite enough for him.

Unless a prominent Government official is off in his predictions, there will be a vacancy in the office of Commissioner of Pensions between this and January, Mr. Harrison having fully decided that Raum shall go.

The Congressional lunge duck among the republicans are all trying to pick out something under the Government that will enable them to keep hold of the public trust after the 4th of March but it will be a difficult matter to provide for even a small number of them.

One of the principal occupations of the Republican leaders just now is stiffening up the political backbones of the small fry Congressmen as they get in. About three out of four of them want to revise the McKinley tariff law at the coming session. That the leaders are determined to prevent if possible.

Several of the candidates for Speaker of the next House have opened here, but there are not enough of the members elect of the Fifty-second Congress yet here to make anything like a lively contest. But they will all be here a little later, as an extra session is believed to be almost certain, which will make it necessary to elect the Speaker about nine months earlier than if there was no meeting until December next.

Farmers Alliance and its future movements is much discussed by returning Congressmen, and many of them believe that a consolidation of it and the labor organizations will take place before the next Presidential campaign. The republicans fear the organization most, because it antagonizes the principles of that party most. With two or three exceptions any good Democrat could support the program of the Alliance.

The fight for free and unlimited immigration is to be revived as soon as Congress meets and a powerful weapon in the appointment of a successor to Chairman Clegg, of the House committee on Commerce, weights and measures, is assigned to go to Brazil as U. S. minister, is in the hands of Speaker Reed. Mr. Reed is one of the bitterest opponents of free commerce, in the House, but for all that it is not certain, although it is probable, that he will put an anti-silver man at the head of that committee. The committee is now said to be now evenly divided on the question, so that in deciding upon the new member of the committee, Speaker Reed will really decide whether the committee shall report a free coinage bill.

Speaking of Mr. Reed, the Republicans are very much worried because certain Democrats have determined that a Democratic committee of the next House shall investigate the methods by which he was elected. There is no contest now as to there to be, but it is believed that an investigation in that district will show up a great deal of republican crookedness, and the Democrats propose doing it.

Many Democrats think the Republican Congressional apportionment bill should be opposed on the ground that the census has not been correctly taken. Of course, if the republicans can keep a quorum of their own men on the floor of the House no amount of opposition can prevent its passage but it may not be amiss to show up certain things about the census.

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