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THURSDAY, April 16, 1894.

The campaign of epithet against the President goes merrily on, but it doesn't affect the President's position, which is logical, and honestly sustained by his previous record.

Now that the South Carolina war is over and all the facts are before the public, it is perfectly apparent that Darlington and Florence were never in a state of insurrection and that there was never the slightest excuse for the sending of troops there.

Representative Crawford says that this Congress has the best machinery and has actually discharged more business than any legislative body with which he is acquainted. This is more especially true of the House and the fact should be better known than it is.

A Republican protection club in Boston is trying to raise funds in New England to help out Kolb, the Alabama Populist candidate for governor. The idea expressed in their circular is to assist the opposition to Southern Democracy, to break up the solid south and open a way to the Republican party in the south.

An exchange says: "Whether a man gets or fails to get an office is often an important factor in determining his opinion of the party in power." This is true. The office seeker who falls curses out the administration whether deserved or not, and the successful office seeker praises up the administration whether deserved or not.

A dispatch from Asheville to the Charlotte Observer says, Richmond Pearson has unfurled his little banner on which is inscribed: "For Congress, Ninth District, Richmond Pearson." In a half column article he announces his candidacy and stands up for a protective tariff, income tax and the restoration of silver. He also wants the county government system and the Payne election law repealed.

Mr. Cleveland has appointed M. Thomas E. Benedict to the position of Public Printer. Mr. Benedict was appointed to the position by Mr. Cleveland during his first administration, and was turned out by President Harrison. Some months ago Mr. Cleveland solicited Mr. Benedict to resume the position, but he declined; now, however, he has yielded to the President's persuasions.

The affair at Darlington is a very atrocious outrage. Mr. Norment who was killed is represented by gentlemen here in Raleigh, says the News-Observer who know him, as a very amiable gentleman, one who never thought of carrying a weapon; a lovable man and much esteemed in his community. Mr. Redmond says we know was the same. They were murdered, without warning, by Tillman's men, and without provocation. It is a bad system, an intolerable system that leads to such possible outrages. Gov. Tillman has much to answer for at the bar of public opinion.

There is good ground for the resolution introduced in the lower house of Congress last week raising a committee to inquire if the inter State commerce law has not been violated in the interference of Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, with the free transmission of inter-State telegraphic dispatches. If the inter-State commerce law cannot protect the press and public in the right to the transmission of news by wire from one State to another, then it needs to be amended.—Charlotte Observer.

True, and it is clearly evident that Tillman is trying hard to play the role of a despot, and, as there is no authority under the Federal Constitution permitting Congress to interfere with the home government of a State except when a State assumes authority not permitted by those constitutional safeguards intended to protect the personal rights and liberties of all the people; and as it seems the good people of South Carolina are powerless to check Tillman's despotism without resorting to measures likely to lead to more bloodshed, it is, indeed, time for Congress, if it has the power, to check-mate in him, in some way, until the people can down him at the ballot box.

Ideal Condition in Money.
The ideal condition in money is reached when it becomes abundant enough to be too "cheap" to hoard, or hide away but not "cheap" enough to force it into speculation, too "cheap" for the rich man to idolize, but not "cheap" enough for the poor man to look upon with indifference or suspicion; "cheap" enough to be within the reach of every industrious man, but dear enough to be prized for the good there in it and the useful ways in which it could be employed.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, has been by general admission, since the retirement of Ingalls, of Kansas, the ablest parliamentarian in the Senate. It is therefore no disparagement of Senator Voorhees, whose hard work has entitled him to a little rest, to say that the placing of the tariff bill in charge of Senator Harris was a wise move. In addition to his parliamentary knowledge and skill, he is full of aggressiveness. He has already shocked the republicans who attempted to raise needless obstacles to prolong the tariff debate by promptly brushing them out of the way and stating firmly that no such tactics would be permitted. He proposes that the Senate shall, every day at the expiration of the "morning hour" (2 o'clock P. M.) talk tariff as long as it remains in session, until a vote is reached on the bill; and he will not willingly deviate from that rule. He expects to take up something important that demands immediate action. This will make the work of prolonging the debate beyond a reasonable limit for the sake of delay, much more arduous than the republicans have been calculating upon.

The House has once more got a voting quorum of democrats, and this week the democratic contestants who claim had been favorably reported upon by the committee on Elections—O'Neill, of Missouri, and English, of California—were given their seats, and the Blind bill settled by a vote of 144 to 114.

Representative Cooper, of Indiana, thinks a great thing for silver was accomplished when the House committee on Coinage decided to favorably report his bill providing that greenbacks shall be subject to State and municipal taxation, as coin now is. Representative Hall, of Missouri, who was designated by the committee to write the report in favor of the bill, makes an accusation against the banks which, unless proven to be erroneous, should of itself be a sufficient reason for the speedy passage of the bill. He says: "The greenback was originally the people's money, but of late it has become the pet of the National banks. They have kept it from circulation as its freedom from tax on male it more desirable to keep in the bank vaults than silver or gold, which are subject to taxation. The anxiety of the banks to get hold of greenbacks has been so great that a fraudulent practice has grown up. There are only \$316,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation, yet official returns show that banks and individuals claim exemption on \$3,000,000,000 of greenbacks. The manner of conducting this fraud is simple. A package of greenbacks is passed from bank to bank, ahead of the tax assessor, and at each bank he exempts the same package of greenbacks." Mr. Cooper's bill is by no means a new idea. It has twice been passed by the Senate by a unanimous vote and has been endorsed by a number of democratic State conventions.

It would have been impossible for the Governor of Georgia to have selected another man outside of Congress to serve the unexpired time of the late Senator Cozzitt who would have been as satisfactory to democrats in Congress. It is generally expected here that Sperker Crisp will be elected for the full term beginning March 4th, 1895.

Secretary Marton has from the time he took charge of the Agricultural Department made it an inviolable rule, binding upon himself and every official in his department, that there shall be no oral understandings about public matters. He requires that everything said and done shall appear in writing upon the records of the department, so that no man shall be able to even make a pretense of misunderstanding the disposal of any matter. The wisdom of the Secretary is made apparent by the publication of a story alleging a serious conflict of authority between Prof. Harrington, chief of the Weather Bureau, and Secretary Morrison. There was no conflict of authority. Prof. Harrington recommended that the civil service law be extended to cover certain positions under the Weather Bureau, and the Secretary wrote a letter to the Civil Service Commission endorsing the recommendation. That's the whole story, open to all in the records of the department.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has introduced a bill providing for a reorganization of the State department, which will give all subordinates of that department, excepting the Secretary, his first assistant and Ambassadors and Ministers, a life tenure and chances for promotion according to their merits.

President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham were both pleased when the Senate passed unanimously, and without amendment, the Tariff Bill prepared by the latter to meet necessities connected with carrying out the agreement entered into by the Court of Arbitration which passed upon the claims

of the United States and of Great Britain, in favor of the tariff. It was double pleasure to get the bill unanimously approved and to get it passed in a lead of action upon a similar bill now before the British Parliament.

The case of the S. C. Racket.

Billy Floyd, whose difficulty with another man at the depot in Darlington, S. C., caused all the bloodshed and trouble was in Charlotte last Friday and was asked to give his version of the case by an Observer reporter, and his is the substance of his statement: He said he was at the Enterprise Hotel, in Darlington, and in a dispute at the station which arose from the fact that the hotel had refused to accommodate the special. Floyd's brother is in charge of the dispensary and his father is a magistrate under Tillman. Naturally he resented the action of the hotel, and he and his father had words over it.

Fingers talked Floyd a down rascal, and Floyd struck him. They then began fighting in earnest. McLendon, Floyd's friend, took his part. There was at the depot citizens Norman, McCulloch and Redmond. As Chief of Police Dargan came up, Norman pointed to McLendon and said: "There's the man that interfered with the fight."

McLendon said he would not take that and, drawing his pistol, fired at Norman, killing him instantly. Then he shooting became general, when another citizen named Redmond, and constable Pepper, were also killed, and eight or ten others were more or less seriously wounded. Floyd fell on the ground and lay with his face down to make them believe he was already shot. He was trampled on and kicked, but he soon the punishment rather than appear that he was alive, for fear of being shot. As soon as possible he slipped out of the crowd and went up to the dispensary where he talked over the matter with one of the prominent lawyers of the place. He then left for the country and stayed there with a friend until Saturday.

The Democrats of Minnesota.

The Democratic leaders of Minnesota, have issued an address, through the Democratic Association of that State, in which they ascribed the present unfavorable political outlook to the enactment of the tariff in Congress. It finds fault with the bill as it passed the House and still greater fault with the policy pursued in the Senate. It denounces Senators Brice, Hill, Murphy, M. Pherson, Smith, Gorman and G. Brown, C. Miller, Caffrey, and White, and Morgan and Pugh as traitors, and as men who claiming to be Democrats have betrayed their party into the hands of the trusts and protectionists. It concludes as follows:

"A few traitors in the councils cannot defeat the cause for which we have fought for years and in which we won the victory of 1892. Chagrined, we are not dismayed; betrayed, we are not disheartened; checked, we will not surrender."

"Now let there be no faltering. Everywhere let Democrats determine and proclaim that this freedom's battle, once begun, shall not end until every citizen of our republic shall be secured in the untrammelled right to buy what he will, where he will, and of whom he will, exchanging without let or hindrance the products of his labor for those of his fellow laborers anywhere in the wide world."

Another New Bill.

The Louisiana Senators and most of their representatives have supported the declared policy of the administration on the silver question. Mr. Adolph Meyer, of New Orleans, has apparently been chosen as the sponsor for another new silver bill, which, according to published report, meets the approval of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. Mr. Meyer's bill recalls so much of the specie resumption act as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and sell bonds of the United States bearing interests at the rate of 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. respectively and in lieu of these bonds the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue and sell coupons or registered bonds of the U. S. in denominations of \$20 and multiples thereof, payable in coin five years after date, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly "in coin," and to sell and dispose of them for "coin" at a future time.

The bonds shall have like qualities and exemptions as the bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1875, and the Secretary shall hold and use the proceeds of the bonds for the purpose specified in said bonds, and the act entitled "An Act Directing the Purchase of Silver Bullion and the Issue of Treasury Notes Thereon, and for Other Purposes," approved July 14, 1870.

authorized by section 2 to issue and sell bonds of the character and description mentioned in said act, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of the ten year 5 per cent bonds now outstanding or to any other change the same for such ten year 5 per cent bonds now outstanding or to any other change in such bonds, such exchanges and redemptions shall be made on the basis of the investment in said 5 per cent bonds for the period they have to run, from the date of such redemption or exchange.

By section 3 the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to coin into the standard silver dollars, as rapid as practicable, \$42,000,245 fine ounces of the silver bullion now held in the Treasury, and the said coins are to be paid monthly into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and such coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. The Secretary may issue certificates on said coin in the forms and of the denominations now authorized by the law, which certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be re-issued.

General News.

Mr. Walter B. Henry declines the Georgia sensibility. It does not pay enough. He wanted a \$5,000 position.

The Republicans of Alamance have called a county convention for May 5th.

A two year old child of Mr. Andrew Watts, of upper Anson, was burned to death last Friday.

Rev. R. G. Pearson will begin a meeting at Yorkville, S. C., on the fifth Sunday of this month.

Winter wheat is reported in excellent condition in the great wheat-producing States in spite of the late freeze.

Democrats in the Senate strongly oppose confirmation of Taylor, the negro nominated to be recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

All this is well said. That of special interest in it, however, is the testimony which Mr. Hornblower bears to the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Ella Norwood, colored, of Durham, who killed her infant by sticking pins in its throat, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged May 4th. She offered no defense to her fate. Her mother was the main witness against her.

A law for the equalization of taxes should be passed by the next legislature. A just and equal assessment of property would increase the revenue without placing a burden on the tax payers. Under the present system the burden of taxation falls on the owners of small properties. The large owners of real estate, in most cases, are lightly assessed in comparison with their less fortunate neighbors, and a law to remedy this defect in the tax assessment system should be enacted.—Greensboro Record.

News-Observer: Now that the feverish excitement that has attended the veto has somewhat subsided, and the smoke has cleared up a little, we can take a philosophical view of the situation. In plain, as the lawyers say in writing a last will and testament, the President assents to the fact that the seigniorage might be coined, and is not a vacuum. He says indeed that it might be coined to advantage. He further says that it might, in his judgment be safely coined, provided the gold reserve is strengthened. He agrees with us that the seigniorage is not a vacuum and that it forms no part of the trust fund for the redemption of the coin notes issued to purchase the bill.

Charlotte Observer, 5th inst.: In New York City, Monday night of last week, Hon. William B. Hornblower, spoke at the meeting of the Presbyterian Union on the Integrity of the Suffrage Vital to the Existence of the Republic. He said the Presbyterians of North Carolina were the forerunners of American independence and the Mecklenburg declaration was the first pronouncement of American freedom. He declared that any citizen who allows his devotion to lead him into supporting wrong policies and unscrupulous candidates commits a crime against the suffrage. The speaker declared himself a strong party man because he believed his party best represents the principles of American liberty in politics and economics. Because he was a strong party man he wanted the party pure.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local application as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; hence cases of deafness are cured by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

Bright Spring Tonic
The springs should be procured promptly a season of excitement, happiness and hope. For these bright and pleasant waters the country should enjoy its highest degree of tranquility and prosperity. But spring, it is well known, is often a period of discomfort and disturbance in the physical system. Important organs of the body become torpid or irregular in their action, and the result is a general debility. A diseased liver means disordered nerves and a dull and unsteady brain. Anything which will bring the physical system into harmony with building Nature confers an enormous benefit upon the nation, besides the mere relief of physical discomfort. Hood's Sassaaparilla does this, as thousands of grateful and happy men and women can testify; and besides the use of this standard spring medicine is of more real practical importance in promoting health and quiet in the business world than reams of abstract theorizing.

Secretary Barnes, of the State Farming Alliance, says there are 1,650 sub-alliances in the State, and that there are about 50,000 members, of whom almost exactly half are females.

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"Jack the Slasher," the mysterious fellow who went around Washington slashing furriers, carpenters, etc., a month or so ago, and terrifying people has been discovered and caught. Very much to the surprise of the police whom he succeeded in eluding so long and of the public generally, he proved to be a big, burly, ignorant, rustic negro whom no one would ever suspect of burglaries or slashing instincts.



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And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmonds Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do. It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and does the place of Quinine and Cadamel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid or in Powder to be taken with water or wine.

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