

The Carolina Watchman.

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What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is well adapted to children that are afflicted with colic, wind, flatulence, and all the ailments of the bowels. It is a safe and reliable remedy."—H. A. AUSTIN, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."—ERWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Av., New York City.

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held that the north did not have able and high minded commanders and hundreds of thousands of excellent troops who fought with splendid valor. Some of the Generals behaved with discretion, fairness and magnanimity. They conducted war like enlightened soldiers and not like fighters of the Dark Ages imported into the nineteenth century. Patriotism doubtless animated many a brave northern soldier, but they were not of the class who now swell the pension rolls to bursting—the bounty men who enlisted for what they could get.

The Washington Post spoke of the "affectionate magnanimity of the victors." The reply to this by the Richmond Times is conclusive:

"The claim to magnanimity was, perhaps, based upon the acceptance by the victors of the surrender of the vanquished. But we have got to learn that in the last half of the nineteenth century it is considered a magnanimous act for one armed foe to give quarter to his vanquished enemy. It is no more than a customary act of the plainest humanity. The side which would make merit for itself out of such an act goes a long way towards proving itself barbarous."

It reminds the Post of the reign of terror in the south after the war—the way the "magnanimous victors" once "subjected the people of the south to a rule of thieving carpet-baggers, voted into place by a population of ignorant, semi-barbarous slaves, and sustained in place by the bayonets of that affectionate and magnanimous enemy." That same "magnanimous victor" held the people of the south bound down for year after year under this horrid carnival of robbery, pillage, and crime of all sorts until he had inflicted a greater injury upon the south than he did with all his kindness. We are not prepared to appreciate or be thankful for any "affectionate magnanimity" of that sort.

The south is at peace. Has been at peace for nearly thirty years, and during that time has done wonders, showing itself the greatest marvel of history—in that time recovering to a great extent from the losses and wide devastation and ruin of a gigantic and long continued war, and taxing the vanquished probably \$60,000,000 or more to educate the ignorant slaves freed and made electors.

The Times draws this picture. Is it not true?

"You paid them enormous bounties to enlist, and you paid them well while they served. The view of the war, which obtained during the war, can be seen at this day all over the north. Your politicians mouth a great deal over the soldiers, but your population looks upon him in the main as a man who was paid to do what he did."

"This preponderance of mercenaries made all the more honorable the service of those soldiers of the Union who volunteered and fought for the flag."

"How different was the case, and is the case still, here. Our soldiers fought for love of country alone. We were one homogeneous people in the fight, and the women and children and old men at home were just as much soldiers in spirit and in mind as the men who stood up in ranks to give and take fire. In evidence of this the Confederate soldier is to this day a respected man because he was a soldier."

"We viewed the war differently at the time; we view it differently still, and differently we will ever view it. With you it was mainly a matter of business and money; with us it was a sentiment and a devotion to an everlasting principle."

"Let us have peace," said the most magnanimous and perhaps the greatest of northern born soldiers—Gen. U. S. Grant.—Wilmington Messenger.

The Election of Postmasters By the People.

We have this in fact an army of 75,000 men appointed to office legally, in a mode not provided for by the constitution, and which could not be placed in the constitution today by the people's will. The appointment of the army of office holders is as to the presidential postmasters practically vested in the senators from the state, and of the lesser postmasters in the member of congress for the district, when these are of the same political party with the president or influential with him. When these legislative officers are of the

opposite political party or not personally in favor with the president, the appointment is virtually vested in local party leaders who act without the responsibility and publicity of office.

Aside from the fact that such modes of appointment are unconstitutional and that as matters stand it is impossible for the mode to be changed, since neither president or postmaster general can possibly become acquainted with the fitness and character of such a host of appointees, there are many other objections to the system in force as to the appointment of postmasters, among which may be named as the most potent the following:

1. It gives the executive an overshadowing influence with the legislative department. This is always dangerous in a free government. As it is recognized that the senator or congressman, as the case may be, is the real appointing agency, subject to the president's option to place the exercise of such power in some party leader, every candidate for an appointment is so much pressure brought to bear upon the senator or congressman that he shall conform his views to the president's upon leading questions. Our constitution, framed under ideas prevalent over one hundred years, gave the executive what has heretofore proven a niche weight and influence to the government. He is in fact an elective king, for a term of years, with an authority exceeding that of any crowned head in Europe except the czar of all the Russias. But this additional influence, not completed by the constitution, makes his authority and influence overwhelming.

2. The system practical in force is injurious to the legislative department itself, which should not be interfered with the appointments. It is a system which is a hindrance to the development of the republic and the spread of education among the masses have been of little value if they have not brought proof of an increased confidence in the capacity of the people to select their own officers. The development of republican government must take that direction. The continued bestowment of so large a number of offices, increasing steadily in number and value, by patronage, can only result in increasing and widespread corruption. Trust the people. While they remain honest and intelligent they are the proper and only safe depositaries of the power of selecting their own servants.

In the curtailment of patronage, which is a survival of government by officials, and the selection of postmasters and all other officers as far as possible by the people, is to be found the only solution of many of the difficulties and evils which now surround us.

Hawaii's Constitution.

The newly authorized constitutional government of the republic of Hawaii goes into effect on the 31st of next December. Its main provisions are as follows:

There will be a President, eligible to one term of six years only, beginning on December 31 next; no Vice President; a cabinet of four ministers; an advisory council of 15 members each.

All voters must be born or naturalized citizens, must be able to read, write and speak the English or Hawaiian language with fluency, and must acquire manhood. Electors of Senators must possess property valued at \$5,000 or a yearly income of \$500. In case of a vacancy in the presidency, one of the cabinet will act pending election.

It strikes us that that is a wise provision which prohibits a President from serving more than one term, but which fixed the limit of the term at six years. Doubtless the experience of the United States in this respect was profited by in the drawing up of the new constitution, and bounds set to the possible ambitions of future statesmen who might aspire too much to the possession of power, as did General Grant in this country. It seems to us that an advisory council would be unnecessary with a cabinet to assist and advise the President, and that it would be apt to clog instead of expedite the wheels of the machinery of government.—Charlotte Observer.

The Populists in congress voted yesterday against the bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State Banks. The Republicans, whose policy is to prevent an increase in the circulating medium of the country, voted the same way. It looks very much as if there had been a sort of "coalition" to speak. Wonder if the Populist congressmen are becoming real intercrats?

3. From the standpoint of the people the present system is equally injurious. It is educating a host of men to look not to the people themselves as the source of all power and authority, but to regard the appointing power as something beyond and above the people. It is creating a class of appointees and political leaders, who are the appointees not upon fitness or public approval, but upon the "pull" they may have on the virtual appointing power—the senator or representative whom they may have aided to bring into office or to whom they have advanced money either bona fide, or sometimes, it may be, under the guise of a

subscription to the campaign fund. The opportunity which corruption is afforded is great. Let us hope it is not often used.

These being some of the evils, and they are great ones, what will assuredly become greater—what is the remedy? There is but one. It is the only one which freemen have ever found with which to break the force of executive tyranny or prevent corruption in the appointing power. That is to resume the power themselves and to select their servants at the ballot box.

Not are there any practical difficulties as to the manner of election. The territory around each postoffice could be divided off into a precinct by a board provided for the purpose by statute with provision for subdivisions and changes by the department in a manner which would guard against abuse. Each four years when a president is elected, a postmaster for each of these postoffice precincts could be chosen, exactly in the same manner that a constable is elected in each township when the governor and other officers are voted for by the state at large. This would not add perceptibly to the expense of elections.

The strongest objection against the election of postmasters by the people is that it was not provided for in the constitution of 1787. But neither was the present system of virtual appointment by senators and representatives provided for by that constitution. It is a fungus growth and dangerous to the health of the republic; it should be removed.

A century of experience in self-government and the spread of education among the masses have been of little value if they have not brought proof of an increased confidence in the capacity of the people to select their own officers. The development of republican government must take that direction. The continued bestowment of so large a number of offices, increasing steadily in number and value, by patronage, can only result in increasing and widespread corruption. Trust the people. While they remain honest and intelligent they are the proper and only safe depositaries of the power of selecting their own servants.

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To the Republicans of North Carolina.

The campaign of 1894 is upon us, and promises to be an important one in many respects and I think in the beginning is the opportune moment to confer with Republicans on the situation. Aside from a deep interest in the success of the Republican party, I feel it a duty incumbent upon me, as chairman of the State committee, to give expression to my views as to the conduct of the coming campaign.

There is a revolution going on throughout the Union among the voters and the reaction is undoubtedly in favor of the Republican party. Why is this so after only one year of Democratic rule? Not simply because the people see the very self evident fact of the incapacity of the Democratic party to govern this nation, but because the Republican party occupies high ground and stands for principles that are synonymous with liberty and prosperity. It is but natural that the people in their dire distress should turn their faces toward that party which has principles and the courage to embody them in legislation for the benefit of the country.

The position of the Republican party South, though powerless under machine Democratic laws, is the same as in any other sections of the Union. It behooves us to follow in the wake of national Republicanism, enunciate the principles of the party in our State platform, nominate a straight Republican State ticket and fight for it boldly and fearlessly. No other line will lead to success. The party has followed this line heretofore, and especially in 1892. Then a new departure was attempted, and to-day the Republican party in North Carolina stands on higher ground than any other Southern State. We have witnessed the disintegration of the party in other Southern States which adopted doubtful tactics. A bold, honest fight on party principles is the only way to keep the party organization intact, attract new adherents or command the respect of the opposition. A straight Republican State ticket is the test of loyalty that all true Republicans welcome and insist upon, and anything short of that will not meet their expectations.

Concerning local politics, I would advise immediate and thorough organization in all the districts and counties on a straight Republican basis. In all Republican districts and counties run true Republicans. In the districts and counties where the Democratic majority is overwhelming and the Republicans think they can locally strengthen the party and assist in the overthrow of the Democrats or Populists, it might be advisable to do so. However, local Republicans must be the judges of the wisdom of this course in their own sections.

The prospects of the Republican party are all that could be desired. One year of Democratic rule has plunged the country into a condition of distress never known before—the hard times are unprecedented. The reaction has set in towards the Republican party. To it the people turn to lead them out of the wilderness of bankruptcy and ruin that has overtaken them under Democratic misrule.

I believe North Carolina is honestly Republican, and if we will wage an aggressive, straightforward campaign, laying aside all personal differences within our ranks, we can place North Carolina in the Republican column. There is a tide in the affairs of parties, as well as of men, which, taken at its flood, leads on to victory. Let us take advantage of the tide that is on now, and redeem the "Old North State" in '94, and if the Democrats will order their election officers to "hold Robeson and force the State," let us continue to force them to hold their ground by perjury and fraud.

J. B. LEAVES.
Gen. Rep. State Ex. Com.
Salisbury, N. C., June 21st, 94.

A Letter Answered.

We publish a short letter from an intelligent and honest Democrat—one from principle—to-day. What he writes is just what tens of thousands of Democrats are thinking about now. They do not like the way they have been treated and feel indignant because they realize that they have been deceived and even betrayed by the men they trusted.

Our correspondent asks several questions he wishes answered. He asks:

1. "Whom can we trust?" There are no doubt men in North Carolina who have been in public office who may be trusted. There are many all about who are not politicians, who are not office-seekers and do not desire office who may be trusted. They are Democrats. We know such men—men of great virtues as well as men of fine intelligence. They would stand bravely and squarely by their sacred pledges.

2. Why shall men who have been deceived follow the same leaders? When a man solicits your support, if you feel he is unworthy, have the manliness to refuse it, to withhold it. Put no man on guard you cannot willingly confide in. If he has deceived you once, he will be sure, under temptation, to deceive you again. Be satisfied in your own mind that your public servant is unfaithful, insincere, untrustworthy, and then trust him no longer. Do not follow unwise, unwise, unfaithful leaders. Be sure they are such.

3. Shall we follow the same path? Our answer—Do not abandon your bedrock principles, but abandon men. Principles are eternal—the same yesterday and to-day and forever. Men are foam upon the wave—puppets of an hour—straws upon the stream of time and soon disappear. No man—the greatest—is necessary for the world. He is soon forgotten. Other men take his place in succession and the world goes on just as if he had never been born. Stand by your principles to the bitter end and the last ditch. Never give up the ship. Never desert your colors. If men prove treacherous and deceive you, send them to the rear as unworthy and try other and new men. Democratic principles are fundamental and are needed for the welfare of all. Maintain those principles with undeviating tenacity and fidelity and zeal. As to public servants they are men and marvelously fallible. Look at the President and his "happy family" about him—Gresham, Carlisle, Russell, Olney, Smith & Co. If it were impossible to secure men to carry out in utmost good faith the great fundamentals of Democracy then the cause would indeed be desperate. But we are not reduced to that predicament. The south and west have men who can be relied upon under any crucial test or imperative exigency. Our country would indeed be in reduced straits if this were not so. If only demagogues, self-seekers, party tricksters and marplots were to be had then the career of a grand and noble Government operating under constitutional limitations and for the good of the people would be a most lamentable failure on these shores.

Choose the very best, most upright men possible, and turn out every demagogue and official of whom it cannot be truly said in the words of inspiration, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."—Wilmington Messenger.

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