

THE SENTINEL  
 PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:  
 Three months, \$1.50  
 Six months, \$2.50  
 One year, \$4.50  
 Single copies, 5 cents  
 Advertisements, on application

**THE SENTINEL**  
 WILLIAM R. PELL, | SEATON GALES,  
 EDITORS.  
 THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1893

**STATE COOPERATION ASSOCIATION**

We have urged the early formation of a State Co-operation Association, combining the intelligence, worth and working energy of the agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial people of the State. The object is to protect and promote, legitimately, the interest of every vocation, by a close combination for mutual help and the promotion of the general welfare of our farmers, our own mechanics, our own manufacturers of all kinds, our own merchants and our own town and cities.

This great design cannot be effected without a close association. The poverty of our people, in general, the unskilled character of labor and its unprofitableness, and the advantages possessed over us by the superior capital, skill and energy of other communities, can never be overcome and competed with, but by a combination of each and all of the great agencies of production, and the direction of the little capital we have, and the skill and enterprise of our people, by the highest intelligence and the largest experience.

The coil of the State, already open for cultivation, should be brought as soon as possible to the highest state of cultivation. Our plantations must be reduced to proper and more manageable dimensions—our forests must be more carefully preserved—our implements of husbandry must be of the best kind—our seeds and plans of cultivation must be improved; but all these things will greatly depend upon a change of laborers and those who are skilled.

Our own mechanics and manufacturers must manufacture the raw material produced in the State, before we can be an independent people. Why should our cotton, tobacco, wheat, leather, tallow, beeswax, timber and lumber, iron, etc., be sent out of the State to be manufactured, to be returned to us in articles of necessity or luxury, with two freight charges, commissions, exchange and profits of manufacturers, agents and merchants piled on, to enhance the price to our people? Is it not manifest, that all these articles should be manufactured at home and the surplus sent abroad, to enhance the wealth of our own people? Suppose, for a time, it would cost our people more to manufacture these articles at home, yet that fact would increase the general value of our production, and make our home market contribute to the wealth of the State. But all these articles can be produced cheaper at home. All we need is the improved machinery and apparatus which others possess, and of which they were as destitute formerly as we are. With the natural resources which we have for manufacturers of every kind, and with the raw materials at our doors, can we not manufacture cheaper than those who must buy their materials from second or third hands, and whose natural advantages are no better than ours? We think there is nothing plainer.

And why should not our own merchants, in preference to others who are not immediately interested in the property of the State, transact our entire commercial matters? Why should they not be encouraged in their efforts to build up our own towns and cities and extend our trade to foreign ports? Nor will it do us any harm to be poor. Labor is wealth, and if the many will put their shoulders to the wheel, it can be done. Work is needed, and our young men must learn to hold the plow, or dig a ditch, or stock a plow or an axe, or drive the plow, or do what is needful. Our young men and young women must learn that honest labor is not derogatory to the intelligence, the refined and the virtuous. Steady labor is one of the best promoters of sound morals and safeguards of virtue. Young men who work steadily, systematically and cheerfully, are seldom decoyed into the fatal ecstasies of a grog shop, houses of ill fame or into gambling halls. They learn to select their associations among the virtuous and the worthy and are seldom led off into vicious excesses. Household labor would give our young women vigorous frames and constitutions, make their cheeks red without paint, and fit them better for the task of rearing children and building up a country of strong, virtuous and industrious people.

All these things can be effected by the organization of Co-operation Associations in every Captain's district, auxiliary to the County Association, and one in every County, strictly auxiliary to the State Institution. We need a wise, strong head-institution, to lay down first principles and to inaugurate the best plans to secure skilled labor for our farms, to stimulate industry and enterprise in all vocations, to promote direct trade and encourage and regulate immigration of the right kind. Let the ball be put in motion. We shall be glad to see the people moving in the several counties.

**THE SENATORSHIP.**—We had supposed that the *ex officio* had fixed the matter, that Mr. Pool and Gen. Abbott were to be the U. S. Senators, under the new regime. If it is to be so. Within a few days, we have, however, learned that the friends of Col. Hester are disposed to present his claims, and, on the other hand, it is intimated that the West can hardly agree to two Senators from the East. If so, Gen. Abbott and Col. Hester may look out for breakers. Mr. Pool and his friends will not yield his claim to the Yankee allies, and the West will very likely have a word to say in the matter.

Senator Henderson has received letters from strong Republicans applauding his course.

**THE PURPOSE OF THE ADJOURNMENT—FUTURE ACTION FORESHADOWED—THE INFAMOUS RESOLUTION RECOMMENDED BY FORNEY**

Forney's Chronicle indicates the still lower depths of infamy to which the buffeted conspirators are ready to descend. It says: "In adjourning the high court of impeachment until the 26th instant, the Senators have acted wisely. The attempt of the Chief Justice to rule the motion out of order, being only another move in his little game of political thimble-rigging, was promptly overruled. Republicans are beginning to see through the wily Chief Justice, and his days of juggling are over. It was eminently wise and proper, we say, to adjourn until the 26th, leaving the articles of impeachment undetermined and yet to be voted upon. This will prevent the White House criminal (already carrying the damning infamy of thirty-five votes for his conviction) from settling aside the reconstruction governments of the Southern States, and will compel the recalcitrant Republicans either to vote for or against the admission of Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina, in accordance with the terms prescribed by themselves. When these States are admitted, there will be added to the body of the Senate, and to the High Court of Impeachment, ten or twelve new Radical Senators. With such an accession of strength, there will be no difficulty in convicting and deposing Andrew Johnson."

The House of Representatives may, of course, if they can find matter for it, institute a new impeachment, but it must be limited to new charges. Articles previously passed upon cannot be re-introduced, and it is universally conceded that it is impossible, as the Senate is at present constituted, to convict on any of the existing counts. Where can new articles be found? The House expended all its ingenuity in framing the present articles. Perhaps the Chronicle would have the "new Radical Senators" to vote upon them, without having heard an iota of the evidence! Such a suggestion is in entire keeping with the infamy of the man and the infamy of his party.

The condition of things prevailing at Washington just now is so intricate and curious a character, that it is impossible to predict, with any approximation to certainty, what developments are to grow out of it. It is one of the decided possibilities that above foreshadowed in the extract from Forney's paper, (and which is, doubtless, a faithful reflection of the designs of the Jacobins), the honest and conscientious Senators who detested the Eleventh Article might sustain a veto and thus defeat the attempt to bring in these "new Radical Senators," elected without constitutional authority, by force of the military.

The telegraphic announcement that the Senate (Quorum)—the Judiciary Committee of the Senate (Quorum) has indefinitely postponed the bill for the admission of Arkansas, would seem to lend coloring to this conjecture. Besides, supposing that these carpet-bag Senators should be admitted, it is hardly probable that the Chief Justice of the High Court of Impeachment would administer to them the jury oath to "hear and try impartially" the case,—when they have not heard the evidence, and when they are presented for the avowed and sole purpose of voting guilty, regardless of evidence. To do so, would be to convict himself of virtual "subornation of perjury."

**POSSIBILITIES.** Arkansas, with its infamous, mongrel Constitution, it seems, is not to be admitted. We are, as yet, without the reasons, which have operated upon the Senate, or the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in this matter. All that we know is that the bill for the admission of that negroized and carpet-bag State was summarily rushed through the House, under the party lash. (A few Republicans, like Baker, of Illinois, refusing to swallow the nauseous dose) and sent to the Senate, where, it is reported by telegraph, it has, in some way, received a quietus. Possibly, the suggestions of insult in the alleged adoption of the Constitution may have caused the action of the Senate, though, heretofore, such considerations have not been supposed to be very operative with that body. Possibly it was the unpropitious character of the Constitution itself which did the work. Except in the matter of franchise, it is not a whit more objectionable than that of North Carolina, if so much so. And possibly—oh! possibly—the Northern Radicals are not, after all, in a hurry to admit the "loil" Southern States, on account of a shivering apprehension that the most of them might, by some slip or other, vote for the Democratic nominee for the Presidency!

If this should be so, who can picture the infuriated "phobians" of the "trooly loil" in the South, who have just ridden on the backs of the negro, into prospective office? Many bottles would not hold their tears.

Who knows but that the other possibility, for which the telegraph was reportable on yesterday, that the Southern delegates may not be admitted into the Chicago Convention, is a foreshadowing of what is to be? After eating mountains of dirt, describing their race and color, black-washing themselves with shame and humiliation as a garment, really for the sake of the offices, but ostensibly in the interests of "Loyalty," to have the cold shoulder turned upon the Southern Loyalists,—this would be the "most unkind cut" in all history.

Again, possibly the new organization which is said to be in process of formation at Washington, with the seven honest Senators as a nucleus, may have something to do with the present rather strange and mixed aspect of affairs at the National Capital, which causes the precious and exclusive patriots of the South so much concern and alarm.

**A CROWWELL ON A SMALL SCALE.**—HAYT we are last found a Crowwell? Governor Holden, of North Carolina, in a dispatch of the 14th instant, over his own signature, says: "Strike the usurper from his seat." We suppose the next we shall hear of, Holden is that, following the example of his Puritan prototype, he has taken the broom, gone into the White House, swept everything before him, locked the door, and confined some of the boys.—*Ball's Era.*

A Pennsylvania paper says that at the close of one of the recent fierce debates in Congress, Judge Woodward approached Judge Schofield and said: "I expect to live to see this Government fall to pieces."

**DEFENSE OF THE SENATORS.**

After the nomination of the Radical candidate for Mayor, in Washington City, a resolution was passed, at the following session, clipped from the Washington National Republican, gives an account of a speech made by Deweese, the carpet bag member of Congress from this District:

"Hon. Mr. Deweese, of North Carolina, was next introduced, and spoke at length of the success of the Republican party in North Carolina, and what they had to contend with—the broken down aristocracy. He warned his hearers to keep their eyes on all who voted, for, after the election, if the Republican party should be defeated, the colored man will be treated as he is in the South. If any man was to be disappointed was a traitor to his party, and he doubted not that some such would be found after the election, who would declare they stood by the party. Should the verdict of 'not guilty' be rendered to-morrow in the Senate, in less than one month the rattling drums and shrill fifes will be heard in the streets, and armies will be seen marching to the battle field. He told it he made one of his bitterest speeches at the meeting to-night, his State, (North Carolina) would not be admitted into the Union by the vote of the Senate next week; but he replied, 'keep her out if you will, but keep her out if you dare.'"

Mr. Deweese referred at length to the impeachment question, and said Mr. Johnson must be convicted, or a war of races would be inaugurated in the South, brought about by the defeat of Republicanism in this acquittal of Mr. Johnson. He proposed, as soon as he got his seat in Congress, that no Democrat should marry in a Republican family, for fear he would cross the breed. Mr. D. told a number of anecdotes, and created much merriment by his allusion to the mixed colors of the South, in which it was hard to tell whether the children were black or colored."

The above is a fit postscript to the telegram of Mr. Holden, published in the Sentinel, on yesterday. It is of the same type, and no doubt was evolved from the same source.

Deweese is perhaps a fit representative of the sentiment and feeling of the scallwags and negroes with whom he is affiliated, but he knows nothing of the views and purposes of the intelligence and worth among the white people of this District or State, whom he is ready to misrepresent before he takes his seat in Congress. The attacks of such men upon President Johnson may pass as the idle wind. No one can be impressed by the abuse of such men, nor are we concerned about the restoration of the disasterters which are to befall the country, predicted by ill tempered Radicals, if President Johnson is not impeached.

Deweese is, perhaps, one of the elect, whose office seems to be to put down the "broken down aristocracy," in order to put on top the scallwags and scape-graces of the country. Whether he and his clique will succeed, is a problem yet to be settled. But what concerns us most in Deweese's speech is the repitition of the threat of civil war in the South, made by Mr. Holden's telegram. He is represented as saying: "Mr. Johnson must be convicted, or a war of races would be inaugurated in the South, brought about by the defeat of Republicanism, in the acquittal of Mr. Johnson." Then we are to understand, (for this is the plain inference from the language employed,) that if Mr. Johnson is acquitted, civil war, or a war of races, is to be inaugurated by the Republicans in the South! The people of the South, and of North Carolina, are here forewarned, that the Republican party will cut Mr. Johnson, or they will inaugurate civil war or a war of races in the South, in order to maintain their political ascendancy! Is this the game? Is this the programme of that horde of disaffected, violent and unprincipled men, called "Southern Loyalists?" We ask the special attention of Gen. Canby to such incendiary speeches, made by professed loyal men belonging to his Military District. We simply regard them as the emanations of weak and cowardly Jacobins, who hope to continue to frighten the timid, as they have already done, to their support.

We deny that the Conservatives of the South have any other aim but those of peace and quiet. If civil war, or a war of races, should be inaugurated in the South, we are sure it would never originate with the Conservative people; nor do we believe it would originate with the blacks, without urgent promptings and assurances of success by scallwag "Southern Loyalists." But we cannot say that we feel alarmed at the efforts of such a set to bring it about.

**HOLDEN'S TELEGRAM.**—We are confirmed in the opinion that Mr. Holden's impeachment telegram, which we commented upon on yesterday, was only intended to be private, for the reason that he could have not expected any Republican Senators, who would vote for acquittal, to favor the removal of his disabilities, after such a public reflection upon their integrity and honor. The Senate has not yet voted upon the bill, which has passed the House, removing the disabilities from certain North Carolinians—among them Mr. Holden. Possibly the bill will share the fate at the Arkansas bill. At all events, Mr. Holden cannot, of course, expect Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Henderson, Ross, Van Winkle, Grimes and Fowler to vote for his relief, after that telegram. Without their votes, where are the two-thirds necessary for the removal of his disabilities?

**THE NEW PLOT.**—It is rumored that the Senate may admit as many new members as they please, but not a member's son of them will be sworn in as a member of the Court by Chief Justice Chase! I am encouraged to believe, further, that if a new impeachment is essayed, and fourteen new Senators are admitted, as threatened by Stokes in his Friday night's speech, to his conviction, at least seven old Senators who voted to convict Mr. Johnson on the eleventh article will be found in opposition to the new articles.—*Week Letter-Dial.*

A Pennsylvania paper says that at the close of one of the recent fierce debates in Congress, Judge Woodward approached Judge Schofield and said: "I expect to live to see this Government fall to pieces."

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UNIVERSITY.  
 THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS of the University of the State will begin on Monday, the 29th inst., and continue until Thursday, the 4th of June, the day of the College Commencement.

CHARLES MANLY, Secretary,  
 BALDWIN, N. C.

COFFEE MILLS, CURRY COMBS, HAY, COFFEY, CONCRETE BRICK, PAID LABOR, FURNACE, COOKING, AND BAKING, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1893.

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**LIFE INSURANCE.**

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Continental Mutual Life Insurance Co. January 31st, 1893.

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Assets      | \$11,750,000.00 |
| Liabilities | \$11,750,000.00 |
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UNIVERSITY.  
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CHARLES MANLY, Secretary,  
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|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Assets      | \$8,000,000. |
| Liabilities | \$8,000,000. |
| Surplus     | \$1,750,000. |

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 EDSON FESSENDEN, President. | JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1887, which is the last report—showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability:

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