

STATE

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MR. GLADSTONE ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. Blaine Replies to Mr. Gladstone and the Democrats Reply to Mr. Blaine.

National Democrat.

The two leading articles in the *North American Review* for January, written respectively by Mr. Gladstone, the great leader of the Opposition in Great Britain, and by Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, have attracted much attention and deserve attention from us.

Mr. Blaine's article is a reply to that of Mr. Gladstone, although appearing in the same number of the magazine, and it would seem therefore, that the Secretary of State was admitted into the sanctum of the *Review*, in order that the "antidote" might go forth with the "bane." The great Englishman, it is true, gave his consent to this arrangement, but at the same time, he was not allowed the opportunity of reading the reply of Mr. Blaine. If the editor and proprietors of the *Review* are protectionists, as is probable, they are to be commended for their discretion, in arranging matters in this fashion, for our Secretary of State might not have come off so creditably, if there had been a reciprocal interchange of manuscripts.

But the arguments of Mr. Gladstone, written before he was aware that they were to be replied to by Mr. Blaine, are nevertheless, a refutation of the reply. For instance, Mr. Blaine lays down the premise, as indisputable, that the magnitude of the United States exempts it from the conditions which make free trade or free intercourse with the outer world desirable or necessary to smaller countries. Mr. Gladstone had anticipated this view of the Protectionists, and had pointed out that freedom of trade throughout the American continent only mitigates the evil of artificial barriers to commerce. Mr. Blaine reasons as follows:

"Our foreign commerce, very large in itself, is only as 1 to 25 compared to our internal trade, and yet Mr. Gladstone thinks that any policy which is essential to an island in the Northern ocean should be adopted as the policy of a country which, even in his own vision, is a world within itself."

"With these fundamental points of difference between the two countries, I assume that varied financial and industrial systems wrought by the experience of both would be the natural, logical result. Hence I do not join issue with Mr. Gladstone on both of his propositions. He defends free trade in Great Britain; he assaults protection in the United States. The first proposition I neither deny nor affirm."

It seems not to have occurred to Mr. Blaine that when he admits the advantages of freedom of trade over a vast country, like the United States, he practically concedes all that the friends of tariff reform assert. For if it is advantageous for New England to trade freely with New York and Pennsylvania, why not with the contiguous British provinces? If the trade with Texas and California is desirable, then why not with Mexico, Central and South America? And if with these, why not with Europe, and the rest of the world?

Admit that a tariff for revenue is necessary. It is still a necessary evil. If the revenue were not necessary to support the Government it would be the height of absurdity to collect it by placing obstructions on commerce.

It may be conceded that a very large country like ours has less need of freedom of trade with foreign nations than smaller countries. For we can raise all the necessities of life within our own borders, and many of the luxuries that come from other lands. Our Gulf States, on their Southern border, are semi-tropical. They produce sugar, oranges, lemons and bayanas, and we could get along without these articles from abroad. But we find it cheaper to import sugar from Brazil, and pay a tax on it, than to raise the cane and manufacture it in Louisiana. And there are hundreds of articles which we could not produce at all, such as spices and drugs. We cannot produce coffee, and although the attempt has been made, we have utterly failed to produce tea.

Great as our country is, therefore, it still does not embrace every kind of climate and soil; it has not acquired all the arts of life which have flourished for centuries in other lands.

Mr. Blaine undertakes foreign commerce, he says, it is only one twenty-fifth part of our domestic

SENATOR VANCE'S VIEWS ON THE NEGRO MATTER.

The Two Races Will Work out the Question for Themselves if Let Alone.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Vance, of North Carolina, has very decided views on the "race question," and he will probably give them to the country in his characteristic style before the present Congress terminates. He differs from Senators Hampton and Butler materially as to the best means of settling the negro problem. He contends that nothing substantial can be accomplished in that direction by the legislation contained in the several bills now pending in Congress. "It is not a question," says he, "that can be settled by long speeches and complicated statutes, but it is one that must be left entirely to the Southern people to work out in their own way and in their own time. Our Republican friends on the other side of the Senate chamber must have confidence in us and be patient with those men in the Southern States who are honestly and hopelessly working to bring about a better condition of things. Those of us in the South who have been brought in contact with the negro ever since we were born are better able to work out this problem than those gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, who are actuated entirely by political motives and the desire for personal notoriety. If they will let us alone and keep their contaminating agents away from the colored people of the South the problem will work itself out to the satisfaction of all concerned."

"It is this constant interference on the part of Northern politicians," continued the Senator, "that causes most of the trouble among the colored people of the South. Why, at this moment I have in my desk letters from colored men in my State asking me to see a certain Republican Senator about some money claimed to be due for political work done during the last campaign. It appears that these colored men were employed to do certain work for the Republican managers in the last contest, and were promised a money consideration for the labor performed. Times are hard and crops are not the best down my way, so these Republican workers who put their shoulders to the Harrison wheel want me to help them get their money. I declare, said the Senator, smiling at the idea of presenting the letter in question to one of the richest Republicans in the Senate, "I am almost too tender hearted to do such an uncharitable piece of business. The question in my mind is which will suffer the most? The Senator, upon being brought face to face with such an unrighteous debt, or the poor darkeys being kept out of their hard earned money."

The Senator does not believe in the Morgan proposition to send the negro back to Africa. Such a scheme will not, in his estimation be sanctioned by a majority of the white people of the Southern States. He does not believe the negroes want or demand equality, and thinks they are satisfied to move along in their own channels of life until the Northern politicians fill their minds with the ideas of political supremacy over the whites. "It might as well be understood now," adds Mr. Vance, "that the white people of the South cannot and will not submit to anything of that kind. It would block the wheels of progress in the South, and would destroy that kind of feeling that still exists in so many places between the former master and the servant. A large majority of the colored people there are very well satisfied with their present lot and if they are let alone they will work out their own salvation among the people who have actually done more for them in the past than their new and over-zealous political friends at the North. If any of the Northern leaders are anxious to have one-half of the negro population of the South transferred to the Northern and Western States the Southern people will not complain, but will continue to treat well those who remain behind."

PARADISE OF GAMBLERS.

Where Gambling Is Legalized, Pity No Sentiment Accords.

Charlotte Chronicle.
Miss Maggie McDowell who is abroad on an extended tour, in a recent letter to her mother, Mrs. R. I. McDowell, of this city, given this interesting account of her visit to Monte Carlo, and this Mrs. McDowell has kindly allowed the *Chronicle* to print:

MONTÉ CARLO, France Dec. 21, '89.
I wrote you from Lyon on my way here. The reason why I remain in on account of the climate, and because the lady with whom I came, prefers the climate here to that of Nice, Menton, or Cannes, because it is higher and drier. The weather in Paris was real cold when I left that place. Flowers are blooming in the yards here, and even roses are luxuriant, and the trees laden with oranges lemons, dates, &c.

December is the height of the season, as it is a winter climate for persons living north of this, and a summer resort for Italians living south; and it is a very fashionable resort, as it is a high place, and the air bracing, whilst it is also mild.

Prices are high on account of its being such a fashionable place for gamblers.

The Price of Monaco bought Monaco, a small portion of South France for some thing over four million of francs, so as to have gambling legalized. He and a few rich men own the bank of the Casino here, which is said to have more than twenty million francs in it; made from gambling. Monte Carlo is almost all there is of Monaco; it is a very pretty place, and kept in elegant style. Of course, many persons go to the Casino to hear the concerts, and never gamble at all, but gambling is a great pastime with many, both ladies and gentlemen. Do not approve of the principle of gambling, and would not risk money on an uncertainty, but have been a spectator; and it is curious to observe, the difference in the players: Some are cautious, risking only a few dollars; others reckless, risking thousands. I hear that some persons live here in fine style by gambling; others losing heavily have to leave here, and economize for years, to make up what they lost in a few minutes.

This is the paradise of gamblers. The game is so arranged that fifty or more persons can gamble at each table, and there are 8 tables. An incident is also to be made to the Casino, so as to have more tables. Every day, there is a fine concert, and every Thursday a classic concert. Persons from Nice, Cannes and Menton come every Thursday to hear the concert. Admission is free but every one who is allowed to enter, must have a complimentary ticket of admission I showed my passport to Russia, which was sufficient to gain me a ticket, or I would not have been admitted, as many others were not.

A lady I met here told me that her father had lost two large fortunes by gambling, and still he continues to play. Men take their wives and daughters with them and see them gamble with no more feeling than if they were at a theatre or picture gallery; it is so common here, and quite fashionable. Public sentiment, it seems can make anything respectable.

I am stopping at the Hotel des Colonies, and one gentleman at this hotel, brought eight thousand francs with him, and lost it all in gambling, except one hundred francs. With that hundred, he gained the eight thousand back, and was so delighted that he sent the money home by express, being afraid to trust himself; but the day after, he sent home for the money, the gambling fever being on him again. I heard of another who committed suicide here after losing heavily, but as gambling has been made legal here, and has continued 25 years, it is to continue for 27 years more.

The Prince of Wales is expected here a little later in the winter, and they say he gambles very heavily. He always has a box assigned him to hear the concerts, and is said to be very affable in his manners.

SECTARIAN RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The N. Y. School Journal.
Florida newspapers give an account of an address made by a Presbyterian clergyman who made quite a fierce attack upon the public school system. He thought that his denomination, of course, should see that religion be taught in a very strict and earnest way, in the schools. Now all this seems very plausible, but there are two things to be said. The first is that the way is still

THE GEORGIA, CARGINA AND NORTHERN.

Charlottesville Journal.

Work on this road is still being steadily pushed and it is reaching out from Atlanta at a rapid rate. It will be completed to Atlanta by the first of next year. This is the road that is now in operation between Monroe and Chester, and of which Captain John A. Dodson is superintendent. Hon. W. C. Bennett, of South Carolina, told an *Atlanta Journal* reporter that judging from the portion already built it will be the best constructed and the best equipped road in the Southern States. The road bed is rock blasted, laid with heavy steel rails, the bridges and culvers are of massive iron and the whole superstructure shows the utmost care and finest workmanship.

"What do you think will be the chief benefits derived from this road?" Mr. Bennett was asked.

"In the first place it will be the most direct road from the North to the South and the Southwest. It will be the short line. The chief of its advantages to us in South Carolina will be that it will give us a western connection, better rates and greatly increased railroad facilities. It passed through one of the finest cotton belts in the Southern States, which need Northern and Western outlets to be thoroughly developed."

"The Georgia, Carolina and Northern has passed Elberton on its way to the Savannah river, where it will meet the South Carolina side. The road itself will be completed to Abbeville in time to move the cotton crop of this year, and its trains will be running from Atlanta to the Va. seaboard in eighteen months."

Vanderbilt's Carolina Land.
According to the *Manufacturers' Record*, George Vanderbilt is preparing to improve his land near Asheville on a great scale. The *Record* says:

"Mr. George Vanderbilt is reported to have contracted to have a thousand acres of his land at Asheville, N. C., planted in coniferous trees, mostly white pines, three hundred acres of which, at the rate of twelve hundred trees to the acre, are to be done in two years. This is the most extensive attempt at timber culture that has been undertaken in the South, and it must ultimately result in great good in many ways. It will draw attention to timber culture and to the more careful preservation of forests, and at the same time add to the beauty of the scenery and health-giving qualities of the atmosphere at Asheville. By systematically laying out a forest in this manner, Mr. Vanderbilt will ultimately possess one of the most charming, healthful and famous resorts of the continent."

DR. SHEARER'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

Special Correspondence to the Winston Sentinel.

EDITOR *Sentinel*:—Some time ago the people of the State were shocked and surprised to read that Dr. Shearer, of Davidson College, had publicly announced his opposition to public schools and his belief in parochial schools alone.

I at once addressed a letter to the President, and in his reply he states that he was discussing higher education only, and that he was misrepresented. To use his own words, in speaking of the report, "It says I denounced the common school system of the country when I did not refer to it once. I am glad to take this opportunity to correct the report, as it is too late in the 19th century to oppose public schools."

Yours very truly,
W. A. BLAIR.
Winston, Jan. 14.

Col. Polk has appointed D. H. Rittenhouse as his Private Secretary. Referring to Mr. R., the *Raleigh Call* says: "Mr. R. is a native of Halifax county, is a prominent and enthusiastic alliance man and is a ready and lucid writer. He is a walking encyclopedia of facts, statistics and general information of the condition of the country, and treats on all subjects concerning it with ease and interesting clearness. He is widely known as 'Old Fogey.'"

Newton Enterprise: Mr. Frank Cline, son of our good friend, J. R. Cline, of Catawba, two years ago, when only seventeen years old, obtained the position of fireman on the Western North Carolina road, and now at the age of nineteen he occupies the engineer's seat on one of the company's huge iron horses.

The *Franklin Times* chronicles the death of S. T. Wilder, aged 64 years.

Greensboro Workman: Messrs. Forbis and Tipton have decided not to publish the *Guilford Democrat*, and Col. Tipton has connected himself with the *Patriot*.

REBEL ROWDIES.

A correspondent writes this kind of a communication to the New York Tribune.

"To the editor of the *Tribune*:
Sir:—Pardon my brief intrusion, for I must thank you for your admirable sarcasm on the "Southern Code" in the *Joiner* outrage."

It is about time the North and all decent sections spoke out in thunder tones to those persistent rebel rowdies.

D. H. CHASE,
Middletown, Conn., Jan. 8 1890.

That is what the above correspondent calls the people of North Carolina—"Rebel Rowdies" and that through a paper that pretends to represent decent sentiment in the North. If there is much of such sentiment up there now nearly a quarter of a century after the surrender at Appomattox, there is some likelihood to be sure that the children of the Confederate soldiers may be called upon to "trail the children of the Federal soldiers back into the Union." We can do it with more decision and with more excuse for fighting than they manifested when they "trailed" our fathers back. In the entire history of this country there can not be found greater rebels against peace, harmony and good order, than such papers and such correspondents, &c. Ever since Lee surrendered, these fellows have been in open rebellion against their country. Do they want to destroy it?

We copy from the *Charlotte Chronicle*:

"Rebel rowdies," "persistent rebel rowdies," is a nice way to designate the people of a State. It is this kind of sentiment publicly expressed through the leading journals of the North, that has made us think, for some time, that the North has not yet accepted the abatement of the late war. The people of that section are no more mindful of the rights of this section than they were when their outrageous conduct threw the country into a five years war.

Will it be necessary to declare martial law in the North, to make those people submit to the results of the war? Must they be dosed with "reconstruction" and "carpet baggism" before they will submit to the Constitution and the principles of the Union?

It looks that way.

Latest Development at the Tebe Saunders Mine.

Tray Tidbits.
Sheriff E. L. Saunders and C. C. Wade, Esq., were up to the Saunders Mine day before yesterday and brought us news of quite an exciting nature in regard to developments now being made at this extraordinary rich gold deposit.