

THE LATEST.

The news comes to us that a plan is on foot to weaken President Cleveland's Administration by a Republican Senate's refusal to confirm his appointees to office. Really this is the smallest thing we have heard, except Blaine's Augusta Speech. The Senate of the United States engaged in a childish attempt to clog the wheels of government! We trust all sense of decency and honor has not deserted the Republican party at the first approach of defeat. Those venerable grey-beards were not sent to the council chamber of the nation to place obstructions in the way of the progress of government, but to aid in its advancement. Cleveland has been made President of this country by a large majority of its voters, and any Senator who lends himself to a conspiracy to weaken Cleveland's administration abuses a public trust and will of necessity follow in the footsteps of Mr. Blaine and other corrupt men. The country has just made a new departure. Reform now is the watchword, and political death will be the portion meted to those who recklessly place themselves in the way of its execution.

THE CRY OF THE JOBBERS.

The solid South! The control of the Rebel Brigadiers! are the cries which go out from Mr. Blaine and the Northern Republicans. Mr. Blaine's party didn't want the South out of the Union and insisted with strong emphasis that she remain a part of it. The South accepted and is to-day a very important part. As a part, the South has a right to choose between good and corrupt men to administer the government. When the South in the exercise of that great privilege puts her men forward, the dishonest jobbers of the North cry out "The Rebel Brigadiers they come." There was a time when such immaculate men as Blaine and others could have been rid of the Rebel Brigadiers simply by letting them alone. Oh! "consistency what a jewel thou art!"

MOST TOO FAST.

The Aid Journal published at Lebanon Pennsylvania, raves over the result of the election after this fashion:

"For the people of the Southern States to come as a solid body and ask that the government which they tried to destroy should be handed over to their indirect control, is a demand in such unreasoning shape that it seems impossible that sensible men should make it. The unreasonableness of the implied proposition that the defenders and preservers of the government should turn it over into the virtual control of those who tried to destroy it, for the sake of reconciliation and peace, or for any other reason, has no parallel in history, and can have no other effect than to invite and provoke the bitterest opposition against such an unjust, and to the people of other States, dangerous looking proposition. * * * So long as the South remains a sectional unit arrayed against the parties that saved the Union, so long will it provoke a united opposition, and so it should, for the encouragement of sectional solidarity for partisan purposes is the worst form of demagogism, dangerous to the peace and happiness of the people, and should destroy the influence and power of any party that seeks to be benefited by it."

If the editor of the Aid Journal lived during the war he will perhaps remember that DEMOCRATS as well as Republicans contributed to the prosecution of the war on the Northern side, that thousands upon thousands of the soldiers which composed the Yankee army were members of the DEMOCRATIC party. He will remember that Gen. McClellan of one time Commander in Chief of the Yankee army, was a DEMOCRAT. He will also remember that Winfield Scott Hancock a Major General in the same army was a DEMOCRAT. The Democratic party was in a minority North during the war but it contributed its might toward the support of the Union, and the editor of the Aid Journal had better be less extreme and more honest.

MR BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine says: "The colored population with more than 1,100,000 legal votes have been unable to choose a single elector. Mr. Blaine could have gone on and said the Republican party with 5,200,000 votes were unable to choose a President. For ways that are dark, and for tricks that are vain, The heathen Chinese is (no longer) peculiar.

BLAINE'S SPEECH AT AUGUSTA.

Elsewhere in this paper is published a speech delivered by Mr. J. G. Blaine, at Augusta, Maine, on Tuesday evening 18th inst. Every man of self-respect in the South or in the Union, may fervently thank God for the Country's deliverance from Blainism, and earnestly ask that it may in the future be spared such a fate. The civil war has been ended twenty years. The South has entered the Union again on terms of equality with other States composing it. The increase in the Southern electoral vote was made by her persecutors for partisan purposes, Mr. Blaine aiding, and his bitter denunciations against the use of that vote by the Democracy to put down such demagogues as himself, are as silly as they are bitter.

Mr. Blaine has just passed through an exhaustive and warmly contested election, in which he was one of the two aspirants for the high office of President of the United States. Had he been elected, he would have been President of the South as well as of the North. Could he have discharged the duties of that high position with equal fairness to all parts of the Union, entertaining such sentiments as was given out in his speech at Augusta on the 18th inst? Can any man of intelligence fail to see the kind of government he would have extended towards the South, had he been made President? No honest, straight-forward, moral man will array one individual against another, yet without any cause more than the pique of his personal defeat. Mr. Blaine arrays the voters of the North and West, against the WHITE men of the South.

How can good feeling between the North and South ever be restored while such fanatical demagogues as Jim Blaine live?

The following from the Raleigh News and Observer on the subject is very forcible:

Mr. Blaine complains that there are many negroes in the South and they have been unable to choose a single elector. What an *capitulum* nonsense is this? There are many Democratic Irishmen in Massachusetts who are unable to choose a single elector! There are many white Democrats in Illinois and they are not able to choose a single elector! There are many white Democrats in Ohio, in Iowa, in Kansas, in California, &c. &c., and they are not able to choose a single elector! There are more white Democrats at the North who cannot choose a single elector than there are negro Republicans at the South. There are three millions of Democratic white voters living in eighteen Northern States who are not able to choose a single elector, and are entirely unrepresented in the electoral college. But what of it? Does Mr. Blaine propose any way for them to have a voice in the electoral college—these three million white men?

CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

Some of the newspapers are discussing or rather speculating upon the course President Cleveland will take in the selection of cabinet and other government officers. The Pittsboro Home says:

"But the question comes up, will the president confine himself to Democrats in making his cabinet appointments and in filling important foreign missions?"

Cleveland is a Democrat and is doubtless attached to his party, but he is thoroughly imbued with the sentiment that a public office is a public trust."

Mr. Cleveland will select his office-holders from among Democrats. This country has been ruled by the Republicans for twenty-four years, and the corruptions of that party forced a change which was effected by the VOTERS of this country on the 4th day of November. That change meant a Democratic Government. Should the officers of the general Government be appointed from both the Democratic and Republican parties, the Government would be neither Democratic nor Republican, and the will of the people expressed at the polls would not be carried out. Grover Cleveland is honest, and believes that "a public office is a public trust," and will therefore administer his office in accordance with the expressed wishes of those who placed him in it. It is both idle and vain to say that his election is due to the Independent vote of the North and for that reason he should consider that vote when his appointments are made. Mr. Cleveland was nominated by DEMOCRATS, and as a DEMOCRAT was supported by the Independent vote. Their action was nothing more than what they regarded to be a choice between two evils. Had Edmunds or Hoar or John Sherman been nominated in the place of Blaine it is highly probable that vote would have gone Republican.

BLAINE RAVES.

HE FIERCELY ATTACKS THE SOUTH AND WAVES THE BLOODY SHIRT.

He Endeavors to Set Sections at Strife—He Charges the South With Unfairness—Comments of the Northern Press on the Speech.

A large number of the devoted personal and political friends of Mr. Blaine serenaded him Tuesday evening at Augusta, Me., as an expression of personal goodwill and admiration of his conduct of the national campaign. Mr. Blaine appeared and made a speech, in which, after expressing his gratitude for the support he had received, he said: "A change of little more than five thousand votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard, and would have made the North as solid as the South."

"The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The Northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000—almost half a million, indeed—of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid South and were the decisive element which gave to that section the control of the national government. Speaking now not at all as a defeated candidate, but as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the government to the South is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into the republic the rule of a minority."

"The course of affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than six million American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to others. Forty-two Presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population, and yet the colored population, with more than 1,100,000 legal votes, have been unable to choose a single elector. Even in those States where they have a majority of more than a hundred thousand they are deprived of free suffrage, and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The eleven States that comprised the Rebel Confederacy had by the census of 1880 seven and a half millions white population and five million three hundred thousand colored population. The colored population, almost to a man, desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation and by violence and murder, when necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power."

"To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you five States in the late Confederacy and five legal States of the North, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have in the aggregate 4,000,000 white people and over 2,000,000 colored people. In the North the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California have likewise in the aggregate 4,800,000 white people, and a white population of 5,500,000, or just about double the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have practically no colored population. It is therefore evident that the white men in those Southern States by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the Northern States. I submit that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust and derogatory to the manhood of the North. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if Presidential electors are assigned to the South by reason of the negro population, that population ought to be permitted free suffrage. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that a Southern white man in the Gulf States is entitled to double the political power of a Northern white man in the Lake States; it is to affirm that a Confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the Nation that a Union soldier can, and that a perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the Southern white man in the government of the Union."

"If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom, until the badge of inferiority will attach to the Northern white man as odiously as ever Norman noble stamped it upon Saxon churl. This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the North. With the Southern democracy triumphant in their States and in the nation the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree; wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash perhaps to 35 cents per day, if averaged over the entire South."

Mr. Blaine argued that this would reduce wages in the North. "Few

persons in the North," he continued, "realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentous fact that the democratic Senators who came from the States of the late Confederacy all—and I mean all, without a single exception—personally participated in the rebellion against the national government. It is a still more significant fact that in those States no man who was loyal to the Union, no matter how strong a Democrat he may be to-day, has the slightest chance of political promotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is the record of a zealous service in the war against the government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification should now be called to rule over the Union."

"All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war, and elevates into practical command of the American government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in possession of the government, and I mean all that that word implies. The South furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the Republican party, and they will step to the command of the Democratic party as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they held the same position for thirty years before the civil war."

"Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality among the citizens of a free republic; there cannot be a minority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the North. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person and safety for country, all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the Pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock, and from liberty-loving patriots who came to the Delaware with Wm. Penn. It becomes the primal question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights."

Purposely—I may say instinctively—I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the Presidency. Towards him personally I have no cause for the slightest ill-will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassment which the peculiar source of its power imposes upon it from the hour of its birth."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Notice! THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been this day, by the Probate Court of Cumberland County, qualified as Administrator of the estate of Daniel D. Beard, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them in writing to the undersigned on or before November 21st, 1884. All persons indebted are requested to make payment.

DAVID E. BEARD, Administrator of D. D. Beard, November 21st, 1884. nov25-6w

Town Lot For Sale! UNLESS SOONER DISPOSED OF privately, I will, on Saturday, December 20th, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell to the highest bidder, the lot with improvements on Ramsay Street between the "Cedar Lot" and John Wright's, formerly the property of J. R. Lee, containing over an acre.

Terms Cash. WM. A. GUTHRIE, Nov. 14th, 1884. ts

Tax Notice. THE TAX BOOKS FOR 1884 HAVING been placed in my hands, I am now ready to receive all State and County Taxes. All persons are requested to come forward and settle without delay.

NEILL McQUEEN, Nov. 15th, 1884. Tax Collector.

Administrator's Notice. HAVING TAKEN OUT LETTERS of Administration on the estate of the late JOSIAH EVANS, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Those indebted will please settle as soon as possible.

JAMES EVANS, Administrator, Idaho, N. C. Nov. 17th, 1884. tf

G. W. Hockaday & Son, DEALERS IN— ALL KINDS OF FINE AND FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

We sell good, substantial and durable Furniture as LOW as the lowest. We are receiving new goods every day, and invite all to call and examine our elegant new goods, which we will positively sell as cheap as they can be bought in North Carolina.

G. W. HOCKADAY & SON, Next door south of Mrs. Banks, oct 21 ly

LIEN and CHATTEL MORTGAGES Combined, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly and correctly printed, now on hand, and for sale cheap, at may20-tf THIS OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE Has Just Received, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, A Good Assortment of the Best IRONSTONE CHINA, both Heavy and Light.

—ALSO— Glass-Ware, Lamp Goods, Looking-Glasses, Tin Chamber Sets, Fancy Earthen Chamber Sets, Tea Trays, Brass and Iron Andirons, Brass-Head and Iron Shovel and Tongs.

A LARGE LOT OF TINWARE Especially for Wholesale Trade. Agate-Iron-ware, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, Bird-Cages, Baskets, Together with my usual GOOD Assortment of

Common Crockery, &c. The LARGEST Stock of TABLE KNIVES and FORK in Town, of the Best Quality, selected with great care for durability.

—Also— A fine assortment of the Best Carving Knives, Bread Knives and Butcher Knives. A large assortment of POCKET KNIVES, Fine and Common, selected especially for Wholesale

Tripple Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, of the Best Quality at Low Prices. Nickel-Silver Spoons and Forks, A Serviceable and Moderate Priced Article.

1 MAKE SPECIALTIES ALSO OF WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES

of all kinds, of which I have a good stock. Any Extra Sizes or Colors will be obtained to order, by Express.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, October 27th, 1884. tf

Dwellings to Rent. TWO RESIDENCES on Ann Street, near Dr. Huske's. Each one has four rooms, two parlors and a kitchen. These dwellings have been all newly fitted up and painted in the most complete manner within the last month, and are now equal to any new buildings of the same capacity. Apply to

G. ROSENTHAL, Nov. 14, 1884. tf

Administrator's Notice! I shall be especially prepared for making the very finest of instantaneous photographs during Fair week. This is the only kind that I shall make for very small children during the Fair.

R. FRANK PETERSON, aug 1-nov14-tf Artist.

C. J. AHEARN & CO., HAVE Just Received a FRESH Supply of Groceries, FRUITS, CANDIES, &c., And would respectfully call the attention of visitors to the FAIR

Call and examine OUR LARGE and VARIED Stock. We are sure to suit you in EVERYTHING You Want.

OUR STOCK OF CROCKERY —AND— TIN-WARE IS COMPLETE!

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL LESSON C. J. AHEARN & CO. nov 14 tf

NOTICE! J. SAM. MULLTSBY, AGENT FOR J. P. McLEAN'S VINEGAR. ly

Rubber Printing Stamps. I am now prepared to receive orders for every description of RUBBER STAMPS. Satisfaction guaranteed. nov 14 tf JAS. N. MARSH.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS—Printed and for sale, at may20-tf THIS OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Latest Fall Styles Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods. We have an enormous Stock, which our long experience has taught us to purchase from first houses—the Leading Manufacturers and Importers in the United States.

These goods were bought for Net Cash, at Rock Bottom prices, and we will sell them for Cash, at Wholesale or Retail, as Low or LOWER than any house in North Carolina.

Our Stock is too Varied and Extensive to Enumerate in this small space. Suffice it to say, that we have the Largest and Most Complete Assortment that We Have Carried in the last Eighteen Years, which we will sell at popular prices to suit all.

HAVING EXPERIENCED MILLINERS, WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. We have added 5 and 10 cent Counters of useful articles. Call early at No. 17 Hay St. M. E. DYE, oct 21 3m.

BACK AGAIN! Having JUST RETURNED from the Great Northern Cities, where we Purchased a LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of All Kinds and Classes of Goods, We will furnish either by WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, GOODS AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

Finest Extract Cologne at 75 Cents a Bottle. Jersey Jackets from ONE DOLLAR apiece Upwards. CASHMERE from 12 1-2 CENTS A YARD Upwards.

ALL KINDS OF SHOES To Suit EVERYBODY. COME AND SEE US BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO., 41 & 43 Person Street. sep 23 tf

NOTICE. I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of Grain and Groceries, To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. MCKETHAN, McKETHAN BUILDING, Fayetteville, N. C. February 20, 1884. ly

S. A. PHILLIPS, T. E. PHILLIPS, FOR THE NEW DAY. On the Broadest Base yet Laid in North Carolina.

The STATE CHRONICLE (weekly) which closed its first year September 15, has been the most successful newspaper enterprise in the State. It goes into 85 counties and has the largest home advertising patronage enjoyed by any State newspaper.

The DAILY CHRONICLE will begin its career on September 15. It has come to stay. The CHRONICLE Publishing Company, which now owns both papers, has an authorized capital of \$25,000 and is composed of 27 of the most progressive men in North Carolina—from Asheville to Wilmington. It will be conducted as the needs of the new day in North Carolina demand—lively, progressive, clean.

The conduct of both daily and weekly will be in the same hands that have hitherto made the weekly. DAILY—\$5 a year; \$2.50 for 6 months. WEEKLY—(again to be enlarged) \$2 a year; \$1 for 6 months. PAID CORRESPONDENTS AND CANNASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE. (References from strangers.) Address, THE CHRONICLE, P. O. Drawer 5, Raleigh, N. C.