

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, May 27.—“One of the cheekiest things ever done in politics,” said a New Yorker who always knows what is going on in his State, “was the attempt of Mr. Benjamin Harrison to make Gov. Morton the tail of his personally managed boom for a third nomination for the Presidency. He must have known when he went to New York with this scheme in his mind that Levi P. Morton was fully aware of the treachery by which Whitelaw Reid's name was put on the Harrison ticket of '92, and of the part played in that treachery by Benjamin Harrison. I do not agree with Gov. Morton politically but I have a higher personal regard for him than ever, now that he had the nerve to scornfully decline the proposition to make a combination with Mr. Harrison. While I would not vote for either, there is no question in my mind that Gov. Morton would make a much stronger Presidential candidate than Mr. Harrison would, and that is one of the reasons I do not wish to see Morton put at the head of the republican ticket.”

There is a rumor here, which finds credence among well informed republicans, that Mr. Harrison, having failed in his attempt to make a deal with Gov. Morton, will this week, when Gov. McKinley will be in New York, endeavor to get the consent of that gentleman to take second place on the Harrison ticket. This scheme has greatly provoked some of Gov. McKinley's friends, and they say that Mr. Harrison's overtures will not only be refused but he will be informed that Gov. McKinley will next to trying to get the nomination for himself exert all the influence he can command to prevent the nomination of the ex-President. Tom Reed's friends have become alarmed at the growth of the Harrison movement, and it looks now as though they would very soon be found fighting under a banner inscribed “Anybody to beat Harrison.” Democrats are not, of course, taking any part in these ante-campaign republican maneuverings, but most of them are heartily in favor of Harrison's nomination, because they know it would be followed by a lukewarmness on the part of the republican leaders which would add very largely to the chances of Democratic victory.

JUSTICE SHIRAS'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

His Action in the Income Tax Case Without a Precedent.

Special to St. Louis Globe Democrat.
Washington, May 22.—It is not altogether a new thing for the supreme court to reverse a former decision, but that has occurred when a change had taken place in the bench. The income tax case affords the first instance of a justice changing his mind on a question. The justices who now find themselves in the minority affirm that they believed until Wednesday of last week that they were to be the majority. They feel rather outraged at the action of Mr. Justice Shiras, and are talking with unusual freedom. This feeling, to some degree, accounts for the bitterness which Justices Harlan and White injected into their dissenting opinions. It seems that Mr. Justice Jackson had allowed his associates to know before he came to Washington where he stood, and the hearing was granted with the full understanding that the law would be sustained by a majority vote. The justices opposed to the law acceded to the rehearing, believing that it would be better to have the latter sustained by a majority than to leave it in force by a tie. And so the rehearing was had in the full expectation that the court would stand 5 to 4 for the law. Not until the chief justice had partly written what he supposed was to be the minority opinion did he learn that Mr. Justice Shiras had changed his mind, and that the law was to be wiped out. The discussion in the consultation room was characterized by considerable feeling when the real situation was known, and that indignation has not yet subsided.

In the present state of the Leather and Shoe market, only the prodigal man will bet his boots on anything in the shoe line, as prices are going so high; therefore you would better go at once to Seagle Bros. Shoe Store and get a pair of those nice low-cut shoes. They have everything that is newest and best in shoes—all grades and styles.

REVENUE LAWS.

So Far the Tax on Whisky, Brandy and Tobacco is Practically Killed by the Supreme Court Decision.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 27th.—The startling announcement is made by Colonel Noble Smithson, a Knoxville attorney, who has had much practice before the United States Supreme Court, that the decision of this court on the income tax has also killed the internal revenue laws. In a carefully prepared opinion Colonel Smithson says:

“Justice Fuller, in his opinion, says: ‘The constitution divided federal taxation into two classes: first, direct taxes; second, imposts and excises; and that direct taxes must be apportioned among the several States in proportion to their representation in the House of Representatives.’

“Apparently the logical result of this opinion is that all federal taxes, except duties of import (that is to say taxes collected under the tariff laws) must be apportioned among the States according to their representation in the House of Representatives.

“The act of August 27, 1894 (the Wilson bill), section 18 provides that there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits, etc., a tax of \$1.10 on each proof gallon, etc.’ The statutes of the United States levy a tax of six cents a pound on all smoking and manufactured tobacco, etc. It seems clear that, according to this opinion of Chief Justice Fuller, these are direct taxes on personal property, and not being apportioned among the several States according to representation, they are null and void.

“If this view be correct the Supreme Court has not only wiped out the income tax, but has practically repealed the internal revenue laws, so far as they affect tobacco, whisky, brandy, etc.”

PRUSSIA WILL ACT WITH ENGLAND.

Prussian Diet Recommends an International Currency Conference.

Berlin, May 21.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day by a vote of 157 to 92 adopted the motion of Dr. Otto Arendt urging the Government to take steps in favor of an international settlement of the currency question with the view of securing international bimetallicism. The House also adopted an amendment proposed by Baron von Zeedlitz, a member of the Privy Council, to the effect that Germany is only to act in the matter in connection with Great Britain.

A lady at Tooleys La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Tisler, a prominent merchant of the town, gave her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after taking the first dose. For sale by O. M. Royster Druggist. 18-4t

A GREAT STAYER.

As competition increases it becomes harder and harder for the business man to succeed, and in recognition of this fact, the public is often informed that this or that thing has “come to stay.” A strong purpose is good, but doing the thing is even better. One of the greatest stayers we know of is Pain-Killer, the advertisements of which we are printing elsewhere. This famous old family remedy has stayed in the homes of the country 55 years, and is to-day more popular than ever. This one fact proves its value, and makes argument unnecessary. It only remains for the proprietors (as they are now doing) to remind each coming generation that for over half a century Pain-Killer has been recognized as the handiest, surest, and cheapest cure for the common ills of humanity, and that a bottle on their shelf will sooner or later save them trouble and suffering and money.

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LAND SALE!

By virtue of a mortgage from E. A. Holder and wife, to R. L. Thomason, and registered in this county, I will sell for cash at public auction, at the Court House in Newton, N. C., on Monday the First day of July, 1895, 4 acres of land in Newton township, adjoining lands of W. A. Propst, Luther Seitz and others, to satisfy said mortgage on which default has been made.

K. C. MEXILES,
Assignee of R. S. Thomason,
21-2t
May 15th 1895.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

MONEY WILL BE BADLY NEEDED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Whole System of Taxation Shaken By the Decision—Constitution Must Be Amended if Dollars Are to Be Raised.

Washington, May 21.—The income tax decision, its effect upon the revenues and the probabilities of an extra session of Congress to provide means for supplying the deficit were the chief subjects of discussion in official and political circles to-day.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the Senate, said the decision presented a very grave situation, and he did not care to give an extended opinion of its effects as the subject would probably come before the Senate.

“Besides,” said he, “I do not care to hold a post-mortem. I am not a Coroner. In a nutshell, I will say, however, that the decision leaves the taxing powers of the Government in a state of wreck. It will require a long time for us to gather up the fragments. Principles of taxation, which were considered well settled, are torn up by his decision.”

“How will the question come up in the Senate?”

“In connection with the question of refunding the \$75,000 already collected, and the refunding of the cotton, whisky, beer and tobacco taxes. All those taxes are as much direct taxes as the tax on personalty and as unconstitutional according to yesterday's decision of the Supreme Court. The members of the court, as lawyers are too apt to do, were seeking a ground for precedents and ancient opinions. They did not hesitate to overrule recent decisions, and Justice Shiras did not hesitate to reverse his own opinion of a month ago, but old opinions and old decisions they held sacred as though the value of decisions, like wine, increased with age.”

“What can Congress do?”

“Of course,” replied Senator Morgan, “Congress will have to accept the decision, but an amendment to the constitution is always possible.”

Carlisle Before His Metamorphosis.

The following are some of his utterances prior to entering the Cabinet: “I shall not now enter into an examination of the causes which have combined to depreciate the relative value and to appreciate the value of gold since 1873, but I am one of those who believe that they are transient and temporary in their nature, and that when they have passed away or been removed by the separate or united action of the nations most deeply interested in the subject the old ratio of actual and relative value will be re-established on a firmer foundation than ever. I know that the world's stock of the precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy, by legislation and otherwise, from three sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.

“The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one half of the metallic money in the world. With an ample currency, an industrious and frugal people will speedily rebuild their work of international improvement and repair losses of property, but no amount of industry or economy on the part of the people can create money. When the government creates it, or authorizes it, the citizen may acquire it but he can do nothing more.”

CARLISLE ANSWERED.

Congressman Bryan's Reply to Secretary Carlisle's Speeches.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 25.—Before an audience that filled every nook and corner of the grand opera house and overflowed into the street ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, replied last night to the speech on the monetary issue delivered across the street the day before by Secretary Carlisle. The apostle of free silver from the West arrived in the city in the morning and was heartily greeted by the committee of the bimetallic league, which subsequently conferred with him concerning the free silver National convention to be held in this city next month.

In the course of the speech the Omaha editor said:

“I have read the speech delivered by Mr. Carlisle in this city yesterday, also the one delivered by him at Covington, Ky., last Monday evening and I have compared them with the speech delivered by him on February 21, 1878 in the House of Representatives, and I am reminded of the language used by David in lamenting the death of Saul: ‘How are the mighty fallen.’

“We do not deny to Mr. Carlisle the right to change his opinion, but it has been more than a change of opinion; it has been a change of heart. Mr. Carlisle at that time was the Moses of the common people; he is now the commander-in-chief of Pharaoh's army. He was then the courageous and zealous leader of the masses in the effort to restore the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution; he is now the very foremost champion of the very forces that he then denounced with so much vigor.

“In his denunciation of Senator Sherman at that time, Mr. Carlisle stated in substance: First, that the interest of the idle holders of idle capital are different from the interests of the struggling masses; second, that Senator Sherman sympathizes with the capitalists rather than with the masses, and, third, that Senator Sherman, as a public official sworn to do his duty, would be governed by his sympathies and, therefore, coin only half as much money as he would coin if his sympathies were with the struggling masses.

“History bore out the prophecy made by Mr. Carlisle, because Mr. Sherman and his successors never coined more than the minimum amount. Senator Sherman and Mr. Carlisle are now in hearty accord. Has Senator Sherman at last become the champion of the struggling masses, or has Secretary Carlisle become the champion of the ‘idle holders of idle capital?’

The Latest Cleveland Ukase.

President Cleveland is working his Cabinet and political bureau for all they are worth to help elect a Republican goldbug in 1896. That must be the practical outcome of his repeated efforts to keep gold the one and only money of this country. He knows well that an overwhelming majority of the Democratic party is for a double standard, as it is called—for both silver and gold, and that such letters as he writes in behalf of goldbuggery, and such speeches as Eckles and Carlisle make against silver must divide hopelessly the Democratic party. With a divided party it is easy to see where the victory will go. The desertion of the Democratic party by Cleveland and his Cabinet is absolutely unprecedented, and it is to be hoped will never be repeated in our country.

Mr. Cleveland appears to have completely surrendered to the money power. Oh, that he had shown his hand in 1892, from what trouble and dismay and division it would have saved the party. He would have never seen a second nomination and surely not a second term. The prophecy of Mr. Erierson in the Boston Arena of September 1894, and written on 4th March, 1893, becomes more historic and marvellous daily. It is the most astounding prophetic declaration in a thousand years. It ought to be copied widely and read everywhere. He not only tells what has come to pass up to date under the Cleveland Administration, but he completes the vision and tells what will happen all through the present year and in 1896.

—Wilmington Messenger.
For whooping cough Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is excellent. By using it freely the disease is deprived of all dangerous consequences. There is no danger in giving the remedy to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by O. M. Royster, Druggist. 18-4t

GENERAL NEWS.

Thirty new cases of small-pox are reported at Meridian, Miss., and the disease seems epidemic.

The Whisky Trust has advanced the price of spirits one cent a gallon over the independent high wine distilled.

Earthquake shocks continue to frighten the people in Italy. Much serious damage to buildings has resulted.

The United Confederate Veterans' Reunion at Houston, Texas, re-elected General Gordon, of Georgia, Commander-in-chief.

Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor, his associate, have been found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

London, May 24.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Koke, Japan, stating that matters in Corea look serious.

Commissioner Miller has directed that all income tax collectors be discharged and they will cease to draw pay from the Government May 25.

Taipeh, Formosa, May 24.—Formosa has declared its independence. The population will fight the Japanese and will not submit to the orders of the imperial government.

London, May 24.—Among those knighted upon the occasion of the Queen's birthday are Henry Irving, the actor; Walter Besant, the author; Dr. W. H. Kingston, of Montreal; Lewis Morris, the poet, and Dr. W. H. Russell, the war correspondent.

Changes in the Ministry are constant. Prince Pak, who had been a refugee in Japan for ten years and who was the last hope of the Japanese, has now abandoned the policy of Count Inoyne, the Japanese Minister at Seoul, and is intriguing with the Queen and secretly communicating with the Russian Minister.

IN TROUBLE OVER SEALS.

A Crisis Reached in the Bering Sea Regulations.

An ugly crisis has been reached in the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain looking to the adoption of uniform regulations for the government of the seal fisheries this season. The British government positively refuses to re-enact the regulation of last year, which prohibits the carrying of firearms by sealing vessels through the zone north of the thirty-fifth parallel during the closed season. The United States officials look upon this as disastrous to the seal fisheries, holding that the result will be to relieve the pelagic sealers of the only restriction which has operated to prevent an unlimited slaughter of the herds. While killing by firearms remains illegal, it is realized that it will be impossible to enforce this prohibition if arms can be freely carried, for the sealers would kill freely unless they should happen to be under the very eyes of a revenue cutter.

Meanwhile the United States cutters have gone out under the old instructions to seize all vessels carrying arms not under seal. These must be modified speedily by orders sent through the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer, which leaves San Francisco in a day or two, or else there may be another big claim for damage on account of illegal seizures filed by the British government. The attitude of the latter is viewed with much dissatisfaction at the State Department, where it is regarded as evidence of unwarrantable concession to the Canadian pelagic sealers. It is also held that the effect of the British action is to practically nullify all measure of protection for the seals that was conferred by the Paris arbitration, and it would not be surprising, if this course is persisted in, if it resulted in a declaration by the United States of the abrogation of the treaty.

Help the Library!

To help the Library, I propose as follows: Whenever a gentleman belonging to the Library Association, has his hair cut at my place and pays twenty-five cents, I will give him a ticket showing that I will pay the Association five cents, which he can hand to the Treasurer. At the end of the month the Treasurer can get the tickets cashed by me. This offer to be good for three months.

14-tf H. C. DENNY, Barber.