

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1883.

UNDER WHICH KING, BENZONIANS—SPEAK OR DIE!

This appears to be a question fiercely precipitated upon a late prominent Democratic aspirant for the governorship of the state, a categorical answer is expected, and neither silence, evasion nor delay will be tolerated. This is none of our fight, to be sure, yet we can but wonder how a party in which such conduct is permitted can have the effrontery to talk of bosom elsewhere. A gentleman in the walks of private life, quietly and industriously pursuing his profession; in no wise becoming the public, save in such measure as his talents and forensic achievements have inevitably led to his distinction—"a city set upon a hill cannot be hid"—this man, we say, is arraigned before the bar of popular judgment and called upon by the self-constituted public prosecutor of the bourbon government, the *New Observer*, to "plead" to the thoughtless *intendo* of a flippant newspaper paragraph. What has Judge Fowle done; more than another that he should be called upon for a public renewal of his allegiance, and to find sureties that he will keep the peace as to the bourbon ring-masters for the next two years? The only reasonable explanation which occurs to us is that the bosses, conscious of the injustice, inappreciation and ingratitude of which he has been the victim, are restless under that apprehension and distrust which the *injuring* party always feels toward the subject of his injury. One would have thought that when, by a shameful prostitution of the agencies of the state to the purposes of private ambition, Judge Fowle had been reminded to the walks of private life, the malignity of his foes would not have followed him into his retirement, but really, we should have learned ere now that to look for generosity or placability in some quarters, is to expect to gather figs from thistles; still, we can but suspect that there is something in this matter more than vulgar malice. Another campaign is approaching, and the Judge must be "killed off" *in time* to save that expenditure of money, intrigue and detraction which might be required to remove him, if he should be allowed to grow into a formidable candidate once more. Now, as we said at first, this is not our fight. If there is one leading political tenet common to Judge Fowle and ourselves we do not know it. Our concern is to call attention to a prominent instance of the aptitude of the average bourbon under the teaching of the "heavenly Chinese." Merely to foil such a plot, we do hope that its intended victim may be wise enough—as he seems to be—to maintain a dignified silence. An *adviseur* alike will suit the purpose of his adversaries; the first, for reasons too obvious to need mention; the last as susceptible of perversion into an instance of his greed for office, and consequent desire to "set himself right" before the people at this early day.

HOW PROTECTION AFFECTS THE FARMER.

An Address Delivered Before The New Jersey State Agricultural Society, at Waverly, Sept. 2nd, 1882.

By Hon. THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

(Concluded.)

The result to the farmer of our country may be summed up as follows: Of the crops he raises, outside of tobacco and cotton, ninety-two per cent is consumed at home, and not more than eight per cent is exported; and he can buy all the manufactured commodities he requires for less than he could twenty-five years, before the present protective laws were enacted, and many of these even cheaper than they can be bought in any foreign market.

As a proof of this you have only to look over the exports from our country to foreign countries of our manufactured commodities. We are sending to other nations yearly our agricultural implements, including fanning mills, horse powers, mowers and reapers, plows, cultivators, forks, hoes &c., carriages, carts, cotton gins, railroad cars, locomotives, steam engines, watches, clocks, glass and glassware, hats, caps, boots, shoes, wearing apparel, machinery; cutlery, edge tools, files, saws, firearms, nails, India rubber goods, jewelry, lamps, saddlery, harness, organs, piano fortes, paper, stationery, printing presses, sewing machines, household goods, furniture, woodwork, tinware and scales.

As a rule men do not export goods to another country to be sold at a loss, and when you see a manufacturer sending his goods to a foreign country steadily for a succession of years it is fair to presume that he does it because he can get more there than he can get at home; in other words, that they are cheaper here than in the foreign country to which they are exported. During the fiscal year 1880 we exported to

foreign countries 206 millions of dollars of our manufactured commodities, and during last year nearly 230 millions of dollars, whilst in 1858 our exports only amounted to 68 millions.

We are steadily, year by year, increasing the variety and quality as well as the quantity we are sending abroad. Among these last year were over 148 millions of yards of cotton goods, and 400,000 clocks. If you will go to the leading dry-goods stores in Liverpool and Manchester you will find hundreds of pieces of our cotton goods being sold, equal in quality and texture to any they are making in England and at less price than they can sell those of their own manufacturing; whilst the "Yankee clocks," as they call them, are scattered all over their country. Our agricultural tools and implements, our axes, our saws, our edge tools, our machines, and hundreds of other kinds of manufactured commodities, are found for sale in every town of any size in the kingdom. We are, therefore, not only competing with England in all the markets of the world, but competing with her in her own markets at home.

English statesmen and politicians have discovered these facts, and are beginning to realize that England is no longer the only manufacturing country in the world.

But this is not all. The food question has become a serious one in England. She does not and cannot raise sufficient food to feed her own people. There is not one single article of food that she can raise in sufficient quantity and that she does not have to buy of foreign nations. In 1880, for ten common articles of food which we have in abundance not only for our own wants but in sufficient quantity to supply others, she bought and paid as follows:

Live animals, consisting of oxen, bulls, cows, calves, sheep, and lambs.....	\$10,969,396
Meat.....	16,429,268
Butter.....	14,141,634
Cheese.....	5,901,514
Corn, wheat, &c.....	62,857,299
Eggs.....	2,235,451
Fish.....	1,636,710
Lard.....	1,822,100
Potatoes.....	2,817,087
Rice.....	3,755,199
Total.....	\$118,998,327

This equal to \$75,652,113 in our money. In 1860, twenty years ago, for these ten articles of food which she imported she paid \$43,997,849, or in our money, \$212,949,589. In 1875 they had increased to \$71,974,527, or in our money, \$345,155,710; whilst in 1880 they had swelled to the enormous sum of \$75,652,113. This does not include tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, fruits, vegetables, other articles of food which she imports in large quantities, and for which she pays enormous sums, and which, like those we have enumerated in detail, are increasing in quantity year after year until the matter of feeding her people, as well as supplying them with work, has become a serious question. England to-day has to face these two dangers, one the loss of the tinned commodities, the other, the exhaustion of her resources in the purchase of food to feed her people.

If she could but continue, as she has done in the past, to manufacture for the world, she might be able to stand the other at least for a time.

It will thus be seen that England requires to be fed from a market for her manufactured commodities. She could then feed her people cheaply and save the immense drain upon her resources for food, and give employment to her people. She would then make on both sides. She would save money on the purchase of food, and make money on the labor of her people; both of which, the money she saved and that she made on labor, would go to swell the accumulated capital of the country. The effect would be to restore prosperity, and check the downward tendency of her commercial greatness which is now apparent, and which if not checked will sooner or later bring bankruptcy if not ruin.

Nothing will do so much toward accomplishing this result for her as the repeal of our tariff system and the consequent destruction of our manufactures. To bring this about England can well afford to spend money to establish Cobden Clubs, engage writers and circulate books in the United States; in a word, to do just what she is and has been doing.

We have seen what the gain would be to England if she could but carry out her schemes. Now let us look at the other side and see what the effect would be on us, and especially on our farmers, and the agricultural industry of the United States. I say our farmers, because it is to the farmers that these appeals are made by the English. It is this class that they are trying to carry against the manufacturers. This is the social party that Lord Derby and his co-laborers are trying to build up in this country. We have seen that of the agricultural products raised in the southern and western states more than ninety-one per cent is consumed in the country and mainly by the manufacturers and artisans and those dependent upon them, whilst less than nine per cent is exported.

Suppose, then, that you break down the American system, and introduce the English system, to wit, a tariff for revenue only, in its place, and the result which the English are working to accomplish follows, viz, the destruc-

tion of our manufacturers. What would the consequence be, especially to our farmers? Suppose only one-half of our manufacturers should go down and the rest remain. Your home market would be destroyed to this extent; the operatives now employed when turned out could not purchase your products. Their means to buy are squandered in the mills, and when the mills stop their pay would stop, and they could no longer purchase. What then would be done with the products which they would take? Would England take them? She would then as now take just what she required to feed her own people, and no more. The market at home would be glutted by this excess, and the prices would go down, and the English could then fill their orders at the reduced price—at probably one-half they now have to pay.

How would this benefit the farmer? The western farmer who owns a farm containing two hundred acres could not then raise one single bushel more of corn or wheat than he does now. Supposing his crop of wheat to be 2,000 bushels, and his corn to be 3,000 bushels, one year with another. To-day he could get \$2,000 for the one, and \$1,500 for the other. That would make the gross receipts from these two staples \$3,500. Now suppose, from the destruction of the manufacturers and the glut in the market, you only reduced the price one-fourth, (but the chances are that the reduction would be much greater) what would be the result? He would lose just \$875. The crops which to-day are worth \$3,500 would then be worth only \$2,625. To this extent the farmer would lose; and to this extent England would gain; in other words, the farmer would lose \$875 in selling and England would save just that much in buying. And this would apply with equal force and effect to every farmer in the country, whether he lived in the east or west.

But this is not all. What is to become of the poor people who are turned out of employment by stopping the manufactures? Lord Derby and his co-laborers will tell you they are to go to farming. This is what they expect to do, and this in point of fact would be the only pursuit most of them could turn to. To pursue this line of business better than our English friends indeed, it is part of their scheme as far as they can to turn all these people into agriculturists. If they should succeed in this the effect would be still more to glut the market and still more to depress prices. These people who are now among the best customers of the farmer would become producers instead of consumers; sellers instead of buyers; competitors instead of customers.

The wealth of the farmer consists in the number of bushels he raises; his power to buy people who are turned out of employment by stopping the manufactures? Lord Derby and his co-laborers will tell you they are to go to farming. This is what they expect to do, and this in point of fact would be the only pursuit most of them could turn to. To pursue this line of business better than our English friends indeed, it is part of their scheme as far as they can to turn all these people into agriculturists. If they should succeed in this the effect would be still more to glut the market and still more to depress prices. These people who are now among the best customers of the farmer would become producers instead of consumers; sellers instead of buyers; competitors instead of customers.

We have seen what the effect of the repeal of our tariff system would be upon the farmer in the destruction of the home market, and how it would reduce the means of their support, and their power to buy; although he might have just as many bushels to sell, he could not obtain as many dollars for them. Let us see how much truth there is in the statement that our farmers could then buy the goods and commodities that they require at half as cheap as they can now buy in the United States. And in this connection I would first remark that manufactured commodities taken as a whole were never lower in price in this country than they are at the present time, and that to aggregate they are at least twenty-five per cent cheaper than they were in 1860 before the protective tariff was enacted. Protection has created domestic competition and thus cheapened the price. And this has extended so far that most of the manufactured commodities now used by our farmers are as cheap in the United States as they are in England; and now being sold in our stores at as low prices as they can be purchased for in the stores in England.

This applies to the cotton goods the farmers use for domestic purposes, whether as clothing for himself and family or that which he uses for household purposes; to all descriptions of household furniture; to the clock that hangs on the wall; to the watch that he carries in his pocket; to the boots and shoes he wears; to the hat that covers his head; to all descriptions of wooden ware; to carriages, wagons, carts, harness, and all agricultural machinery; to tools and implements, including reapers, mowers, threshers, rakes, rollers, plows, harrows, cultivators, drills, forks, hoes, shovels, spades, and every other description of agricultural tools, implements and machinery. It also applies to much of the cutlery, crockery, glass and tinware that he uses, as well as his kettles, pots and pans, to all descriptions of edge tools, including the axe. And in some instances these things are even much cheaper here than they are in England. And as to food, whether bread, meat, vegetables, or fruit, it is cheaper here and in more abundance than in any country in Europe.

The tea and coffee he drinks are cheaper here than in England, for these articles of everyday life used by laboring men are taxed, and the poor man in England who earns but a dollar a day, and drinks his cup of tea or coffee before he begins or at the close of his day's labor pays just as much of this tax as the rich man who drinks his cup of either at the beginning or close of the day. The prince and the peasant, though the one rolls in wealth and the other lives in squalid poverty, each

pay an equal amount of this tax on the tea or coffee he drinks.

Now how would the repeal of our protective system then affect the price of these things which I have enumerated, and which compose a large portion of all the manufactured commodities our farmers take as a whole purchase or use? They are as cheap in the United States at the present time as they are in England. Our farmers are now paying no more for them than the English farmer is paying for the same class and description of these goods. Is it likely that the repeal would reduce the price? No one will pretend this.

Suppose the English were to continue after the destruction of our manufactures, to sell to us at the same prices they are now selling. The farmer would have to pay the additional cost of shipment and transportation across the ocean, and that cost, for that extent of coast, would put up with him just that much more than he is now paying. But when they succeed in breaking down our manufactures what security have you that they will continue to sell to us at the same price they are now selling?

The price of manufactured commodities, like agricultural products, depends very much upon the supply and demand. By the destruction of the manufactures in the United States you would lessen the supply here and increase the demand here. Our people would then have to buy of England what they now make at home. This would give England just this many more customers than she now has, and she would require this quantity more of manufactured commodities to supply the demand. This, according to all the laws of trade, would put up with her just that much more than she is now paying, and the western farmer and others would have to pay this advance or increase of price upon all the manufactured goods which they require.

No one understands this better than Lord Derby and our other English friends. Now suppose all this and the things they had to buy of manufactured commodities they would have to pay more.

And the farmer would not be the only one to suffer. The loss would fall upon others as well. The whole country would lose, and the loss would be almost beyond computation, not only in the shrinkage of the value of our agricultural products, but in the diminution of our manufactured commodities. In the latter alone, if there should be only one-fourth of our manufactures stopped, the direct loss would amount to nearly, if not quite 2,900 millions of dollars a year.

No civilized country has been or ever will be prosperous and great without a *divine* war which expects prosperity for the farmers of a country if they were all to grow but one crop, (corn, for instance, and nothing else), as to expect a nation to be prosperous and great if all the people were to be engaged in but one industry, even if that industry should be agriculture. The capital of a country should always be so employed as to yield or make the largest return. The more productive it is made the greater will be the prosperity of the nation, and the greater its power.

If an excess of capital should be thrown into one industry there would be an over-production in that industry, and prices would fall, and loss ensue; and all the other industries would be to a greater or less extent affected by this loss. If, however, capital should be so distributed as to stimulate and develop all the industries alike, and in this way employment to all the people, there would be gain instead of loss, and the gain would be high wages to labor, and prosperity to the nation, whilst the loss would be low wages and national ruin.

THE MYSTIC CELEBRATION.

Dedicating the Soldier's Monument—A Successful Day—A Great Throng of People—Interesting and Impressive Exercises—Several Old Soldiers Injured by the Careless Firing of a Salute.

Mystic, Conn., June 13.—Except for the unfortunate accident by which a number of old soldiers were more or less injured, the day has been one of unalloyed pleasure. About 5,000 people assembled to witness the ceremonies. The train bringing Governor Waller and a portion of the military was delayed an hour, so that the exercises proper did not begin until noon.

Upon the governor's arrival a salute was fired and he was escorted by companies of the National Guard and six Grand Army posts to the grounds. The local arrangements were hardly adequate to the handling of so large a crowd of people, and some delay occurred in securing the reserved seats designed for the veteran soldiers.

After music by the band the literary exercises were opened with Scripture readings by the Rev. C. H. Oilphant, and prayer by the U. H. Rowe, followed by Keller's American hymn, sung by a choir of 100 voices.

The monument was presented to the town on behalf of the donor, Mrs. Malloy, by the Rev. V. A. Cooper, formerly chaplain of the Eighteenth Connecticut regiment. Horace Cliff responded in behalf of the Williams Post, G. A. R.

General Hawley's address occupied about forty-five minutes, and was listened to with marked attention. He alluded to the lapse of time since the war, which blotted out in the minds of many the memories of it; but such a scene as this recalled the war for union which had strained to the full, the energies of the nation. The speaker then eloquently described the war crisis of 1861, and spoke of the great problems which have been worked out by the success of the north. War had proven this nation not only capable of self-government but that it had that high patriotism which would make any sacrifice in a struggle for principles.

It showed that a free people, paying their own taxes, shouldering their own burdens, could carry on not only a war but a long war. Its failure would have set the world back a century. Our success has made it unnecessary to argue in Europe as to the advantage of Republican form of government. He then alluded to the prosperity and growth of population which has followed the war, and mentioned the amount of \$4,000,000 by the next census. He closed by referring to the beneficial effects of erecting monuments to the soldiers, and read the Gettysburg speech of Lincoln which he said should be a part of the litany on every occasion like this.

The literary exercises closed with a poem entitled "The Memorial Soldier," by the Rev. Frederick Denison, ex-chaplain, concluding as follows:—
On the arm of the highest true men may rely
Our country shall live, her defense is on high,
Her guardians, keeping watch in their towers,
Will pour down their light upon Liberty's bow,
These, her safeguard by day and her watch
By night, and the storm of her fate,
Will, through the dim future, her footsteps
Lead right.
When she has a claim upon mountain or coast,
And spirit within him, heaven-ilt with devotion,
The league of the right with the skies shall seal
every treaty.
But issue at length in earth's era of peace—
When the flag of our nation shall bless
every breeze,
That circles from arctic to tropical seas,
The prices of our fathers, the blood of our
heroes,
The monuments guarding our patriot
Can never lose power; they plead as with
Of the angles why gave us the Bethlehem
song;
And still his heaven's sentinels faint in the
sky,
Will Jehovah permit Christian freedom to
be sold?
Then "America" was sung, the entire audience joining in the chorus, and the monument was unveiled.

near and dear to them, the features and forms of those who went out from their homes in the quiet villages about me, away from those who loved them and from prospects that were alluring, to offer their youthful and vigorous lives on the altar of their country. When we honor them by costly poetry, monuments or memorial, we honor ourselves."

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REST
and life is everywhere to be found. It is not only in the quiet villages about me, but in the great cities of the world. It is not only in the hearts of the young, but in the hearts of the old. It is not only in the hearts of the rich, but in the hearts of the poor. It is not only in the hearts of the healthy, but in the hearts of the sick. It is not only in the hearts of the living, but in the hearts of the dead. It is not only in the hearts of the just, but in the hearts of the unjust. It is not only in the hearts of the wise, but in the hearts of the foolish. It is not only in the hearts of the good, but in the hearts of the evil. It is not only in the hearts of the pure, but in the hearts of the impure. It is not only in the hearts of the holy, but in the hearts of the unholy. It is not only in the hearts of the righteous, but in the hearts of the unrighteous. It is not only in the hearts of the merciful, but in the hearts of the merciless. It is not only in the hearts of the kind, but in the hearts of the unkind. It is not only in the hearts of the gentle, but in the hearts of the ungentle. It is not only in the hearts of the patient, but in the hearts of the impatient. It is not only in the hearts of the meek, but in the hearts of the unmeek. It is not only in the hearts of the lowly, but in the hearts of the lofty. It is not only in the hearts of the humble, but in the hearts of the proud. It is not only in the hearts of the unassuming, but in the hearts of the assuming. It is not only in the hearts of the unobtrusive, but in the hearts of the obtrusive. It is not only in the hearts of the unassuming, but in the hearts of the assuming. It is not only in the hearts of the unobtrusive, but in the hearts of the obtrusive.

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