

SENATOR SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION.

It seems that the Bourbons in the senate for one time have concluded that the country was tired of their factious opposition to legitimate investigations of the evils of the southern question and allowed the resolution to investigate these outrages upon common right to pass without opposition.

BOURBON DIVERSIONS--SHOOTING "NIGGERS."

There was a frolic at Jake Willoughby's, near the depot, last Saturday night, and another "nigger" got shot, but we are sorry to say was not seriously hurt.

When the southern Bourbon see the brains and muscle of the world pass by the rivers and verdant shores with the same alacrity as if they were so much poison, he ought to know the reason.

FREE TRADE FALLACIES.

DEMOCRATS BEWILDERED BY A PROBLEM THEY CANNOT SOLVE.

By Robert P. Porter, of the Press Staff.

All along the line the gifted statesmen of the Democratic party are getting down to work on the tariff question; Hurd and Mills screaming themselves hoarse for free everything, Waterson denouncing the "imbeciles" of his party who are not free traders.

Turning from the Democratic leaders to their platform the same confusing differences confront us. To unite these platforms one would think would cool the budding ardor of Mr. Belmont himself.

Why expect consistency? At the best, southerners are but variorum protectionists.

WHERE FREE TRADE ARDOR COOLS. In spite of the talk to the contrary free trade ardor cools as it reaches the northwest.

The western farmer will listen to a man like Mr. J. R. Dodge, who has spent the last part of his life in the study of the statistics of agriculture.

Let us turn to this report for a moment and learn something of the effect of a non-agricultural population on an agricultural population, in other words the value of diversified industries.

An important fact surely for the farmer. This is not all. The cultivator of the soil obtains an annual product of higher value, the value of agricultural products per capita in the first group being \$457, in the second \$394, in the third \$261, and in the fourth \$160.

With nearly twice as many agricultural products in the fourth group as are found in the first, we find the total value of the product \$160,000,000 more in the first. In other words, the labor of 1,000,000 men, in round figures, in states where industries are diversified produces in value of agricultural products \$160,000,000 more than the labor of over 2,000,000 men in states given over entirely to agricultural pursuits.

Another important fact for the farmer. Does the farm laborer share this advantage? Mr. Doge comes armed to the teeth on this point, with what he regards as trustworthy returns of the wages of farm labor to the department of agriculture.

An important fact is this, for the farm laborer especially, when he remembers, in conjunction with it that the distinguished free trade Senator Morgan from Alabama, last spring, said in the United States Senate that he did not want iron industries established in Alabama, because they would put up the price of farm labor.

Thus we find the western farmer carefully studying the influence of manufacturing, of mining, of productive industries on local prices, whether of farms or farm product, or farm labor, under the guidance of Mr. Dodge, who plainly tells him that the value of farm lands depends more upon diversification of industry than upon the fertility of the soil, and that the farmer's income is highest where farmers are fewest.

The farmer will soon see that his interests are not antagonistic to those of the manufacturer, but that the most prosperous country is the country in which manufactures run along the line of agriculture, increasing alike the value of the land, of the product, and the wages.

Do these gentlemen stop to consider that under a judicious protection we have increased our annual home production of iron ore from 900,000 tons in 1860 to 9,000,000 tons in 1883, an increase of 1000 per cent.

The cry for free wool comes from the same source, but merely as a cover to free iron ore.

While the number of sheep in free trade England has decreased 9,000,000, the number in the United States has nearly doubled under the tariff, and the annual production of wool has increased from 69,000,000 pounds in 1860 to 240,000,000 pounds in 1880.

I have already shown that diversified industries (many of them called into existence by the tariff) have done to increase the value of land, product or agricultural labor. The history of twenty years, in manufacturing under a protective tariff in the United States is a record of increased product, increased number employed and decreased price of the manufactured article to the consumer.

Industries relating to wool then gave employment to 130,000 persons, now to 340,000. The 60,000 employed in our woolen industries have increased to 160,000. In cotton we now employ 200,000, and the value of the product has doubled. The silk industry in 1860 employed 5000; over 30,000 now are busy in the industry, while in free trade

England the number in the same period, has decreased from 118,000, in 1861, to 64,000 in 1881. The manufacturers of pottery, stoneware and glass employed 12,000 then against 35,000 now, but the prices of glass and crockery, as well as silk and cotton and woolen goods, have steadily gone down.

While the total number employed in these industries has actually declined during twenty years in England something over 36,000, the increase in the number employed in the United States during the same period has been 225,805. I am aware that the free trade explanation of the stationary condition of the cotton industry, the decrease of the number employed in the woolen and worsted industry and the alarming decline in the silk industry, is the adoption of labor saving machinery; and, indeed the more daring of these authorities have taken the bull by the horns and seriously declared that the above figures "are one of the most prominent and satisfactory features of the census returns."

FOUNDED ON A ROCK. A system that has done all this cannot be belittled down nor torn to pieces by wild ass; it cannot be undermined by casual parts to suit private interests.

THE RICE INTEREST. MEMORIALS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS--THE COMPLAINTS AND PETITIONS CRY FOR PROTECTION.

Representative Nicholls will introduce in the House, in the shape of memorials, some very interesting matter in regard to rice and the duty on that article. These memorials will be referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

It is remarkable that in the first five years of the third period the total exportation of domestic rice was greater by nearly 40 per cent. than in the eleven years previous. The rice industry of the south was practically commenced soon during this period, and it had an encouragement at all, it was in the protection afforded by the import tax on foreign rice.

Point First--Brown's Iron Bitters is not an intoxicating compound. It is a tonic medicine, not a drink. It is a skillfully compounded preparation made to restore strength and health, not a beverage to be sold in barrooms and taverns.

Point Second--Brown's Iron Bitters is free from everything injurious. The most delicate ladies and the most feeble infants may use it with perfect safety and with great advantage.

Point Third--Brown's Iron Bitters is made by the Brown Chemical Company of Baltimore, a long established house, whose reputation is well known to the business world and the general community.

clusion," says the memorial, "the facts relating to the American rice industry for the past sixteen years go to prove that it is an example where the taxation of a foreign product is sound policy if not the duty of the government: First, for the prevention of a monopoly in either the domestic or foreign product to the advantage of the domestic consumer as well of the domestic producer. Second, for the encouragement and permanent establishment at home of an industry necessary to afford food for hospital supplies in time of war, and so to promote national independence. Third, because protective taxation has been clearly educational to the domestic product, practically developing it from its infancy until it has reached the promise of such successful permanence as in reasonable time to become independent of protection."

Mr. Nicholls will also present a memorial from Col. John Screven, of Savannah, officially representing the rice industry of Georgia, praying that the present tariff on rice be retained, with facts showing the absolute necessity for such protection. The following is a synopsis of Col. Screven's memorial: It is now, he says, the commencement of the year, and the planters should commence operations for the new crop. The agitation of the tariff is giving them such concern that there is a general fear that their investments, going back in some instances, more than a hundred years, will have to be abandoned.

He refers to the increased importation of Hawaiian rice. Throwing advantage of the American market duty free, the whole Hawaiian crop is sold in the United States at an enormous profit. The American rice industry under the ruling of the Treasury Department of last summer is now laboring under competition more severe than it has encountered under the old tariff, and further reduction must bring about ruin.

Never before, at least since the war, has New Orleans received in one season so many visitors from the north as during the present winter, and seldom if ever before has she been less attractive to persons in search of a genial climate.

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Brigade of the Holy Political Saints.

The Raleigh News & Observer of the 26th commenting on an editorial in the North State refers to Price, Leach, Edwards, Darby, Cooke, Murray, Day and Col. Wm. Johnson as "pseudo leaders," who have "only a care for their own bread and butter," and "no thought for the best interest of the people."

1st. Z. B. Vance: Became 21 years old A. D. 1851; thirty three ago. Has held office more than twenty-five years and has lived on office, and has drawn more than ninety-five thousand dollars from the people as pay.

2nd. M. W. Ransom: Became 21 years old in 1847; thirty-six years ago. Will have held office twenty-three years when his present term expires and have received altogether at least one hundred thousand dollars of the people's money.

3rd. Judges Smith and Ashe have been holding office and drawing pay, good pay too, "from the time whereof the mind of man runneth not the contrary."

4th. Bob Vance "has been in office" 18 years all told; and gotten over eighty-five thousand dollars.

5th. Scales began "to have thought for the best interest of the people" way back in 1852; thirty-two years ago and has been at it ever since. Besides those actively engaged in the Brigade of the Holy Political Saints, there are many equally patriotic off on furlough--such as Dortch, Latham, Robbins, Yeates, and so forth, and company, et cetera. Pure and virtuous and disinterested Democracy of whom there are never less than 6 candidates for every office, 15 applicants for every position, and 160 dark horses for every big race--dead, sweet, pure Democracy. Adieu. --Stateville American.

The southern local papers give us occasional glimpses of life in their section, which is quite in line with the ku klux testimony, though the victims are not always negroes. The Georgetown, (S. C.) Times tells a story concerning Mr. Harvey L. Carter, whom it describes as a good citizen, who had been active in prosecuting parties for selling liquors without a license.

Never before, at least since the war, has New Orleans received in one season so many visitors from the north as during the present winter, and seldom if ever before has she been less attractive to persons in search of a genial climate.

"Faith in God is what is needful to be a Christian," said the Rev. John F. Naugie at a revival meeting in Troy the other Sunday afternoon; and, taking a silver quarter in his hand, he continued: "Now, I should call one of those little boys up here and place this quarter in his hand nothing on earth could convince him that he did not have it." The words were scarcely out of his mouth when a six year old stepped out of the pew, marched to the altar and held out his hand for the money. The clergyman had not intended to apply his illustration in precisely that manner, but he perceived that there was only one thing to do, "God bless you, my boy," said he, and handed him the coin.

Brought out Perfectly. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co. Sires;--I had been a great sufferer from acute kidney disease, which my physicians could not cure, but a short trial of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure brought me out in perfect health.

J. B. Randall, Washington correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle, tells us the robbery of the people under the form of law to pay clerks for Senators, all right. He is a clerk under Senator Brown of Georgia. And so are nearly all the Washington letter writers whose articles puff Senators and their sons.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly say that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.



Dismal Swamp Lottery Company

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The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legislature of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its legality has been fairly tested before the Court.

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Capital Prize \$5,000.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. Includes prizes of \$5,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1.

Tickets only \$1.00.

J. B. HORBACH, Manager. Application for club rates, or for information upon any other business, should be plainly written, giving State, county and town of writer.

SIBLEY'S SEEDS. OF ALL PLANTS FOR ALL CROPS. We are the largest seed dealers in the world, and have the most extensive stock of seeds of all kinds.

Butter Lard and Meat. 50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER, 200 do do LARD, 225 Boxes MEAT, 50 Boxes CHEESE.

B. F. Sparkman, TONSORIAL ARTIST, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA. Good, easy shave and hair cut in latest style. Perfect satisfaction given. Special attention paid to family work.