THE WILMINGTON POST. W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor. WICMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1884 SENATOR SHERMAN'S RESO LUTION.

It seems that the bourbons in, the senate for one time have concluded that the country was tired of their factous opposition to legitimate investigations of the evils of the southern question and allowed the resolution to investigate these outrages upon com mon right to pass without opposition. But as usual they are trying to make a virtue of a necessity and claim that which from any reasonable set of men would be considered as a matter o course as a smart piece of political jugglery. To keep what they term the bloody shirt from being waved they allowed the resolution to pass, and they think they have been smart. Patriots having the welfare of the country and its citizens at heart would have put the refusal to oppose such a resolution on the high ground that if there were any occasion for such investigation, in ought to be made; that the good of the country demanded it. But the Bourbons put their failure to oppose on no such grounds, but in order to keep the country from being aroused by the public recital of these outrages, which would surely have been made had de bate ensued upon the motion to pass the resolution, they quietly allowed it to pass. They have seemingly learned wisdom by experience.

BOURBON DIVERSIONS----SHOOTING "NIGGERS."

There was a frolic at Jake Willough by's, near the depot, last Saturday night, and another "nigger" got shot, we are sorry to say was not se

FREE TRADE FALLACIES. DEMOCRATS BEWILDERED BY A PRO BLEM 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 them-

selves hoarse for free everything, Watof over 2,000,000 men in states given terson denouncing the "imbeciles" of over entirely to agricultural pursuits. his party who are not free traders. Another important fact for the farmer. Hewitt declaring the tariff edifice will Does the farm laborer share this adstand with the foundation knocked vantage? Mr. Doge comes armed to from under it. Morrison struggling the teeth on this point, with what he over a horizontal reduction, McDonald regards as trustworthy returns of the nibbling at the subject for the alleged wages of farm labor to the department benefit of Indiana editors, Carlisle asof agriculture. In 1883 the wages of suring the "Parsee Merchant" that agricutural labor averaged nearly \$25 'revenue only" is still the cherished a month in the first and second groups Kentucky idea, Randall cautious and \$19 50 in the third and \$13 20 in the watchful. Payne favoring the tariff as third and \$13 20 in the fourth. is, Converse knocking loudly for an in-An important fact is this, for the crease of duties and Belmont formulafarm laborer especially, when he re ting a sceme upon which the party can members, in conjunction with it that unite. Such are the rumors that reach the distinguished free trade Senator us every morning as we glance over the Washington news, While Demo-

Morgan from Alabama, last spring, said in the United States Senate that he did cratic statesmen are trying to convert not want iron industries established in each other and "fix up" a Democratic Alabama, because they would put up 'policy," the people throughout the the price of farm labor. What does country are calling for the real questhe intelligent farm laborer think of tion-s protective tariff or no tariff. that?

Turning from the Democratic lead-Thus we find the western farmer careers to their platforms the same confusfully studying the influence of manuing differences confront us. To unite facturing, of mining, of productive inthese platforms one would think would dustries on local prices, whether of cool the budding ardor of Mr. Belmont farms or farm product, or farm labor, himself. Kentucky favors free trade under the guidance of Mr. Dodge, who pure and simple. Sugar, rice, iron ore, plainly tells him that the value of farm cotton goods, wool, lemons, oranges, lands depends more upon diversificasumac and even peanuts temper the tion of industry than upon the fertili fiery free trade eloquence from the other ty of the soil, and that the farmer's in-

southern states, and in some cases these come is highest where farmers are fewarticles have a mollifying effect upon est. Instead of the prosperity of manthe platforms. True a tax on quinine ufactures sapping from the agricultural or on cotton ties, though both are manindustry, it encourages it. During wenty years of manufacturing growth ufactured articles, is regarded south as either "blood money" or "a blow at the and under a high tariff the number of only great southern industry," yet 50 farms have doubled from 2,000,0000 in per cent on sugar and 100 per cent on 1860 to 4,000,000 in 1880; their value rice, both raw materials, are looked has increased in that period from \$6,upon as about the fair thing. 000,000,000 to over \$10,000,000,000.-Why expect consistency? At the The production of cereals has increased best, southerners are but varioloid profrom 1,230,000,000 bushels in 1860 to 2,700,000,000 bushels in 1880-surely a tectionists. healty growth. WHERE FREE TRADE ARDOR COOLS. The farmer will soon see that his in-In spite of the talk to the contrary terests are not antagonistic to those of free trade ardor cools as it reaches the the manufacturer, but that the most northwest. During a month's stay in prosperous country is the country in Washington I have talked with many which manufactures run along the line western senators and representatives, of agriculture, increasing alike the and they tell me the western farmers value of the land, of the product and are also, getting down to work on the wages. Having met the farmer, the tariff question, and are likely to arrive the next arsailant is the man who wants at a practical conclusion. Aside from free raw material. It would take an the tariff on wool the farmer gets little entire letter to trace this cry through direct benefit from the tariff, and for the labyrinth of absurdity, and explain that reason he is likely to examine the what is and what is not raw material. effect of the system, as a whole, upon This is Mr. Hewitt's famous hobby. the agricultural interests of the country more closely than the manufacturer. though lead ore, iron ore and wool make Western men, like Morrison, Fortunately the American farmer is an pause and say, "not too raw, or the west intelligent man. He does not skim, may hesitate to bite." but reads thoughtfully. Some of the Free iron ore is the cry. ant faureaching questions_asked me. Do these gentlemen stop to consider since my reture from a year's tour that under a judicious protection we through industrial Europe were those have increased our annual home proof Ohio farmers. Philosophic fustian duction of iron ore from 900,000 tons will not go down with them. Economic in 1860 to 9,000,000 tons in 1883, an dudes who talk of history as the "tireincrease of 1000 per cent. Theoretical some repetition of one story," who have political economists say we should have no time to bother with facts, are unaleft this in its rocky bed and sent its ole to convince them. Learned docannual value of \$35,000,000 to Spain tors, with a long array of letters after and other countries. their names, who read papers at a congress or convention do not appal them. THE CRY FOR FREE WOOL. Mere pamphleteers cannot terrorize The cry for free wool comes from the them. The unsettled question of poame source, but merely as a cover to itical economy, to my mind, at least, free iroa ore. still more numerous and important While the number of sheap in free than its established maxims, the fartrade England has decreased 9,000,000 mer is willing to leave to others. The tue number in the United States has facts and the question of his own prosnearly doubled under the tariff, and perity he will take up for himself, with the annual production of wool has ina hope of solution. creased from 60,000,000 pounds in 1860 The western farmer will listen to a to 240,000,000 pounds in 1880. Woolen man like Mr. J. R. Dodge, who has goods have declined in price to the spent the last part of his life in the consumer until blankets and the comstudy of the statistics of agriculture. mouer grades of woolen goods of the He is one of the most painstaking stasame quility are as cheap, or even ticians in the world, and his December cheaper, here to the consumer than in report contains facts that every farmer England. I do not refer to the underin this country should read before vo- valued invoic : price, nor who essle pri-

England the number in the same peri-With nearly twice as many agricu!od, has decreased from from 118,000, tural produces in the fourth group as in 1861, to 64,000 in 1881. The manu are found in the first, we find the total facturers of pottery, stoneware and value of the product \$160,000,000 more glass employed 12,000 then against 35, in the first. In other words, the labor 000 now, but the prices of glass and crockery, as well as silk and cotton and of 1,000,000 men, in round figures, in woolen goods, have steadily gone down. The chemical industry has almost come states where industries are diversified produces in value of agricultural prointo heing in the last twenty years and ducts \$160,000,000 more than the labor now employs 30,000 persons. While our own industries have thus been progressive by leaps and bounds under rotection it may be well to see what England has been doing during forty years of free trade. Take the five great at home of an industry necessary to textile industries, cotton, flax, wool, wortsed and silk, and we find the numpers employed in England and th United States as follows:

United States 1860, 1880, England. 1861. 1881. Colton & Flax. 563,014 586,470 Wool & Wors'd.238,814 233,256 124,139 220 59,522 1 5,300 117,989 63,577 ...919,817 \$83,303 189,021 412,826

While the total number employed in these industries has actually declined during twenty years in England sometection." thing over 36,000, the increase in the number employed in the United States morial from Col. John Screven, of Saduring the same period has been 225, I am aware that the free trade 805 industry of Georgia, praying that the explanation of the stationary condition of the cotton industry, the decrease of present tariff on rice be retained, with the number employed in the woolen facts showing the absolute necessity for and worted industry and the alarming such protection. The following is a decline in the silk industry, is the adoption of labor saving machinery; and indeed the more daring of these author-It is now, he says, the commencement ities 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." When I see some of the lar gest Lancashire mills taking out their ral fear that their investments, going old spinning machinery and putting in the American ring spinning frame, I am not willing to admit that the increase in the number employed in these industries in the United States is due to the inferiority of our machinery, though to that absurd conclusion the free trade argument would lead us.

FOUNDED ON A ROCH. A system that has done all this cannot be bellowed down nor torn to pieces by wild asses; it cannot be undermined

Brigade of the Holy Political clusion," says the memorial, "the facts Saints. relating to the American rice, industry

The Raleigh News & Observer of the for the past sixteen years go to prove 26th commenting on an editoral in the that it is an example where the taxa-North State refers to Price, Leach, Edtion of a foreign product is sound poliwards, Darby, Oooke, Murray, Day cy if not the duty of the government: and Col. Wm. Johnson as "pseudo First, for the prevention of a monopoleaders," who have "only a care for ly in either the domestic or foreign their own bread and butter," and "no product to the advantage of the dothought for the best interest of the mestic consumer as well of the domespeople." Oaly one of these gentlemen tic product. Second, for the encourever drew a dollar from the U.S. agement and permanent establishment Treasury. Now we freely admit, that all of them are men or flesh and blood. afford food for hospital supplies in time it is only the Democratic party that of war, and so to promote national incontains the pure and holy Saints, who dependence. Third, because proteceat no bread and butter, but live on tive taxation has been clearly educapatriotism and godliness. Here are tional to the domestic product, practisome of these Holy Political Saints. cally developing it from its infancy un-1st. Z. B. Vance: Became 21 years til it has reached the promise of such old A. D. 1851; thirty three ago. Has successful permanence as in re-sonaheld office more than twenty-five years ble time to become independent of proand has lived on office, and has drawn more than ninety-five thousand dollars Mr. Nicholls will also present a me

from the people as pay. 2ad. M. W. Ransom: Became 21 vannah, officially representing the rice 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 synopsis of Col. Screven's memorial: | thousand dollars of the people's money. 3rd. Judges Smith and Ashe have of the year, and the planters should been howing office and drawing pay, good pay too, "from the time whereof commence operations for the new crop. The agitation of the tariff is giving the mind of man runneth not the conthem such concernithat there is a gene- trary."

4th. Bob Vance "has been in office" back in some instances, more than a 18 years all told; and gotten over eightyhundred years, will have to be aban- five thousand dollars. 5th. Scales began "to have thought

doned. Credit is seriously impaired, and some of the most, liberal bankers | for the best interest of the people" way back in 1852; thirty-two years ago and and factors are calling in their loans. thus crippling many and ruining some has been at it ever since. Besides those actively engaged in the Brigade of the of the planters. It is, therefore im-Holy Political Saints,- there are many equally patriotic off on furlough-such soon as possible what is intended to be as Dortch, Latham, Robbins, Yeates, done as to the duty on rice. There is and so-forth, and company, et cetera.



NEW ADVERTISEMEN

GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS. THE

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from Col-lcge Professors, respectable Physicians and other gentlemen of intelligence and char-acter, to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised mc. 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 add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kid. ney trouble I should use this preparation-The trath is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testi-mony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to The very marked testimonials from Colreputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of mose happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity,

Sideur

Dismal Swamp Lottery Company

Norfolk, Virginia, The tranchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legisla-ture of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its legality has been fairly tested before the Court. The object in view is the "improve-ment and extension" of the Canal, a most important public work, connecting the waters of Virgidia and North Carolina.

riously hurt.- Wadesboro Intelligencer. The above is a sample of some of the squibs that enliven the state Democratic press. It was copied, apparently with endorsement and commendation, by the State Chronicle, a new claimant in the newspaper line for public favor-a newspaper that lays the most of its claims to public appreciation to the efforts it is making to awaken enterprise and encourage immigration into the state: Of course the reason why these newspapers make such a joke of "shooting niggers," the reason they esteem so lightly the life of a "nigger," as they call him, and are sorry he was not seriously hurt, is because the negro claims the right to differ with them policically and dares to vote against their party. Who ever heard of their being glad that a negro was shot who could so far forget the party that achieved his freedom as to vote against it. Of course they mean to give the white people that they are trying to induce to cast their lives and happiness with them, notice that if their politics are not of the right stripe that they will be sorry if they are not seriously hurc whenever a row occurs. That is what they mean; no other meaning can be taken ont of it. They even have the barefaced effrontery to raise a howl, of indignation should congress which, more than any other body in 'this country, is charged with the care of the lives and liberties of citizens, pass a resolution of inquiry into the condition of the negro. They will say no doubt, however, that so far as the whites are concerned that that is just what they mean; that they do not want whites here unless they have nothing to do with politics in opposition to them. They forget to say, however, what super-eminent advantages they offer to men in return for their being willing to surrender the most prized rights of man, the privileges for which their forefought, and which privifathers leges they, the Bourbons, prize so lightly." Nice country, ain't it, to move to? Such superlative cheek is the growth peculiarly of Bourbonism. Do they believe that the people of this country are willing to turn the admin-

essential parts to suit private inter-The intricate schedules, differing ests. may be sprung in the committee on in a thousand ways and only mastered by careful study, cannot be treated like so many pease in pod and reduced by suffers there in the very outset. Col. mere accountants all round alike. You Screven gives facts demonstrating the cannot nibble at such a system, you reasons for this anxiety and mistrust. canno, adjust it for importers only, and you cannot "fix it up" to unite the par-He refers to the increased importation ty. It is bigger than any party or any of Hawaiian rice. Thaking advantage statesman.

portant that it should be known

And this is the grand edifiee that the whole Hawaiian crop is sold in the Democratic party assembled at Washington is seeking to destroy. In open-United States at an, enormous profit. ing I attempted to point out the arro The American rice in Justry under the gant self-complacency, logical incoheruling of the Treasury Department of rence and moral bewilderment of its last summer is now laboring under comleaders as they stand appalled at its magnitude, tearful lest even success petition more severe than it has en might find them buried in the ruins. countered under the old tariff, and fur-Let us close with a hope that the Rether reduction must bring abolate ruin. publicau party will defend the system The only advantage that American as a whole and prevent the pending rice now has over the foreign product ruin of the business interests of the country. Not injudiciously; not for any is that the former is commonly a better one class, as against another; but alike article, which is due chiefly to superior for the farmer, the miner and the man cleaning. There is no reason why our ufacturers, and, above all, for the good ot the fifty-five millions of people that system of milling and cleaning should go to make up this nation, Protection, not be adopted abroad and foreign rice the broad sense, is a national idea; be made quite equal in quality to Amerfree trade is a de-national idea. The ican. Negro free labor caunot compete Republican party has always been the national party; the Democratic party with the foreign pauper labor, as the leads on the hosts that will destroy our bare cost of living is from six to ten industries even as it did those who sough the destroy our flag. times greater. This/alone is an amp le.

THE RICE INTEREST.

EMORIALS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS -THE COMPLAINTS AND PETITIONS CRY FOR PROTECTION.

From the Savannah News.] 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. Mr. Blount is a member of that committee. Mr, Nicholls has called Mr. Blount's attention to the memorials, with the request that he look into the matter. This Mr. Blount will dos. One of the memorials is from the special committee of the Savannah Rice Association. It states that there are three distinctive periods in the hittory of the rice industry in the United States. First, from its introduction into Virginia and South Carolina in the seventeenth century down to 1861; second, from 1861 to 1866, both inclusive; and third, from 1866 to 1883.

and virtuous and disinterested fear that some adverse measure Democracy of whom there are never less than 6 candidates for every office, Ways and Means, and the rice industry 16 applicants for every position and 160 dark horses for every big racedear, sweet, pure Democracy. Adieu. -Statesville American.

The southern local papers give us occasional glimpses of life in their secof the American market duty free, the tion, which is quite in line with the ku klux testimony, though the victims are not always negroes. The Georgeaggregating town, (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. party of men to whom his course had given offense rode out to his house one night and deliberately discharged their guns through the window into the bed where they supposed Carter to basleeping. They then set fire to the fences around the dwelling. Mr. Carter, fortunately absent, so no harm was done beyond badly frighteoing the ladies, the sole occupants of the house, and the destruction of considerable fencing. Two nights later the mob returned and klifed a fine horse belonging to Mr. answer to the charge of excessive duty Carter, the only one he possessed. The on rice. The duty, as it stands, barely lawless gangs, whose outrage against saves American rice labor from starvadefenceless blacks are winked at by the tion, and if this is not a proper subjec better portion of the whites get a taste for incidental protection, what can be? for blood, riot and destruction that will A memorial, of the representatives not always be satisfied with burning of the rice industry of Georgia will and whipping and shooting negroes. also be presented by Mr. Nicholls. It It is a dangerous weapon, which the is signed by Mr. James H. Johns'on, public which tolerates it will yet find President of the Savannah Cotton Exto its cost. Those who doubt the tales chauge, and other representatives of told by the negroes may yet judge of the rice industry, praying the abroga the kind of terrorists that are let loose tion of the Hawaiian reciprocity treain the south by the stories which the

showing the undue and unfair have to relate. -- Phila. Times. competition that the treaty guarantees to Hawaiian rice with the native pro-Never before, at least since the war duct, and says: "These facts destroy h is New Orleans received in one season any proposition of substantial benefit so many visitors from the north as durnow or hereafter derivable from the re ciprocity treaty, and we hold that no ing the present winter, and seldom if class of American citizens should be ever before has she been less attractive

victims of their violence occasionally

injured, especially through such an into persons in search of a genial climate. strumentality, and for objects of na-Ice is seen in New Orleans only once tions1 policy not wholly without objecin seven or eight years, an an average, tion, or not compelled by national nebut ice has formed there at least six cessity. We hold it, too, to be a great grievance that the indirect bounties times during the present month alone. are those given to foreign industries, Moreover, rain and fog have made the and that we are forced by law into an | chilly atmosphere unspeakably depressunjust and unnecessary conflict with | ing a great part of the time, and alto Hawaiian producers, who if Americaus, gether it would be hard to conceive more dreary winter city. The Times are self-exiled-foreigners of their own Democrat, which frankly admits the sitfree will, sharing none of the burthens of the American government, and ow- uation and apologises to visitors, begs It is remarkable that in the first five | ing it no allegiance. With the same | them to remember that the present ex-

25,000 Tickets

are to be sold, with 356 PRIZES,

\$13,050.

Each Drawing has secured added confidence, and they will be made regularly upon the THIRD THURSDAY of each month, before the public, and under the supervision of duly authorized commissioners. For the 21st February, 1884, Class D 'is presented with the following

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Gapital Prize \$5.000.

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	Dignal Wwamp Lo	ttery Company, and
	install swallp Lo	conducted with strict



istration over to a Democratic presi dent, to be bossed by men who are born in the wool and twisted in the web with such ideas and prejudices? "Not by a jugfull."

When the southern Bourbon see the brains and muscle of the world pass his sunny rivers and verdant shores with the same alacrity as if they were so much poison, he ought to know the reason. He ought to wipe out his prejudices. If he does not, some one of his descendants, after the manner of Macauley's New Zealand traveller, may yet down the aisle of time, while standing solitary in the midst of what was the once prosperous south, say, "This desertion and desolation is sacred to the southern Bourbonism. It learned nothing, neither did it forget anything. It ruined one of the fairest countries on the face of the earth and died of starvation, because the desolation 'it caused left nothing to feed upon." What a picture, and yet there is much of truth in it.

Facts Against Theory.

Against the beautiful free trade theory you can put the homely protection fact that all the southern manufacturing industries have grown up under a protive tariff; or, as the Staunton Valley Virginian puts it: "It is safe to say without protective laws not one of the the factories established in the south since the war would be in existence." -Memphis Avalanche (Dem.)

tariff edifice that has increased the value of his land, the value of its annual per capita product and the wages of the tiller of the soil.

INDUSTRIAL VALUES

Let us turn to this report for a moment and learn something of the effect has injured the country let it go, but of a non-agricultural population on an the value of diversified industries. For firm and erect. this purpose, Mr. Dodge has divided the states and territories of the Union industries (many of them called into into four, classes, the first having less than 30 per cent engaged in agricultural pursuits; the second 30 per cent and less than 50 per cent; the third 50 per cent and less than 70 per cent, and the fourth those having 70 per cent, and over-the ideal free trade states and territories. The value of land per acre in the first group is \$38 65; in the secand, \$30 55; in the third, \$13 53 and in the fourth. \$5 18. Here we find that as the proportion of agricultural to other workers diminishes, the value of land increases, but in a much higher rate.

This is not all.

mer.

The cultivator of the soil obtains an annual product of higher value, the woolen industries have increased to 160,000. In cotton we now emply 200 .value of agricultural products per capi-000, and the vaue of the product has ta in the first group being \$457, in the doubled. The silk industry in 1860 second \$394, in the third \$261, and in the fourth \$160.

ting to demolish even one brick in the ces, but the cash price, at the retail years of the third period the total exstores. Why should we give awdy two portation of domestic rice -was greater of the corner stones of the tariff structure because selfish motives demand it. by nearly 40 per cent. than in the elev-If the farmer and the miner are not er- en years subsequent. The rice industitled to protection, the manufacturer try of the south was practically comis not. If, on the whole, the system menced anew during this period, and if it had any encouragement at all, it never suppose the foundation can be was in the protection afforded by the agricultural population, in other words undermined and the building remain import tax on foreign rice. This was equivalent to giving the home produ-

I have already shown what diversified cers a start of say 80 per cent. ad valorem in the home markets against the existence by the tariff) have done to foreign grain delivered duty paid. But increase the value of land, product or even with this advantage, while the agricultural labor. The history of prices glittered they were not necessatwenty years, in manufacturing under rily profitable. The crops were cultia protective tariff in the United States vated for many years at extraordinary is a recital of increased product, incost and at great hazard. These embarrassments were diminished in procreased number employed and decreased price of the . manufactured arcess of time, and meanwhile, as labor

employment to 130,000 persons, now to

ticle to the consumer, and because this became more efficient and less costly is true I believe in the protective tariff and the consumption of rice increased. and defend it. The coal product of the so the area of cultivation and produccountry has increased from 14,050,000 tion expanded. But at no time since tons in 1860 to 88,000,000 tons last year. 1865 could rice have been cultivated as The product of iron ore, as I have a staple product without the protection An important fact surely for the far-shown, has multiplied ten fold; the metal industries in 1860 employed 43,afforded by the expiration of the present decade be equal to the amount in 000 hands, to day they employ 300,000. 1850, and will be larger than will be Industries relating to wood then gave

ner. demanded by the domestic consump-340,000. The 60,000 employed in our tion. This result will be practically accomplished as soon as the great labor saving machines of the recent system of grain culture become modified employed 5000; over 30,000 now are so as to be applied to the peculiar ne- general community." There is no risk busy in the industry, while in free trade | cessities of rice husbandry. "In con- in buying such a medicine.

ustice should reciprocity treaties be ception proves the rule of a pleasant winter climate in New Orleans. established with other foreign powers, because their citizens have become citi-"Faith in God is what is needful to zens or residents of the United States. We submit the foregoing statements,

be a Christian," said the Rev. John F. assuring you that they are readered Naugie at a revival meeting in Troy the only after careful investigation looking other Sanday afternoon; and, takto the attainment of unquestioned facts: ing a silver quarter in his hand, he 'We ask for them your most serious continued: "Now, I should call one of consideration, feeling that the welfare those little boys up here and place this of many thousands of your constitutions depends upon your judgment and quarter in his hand nothing on earth could convince him that he did not have it." The words were scarcely out

Three Particular Points. of his mouth when a six year old stepped out of the pew, marched to the Point First-Brown's Iron Bitters is not an intoxicating compound. It is a

The memorial gives facts and fig-

ty.

ures

action."

taveros.

altar and held out his hand for the money. The clergyman had not intonic medicine, not a drink. It is a tended to apply his illustration in preskilfully compounded preparation made cisely that manner, but he perceived that there was only one thing to do. to restore strength and health; not a 'God bless you, my boy," said he, and beverage to be sold in barrocms and handed him the coin.

Brought out Perfectly. Point the Second .- Brown's Iron Bit LOUISVILEE, Ky., March 30, 1881. ters is free from everything injurious. H. H. WARNER & Co: Sirs :- I had The most delicate ladies and the most enfeebled infants may use it with perbeen a great sufferer from acute kidney disease, which my physicians could not fect safety and with great advantage. cure, but a short trial of your Safe Kid-While it is powerful in its remedial ney and Liver Cure brought me out in agency, it is gentle in its operation, restoring wasted strength and imparting perfect health.

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