

Table with 2 columns: Rates of Advertising, and corresponding prices for various ad durations.

J. S. Bindson, for State Librarian

LOW PRICES.

THE FALL TRADE

Will soon open, and R. A. BROWN, as usual, is fully prepared to sell every thing in the line of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

-AND-

General Merchandise

-AT-

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

-O-

He is now receiving a Full Stock of Fall and Winter Goods such as the people need and will have. He will not be undersold, and takes for his motto LOW PRICES.

GROCERIES

of the very best quality for every customer. The very best grades of

FLOUR A SPECIALTY,

and always in Stock. Be sure to call on him if you want Bargains. Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at Cash Prices.

R. A. BROWN.

The Weekly News-Observer.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State.

GREAT BARGAINS!

In order to close out my stock of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. I will offer great inducements to purchasers until the same is disposed of.

NOTICE:

The undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Aaron Ritchie, dec'd, all persons who are indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle.

A. H. PROPST, Architect and Contractor.

Plans and specifications of buildings made in any style. All contracts for buildings faithfully carried out.

D. D. JOHNSON, DRUGGIST,

CONCORD, N. C.

HAS ON HAND

A FULL LINE

OF

Pure, Fresh and Reliable

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAIN T AND OIL

Which he will sell to you at the lowest cash price.

COMME, SEE AND BUY.

NOTICE TAXES!

Please read the following Law carefully and remember I am compelled to obey the same, and every man in the county will have to conform to this law:

Laws of 1887, Chapter 137, Sec. 38.—The Sheriff or his deputy shall attend at his office, during the months of September and November for the purpose of receiving taxes; he shall also in like manner attend at least one day during the month of October at some one or more places in each township, of which fifteen days' notice shall be given by advertisement at one or more places, and in a newspaper if one be published in the county.

Sec. 39.—Whenever the taxes shall be due and unpaid, the Sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect them, etc.

Sec. 55.—On the first Monday in February in each year, the Sheriff is directed to offer at public sale at the court house all lands on which the taxes levied for the previous year still remain unpaid on the first Monday in January preceding.

I shall endeavor to follow strictly the above laws, therefore, all parties are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their taxes. I will be in my office during October, or you will find a deputy there for the purpose of collecting taxes.

The Candidates will be present and address the people. The taxes must be wound up by the 31st of next December.

Respectfully, Wm. PROPST, Sheriff of Cabarrus county, N. C.

VANCE'S TARIFF SPEECH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR'S GREAT SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

History of Protection for the Last Quarter of a Century—Republican and Democratic Bills Compared. From the Congressional Record.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Perhaps, however, there is no greater error connected with this subject or one more persistently urged than that concerning the advantages of the home market. It is very true that if a man could sell readily at home for remunerative prices all that he could produce, it would be a happy and prosperous state of things.

Then when the law steps in and forbids him to follow the dictates of his interest and tells him that he shall buy and sell in the home market, that law is in violation of all good economy and of the highest and dearest rights of the people.

Sale of Land.

By authority vested in me as Commissioner, by a decree to sell land for partition, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, on the 16th day of August, 1888, in a Special Proceeding, wherein Paul Barnhardt and others are Plaintiffs and Paul Barnhardt, Guan Han, D. W. Ury, Guardian, and others are Defendants, I will sell, by public auction, at the Court House door in Concord, N. C., on Monday, the 1st day of October, 1888, a tract of land, known as the home place of Daniel Barnhardt, deceased, in No. 9 township, Cabarrus county, containing 200 acres; the description and boundaries whereof are fully set forth in a deed, for said tract of land, from Daniel Barnhardt to Eveline Barnhardt, recorded in Book No. 28 page 399, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cabarrus county.

Terms of Sale:—One fourth of the purchase money in cash, balance payable twelve months after date of sale, secured by note, at eight per cent interest, with good sureties and title reserved till purchase money is paid in full.

Title to this land is perfect. GEORGE L. PATTERSON, Commissioner

August 16th., 1888.

CHAMPION MOWER: REPAIRS.

I still keep on hand a stock of Champion Mower Repairs. My old customers will find me at the old stand, Allison's corner.

C. R. WHITE.

For Sale Cheap,

A SECOND HAND

OMNIBUS

with a capacity for two passengers, in good running order. Call at this office.

minus freight, insurance, and commissions.

That Liverpool price is cheapened by the competition of the cotton grown in every quarter of the globe. Being compelled then to take that price, common fairness should permit him to buy his supplies in a market cheapened likewise by the prices of the world. In Liverpool or London he could thus buy the bagging and the iron ties to envelop his new crop, but protection says no—you can not do that unless you pay 50 per cent on your bagging and 35 per cent on your ties—the House bill proposes to make these things free and reduce the bagging to 15 per cent. But this protection substitute does worse than even the present law, for whilst it does reduce the duty on the bagging to 25 per cent, it increases the duty on the cotton ties to 75 or 100 per cent. And the history of the Southern farmer's wheat.

The reasonable amount of prosperity which the country has enjoyed since the war has not been participated in by the agricultural classes, and little wonder when we consider how they are fleeced on all sides for the benefit of the others. The records of mortgages, of declining prices, amply testify to this. Nowhere has the decay of agriculture been more marked and lamentable than in several of the New England States where manufactures most abound. The statistics of these states completely refute the idea that the manufacturers furnish a home market which enriches the farmer. An intelligent and painstaking gentleman of this city has carefully collaborated the figures which illustrate this subject, and show beyond all question that whilst the cities and towns of New England have grown and become wealthy by the protective policy, it has been at the expense and decay of the country at large. Here are his figures and conclusions:

"The protective policy has built up a number of considerable towns in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; and these towns have doubtless given encouragement to gardening in their immediate vicinities. But it is manifest that the incidental good has not reached beyond their immediate neighborhoods. It has been shown that the system, while enriching the capitalists and building the towns in these favored States, has at the same time depopulated and impoverished their Northern neighbors. And not only are Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont injured by the artificial stimulant given by protection to manufacturing in the three more Southern New England States, but it appears from the census returns that it serves to rob the country in the favored States themselves of population, and thus ruin agriculture, which fosters the best citizenship, for the purpose of enriching the town.

"The tendency of population in all our Northern country to rush to the cities is one of the social evils of the times, which legislation should do nothing to encourage if it can do nothing to check. This tendency in New England is particularly noticeable. Massachusetts, the richest and most populous of those States is undergoing this process of popular congestion—this rushing of the social blood to the head—at a galloping rate. The population of that State in 1870 was 1,457,351, and in 1880 it had risen to 1,783,085. The increase was, therefore, 326,734. A table of the census report of 1880 shows the population of cities and towns in the United States of 4,000 inhabitants and upwards. From this table it appears that in 1870 the towns and cities of Massachusetts, of this description, contained 1,004,000, or not far from three-fourths of the population of the State, and that in 1880 the towns and cities of the State had gained 356,000, or 29,000 more than the State at large. In other words, that the population of the country had diminished to that extent, besides having been stripped of its natural increase.

"The population of Connecticut in 1870 was 537,454, and in 1880 it was 622,700. The increase was, therefore, 85,247. During the same years the population of the towns and cities of Connecticut rose from 289,801 to 370,057. The increase of the city population was therefore 80,256, or only 5,000 less than the gain of the whole State. In other words, the cities absorbed all the natural increase of the country population, except the 5,000, together with what they drew from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and other sources.

"Rhode Island in 1870 contained

217,353 inhabitants, and in 1880 the population was 276,531. The increase was, therefore, 59,178. The city population of Rhode Island increased between those years from 159,900 to 237,200, or 76,300. The cities therefore gained 27,000 more than the State, or, in other words, the fields and farms lost population to that extent. Instead of fostering agriculture and increasing the number of independent yeomanry, the effect of the protective system is to convert independent yeomanry into dependent factory operatives, liable to be 'locked out' at any moment from the factories and rejected from the tenements occupied by them.

"The depleting effect of protection upon the factory band 'breeding States' is capable of further illustration. Thus the population of Maine in 1870 was 626,915, and in 1880 it was 648,936. The increase was therefore 22,021. The city and town population of Maine in 1870 was 150,360, and in 1880 it was 171,523. The increase was therefore 18,898. These figures show that the aggregate gain of the State was a trifle greater than that of the cities, but the proportionate gain was thirty fold in favor of the cities. Indeed, if we deduct the increase of city population from that of the State at large the balance in favor of the country will be only 3,153.

"The natural increase of the country alone would be something like 100,000. The population of New Hampshire in 1870 was 318,300, and in 1880 it was 346,991. The increase therefore was 28,691. During the same period the towns and cities of New Hampshire increased from 83,367. The gain therefore was 20,649. This was less than the aggregate increase of the State. But it must be remembered that the 8,000 represents the gain of the country, and that proportionate gain is vastly in favor of the cities.

"Vermont in 1870 had a population of 320,551, and in 1880 it was 332,286, a gain of 1,735 inhabitants. The towns and cities of Vermont increased in that period from 50,504 to 63,144. The gains of the towns was therefore 2,637, or 900 more than the State, and shows that the agricultural interests had been robbed by the protective policy of that number of citizens over and above the natural increase. The natural increase of population in America is at the rate of 25 per cent. in ten years, and the healthy vigorous population of Vermont at this rate would turn out 80,000 new born Green Mountaineers in that time."

It thus appears that while protection does protect, and make nabobs of the capitalist engaged in manufacturing, it is destructive of agriculture, and that of the people in America who support the protective policy, the last to give it aid should be the masses—that is to say, ninety-nine in a hundred of the people in New England—and especially the agricultural population.

"These statistical statements, taken from the dry reports of the census, and the inferences necessarily deducible from them are amply illustrated in a lively, descriptive magazine article of recent date. It is to be found in the April number of the American Magazine, and is entitled 'The decay of rural New England.' The article is both entertaining and instructive as well, although the light which it throws upon the effects of tariff legislation was doubtless never seen or thought of by the writer:

He begins as follows: The cultivation of the soil, we have been taught to believe, is the true foundation of national prosperity. If this theory is correct, the fact is to say the least, startling that the population of the hill towns of New England is steadily declining, and its farming lands are gradually becoming unkept wildernesses. Vast areas in Connecticut and Massachusetts, formerly covered with fruitful meadows and grain fields, are now 'unprofitably gay' with tenacious samnec and odoriferous fern. The once-cultivated land is occupied by brush and brake, and the woodman plies his axe where seventy-five years ago were heard the ring of the scythe and the sickle.

For instance, there is a rural town in Connecticut, not 60 miles from New York by rail, and barely 12 from the busy sea of industry that docks the coast line of the Sound. From the windows of an old farm house there on a June morning one may look down on a square mile of bush and forest, the rye and clover fields of a former generation. * * * The most casual observer must be impressed by the number of empty houses along the way. Count them. One on the corner where the road

leaves the highway, another beneath the big elm on the hill, a third under the hill, a fourth on the next slope, four houses in five minutes' walk, and only one is inhabited. Opposite the occupied house is a desolate cellar with crumbling walls, and in the rear are rows of scrawny current bushes and beds of tansy and pepper-min, defining what once was a garden plot. Occasional tell that in their day a little brown house had been here, under whose roof Farmer Morgan and his wife reared a brood of ten children on the produce of the farm that stretched back yonder into what is now a waste. Walking further we count three similar ruins in adjoining fields, and across the brook a fourth, four vanished homes in a distance of a quarter of a mile.

Its leaders openly proclaim that they intend to reserve the home market for their own people if they have to build a Chinese wall around the United States to exclude all foreign products. They have very nearly done so. The tariff reformers say that we must so modify our laws as to enable our producers to sell their surplus products in the markets of the world, and this can only be done by cheapening as much as possible all the material of production and by lowering the duties upon foreign products to a point that will reasonably permit foreigners to sell them in our markets. For one thing is certain, absolutely certain, we can not sell to them unless they can sell to us. Foreign trade is simply exchange. The idea that we can rigidly shut out the manufactured products of all the world and expect all the world to buy our surplus products is utterly absurd. Being out of our jurisdiction our laws cannot force them to do it. Heretofore our vast area of public lands have brought to us annually a great concourse of immigrants constantly swelling our population and thereby enlarging the market for our productions. This to a great extent accounts for our past prosperity, but it is nearly at an end. Our public lands are rapidly passing into private hands—nearly all of the most desirable of them have been occupied. Naturally this vast swarm of immigrants will diminish, while the powers of production, constantly increasing, will make the surplus, day by day, far greater than the home demand. It is largely ahead of it now.

The South raises 7,000,000 bales of cotton per annum, 5,000,000 of which is surplus. What would she do with it in the home market? The surplus wheat of the West is rarely less than 150,000,000 bushels. Must it rot in the home market alongside of her vast surplus of meat and corn.

Then what will be done with it? Practically the manufacturers are answering the question every day. Whenever they find themselves with more on their hands than they can sell in the home market they shut down their works and turn their laborers in to the streets. They stop production. To enable them to do this effectively all those engaged in the manufacture of the same article enter into combinations which they call 'trusts,' by which each one agrees under penalties to obey the orders of the 'trust,' to stop production altogether, as may be decreed.

Meantime the consumer, finding prices at home put up on him, is not permitted to buy abroad by the tariff, must pay whatever prices are demanded of him for his supplies, and must sell his own productions in glutted markets at home. Thus is the American farmer situated by the beauties of this home market theory which he is invited to support. Before him stands that high Chinese wall which excludes him from the outer world; behind him stands the trusts armed with corporate powers to inflict penalties upon any teacher-member who shall offer to sell him anything below the regulation price! The fact that any of them still hold the title deeds to their farms, still have decent clothing for their families and sufficient implements for their business, designate them as being special favorites of the gods, who have stamped them with the unmistakable marks of mortality.

In the matter of reduction of tax upon distilled spirits the tender mercies of the majority have only been awakened, as usual, for the benefit of the manufacturers. Alcohol used in the arts, as it is euphemistically expressed, is to be relieved of all tax. These 'arts' are principally practiced by quacks, medical pretenders, and compounders of cosmetics, hair dyes, tinctures, and what are known to the world, especially undertakers.

as patent medicines. The door for the entrance of fraud which is here opened is as much wider than that which they claim is opened by ad valorem duties on imports as is the Gulf at St. Lawrence than the Gut of Canso.

But it makes all the difference in the world who benefits by the fraud and who loses. - Ad valorem frauds were supposed to benefit the importer to the loss of the home manufacturer, but when these were changed to compound duties and multifarious classifications, by which the fraud was shifted and inured to the profit of the home manufacturer, the situation is pronounced satisfactory. So, in this case, the possibility of fraud is admitted, but inasmuch as it inures to the benefit of those 'interested parties' who are waiting now to judge of our amendments, it was thought wise to remove the tax and risk the consequences. As to the provisions of the House bill which were intended to mitigate in some degree the harsh features of our internal revenue laws, which are so much complained of by the small operators in distillation in many parts of our country, the stern regard of the majority for the rights of the Treasury has proven incorruptible.

Section 36 of the House bill provided that the Secretary of the Treasury might permit every farmer to distill his apples, peaches, and grapes free from all the regulations and exactions of the law except simply the payment of the tax. The substitute says no, let him comply with all the manifold and expensive red-tape of the law or let his fruit rot upon the ground, which it most largely does to his loss and that of the Government. The same section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may in their discretion permit all small distillers of grain, consuming less than 25 bushels per day, to operate free from all restrictions except the payment of the tax which shall be assessed on the capacity of their distilleries.

The substitute refuses to allow this on the ground that it opens the door to fraud. Between the lines, it is not intended for the benefit of manufacturers. Section 37 of the House bill provides that fruit brandy may be placed in warehouses, and the tax paid thereon when taken out for removal just the same as other spirits. Why not? But the substitute says no—the farmer who distills his fruit shall pay the tax as the brandy comes from the tax warehouse. The professional distillers alone shall have the privilege of a government warehouse. Section 38 of House bill provides that when the distillery apparatus of a small distiller is seized for any violation of law, shall not be destroyed, but shall be sold as provided by existing law. The substitute says no! The property shall be destroyed whenever seized, though there may have been no legal adjudication of the guilt of its owner.

Section 39 of House bill provides that whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the judge having jurisdiction that the health or life of any offense against these laws is endangered by such close confinement, the judge may release him upon a bail or make any order necessary for his comfort and well-being. The substitute says No, let him suffer or die.

In section 29, 30, and 31 of House bill, is is humanely provided, respectively, that the minimum of punishments provided by statute for offenses shall be repealed, leaving it to the discretion of the judge who acquaints himself with all the circumstances, to say what punishment shall be inflicted; and that no warrants of arrest shall be issued upon affidavit of charges upon mere information and belief except by such regular officers of the land, and further provide that no fees shall be paid except where the defendant is convicted or the prosecution shall have been approved by the district attorney of the United States. And further, that all warrants of arrest for offenses against the United States laws shall be returnable before some judicial officer residing in the country of arrest, or if there be none such in the county of arrest, or if there be none such in that county, then in the county nearest the place of arrest. And lastly it is provided by section 33 (House bill) that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary and Treasury may compromise cases and reduce or remit any fines, penalties, forfeitures, or assessments under internal revenue laws. All of which moderate and reasonable provision in behalf of the small distillers and farmers

of the country, the majority indignantly reject. They are too small and humble to secure the attention of those intellects who have been so long struggling to secure the proper relation between the rates imposed upon the numerous articles produced in our related interdependent industries.

But as they had no time to give to the poor and the humble in the solving of this great problem in customs duties, of course they had none to bestow upon the farmer who distills 100 bushels apples, or to consult the in erest of any of the small fry who are affected by internal revenue laws. It is a pity; but let us hope there is still justice abroad in the land which will some day be felt.

The attempt to characterize the House bill as sectional in its character because more articles of Northern production are effected by its reductions than of Southern production, is to say the least, ridiculous. A table is furnished by the committee to show this. Of course nine tenths of the manufactured products of the United States being made in the northern portion, the duties on which are complained of, necessarily the reductions affected the North more than the South. How could it be otherwise? If it were possible to reduce tariff duties with any show of justice or propriety sectionally, it could still be shown that the House bill does not reduce upon articles of Northern production disproportionately. The very reverse would be the fact, and is the fact. Largely over on half of the excessive reduction by the substitute is made upon sugar which is a purely Southern product; and rice, also grown in the South, and tobacco, which is mainly a Southern product. And it will not be pretended for a moment that of the productions which are subjects of Federal taxation the South makes anything like near one half.

I have an abiding hope and belief that our countrymen will not be deceived by any of these proceedings with reference to reducing taxes. For the last ten years the Democratic party has made an honest and persistent effort to reduce them to the necessities of the Government, at every step of which they have been thwarted by the Republican party. They have never at any time had the power to reduce these taxes, for they have not had the possession at any one time of both branches of the legislature and the Executive.

The committee's reckless ignorance in their report the impertinent necessity of this reduction, but blame first the President of the United States for the existence of the surplus. They say he could have spent it in paying premiums of \$30 on the hundred to his friends, the bondholders. It is very true he could, and so he could have squandered it as countless millions have been squandered under the administration of his predecessors, but he did not. They say in the second place that the responsibility rests upon the party in control of the House of Representatives, and that this is the first bill which the House has sent them for reducing revenue in five years.

Nobly will be deceived by this. It is as well known to the country as it is to those Senators who make this assertion, that almost the entire body of the Republican minority in the House have resisted every bill which the Democrats have tried to pass within that period, and that they were able by the help of a handful of Democrats to defeat every bill for reducing taxes, and they know further that these few Democrats who aided them to defeat tariff reduction were applauded to the skies by them and made brave patriots and moral heroes. They know further, and so does the country, that for ten years past no Republican in the House of Representatives, certainly no considerable number of them, has so much as proposed a bill to reduce tariff taxes.

Many of them have indeed, there as well as here, admitted the necessity of reduction; there is no complaint of the liberality of their admissions in this respect, but during the time which I have been a member of this body I can safely say that no Republican in either House, so far as my recollection goes, has made a bona fide movement to reduce any taxes in the maintenance of which the manufacturers of this country were interested. I challenge a contradiction of this. The result of every step or movement toward a change in the schedules has been an increase, and if anything was lowered it was by accident or oversight.

Now, the moderate propositions of the House bill—which could become a law in twenty four hours if it were met by a counter proposition which, it is admitted, cannot become a law at this session of Congress, which is intended for delay, and which, if adopted, would leave most of the taxes which complained of in full force and increase many of them. The House bill, on the contrary, is framed not only to relieve the Treasury, but to relieve the people, whilst this substitute is framed so as to relieve the Treasury and increase the burdens of the people. That is the difference between the two.