



Subscription Laws.

## U. S. Postal Guide.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all the arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers paid in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest anyone for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused," and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, lays himself liable to arrest and fine the same as for theft.

## MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cleveland never leaves any one in doubt as to his meaning when he speaks or writes. His recent speech in New York accepting the presidential nomination is on a line with the advanced ideas of democratic reform, and there is no uncertainty as to the hearty endorsement of the ex-president. Referring to the evils suffered by the people he said:

"We see the plain people of the country, burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil, while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetuated." And, continued Mr. Cleveland, "We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that in present conditions its operation is unjust, and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair."

This plundering of the people under a republican tariff is plainly denounced by the democratic candidate for president as immoral and unjust—a cruel principle of legislation that refuses to relent even at the piteous appeal of over-burdened labor which is daily stripped of the just reward of toil.

"We see the farmer," he says, "listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage, while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection." Nothing could better describe the pathetic fact that millions of our agricultural population, tricked to their ruin by the protectionist fallacy, are seeking in every direction but the right one for the cause of their

wretchedness. The employes in protected industries are hardly better off. "As they listen," says Mr. Cleveland, "to the story that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism."

Justice to all and special privileges to none is the guiding policy of Mr. Cleveland, and this he makes plain in his own words:

"We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will abandon our regard for them; but invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens, to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few; nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish laws, to gain unearned and unreasonable advantages at the expense of their fellows."

With reference to the dangers that menace us from the purpose of the republican party to pass a force bill, should the candidates of this party be elected, Mr. Cleveland is equally as explicit. He says:

"We have also assumed in our covenant with those whose support we invite, the duty of opposing to the death another avowed scheme of our adversaries, which, under the guise of protecting the suffrage, covers but does not conceal a design thereby to perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammelled and intelligent votes of the American people. We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme, because we have not forgotten the saturnalia of theft and brutal control which followed another federal regulation of state suffrage; because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a president, would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to force such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevail, because such an attempt would replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country, and would menace, everywhere in the land, the rights reserved to the states and to the people, which underlie the safeguards of American liberty."

On the questions of financial reform Mr. Cleveland favors a decided change of the present system.

## A DEMAND FOR PROOFS OF OLD LIBELS IS ONLY MET WITH NEW ONES.

The Salisbury Watchman, one of the so-called "reform" concerns, having alleged that "a vote for Cleveland is a vote for the force bill;" that "northeastern democrats are as much in favor of it as the republicans," the Observer called it to book and demanded its proofs. This is our reward—we quote from the Watchman of yesterday:

"We want to say that we have never seen Grover Cleveland and can swear to nothing, never having heard him say anything pro nor con.

"It is current news that Mr. Cleveland stands high as a Wall street attorney. It is said that he makes as much as \$50,000 per annum out of that. This has never been denied. While he was president he used his influence as president to have the government buy several million dollars worth of bonds, paying a high premium, (we forget the amount of premium,) in order to furnish Wall street gamblers with money to carry on their nefarious trade—legalized robbery. We hardly think the Observer will deny that. While on that line we ask this question: "Do you honestly believe that Thomas Jefferson or any other honest man would have committed such an act?" Will the Observer answer?—All that and many other incidents, his threat that he would veto the free coinage bill, for instance, and the loyalty of Wall street to him at all times, shows that he is really one of that crowd. The Observer needn't attempt a denial of that, for Cleveland himself could not."

These, then, are the proofs, are they, that "a vote for Cleveland is a vote for the force bill?" Shifted your ground, have you?

The reader will note that the Watchman has run away from its old argument and shirks the responsibility for its new libels by telling what "is current news" and by alleging that "it is said," etc.; prefacing the whole with the statement that it "swears to nothing." A witness who testifies after that fashion is unworthy of belief. It is strange that we have never until now heard the "current news" that Mr. Cleveland "stands high as a Wall street attorney," and that we never heard of its having been "said" that "he makes as much as \$50,000 per annum out of that." If it has "never been denied" before we deny it now. He is an attorney of record, if at all, and the Watchman can make out its case if it is telling the truth. Come down with the proofs.

We are told that while he was president he caused bonds to be bought at a high premium and are asked if we suppose "Thomas Jefferson or any other honest man would have committed such an act." We have no doubt that under the same circumstances Jefferson would have done as Cleveland did—he

should, at all events. There was an immense surplus for which the government had no legitimate use. Instead of keeping it hoarded up Mr. Cleveland paid off the government debt with it. This debt was represented by bonds which commanded a premium on the market. Mr. Cleveland bought them at the market price, retired them and put the money in circulation. He did exactly right.—[Charlotte Observer.

GEN. WEAVER'S PENSION RECORD.  
Chatham Record.

The platform adopted at Omaha is almost the same as that adopted at St. Louis, much of it in the same words. The most notable difference is the omission of the demand to pay the union soldiers. But this was probably omitted because the nomination of Gen. Weaver was itself an endorsement of that demand, he having three times introduced into congress a bill to pay union soldiers the difference between the currency in which they were paid and its value in gold. Yes, Gen. Weaver introduced into the forty-sixth, the forty-ninth and the fiftieth congresses the following bill:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled— That there shall be paid to each private soldier, non-commissioned officer, sailor, teamster or musician regularly mustered into the service of the United States during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, or to his or their legal representatives in case of death, as soon as his or their claim shall be examined and audited by the second auditor of the treasury, the sum found due him or them, the amount thereof to be ascertained as follows: The second auditor shall ascertain the amount of currency paid said soldier or sailor at each date of payment during his term of office, and shall ascertain the gold value of said currency payment at the time, by reference to the quotations of gold, as compared with the currency in which said soldier or sailor was paid, at the city of New York at that date; and said soldier, or his legal representatives, shall be allowed and paid the difference in value between the currency which he received and the standard gold coin of the United States in which he should have been paid."

Now what have the third party people got to say about this?

"It is costing Pennsylvania some ten or fifteen thousand dollars a day to keep the peace at Homestead for Mr. Carnegie. And the taxpayers, they pay the freight.—[N. Y. Herald.

It was General Weaver, the third party candidate for president, who introduced the federal soldier back pay grab into the 46th, 49th and 50th congresses.

Can southern people stand a man who is the father of and worker for such a bill?

The man who refuses his paper at the postoffice while he owes for it will bear watching. Come in and pay up, if you don't want the news while it news.

When you read the PRESS AND CAROLINIAN and see a man's advertisement, read it and remember it and the first time you see him tell him you saw his ad. By so doing you will cultivate a faculty for remembering incidents and also help the PRESS AND CAROLINIAN.

Many of our subscribers do not seem to understand the law governing the taking of newspapers and for their edification we give them complete on the inside. We get them from the official U. S. Postal Guide. Read carefully and act accordingly.

## ADVERTISE—If it doesn't pay—

Why do the oldest houses keep it up all the time?

Why do new firms do it and stick to it?

Why do advertisers increase their space?

When you are in need of Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Hand Bills, Posters, Mortgages, Warrants, or any kind of Printed Blanks, or Printing of any description, send to the HICKORY PRINTING CO., Hickory, N. C.

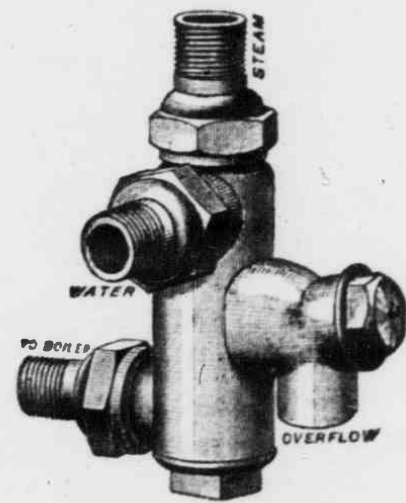
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