

THE RALEIGH SIGNAL.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1887. NO. 31.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square, one insertion... One square, one month... One square, two months... One square, three months... One square, six months... One square, one year...

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF. REASONS WHY AMERICAN LABOR AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS SHOULD BE PROTECTED BY A HIGH TARIFF

THE REPUBLICAN POSITION FULLY SET FORTH—THE FALLACY OF FREE TRADE EXPOSED.

The use it is possible to make of the savings of labor depends on the degree in which the whole country in which we live diversifies and extends its industries.

The diversification of industries in its turn involves National protection by tariffs on imports, and by other means, against injurious international competition in our own markets, and in our spheres of industry.

We will state briefly ten distinct reasons why National protection by tariffs is necessary to the maintenance of a high rate of wages in this country.

First: All values in commodities to you depend as much on the obstacles to the production of the commodity by others as they do on the facilities to its production by you.

Secondly: The higher rate of profits and wages, or of aggregate earnings to capital and labor, which prevail in America over what have ever been obtained in other countries, are equivalent to the fact that the same amount of effort relieves more human want and satisfies more of human desire.

Thirdly: The position taken by the Free Traders, that whatever is profitable to each of the two parties to a trade must be profitable to the Nation at large, and since the two parties to a trade would not make the trade unless each of them saw a profit in it, the fact that they make it shows that the Nation at large is benefited by it, is made untrue by the fact that while each person buys or sells for money, the Nation at large exchanges always goods for goods, inter-national trade always resolving itself into barter.

Fourthly: Protection to American labor and its products, over what attach to foreign labor and its products, are due, therefore, to the obstacles to the free introduction of the products of foreign labor, and to the obstacles to the general supplying of foreign laborers with our facilities.

Fifthly: The higher rate of profits and wages, or of aggregate earnings to capital and labor, which prevail in America over what have ever been obtained in other countries, are equivalent to the fact that the same amount of effort relieves more human want and satisfies more of human desire.

Sixthly: Protection to American labor and its products, over what attach to foreign labor and its products, are due, therefore, to the obstacles to the free introduction of the products of foreign labor, and to the obstacles to the general supplying of foreign laborers with our facilities.

Seventhly: We would advocate protection to American industry, if for no other reason, for the political reason that it is the question of the union of these States under one government carried down to its foundations, back to its causes, out to its proper safeguards and forward to its most sublime fruition and destiny.

country because of our magnificent woolen, cotton, iron and steel, silk, salt, and sugar industries than could be raised here if these industries had no existence; and but for protection these industries would to-day have no existence whatever.

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You wouldn't like, say 50,000 ship loads of pumpkins, would you?"

John Bull: "No, I wouldn't like no pumpkins, would you?"

Uncle Sam: "I can buy all this paper at home, and pay for it in straw, cord-wood, corner lots, potatoes, lime, coal, railroad freights, timber on the stump, cattle on the hoof, cranberries, school teachin', prebhin', clams, whiskey, hay, or any other domestic product."

John Bull: "I haven't said you could afford to buy of me. Some of my cranks that are running the Cobden Club might have said so, but I tell you your trade is most free when you trade with those who will take most freely what you have to give, and those are, of course, your home producers."

So Uncle Sam calls up his home producers, and finds that he can buy his 500,000,000 pounds of paper, and pay for it in straw, which would otherwise be worthless, in cord-wood, lumber on the stump, corner lots, pumpkins, or any other of his domestic products.

Fourthly: A fourth economic reason why working men need protection by a tax to keep out the products of foreign labor, rather than to keep out the foreign laborer himself is this: The foreign laborer, the instant he lands upon our shores, becomes in every economic sense an American laborer, a consumer of American products, and a part of that vast American demand which gives to all American commodities their value.

Fifthly: A fifth reason why a nation should protect its trade and production by tariff on imports is because it is better and more humane to protect them in this way than to send armies into all the barbarian countries of the world to compel them to buy our goods at the point of the bayonet.

Sixthly: Protection to American labor should be sustained because it is a sure and reasonably short road to cheapness. France proved that with beet sugar. When Napoleon decreed its protection in 1812, England got off such rhymes as this:

Says John Bull to Bony, while we hold the cane You are welcome each year to get beat.

But now France can reply: When you held the cane ours was the pain, And you led us a lively collier; That your toadies would chance to be sweetened - from France

Some day you once chance in a million. But now, you know, it's a jolly go, You can't drink the health of the Queen, you know, But protected beet sugar gets into the gin, And shows what a pickle old England is in.

Seventhly: We would advocate protection to American industry, if for no other reason, for the political reason that it is the question of the union of these States under one government carried down to its foundations, back to its causes, out to its proper safeguards and forward to its most sublime fruition and destiny.

Eighthly: We would vote for protection to American industry because Germany, France, Russia and even England have not only indicated, so far as they have steadfastly adhered to this policy, that it is in accordance with the ineradicable instincts of human nature, as well as with the harmony of economic interests in society; but when they have departed from it, in part, as England did in 1846, in withdrawing protection from the farmers of Great Britain and Ireland, the result has been disastrous in every aspect of the case, when thoroughly examined.

land and food, fuel and other products, of that country, and are no part of our local demand for land or bulky products.

Moreover, in the case of the cloth or iron produced in this country, the American people have two consumptions as well as productions, where the imported commodity furnishes them with only one.

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Ninthly: We would vote for protection to American labor because, much as it is already done, it has yet accomplished but half

its work. We have to find employment in the United States within twenty years for a hundred millions of people. The future industrial activity of the country must exceed the present, as that of the present exceeds the stagnant life we led a century ago.

Tenthly: Maintain protection to American labor, because it is virtually the educating force for all adults of both sexes—the free school of all trades and industries, the forcing-house of new inventions, the invigorating and stimulating energizer of all our undeveloped capacities.

If it shall ever appear that there is any practical utility in the broader sentiment of being a citizen of the world, it will develop through and out of the sentiment of protection.

Not until the justice and wisdom of the national policy is everywhere admitted can there be international sense of right. We would advocate protection, therefore, in the interests of the broadest cosmopolitanism and human charity as the means of bringing about that condition of things in which man should recognize as of one blood all the nations of men that dwell on all the face of the earth.

LETTER FROM DUPLIN.

THE HOT WAVE—THE LIQUOR QUESTION—QUACK DOCTOR—TAXATION—CROFS.

WARSAW, N. C. July 27.—The hot wave has struck Warsaw and we are sweltering in the heat here to-day with thermometer at 97 and still rising.

WARSAN, N. C. July 27.—The hot wave has struck Warsaw and we are sweltering in the heat here to-day with thermometer at 97 and still rising.

A corn conjurer and wait doctor appeared in town last week and soon made a lot of money out of our people and then appeared on the streets drunk, shouting and hallooing for several days in succession.

It is to be hoped that a change for the better will come in time; the people are feeling and seeing and that's what made old doubting Thomas believe and as under our form of government the people having power enough of those will believe in time to set the country right again in 1888.

tuity of our institutions, and the American Republic. The crops continue to improve; very little doing in business circles; politics at a stand still.

STATE NEWS.

Death of an Aged Lady. Mrs. Anna Spratt, and aged and well-known lady of Berry Hill township, died yesterday, in the 84th year of her age.

Through Watermelon Train. The Atlantic Coast Line sent this week the first watermelon train through from Valdosta, Ga., to Boston, with 15,000 melons on board.

Died of Sunstroke. Day before yesterday a colored man named Obed Alexander, suffered an attack of sunstroke near Lexington, N. C., and died from the effects of it two hours afterwards.

Appointed Special Deputy. Collector Craige has appointed Mr. A. M. Vannoy, of this place, a special deputy in the internal revenue service.

Cutting Affair at Catawba. Last Monday Messrs. Jake Little and J. H. Trelinger, both merchants of Catawba Station, had a falling out about some matter or other, and a difficulty ensued, during which Little stabbed Trelinger in the left side between the seventh and eighth ribs, inflicting a dangerous and painful wound.

Fatal Accident in Sharon. Day before yesterday evening Abe Torrence, a colored man living in Sharon township, met with a fearful accident, by which his skull was crushed in across the top of his head, and which will result in his death.

Murder Will Out. A letter has been received from a convict now in the State penitentiary, by a prominent lawyer in Western North Carolina, who defended him, to the effect that there is a man in the penitentiary who confessed to him that he killed Munroe Madison.

News About Our Water Power. Messrs. Arrington and Butler, of the Water Power Company, were in town Monday and Tuesday on business connected with the work on the canal.

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