

It is a hard task to edit a paper that will please every body. So hard that it has never been done, to our knowledge. We send out the DEMOCRAT every week to our numerous subscribers, with our own opinions and those of our correspondents. Of course they are criticized by our readers, more or less. What suits some others criticize. All don't see and believe alike, in regard to politics, religion, or other important questions. It would be hard to find two farmers who would agree about every minutia of farmers. Politics is a vital question for the citizens to consider. On this question hangs our prosperity, or bankruptcy. It is as vital to the prosperity of a nation as is the christian religion to the prosperity of the church and the advancement of Christ's Kingdom.

There are true fixed given principles on which our political structure should be established and maintained for the general prosperity of the people. We often hear men say that they have no interest in politics, which we think is caused by a proper appreciation of the importance of the subject. Every person, who is capable of understanding, should inform themselves on political questions, so as to understand the principles maintained by the two opposing political parties and more especially on the tariff, for this is the great question now before the people. Men differ on the tariff. It is maintained by the advocates of protection that a high tariff brings prosperity to the people.

The advocates of low tariff maintain that a high protective tariff is unwise and burdensome to the working masses that a tariff for revenue is the only legal tariff and that this kind of tariff should be levied on luxuries of the rich man and not so much on the poor working man's goods; that the rich ought to bear more of the burdens of expenses than they now do. The democratic party, who are the advocates of a lower tariff than the McKinley bill imposes, say that the tariff laws have brought on the numerous failures, strikes, tramps and bankruptcy, and that the wages of laboring men and women are reduced instead of being raised. The DEMOCRAT opened its columns for a discussion of the tariff, which has been indulged in by Dr. Carter, defending the high tariff, known as the McKinley law. In opposition to his view we have published the views of "Alexander Bill," and also excellent productions from a Northern gentleman, of fine intelligence, who writes from Rhea's Forge, Tenn. Now, readers of the DEMOCRAT, judge between them.

By request of various good citizens of Watanga we, today, hoist the name of Capt. E. F. Lovill as a suitable man to represent us in Congress. Watanga county will present this name before the district convention and will urge his nomination. This will be done without any request from Capt. Lov-

ill. It is a hard task to edit a paper that will please every body. So hard that it has never been done, to our knowledge. We send out the DEMOCRAT every week to our numerous subscribers, with our own opinions and those of our correspondents. Of course they are criticized by our readers, more or less. What suits some others criticize. All don't see and believe alike, in regard to politics, religion, or other important questions. It would be hard to find two farmers who would agree about every minutia of farmers. Politics is a vital question for the citizens to consider. On this question hangs our prosperity, or bankruptcy. It is as vital to the prosperity of a nation as is the christian religion to the prosperity of the church and the advancement of Christ's Kingdom.

Watanga claims an equal showing with other counties of this Congressional District. Other counties have had their representative. The democrats of Watanga have uniformly supported them. We ask that the name of Capt. Lovill be honestly considered by the Democrats of other counties in the District in a favorable manner.

While we urge the name of Capt. Lovill before the convention we by no means wish to reflect upon the character and ability of other men, who are brought forward by their friends for the nomination, but insist that the western counties of the district ought at some time to be recognized. Since this war we have had no recognition. We do not grumble, but we ask for fair play. Give us Lovill for Congress; a man with his honesty, ability and his pure character can and will succeed. Capt. Lovill is a fine campaigner, well posted in politics—of the personal appearance and very popular with the masses. We urge the nomination of Capt. E. F. Lovill in justice to the Western counties.

COL. POLK and others who are anxious to organize a third party aim to take control of the Democratic State convention and turn everything into a third party and even to send delegates to the Omaha convention. This would be very sharp practice for the third party managers, but they will signally fail. The democrats of North Carolina do not want the Government to buy the railroads at the expense of the tax-payers. The democrats are in accord with the alliance principles in many things, but they will not go further than sound principles dictate. If the third party desires to run State and National candidates on the demands of the Omaha platform with the idea of the Government buy up all the railroads. We advise them to join their forces with the republicans, as they are for centralization and in favor of anything to beat the democrats. The republicans will endorse the proposition advocated by the third party men to pay the pensioners the rebate on the difference between gold and silver. Any party, to do well, must have a pension clause attached.

HARRISON AND Cleveland will be the next nominees of their respective parties for the Presidency; Harrison representing the robber tariff idea, the force bill and other kindred abominations will be the nominee of the republicans. Grover Cleveland, representing tariff reform, low taxes, economical administration of Government affairs, sound democratic principles, will receive the nomination as the democratic candidate. Will Cleveland be elected? This is a momentous question for the people. If he is defeated what will be the consequences? The issue is important to every voter of the country. If Cleveland is nominated it is doubtful whether North Carolina will give him its full vote, which ought to be 40,000 majority. Why are the alliance people

against Cleveland? Are they not for reform? Are not the alliance voters against high protective tariffs, extravagance, force bills, etc? We believe that if the third party has a national ticket in the field, and electors in North Carolina, it will result in Harrison carrying the State. Can not the third party see this danger? If they are honest in their protest against bad legislation, by the republicans for the last thirty years, they will not divide the friends of reform and allow the republicans to hold over.

TARIFF CRAY CONTINUED

From Rhea's Forge, Tennessee.

Editor Democrat:

The argument Dr. Carter advances in his last article on protection, is so vague as to require a microscope to detect its existence. Does the Dr. wish us to think we are sick, and that the G. O. P. is dealing out "protection", an all-healing balm? Doctor, we are sick, but the medicine you offer is not a remedy for our disease, it is rather, more of the same disease, in larger doses. We do want, and demand those sacred rights, "liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" liberty to sell where we can sell to the best advantage, and liberty to buy of whom and where we choose, thus exercising the right, "pursuit of happiness." Good food, homes, and an independence for the masses, which they do not to-day feel being the result.

The gentleman idealizes at some length on what might be done in North Carolina, growing and manufacturing wool under the stimulus of the present tariff. It is but fair to show what has taken place in other states under this same stimulus, and let the people judge for themselves. The first tax was put on wool in 1867, and instead of fostering the growing of wool, the number of sheep east of Mississippi River has decreased one-half; while in the country at large the increase in 25 years has been but \$12,000,000, about 30 per cent, while the increase of population in the same time has been 75 per cent. In 1867 we produced 80 per cent of our raw wool, to-day we produce but 60 per cent of our total consumption. Common people not being able to buy high-priced woollens were forced into using the shoddy and mungo, which have taken the place of the fleeces of 29,000,000 sheep. Thus has the tariff on wool been a detriment, not only to the consumer, but to the wool-grower as well. I do not seek to discourage any person who may wish to establish a sheep ranch, but any fair-minded citizen will say that the sheep grower has no more right to government coddling than he who deals in cattle, hogs or any other farm product.

The woollen industry furnishes some very interesting figures, showing how badly we need a tariff on woollen goods; and with that as a criterion we may judge very accurately the yearly percentage of profit in our "infant industries." According to the census of 1880, the capital invested in woollen manufactures was \$159,091,869 with a yearly net profit of \$55,492,275—nearly 35 per cent. In 1890, according to Mr. Porter, there were 186 less factories than in 1880, but the capital invested had in-

creased nearly 90 per cent, \$314,000,000 with a net yearly profit of \$38,847,000, about 12 1/2 per cent. Now what are some of the differences in the figures of 1880 and those of 1890? A decrease of 7 per cent in the number of factories, an increase of 37 per cent in the number of hands employed; an increase of 23 1/2 per cent in value of raw material and 20 per cent in the value of finished product, while the capital invested is doubled. Did it take twice as much capital and three-eighths more hands to produce one-fourth more finished material in 1890 than in 1880? This is hardly in the natural order of things and the rule of three is for once at fault.

Should our protectionist friend say "this is due to the lower prices of to-day", I refer him to the fact that the percentage of increase in value of finished product is greater by 3 per cent, than that of the raw material. In 1880 raw wool was worth 51 1/2 cts. per lb; in 1890, 36 4/5 cts. per lb; a decrease of 28.7 per cent. We have only to conclude that the greater portion of the apparent increase of capital was on paper and not in reality, or that the balance sheet was purposely falsified; the percentage of profit being never 25 than 12 1/2 per cent. Thus with our "protected industries" pocketing six times their just due, they cry out: "if you take away the tariff we will starve."

Assuming now that the capital invested is \$314,000,000 and the rate of gain what I have proven it to be; we pay to the woollen manufacturers of the United States yearly,—allowing them 4 per cent on their capital—\$65,590,000 more than their just due. Enough to support, at the rate heretofore given, 180,000 families of 900,000 souls, with enough left to pay the combined salaries of the President, vice-President, cabinet officers, and the Senate of the U. S. Truly the tariff is not a tax. And thus it is through the whole line of our protected industries. I care not which one is taken as an example, it resolves itself into the same inevitable result; the consumer is in every case the loser. The question is of one of economies, but flowery oratory and high flown language, quail before plain facts and figures. The question is one in which each and every American citizen should interest himself and not allow yourselves longer to be hoodwinked with the poor consolation, "times will be better by and by." Each day that you stand back, refusing to probe this subject, you are just that much more out of pocket. Your every need, from the hat upon your head to the boots upon your feet, the wants of the inner man as well, the dishes (be they only tin ones) off which you eat; the knives, forks and spoons, the blanket beneath which you sleep, in fact every article—barring coffee and a limited list which we can not produce, is taxed, that a few scions may revel in luxury and wealth. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, in his late speech before the House, exposes the whole hypocritical theory of "protection" in a few well chosen words. But the gentlemen have assured us that a protective tariff reduces the price of the article protected. They tell the farmer that the tariff increases the price of

his wool, and yet they expect us to believe that a tariff upon manufacture reduces prices. We have the interesting spectacle of a manufacturer begging for a high tariff in order to make his goods cheaper. And why does he want to make his goods cheaper? He tells us in order that he may pay higher wages to his laboring men, and then we are left to wonder if the tariff has been imposed upon upon agricultural products for the purpose of cheapening them. The tariff is not levied to support the 7 per cent of our population engaged in manufacturing industries, but to enable the few who own those factories, to reap a golden harvest from their own countrymen that they may the better cope for a market in the world at large. Selling to that unwary foreigner who they tell us pays the tariff, cheaper than they do to our people. This is the patriotic sentiment that actuates the "hone and sinew" of this party of pride, privilege and plunder; and this is the platform upon which they stand each year asking for a new lease of power that they may still continue their system of legalized robbery. If this be God's blessings on our institutions of liberty, I, as a sinner, tremble at His righteous judgment.

N. J. CAVANAUGH, Rhea's Forge, April 7.

CASH, CASH.

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"MONEY TALKS."

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