

MOORE GAZETTE.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

VOL. II.

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NO. 52.

The Moore Gazette.

CARTHAGE, N. C.

JNO. W. SCOTT, Jr., Editor & Publisher.

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CARTHAGE, N. C.

Mayor.—A. M. D. Williamson.

Commissioners.—T. B. Tyson, J. C. Jackson, A. H. McNeill, H. J. Muse, W. T. Jones.

Meet first Monday in every month, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Chief of Police.—J. W. Egan.

Treasurer.—H. J. Muse.

CHURCHES

Pro-byterian.—Rev. M. McQueen. Pastor. Services, every first and third Sundays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sunday School every Sabbath morning.

Methodist.—Rev. W. B. Dowd, Pastor. Services, every second and fourth Sundays, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday School on Sabbath morning. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Baptist.—Rev. M. Baldwin, Pastor. Services, every second Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M.

COUNTY

Superior Court Clerk and Probate Judge.—A. H. McNeill.

Register of Deeds.—T. W. Bitter.

Sheriff and Treasurer.—W. M. Black.

County Surveyor.—J. F. Cole.

County Supt. of Public Instruction.—W. J. Stuart.

Keeper of Poor House.—L. W. Muse.

Jailer.—W. W. Hannon.

County Attorney.—J. C. Black.

Commissioners.—W. P. Cameron, Chairman, G. B. Cole, H. H. Martin, C. W. Shaw, M. M. Fry.

Superior Court.—Every first Monday in February and August.

Legal Advertisements.

B. I. HOWZE

ATTORNEY AT LAW

SANFORD, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Moore and Chatham counties, and to the collections and other pertinent business.

may 28-84

W. A. GUTHRIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Practices in the Counties of Moore, Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson and Bladen.

July 17-84

D. A. COVINGTON, H. B. ADAMS,
Monroe, N. C. Monroe, N. C.

W. J. ADAMS,
Carthage, N. C.

Covington, Adams & Adams,

Attorneys at Law,

CARTHAGE, N. C.

Have formed a partnership for the practice of law in Moore county.

nov 1-84

A. P. GILBERT, T. B. WOMACK,
Gulf, N. C. Pittboro, N. C.

GILBERT & WOMACK,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Have formed a co-partnership for the practice of law in the county of Moore.

All business letters should be addressed, Gulf, N. C.

July 26-84

W. E. MURCHISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JONESBORO, N. C.

Practices in the Superior Courts of Harnett, Moore, Chatham and Cumberland Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims, and returns promptly made.

sept 14-84

THE TARIFF TAX.

But what is a tariff—to begin with?

A tariff is a schedule or table of taxes or customs levied by a government on the merchandise that comes into its ports from foreign countries, or that goes out from its ports to other countries. To collect these taxes, Custom Houses as they are called, are established at every port, and at other points along the coast, which is kept that goods be not landed without payment of the required duties or taxes.

And what is a protective tariff? A strictly protective tariff is one that has its duties so arranged as not to prevent importation of foreign goods, and consequent competition between home and foreign manufacturers, but only to give the home manufacturer the advantage over his foreign competitor to the amount of the duty.

And what is a high protective tariff, or prohibitory tariff?

A prohibitory tariff discards entirely all thought of revenue, being a system of import duties or taxes so arranged as to prevent the importation of certain goods or merchandise. This is accomplished by requiring such goods to pay very high duties or taxes for the privilege of entering our markets. The object is by adding the high duty or tax to the cost of manufacture to prevent the foreign manufacturer from coming into our markets, so as to break down competition and give the home manufacturer a free swing to sell at any price he may choose. Competition, as we know, while it increases trade, diminishes prices.

Of course so long as there is a government the people who live under it must be taxed to provide money for its support, and to a tariff therefore that looks only to the support of the government and that is just and equal in its operations there can be no objection, for so long as we have a government we must be taxed.

The first Congress under the Constitution, at its first session, fixed the policy of the country, and adopted the plan of raising the revenues of the United States by a tariff. There was entire unanimity in this plan for raising revenue, and the universal feeling in its favor was made stronger by the universal knowledge that this method of raising the necessary revenue would incidentally protect home manufactures.

This policy of a revenue tariff with such protection resulting as was a necessary incident to any tariff for raising revenue, continued undisputed until 1817. In that year Mr. Monroe became President. Old party lines were nearly extinct. Congress was almost unanimously Democratic, and the period is known in the history of the United States as "the era of good feeling." The era came to the beginning of an end at the beginning of Mr. Monroe's second term, in 1821-22, when a marked division manifested itself among the Democrats, who were the Congress, and Mr. Barbour, a revenue tariff man, was elected Speaker of the House by only four majority over Mr. Taylor, an advocate of a new policy of levying duties upon foreign imports not for revenue but with a view specifically to protect domestic manufactures. The new tariff movement failed at this session. But in 1853-54 Mr. Clay secured the passage of an act imposing tariff duties upon several articles of foreign importation with the direct view of affording protection to the manufacture of like articles in this country. A wide and permanent split in the Democratic party resulted, Mr. Clay and those who followed him becoming what were called National R-republicans. In 1857-58, Mr. Adams being President, and Mr. Clay Secretary of State, the new policy was extended, and after much excitement in Congress and in the country, a tariff law based upon the protective policy and known as "the Bill of Abominations" was passed. The excitement continued and increased. The Democratic President, Andrew Jackson, was hostile to the protective policy, to Mr. Clay and to Mr. Calhoun. He caused a bill to be introduced into Congress, 1832-33, to wipe out the protective tariff. His bill would have passed, but Clay's political prospects would have been ruined by the abrupt repeal of his policy, which would also have brought disaster to the country; Mr. Calhoun was in danger as well as Mr. Clay; both were patriots, however mistaken and opposed in policy, and they combined to avert strife and to beat Old Hickory Jackson by the passage through Congress of Mr. Clay's celebrated "Compromise-Tariff" of 1833. This was an abandonment of the protective policy. The bill provided for a gradual reduction of all duties then above the revenue standard; that is to say, so high as to be prohibitory in fact and defeating the object of a tariff, which is to raise revenue. One-tenth of one-half of all duties for protection above that standard was to be taken off annually for ten years, at the end of which period the whole of the other half was to be taken off; and thereafter all duties were to be levied mainly with a view to revenue, and not for protection.

In 1842, the year fixed by the Compromise for the regulation of duties on the revenue standard, the protectionists rallied and the Whig Congress passed a law in which protection and not revenue was the object.

The Democrats returned to power in 1845, the revenue tariff of 1846 was adopted, and under it the country prospered, until, in 1861, the R-republicans obtained possession of the Government and war came. Since that day the tariff has been protective; that is to say, prohibitory. For years such a tariff, cutting off revenue that should have come to enormous burden on the people, who paid for home manufactures the price of foreign goods increased almost by the amount of the duties that effectively excluded the foreign goods of like kind and quality. But men have learned sense by dearly bought experience and are steadily tending to the knowledge that the old policy, and that the sooner it is again the policy of the country the better for all. Men are beginning to see plainly once more, and to recognize the truth of the axiom that it is by "growing and producing what we can grow and produce most cheaply, and by receiving from other countries what we cannot produce except at too great expense; that the greatest degree of happiness is to be communicated to the greatest number of people that the great interests of the country are inseparable; that agriculture, commerce and manufactures will rise or fall together, and that all legislation is dangerous which proposes to benefit one of these without looking to consequences which may fall on the others." The commercial marine of the Union has been swept from the seas, and only the immense territory of the Union, which assures a living to its inhabitants, whatever happens, has saved the great mass of the people from financial ruin.

From the bitter experiences of the past twenty years the people of the States have come to realize two things:

1. That the Federal Government ought not to be allowed to burden them with taxes in any shape, whether by tariff or by direct taxation, beyond the amount required to pay its necessary expenses and gradually extinguish its public debt. And that when ever the revenues, however derived, exceed this amount, they should be reduced so as to avoid a surplus in the treasury.
2. That the duties on foreign importations should be levied for the production of public revenue, and the discriminations in their adjustment should be such as would place the highest rates on luxuries and the lowest on the necessities of life, distribute as

equally as possible the burdens of taxation, and confer the greatest good to the greatest number of the American people.

And these two propositions are, in a word, the policy of the Democratic party, both State and National—*Democracy vs. Radicalism.*

Gen Scales' Appointment.

Gen. Scales will meet Dr. York at his published appointments on the East of the Blue Ridge, as follows:

Concord, Friday, August 29th.

Dallas, Saturday, August 30th.

Lincolnton, Monday, Sept. 1st.

Shelby, Tuesday, Sept. 2nd.

Rutherford, Wednesday, September 3rd.

Columbus, Thursday, Sept. 4th.

Charlotte, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

Owing to the fact that the candidates for Lieutenant Governor and electors for the State at large are now canvassing the counties covered by Dr. York's appointments west of the Ridge Gen. Scales, by the advice of the Democratic Executive Committee, will not meet him at those appointments, and the Democratic Committee announce the following appointments for Gen. Scales instead:

Monroe, Saturday, Sept. 6th.

Big Lick, Stanley, Monday, September 8th.

Albemarle, Tuesday, Sept. 9th.

Troy, Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Mt. Gilead, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

Wadesboro, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

Rockingham, Monday, Sept. 15th.

Shoe Heel, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

Payetteville, Wednesday, September 17th.

Sturford, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

Charlotte, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

Appointments of W. J. Green.

MOORE COUNTY.

Jonesboro, Monday, Sept. 2nd.

Carthage, Tuesday, Sept. 3rd.

Moore, Friday, Sept. 5th.

HARNETT COUNTY.

Sport Springs, Sat. Sept. 6th.

Averasboro, Wed. Sept. 10th.

Matthew's Store, Thu. Sept. 11th.

Burns Level, Friday, Sept. 12th.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Little River Academy, Monday, September 8th.

Rhodes Mills, Tue. Sept. 9th.

Major C. W. McClammy Democratic elector will probably speak at same time. Speaking to begin at 2 P. M.

Scales and York at Wilkesboro.

Friday the 22d inst., people came in crowds from every part of the old county to hear Gen. Scales and York—to hear and see for themselves what these two candidates for Governor had to say—the one representing the great body of the white people and tax-payers of the State; the other; the candidate of the revenue officers, ashamed to say what party he belongs to. Well, we all heard them, and "where is no use in talking"—it is the most unequal match that ever ran for Governor of North Carolina. Scales and York in his own county at his own home at Trap Hill and Wilkesboro, and in tones of wonderful speech and sarcasm tore from him the lion's skin and held him up, exposed in hideous detour, to the eyes of his friends many of them, and away in disgust, and declare they will never vote for him again for any office. It is believed by many who heard them both days that General Scales will be at him in his own county in November next, though York carried it against Robbins by 1,200 majority two years ago under the mask of anti-prohibition. Since his deception has all been made plain, hundreds have left him like rats from a burning barn. Poor old York! he seems completely broken down in body and soul; while General Scales is the very embodiment of fine health and spirits. He has set the mountains on fire which will blaze with patriotic fervor till he is seated in the capital at Raleigh and Cleveland in the White House at Washington! When I look at

York I am reminded of that poetic expression, "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man whose trembling limbs," &c, but when I look at Scales, what a contrast! his noble bearing, his intellectual face, his brilliant countenance, his long and honest public life, mark his splendid individuality, and make you feel proud that North Carolina gave birth and honor to such a soil. I have said nothing in prejudice on the one hand or high coloring on the other. The future will soon confirm the statements made, and Wilkes will hold a little corner in the memory of our next Governor, Alfred M. Scales.

VERBUM SAT.
—News and Observer.

Talk About Your Snake Stories

But wake up the dead and let all hear the champion snake story of the mountains. We never attempted to write up a snake story before but it has always been our earnest intention to let them alone until we found one worth mentioning. Last week Mr. R. W. Noland, of Fines Creek, introduced to us in our office, Mr. Milas Hannah, a former Haywoodite but now a resident of Kentucky. Mr. Hannah led in conversation by stating that he had come all the way from Kentucky to ascertain the truth of a snake story which had originated from the mountain range near here called the Smokies. He said a story had been going the rounds in Kentucky that two men were out hunting in the Smokies when they discovered a very large spring, the surrounding of which exhibited evidence that some large creature had been visiting the place for water. Having their interests excited and being interested in pursuit of any kind of game, they resolved to watch the resort and

it was long kept in suspense as to their establishment, a very large snake. He guaranteed equaling an ox and on that he had horns about two feet in length. As the monster-devil neared them their perceptive organs acted and reacted,—they did not know what to call it,—but at last they observed that it was a monster SNAKE. The men were put to their wits what was to be done, run or fire, when they concluded to fire. No sooner than the roar of their guns, both at once, had gone up, than the fearful moans of the snake went up to the mountain tops and silently floated away on the drifting breeze, which carried the sound for 10 miles. Then we suppose the snake died, for the story said they examined it and found to their curiosity and amazement, that it was really the largest snake the world's secretary ever recorded. The horns were those which protruded from a cow which the snake had just swallowed, and the alarming sounds were the belching of the poor cow which had been innocently shot standing inside the snake. Mr. Hannah said the story originated on his old hunting grounds but as it was not a good year for snake tales he would not make any farther investigation in the matter.—Waynesville News.

Time Occupied by a Dream.

A paragraph published in the Philadelphia Ledger some time ago, giving a calculation of the speed of thought in dreams based upon a case that happened to present the required data, has been widely copied and has called out other stories and estimates of the same kind. A correspondent of the Scientific American relates that during the Turco-Russian war a telegraph operator at Sedalia, Mo., was receiving a press dispatch in which the name of Gortschakoff frequently appeared. The operator became so familiar with this succession of sounds that as soon as the first syllable of the name had been received he went to sleep, had a long and elaborate dream about a hunting trip in the Indian Territory occupying several days, and finally during the division of the game woke up in time to take the final

syllable of Gortschakoff's name and the rest of the message. It is calculated that the time occupied by this dream was forty-four one-hundredths of a second. The story is equally goodly to be observed whether it is taken as a contribution to science or to newspaper humor.—Troy Times.

The Bug and Buttermilk Joke.

The Raleigh Chronicle, says, the most delicious new joke of the campaign is Mr. Scales' bug and butter milk story. A young man who was excessively polite was invited to take tea at the house of his sweetheart, Miss Susan, with her own sweet hand gave him a glass of buttermilk and in it was an ugly bug. He loved Miss Susan so much that he couldn't refuse anything she gave him, so he swallowed the buttermilk bug and all. (Dr. York loves the Republican party so much that he swallows civil rights and all.)

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG—We are very sorry to hear that a son of Mr. John Robinson, of Anson, his age not learned, was on Monday last bitten severely on the wrist by a dog that was supposed to be mad. Other persons are said to have been bitten by the same dog. Young Robinson was taken to the doctors at Wadesboro, who immediately, cut out the affected part and thoroughly cauterized the wound. He was carried on Monday night to Charlotte for further treatment.—Richmond Rocket.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

J. R. HINDALE, I. A. WORTHY,
Attorneys at Law,
Carthage, N. C.

HINDALE & WORTHY,

Attorneys at Law,

Carthage, N. C.

Have formed a Copartnership for the practice of Law in the County of Moore.

sept 14-84

James A. Worthy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CARTHAGE, N. C.

Practices in Moore, Harnett, Montgomery and Cumberland counties. Special attention given to the collection of Claims.

sept 14-84

Charles A. McNeill,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Carthage, N. C.

Claims collected, and returns promptly made.

sept 14-84

Jno. Manning, N. M. Dunlap

MANNING & DUNLAP,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CARTHAGE, N. C.

sept 14-84

HOTELS.

THE CAMERON HOTEL,

Cameron, N. C.

[Under New Management.]

J. M. BRIDGERS, - Proprietor.

First-class in all of its appointments. The Proprietor also announces to the public that he is now prepared with stables, and stock will have the best attention. Terms moderate.

sept 27-84

BARNES'S HOTEL,

Jonesboro, N. C.

Mrs. Barnes desires to inform the public that she is prepared to furnish the Traveler with good board and lodging. With a large and commodious building, he is also well prepared for permanent Boarders—students, both male and female, and others—and offers, at her table, the very best that the market affords. Good rooms and polite attention always guaranteed.

sept 14-84