

THE DURHAM RECORDER.

WORDS SPOKEN MAY BE FORGOTTEN, BUT THOSE WHICH ARE WRITTEN OR PRINTED STAND RECORD.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The chairman of the third party declined to allow Mr. Horton, of the Atlanta Journal, a seat on the platform yesterday. Mrs. Lease, however, took occasion to make an insulting reference to this gentleman which was properly rebuked by such a silence among the better portion of the audience as should have shamed even this Kansas woman. A political speaker in petticoats is a disgusting novelty in this State, and if Mrs. Lease will exhibit herself on hustings, in every county in North Carolina, the democracy will win by at least 30,000 majority.—Raleigh Chronicle.

They are talking now of a "chair of matrimony" for some of our colleagues. The Orange (Va.) Observer says it will be a big rocking chair, strong enough to hold two.



AN OLD VETERAN.

The Democrats of Massachusetts Tuesday, for the third time, placed in nomination for the Governorship of the Bay State Governor Russell, the able young man who for the past two years has led his party to victory. The fact that the nomination was unanimous shows in what estimation Governor Russell's abilities are held by the Massachusetts Democrats. The contest in which the young Governor is about to engage will be a difficult one, as Massachusetts has not for perhaps two generations been carried by the Democratic party during a Presidential year, but Governor Russell is better equipped than anyone else in his State to lead the fight against the Republicans, and if he does not break the power of that party in its former citadel of strength he will come very near doing so. The Massachusetts campaign is going to be an interesting one.

A New York girl suddenly confronted by a burglar gave a scream which could be heard a mile off, and at the same instant landed a kick under his chin which tumbled him downstairs. That young lady appears to have considerable dramatic talent.

EVERY man who desires Democratic success should do all in his power to promote it.



CLEVELAND'S LETTER

A CLEAN, COMPREHENSIVE AND STRAIGHTFORWARD PAPER.

The Meaning Appears on the Line, Not Between It—The Democratic Creed.

To Hon. William L. Wilson and others, Committee, etc.

GENTLEMEN:—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency, by the national democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions with which I heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained, and by which the justice and honesty of every political question be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, local Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of tax-gatherers. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners. Such taxes representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate uses, in as much as it exhibits as absolute extortion and exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government. Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented, that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not al-

ready been insiduously allured from the safe land marks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf, the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth. Then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our over-burdened countrymen ask for relief and for a restoration to the enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workmen and a home market provided for our farm products.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the working man suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under the cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support. The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in a support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end, must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions. Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of morals, we cannot, with impunity permit injustice to taint the right and equity, which is the life of the republic, and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way. Recognizing these truths, the national democracy will seek, by the application of just and sound principles, to equalize to our people the blessings due from the government they support to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests, cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity, and intelligence. Tariff reform is still our purpose.

Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed, having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of free raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade. We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

FORCE BILL.
The administration and management of our government de-

pend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through Federal agencies, develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people, as against a disposition to force the way to Federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support, a steady championship of their rights.

SOUND AND HONEST MONEY.
The people are entitled to sound and honest money, absolutely sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the peoples currency, national or State—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value of purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene, and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation, can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

CIVIL SERVICE.
Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employees. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy men in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

RAUNION.
The American people are generous and grateful; and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for worthy veterans and soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and unvisited by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy, their claim to the hopeful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

PATERNALISM.
The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no

sanction to vexatious sumptuary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to paternal regulation should be carefully kept in view and enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome paternal authority nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or in unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

Our people still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belong to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

IMMIGRATION.
A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands, to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the exception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.
The importance of the construction of the Nicaraguan ship canal as a means of promoting commerce between our State and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to governmental approval and endorsement.

COLUMBIA EXPOSITION.
Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to the material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition; and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness, and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

CONCLUSION.
In an imperfect and incomplete manner, I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that democratic doctrine, lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in a homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding, my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
Gray Gables, Sept. 26, '92.

Some of Cleveland's Sayings.
The legitimate motive of our Government is to do equal and exact justice to all our people, and grant special privileges to none.

It is by those who have special interests to serve and not by those whose interests are in common with the masses that the ballot is corrupted.

If the people are capable of self-government and are to remain so, there cannot be too many safeguards about the expression of their will.

The discontent of the employed is due, in a large degree, to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers, and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention.

The nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is, of necessity, weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage, because it is not in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

It will not do to say this is an old and determined contention. The Ten Commandments are thousands of years old, but they and the doctrine of Tariff Reform will be taught and preached until mankind and the Republican party shall heed the injunction, "Thou shalt not steal."

The laboring man, bearing in his hand an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist, with manly courage and as a right, upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge.

It is evident that tariff regulation by treaty diminishes that independent control over its own revenues which is essential for the safety and welfare of any government. Emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the government.

Our people must not deceive themselves as to the true object of Weavers visit to this State.

Gen. Weaver knows that he will not be elected. He is not only convinced of this, but every observant reader must also be. What is he doing in the South then?

He is here in furtherance of the Republican plan to "break the solid South." Many attempts have been made by Republicans to destroy the solidity and integrity of the Democratic party in the South, but all such attempts have heretofore failed; and let us hope that this last will fail too. Democrats must defeat it.—Raleigh Chronicle.

The fact is as shown by reports being received at Washington that while the campaign is somewhat relieved of the senseless hurrah and excitement which usually accompany national elections, the people are none the less interested, and the Democracy is greatly profiting by the quiet consideration being given the issues of the campaign. The tariff is recognized as emphatically the great question of the day, and the evidences are multiplying that the people are awakening to a realization of the indefensible injustice of a system that despoils the many for the purpose of enriching the few, which is the end and aim of a protective tariff, and especially of the McKinley law. This feeling is confined to no section of the country, but its expression is heard alike from manufacturing New England and from the agricultural West and Northwest. That its effect will be felt in a marked degree there can be no doubt, and the leaders are confident that they will win on this issue alone, to say nothing of the iniquitous force bill and other questions on which the party stands in the position of a defender of the people's rights and liberties.

LIFE in Boston has it discrepancies. A Boston gentleman did not enjoy his visit to the interior of the Pyramids because his previous studies had made the rooms and passages so tiresomely familiar, and as for the oft-read Egyptian hieroglyphics, they wearied him like a last year's almanac.

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