THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
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Practices regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Aug. 2, 94 1y

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DENTIST,
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Good sets of teeth at $10 per set
Office on Main St. over I. N. Walker & Co.'s Store.

Speaker Crisp Speaks.

A Rousing Meeting in Atlanta—2,500 People Turned Away—The Work of Congress Reviewed—Much Accomplished Under Most Adverse Circumstances.

At Atlanta, Ga., on the night of Sept. 7th a grand Democratic mass meeting was held. Prominent Democrats were present from all over the State. De Give's Opera House was crowded and 2,500 people were turned away. Great enthusium prevailed. Among the speakers were Judge Crisp, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, who said:

"When the Fifty-third Congress met in August of last year it was confronted with difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. Trade was paralyzed, manufacturing had almost ceased, labor was idle, our banking institutions were failing and confidence, the life and soul of commerce, was utterly destroyed. In so far as this deplorable condition was attributable to legislation, the Republican party was responsible. For more than thirty years that party made our financial and economic laws. Until the meeting of the Fifty-third Congress, the Democracy was without power. The condition which confronted us, while not wholly, was very largely, due to evil legislation. In 1873 the free coinage of silver had been discontinued, and gold became the standard of value. In 1878 partial coinage was resumed. In 1890 this law was repealed, and soon thereafter coinage of silver practically ceased. These acts of the Republican party resulted in so lessening the volume of money of final redemption as to decrease the price of all commodities, increase the burden of all debtors and impair the confidence of the people in the power of the government, and of banking institutions to redeem their outstanding obligations. A law and a practice which allows a citizen to pay his obligations to the government in silver, and at the same time permits him to demand of the government gold in redemption of its obligations, is manifestly unreasonable and unjust, and in the nature of the case must impair confidence and tend to produce panic.

"For thirty years the Republicans had been building up tariff walls around the country, and in '90 passed what they termed a perfect protective tariff law. A protective tariff restricts trade and commerce; it limits the market in which we must buy, and depresses the market in which we must sell. It is a tax upon a foreign product which the consumer here must pay. By taxing his foreign competitor you enable the domestic manufacturer to increase the price of his wares to the extent of his tax and this, too, the consumer must pay. When you buy foreign goods and pay the duty it goes into the Treasury, and is called a "tax;" when you buy the domestic product and pay the increased price it goes into the pocket of the American manufacturer, and called "protection." The location of the manufactory determines the name, but the rate of the duty determines the price. Under such a tariff you must buy in a market where competition is destroyed, and where scarcity is created by law. You must sell at prices fixed in a market where free trade and a law of supply and demand prevail.

"Trade and commerce is the exchange of commodities. A protective tariff prevents us from exchanging our surplus of cotton, corn, wheat, meat and other farm products for the surplus of manufactured goods abroad We freely export our product, but that for which we exchange it is so heavily taxed as to make the exchange unprofitable. Commerce ceases when gain is gone; one cannot buy unless he can sell, nor can he sell unless he can buy. Commerce and agriculture go hand and hand; when one ceases the other languishes. The laws which destroy the one make the other unprofitable. Taxed crude materials injure and depress manufacturing. It wants the markets of the world, but under the protective tariff it has not been able to enter them. A protective tariff fosters and builds up trusts and monopolies. It creates no wealth; it only prevents its natural and just distribution. Thirty years of such a system did much to produce the conditions existing when the Fifty-third Congress met. What has that Democratic Congress so far done for the people?"

"The first matter considered was the financial question. What should or could be done on the silver question? We had pledged ourselves against the makeshift Sherman law and in favor of both silver and gold as the standard money of the country. By an agreement arrived at between democrats, we determined to take the sense of the House on the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at several ratios. After full debate a separate vote was taken on each, and on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The results you know. When not professing to understand the question fully in all its bearings, I have always been in favor of the free coinage of silver—I am in favor of it now. I believe the fears of our friends who oppose it are largely imaginary, and I believe the enactment of such a law would afford great relief to the people of the country. So feeling, I need not say that to me personally, the result of the vote on the free coinage of silver was a great disappointment. This question is not settled.

"With our great struggle for tariff reform you are familiar. Thirty years of class legislation had built up in this country large trusts, large monopolies and large combinations of capital. All these interests were arrayed against us, and in the bitter contest through which we passed, were earnestly and actively aided by a compact Republican minority. All that wealth, all that energy and all that great intelligence and capacity could do was daily and hourly done to defeat the cause of the people. Under these conditions our progress was slow.

"The House framed and passed a tariff bill. This went to the Senate. After a long and tedious struggle the Senate passed this bill with amendments. The House was not satisfied with the amendments; the bill went to conference; for more than a month, with daily meetings, the conferees failed to reach an agreement. Finally the question was presented in such a fashion that we must either accept the Senate amendments or have no bill, thus permitting the odious McKinley law to remain upon the statute books. When we were convinced such was the true situation, we did not hesitate a moment; we accepted the Senate amendments and so the bill became a law. The bill is not all we hoped for. It contains provisions we deplore, provisions which the House, by separate bills, immediately repealed, and yet, taken as a whole, it goes further in the direction of relief to a tax-ridden people than any bill that has been considered in any Congress since the war. Its reduction of rates is greater than those proposed in either the Morrison bill or in the Mills bill. It places wool, copper, tin, lumber, salt, binding twine, bags and bagging, agricultural implements and many other articles on the free list. In nearly every schedule there are large reductions. In the iron, steel and woolen schedules there are many reductions exceeding 75 per cent. On the basis of the importation of 1892-'93, on woolen manufactures alone, there is a reduction to the consumer of more than $163,000,000. On cotton, on felts, on common velvets, and on hundreds of other articles the reduction is greater than 50 per cent.

"The bill places a tax on sugar. A large majority of Democrats in the House opposed this, and as the bill passed the House, sugar in all its forms is on the free list. The cane grower got no aid from the government, the Sugar Trust got no aid from the government. The bill, as it became a law, places an advalorem duty of 40 per cent on sugar; leaves the sugar refiner a little more than one half what he got under the McKinley law, and repeals the bounty of 2 cents a pound. This provision will pay $40,000,000 into the Treasury and save the $12,000,000 we paid last year as bounty.

"The bill contains a provision imposing a tax of 2 per cent on all incomes in excess of $4,000.

"I have thus outlined merely the provisions of this great reform measure. It strikes at trusts and monopolies. It reduces the cost of the necessaries of life. It to some extent opens our markets at home and enlarges our markets abroad. It promotes agriculture, it encourages manufacturing, and it will add to the comfort of millions of our fellow citizens.

"We voted upon a proposition to repeal the tax upon the circulation of State bank currency. I believe that our people would derive more immediate benefit from the repeal of that law than from almost any other legislation that could be had. Against us on the question were found many Democrats, all the Republicans and all the Populists; a majority thus constituted defeated our efforts and the repeal bill failed. This question is not settled.

"We have repealed all Federal election laws—laws which permitted the interference of outsiders with our domestic affairs, and which was used only to detect the will of the people. Henceforth Georgia as well as every other State will manage elections in accordance with their own laws, and elections will be free and fair.

"We have passed a law which subjects to taxation by the States more than five hundred million of dollars which under Republican laws were exempt from taxation thus reducing to some extent the burdens of the taxpayer. We have reduced public expenditures some forty million dollars for the current year. With this record who can assail us? Our ancient adversary, the Republican party though not long in this State, is the enemy we first meet. When Democracy suffers defeat Republicanism will be triumphant. Here at home we are challenged by the People's party. This organization has candidates, and it has a platform of principles. Of its candidates I shall say nothing. They are presumed to be as good—I hope they are better—than their platform. That platform contains some planks which are new and some which are old. Those which are valuable are not new, and those which are new are not valuable. Our Populist friends want to buy railroads, the telegraph lines and telephones. The thousands of millions of dollars necessary to do this does not stagger them. The great army of office-holders necessary to manage and operate these enterprises does not embarrass them. The Populist leaders deal with milions as ordinary people deal with dollars, and as for offices, they all want them. This party has about a dozen members of Congress only, and yet the bills they have introduced in Congress propose the appropriation or rather the printing and issuing of two or three times as much money as there is in the wide, wide world.

"The Democratic party enters upon its contest with republicanism and every other temporary issue which may present itself, with courage and confidence. While yet we have not done all we hope to do, we have done more in the past year to redress the wrongs of the people, we have done more for their relief, than ever was done by any party in the same length of time in any country under the sun. These are bold words yet I hold myself at all times ready to defend them. Coming into power at a time of panic, when business was at a stand still, when labor was unemployed, when our treasury was empty, with courage and fidelity we entered upon a struggle with the enemies of the people; we emerged from that struggle victorious in this:

"We have repealed the McKinley law.

"We have greatly reduced taxation.

"We have made living cheaper.

"We have made all money taxable.

"We have taxed surplus incomes.

"We have restored freedom of elections.

"We have reduced public expenditures, and we have declared undying hostility to all trusts and monopolies, organized for the oppression of the people. On these foundations we 'build our house'; on these issues we go before the people. For them we have fought the good fight'; to them we have kept the faith and of them we have no fear."

The Line Dividing the Eastern and Western Sections of the State.

Greensboro Record.

A great deal is being said in these days about the eastern and western sections of our State, and different people have different and often vague ideas as to where the dividing line really is.

Dr. J. M. Hayes, in preparing a medical article involving certain statistical questions, has ascertained the interesting fact that the "half-way line" is at the same time place both for population and area. The population of the State by counties (census of 1890) aggregated 1,617,947.

A line running to the east of Caswell, Alamance, Moore, Richmond and two-thirds of Chatham, falling, of course, west of Person, Orange, Harnett, Cumberland, Robeson and one third of Chatham, gives to the east a population of 808,572 and to the west 809,375, while in area the same line gives to the east 13,525,956 acres and to the west 13,776,596 acres. The acreage is usually put down at 31,091,200, but of this 3,778,648 acres is embraced in the large bodies of water in the eastern section.

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How Time Does Change.

Concord Standard.

A certain girl in Cabarrus found a package of love letters written to her mother by her father before they were married, says the Concord Standard. The daughter saw that she could have a little sport, and read them to her mother, pretending they were of a late date, and substituting her name for that of her mother, and that of a fine young man for that of her father.

The mother jumped up and down in her chair, shifting her feet and seemed terribly disgusted and forbade her daughter having anything to do with the young man who would write such sickening and nonsensical stuff to a girl. When the young lady handed the letters to her mother to read the house became so still that one could hear the grass growing in the back yard.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1894.

A cheerful feeling prevails at democratic headquarters, as may be judged by the talk of Secretary Lawrence Gardner, who said: "The result in Maine is hardly what we expected, considering the character of the fight made by the republicans, the amount of money spent, and the speakers of national reputation thrown into the State. When compared with the little that was done by the democrats, it strikes me that the vote is ridiculously small. The democrats in Maine had nothing to lose, whereas the republicans had everything to gain, not only in keeping up their majority, but in increasing them for the effect elsewhere. But back of it all is the personal State pride of a Presidential boom. Personally, I feel delighted with the result, as I firmly believe it will have the same effect on the democrats that the democratic vote in that State in 1880 had on the republicans. The democrats of the United States have determined to vote a majority of the members of the next House. They have not been rainbow-chasing with the hope of securing any votes from either Maine or Vermont, and are not to be panic stricken by any so-called phenomenal votes, showing great percentages of so-called republican gains in republican strong-holds."

Hon. Clifton R. Breckenridge, U. S. Minister to Russia, was at the State department this week to receive his final instructions. He expects to sail from New York on the 20, inst., and will stop in London a few days as the guest of Ambassador Baynard before going to St. Petersburg.

The democratic campaign text book is ready for delivery, and it is a "hummer," as might have been expected from the fact of Representative Bynum, of Indiana, having been its chief editor and compiler. It is not for general distribution, but is intended to furnish ready information on campaign issues to speakers, editors, and political writers. It is supplied by the Congressional Campaign Committee.

Secretary Carlisle is daily proving that he is the right man in the right place. Here is the opinion of a New York tariff lawyer whose personal interests are being made to suffer by the Secretary's acts: "The prompt and liberal interpretation Secretary Carlisle is placing on the disputed features of the new tariff is causing grief among New York lawyers. You cannot appreciate the importance of Secretary Carlisle's action unless you are aware that many New York lawyers make large fortunes out of the almost endless litigation caused by the interpretation of the McKinley tariff by republican Treasury officials. I don't know whether Mr. Carlisle was aware of this, but judging from the promptness with which he has decided how certain provisions of the new law shall be construed by the custom officers, I should suspect that he was. As a matter of fact, he is saving the government thousands of dollars, even if he is knocking the lawyers out of business. And he is doing that with such easy freedom that about the only thing he has left them to fight over is the question whether goods imported between the 1st and 28th of August shall be rated under the old or new law, the first being the date stated in the bill for the new law to take effect and the last being the day upon which it actually became a law. The Secretary has ruled so decisively and quickly on the leading features that the courts will have practically nothing to do under the present law."

U. S. Treasurer Morgan returned to Washington this week from a six weeks tour on the Pacific coast. Mr. Morgan brings good reports, both political and business.

From a business point of view the calamity wail, which the republican campaign managers have adopted as a party trade-mark, is indefensible and much to be regretted, as it will unquestionably have the effect of retarding the growth of the business revival now beginning to be felt throughout the country; but from a partisan political point of view, it is a mighty good thing for the democratic party, as it will convince the doubting voters that the men who are directing the republican party prefer a continuance of the business stagnation, for which they are primarily responsible, to a revival of business which would be properly credited to the democratic party, and will therefore be worth thousands of votes to the democratic party from those who are too patriotic to support a party that is willing to talk down the business of the country for the purpose of trying to get the votes of thoughtless or ignorant people. A party that has no better argument to offer to get votes than the business misfortunes of the people, for which its own legislation was responsible, will never be returned to power in this country, unless the people have much less sense than they are credited with having.

A Matter of Business.

Reidsville Weekly.

The Populist leaders have taught their followers to regard the Government as something far away, independent of them, something that has favors to bestow, a sort of deity to the people. The Government ought to lend the people money at a nominal rate of interest, it ought to own the railroads and give the people cheap transportation, it ought to build warehouses and hold the farmers' products for them until it is to their interest to sell them—it ought to do this, that and the other for the people. And so the Populist platform makes certain demands upon the Government. It is paternalism pure and simple, and smacks of monarchy—the king's subjects making demands upon him.

Politicians may lead the minds of the people away from the truth and confuse them as to what the Government is and how it is maintained, but when reduced to the last analysis government is simply a matter of business, of dollars and cents. The body politic is simply the people acting together for the good of the whole. Who created the government? The people's agent. Who supports it? The people. If the government was to embark in the money-lending business, where would it get the money? It would have to tax the people. So the people would have to pay the government to lend them their own money. Such is Populism.

As ridiculous and crazy as Populism may appear to sensible people in National politics, it is no better in State affairs. More taxes is the logical end of Populism. Turn and twist it as you may, nothing else can be made of it. Its fundamental idea is false, to-wit: that the Government should support the people. The Government can not support itself, but takes $—,000,000 of the peoples' hard earnings every year. Every dollar that it expends is taken directly from the labor of the people. But what does Populism propose to do for North Carolina? The leaders are trying to persuade the people that peace, good order and economy are not to their interest, and that they should tear down and rip to pieces the present order of things. What will the answer of the tax payers of the State be to this impudent demand?

Laying aside all sentiment, the people can not afford to let the fusion gang triumph. If their State pride is not sufficient to ward off the danger, their poverty is. The fact is, our people are too poor to take such a risk. They know that government costs money, and they can not afford to have bad government. If our State was to fall into corrupt or incompetent hands, the people would have to foot the bill. No State has a cheaper government than North Carolina. The people of Virginia are taxed an approximation of $6.00 per capita and the people of Georgia $4.00 per head, while North Carolina's taxes are only about $1.00 per capita. Another fact: not a dollar has been lost to the people through the dishonesty of any Democratic official since the party was restored to power. This is a record that commends itself to the good sense of the people. Populist speakers, with all their sophistry and demagogy, can no obscure the fact that North Carolina has a clean, economical government and that every law-abiding man's person and property are safe throughout the length and breadth of the State. Look at Kansas, Colorado, Oregon and every State that the Populists control, and see how much North Carolina has to be thankful for.

The underlying idea of Populism is false and dangerous. It is, like anarchy and socialism, an importation from monarchial Europe, where the king is the State and the people are the subjects and suppliants. Men can not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles. The Democratic party is the embodiment of the American idea, which regards the Government as the creature of the sovereign people, subject to their will, and not something to borrow money from at 2 per cent. Populism being essentially wrong at the fountain head, it naturally follows that strife and disorder and corruption will spring up wherever its poisonous waters flow. Away with all such crazy isms. Democracy has borne the fruits of peace, purity and thrift. Who would change? Not the conservative people of North Carolina, if we know them.

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We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold at T. A. Albright's drug store.

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Nov. 30, '93 Graham, N. C

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Respectfully,
B. T. LASHLEY,
Dec. 14—tf. Haw River, N. C

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been issued to the undersigned, upon the estate of Leonard Rippy, dec'd, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate to present them, on or before the 1st day of September, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This 11th day of August, 1894.
6th. L. D. RIPPY, Adm'r.