In November 1888 there is to be an election in North Carolina to determine whether the Democratic party shall retain control of the executive and legislative departments of government, or whether the Republican party shall be given this high trust. In that election every man, white and colored, who has children, or pays poll or property taxes, works on the road. or derives any benefit from, or pays any burden to, government, is deeply interested. For 1888 it is THE question of questions. Beside it all others sink into comparative insignificance.

What ought to influence voters in casting their ballots! The issue has been tendered by the Re-

publicans. They charge the Democratic party in North Carolina with extravagance in the financial management of the State. The Democratic party accepts the issue, and is willing to stand or fall upon its anancial record. Indeed, the Democratic party would be willing, although there are other strong reasons why it should be continued in power, to waive all other issues, The disbursements in 1886 (\$1,180,018.16) are subject to deduction of termine, by contrasting Republican expenditures with Democratic expenditures, which party shall govern North Carolina.

We are willing to say to every voter: "Make the inquiry, 'How much does it cost?' and vote for the party that gives you the best government for the least money. Confident that it has given the people the LOWEST TAXATION, during the ten years of its full control in North Carolina, consistent with the BEST ADMINISTRATION OF PUB-LIC AFFAIRS, the Democratic party chiefly rests its hope of continued success upon its wise and economical financial record.

in infamy, and although it has made an at- but they are explicit and they are accurate. tempt to again secure the control of the State, it has not until now, had the unblushing effrontery to charge the Democratic party with extravagance. They have sought to evade this question of questions by wholesale flinging of mud and detraction of honorable gentlemen. Now they think that the people have forgotten their thieving, and they offer to take charge of the finances of the State to relieve(?) the people of heavy taxation and stop extravagant expenditures. We tell them now: That the people have not forgotten the corrupt days of Radical rule in North Carolina, nor will they forget them, as long as the same men, who were conspicuous in Radical circles then, are the real leaders of the Radical

party now.
We repeat, the issue has been tendered. A Republican leader has written a long article in which he charges: 1st-That the Democratic party has increased the expenses of the State government; 2nd—That it keeps a large surplus in the State Treasury; 3rd-That its representations of decreasing taxation are false.

These are the charges made, and upon them, for his party, he puts the Demoeratic party upon trial. We accept the issue tendered and answer:

Allegation 1 is not true. Allegation 2 is not true.

Allegation 3 is not true. In the first place the entire article of this Radical Reformer is based upon a false foundation. It is intended to deceive. It is

a salse showing and conveys a false impression. His statement is: That whereas the expenditures under Gov. Scales (Dem.) are \$1,180,018.16, they were, under Gov. Brogden (Rep.) only \$582,758.15. Now the truth is that the Governor of a State has no control of the expenditures of the State. Brogden had nothing more to do with the amount expended in 1876 than the King of the North Pole, if that undiscovered country has a King. When Mr. Brogden was Governor of North Carolina the Demoerats had full control of the Legislature. and had been controlling it since 1870. The Democrats are to be credited with whatever of economy prevailed in 1876. and it is false to claim that the Republi cans had anything whatever to do with it Every word of praise of the economy in 1876 is praise of the Democratic administration. To contrast the Scales administration with the Democratic administra-Mon, in 1876, when Brogden (Rep.) happened to be Governor, is to contrast De mocracy with Democracy. If in 1876 the expenses of the State government were less than in 1886, there is reason for it, and

Further on, in this article, we will show it, Now the only honest way to contrast. the financial record of the Democratic party with that of the Republican party, is to contrast the expenditures of the years when the Republicans controlled the Legislature with the years when the Demo erats controlled the Legislature. No power can appropriate the State's funds or levy

this reason is clear to an un prejudiced mind.

taxation, except the Legislature. The expenditures of 1869 and 1870 were directed by the Republican Legislature. If ever there was a time in the history of the State when the tax-payers had a right to demand the most rigid economy it was then. And yet it is known of all men how the Radical legislators advandered the State's money and increased the State debt, and neither provided any schools for the children nor put one brick upon another in the way of erecting public buildings.

In contrasting the administration of the to the purposes for which the money was expended, and the condition of the people when the taxes were levied. When the people are moderately prosperous it is not only permissable, but absolutely binding upon ple are moderately prosperous it is not only permissable, but absolutely binding upon their representatives to set on foot those agencies that will educate, elevate and uplift the people. When the people have just emerged from a war, it is imperative upon legislators that the burdens of taxation be made as light as possible to administer the affairs of government. It is not a question so much of how much was expended, as for what purposes the money was expended. It is as unfair to charge the Democratic party with extravagance to-day because the expenditures are in excess of 1876, without inquiring into the consure a man for spending more money when he has a large family than when he was a single man. What is extravagant depends upon many consideration. Tair-minded men will not forget this plant comparing the expenses of 1876 with hose of 1876.

The Democratic party has no concealments a maxe. It invites the closest scrutiny and adjust investigation into its financial administration, and expenditures of the peopler money. The following table gives the last amone. The following table gives the last amoney. The following table gives the last amone of the people and 1870—and two years of Democratic rate—1878 and 1886. To it, and to the summants which follow, we invite a careful processes and the summants which follow, we invite a careful processes and a second processes and the summants which follow, we invite a careful processes and the summants which follows as invited a careful processes and the summants which follows as invited a careful processes and the summants which follows as invited a careful processes and the summants which follows as invited a careful processes and the summants which follows as invited a careful processes and the summants which follows as a constant and the summants which follows as a constant and the summants.

| FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED. | 1876. DEM. BULE, | 1886. DEM. BULK. | 1809. REPUB. RULE, | 1870. REPUS. RVLE. |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Adjutant General's Department | 800 00 8 | 908 11 | | |
| Appropriation for disabled soldiers | 200 00 | 1,700 00 | 200 | |
| . Auditor's Department | 2,730 00 | 8,440 00 8,499 96 | | |
| Board of Internal Improvements | 630 50 | 70 15 648 67 | | |
| Convention | 15,596 98 18,954 62 | 19,411 39 | 76,506 64 8 | 57,884 82 |
| Distributing laws | 8,847 17 2 10 | 9,628 69 | | UI JOUR OR |
| Department Public Instruction | 1,500 00 . | 2,899 96 | | |
| . Educational fund | 54,702 93 | 100 00 7,865 85 | | |
| Executive Department Executive Mansion | 2,869 57 | 5,190 00 2,068 36 | | |
| Fugitives from justice. General Assembly. Governor Caldwell's funeral | 1,018 05 | 1,074 81 | 191,102 10 | 161,481 70 |
| | 8,000 00 | French B | 6 34ET HEE | |
| Insane Asylum, Raleigh | 86,880 11 55,000 00 | 51,000 00 98,300 00 | 66,198 63 | 63,780 96 |
| | | 25,000 00 | | |
| Institution for D. D. and B., Repairs & Supp't Indigent pupils at Deaf, Dumb and Blind | 44,500 00 | 46,000 00 485 00 | 37,000 00 | 89,218 58 |
| Interest on 6 per cent. State debt | | 114,104 00 201,195 00 | 106,184 00 | 1,776 00 |
| J. Interest on W. N. C. R. R. mortgage bonds | 59,500 00 | | | 208,470.00 |
| , Judiciary | 49,071 58 749 95 | 46,805 74 750 00 | 54,130 55 | 58,302 9 |
| Lungties supported by Co's, not in asylume Marion and Asheville Turnpike | 33,223 88 | | 2 | |
| . Militia or State Guard | 182 00 | 8,700 69 | 1,864 91 | 74,742 70 |
| l. Oxford Orphan Asylum | 1.5 | 8,000 00 10,000 00 | | |
| S. Penitentiary Sunday School. | 108,166 63 | 121,900 00 50 00 | -121,200 55 | 78,188 2 |
| Public printing | 9,320 12 319 85 | 19,972 10 1,831 92 | 84,682 06 | 34,503 4 |
| 7. Public tax refunded | | 41,480 75 | CINARY | |
| 5. Quarantine regulations | | 1,392 50 | 6,600 00 | 7,600 0 |
| f. Settling taxes | 3,693 16 | 955 48 2,300 00 | 2,311 25 | 4,354 8 |
| 6. State Department | 3,190 40 1,272 83 | 4,749 96 1,274 69 | | |
| 9. State Canyassing Board | | 464 12 68 80 | | |
| Stationery, amount refunded Salaries of State officers and employees | 121 | 48 70 | 24 200 00 | |
| Z. State Loans paid | | THE SERVICE STREET | 30,628 83 118,373 43 | 37,286 6 251,013 8 |
| 3. Treasury Department. | | 6,049 92 1,700 50 | | |
| 5. University of North Carolina | 7,500 00 1,530 50 | 27,500 00 354 75 | | |
| 7. Other general expenses not stated above 8. Investment in 4 per cent, Bonds | | 247,815 98 | 29,684 13 | 38,606 5 |
| | 8591 000 OL | | | |
| Total | 105 S. O. D. D. D. H. | \$1,180,018 16 | 20/0,4/0 01 | \$1,117,160 |
| If, to the above we add, what is legitimate to come under these items, only two amounts, | | 1781 - 1 | - S. HE | Tel alleg |
| the statement of the cost of Republican rule in North Carolina is arrived at. The Repub- | 100 | 100 | | 1 1 5 |
| lican party is responsible as much for what it | | 130 | 1853 | BLE LE |
| thus legitimately to be charged with these smounts, although by Democratic manage- | | A. 61 20. | | 10.00 |
| ment the people were saved from paying | 46. | By J.L | 400 700 00 | Salar of |
| them. These items are: 59. School Fund Squandered | 300 | 1500 | 682,500 00 | 4.3 |
| State Debt Increased. [In Oct., 1867, Treasurer reported debt \$15,238,040.50. In Nov., 1870. | A | 1210 | | -4 18 3 |
| Treasurer Jenkins reported it to be \$33,084, 641.75.] In three years the increase was | Property and | | 1 | 17,846,601 |
| | The second of th | A CONTRACT CONTRACT | and the second s | AT POSICION A |

Deducting the above amount, the legitimate disbursements payable out of the ordinary revenues are, including the interest on the four per cent. State bonds, \$ 680,572.97 The following remarks and explanations of the fore-In 1876 the profligacy, rascality and going table ought to be read carefully and digested by stealage of the Republican party buried it every voter in North Carolina. They are somewhat long,

Agricultural Department—being tax on fertilizers...... \$ 41,000.00

1-ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPART-MENT-This increase is due to the fact that the salary of the Adjutant General was raised to \$600. This is exactly half of the pay of this officer in 1869, and it is now about the smallest salary paid to this officer in any State in the Union. 2-THE AGRICULTURAL DEPART-MENT-This is a new expense, but the expense is entirely met by new receipts. EVERY DOLLAR spent by the Agricultural Department, the Labor Bureau, the publication of the Geological Reports, the Experiment Station and Farm, and Immigration Bureau, and some to fairs, is raised by a \$500 tax levied upon each brand of fertilizer sold in the State. This amount was never collected by Republicans. Democrats collected it, and they expend it, in the main, wisely. The position of the CHRONICLE upon the expenditures of the Agricultural Department is well known. Two years ago we published a full statement of the affairs of that Department, showing that there had -been some extravagance. What was the result? Democrats corrected their own extravagance. At the last session of the Legislature, the expenses of the Agricultural Department were reduced by the sum of twenty thousand dollars. That Department now is run on \$21,000, and economy prevails in every branch. The CHRONICLE does not hesitate to call extravagance by its right name, even when the Democratic party is responsible for it. But the difference between the Democratic and the Republican parties is this: Democrats retrench their expenditures; Republicans never retrench. This is a marked and striking difference between the parties. The \$21,000 of money that remains in the Treasury from this Fertilizer Tax Fund will go towards the erection of an Agricultural and Mechanical College, which is demanded by

special items, as follows:

there must be an inspection of fertilizers, and it is but just that the makers of fertilizers should pay this expense. 3-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES-This money is given to encourage Agricultural Fairs, and to thus improve our methods of farming. The amount is not large and we have never heard complaint made of this expenditure to encourage a generous rivalry among our farmers. -APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS-This is a wise provision. It is a specific appropriation for soldiers who have lost both arms, or both legs, or both eyes. The partisan who would refuse this pittance to our brave soldiers, while every Yankee soldier is drawing a large pension, is undeserving the respect of good citizens. It is expenses for the

the farmers and mechanics throughout

the State. For the protection of farmers

unfortunates of the State that increases the total expenditures. Who will say that these expenditures are not proper Who will advocate stopping them? The CHRONICLE knows that no good citizen will lose confidence in the Democratic party because of such expenditures. 5-AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT-The in-

crease in this department is occasioned by the extra clerical force required on account of the recent pension law. 6-BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVE-MENTS-This is a very small amount and is expended under the direction of the Governor. 7-CAPITOL SQUARE-This is very

8-CONVENTIONS-This only occurs when a Convention is called. In this Convention, which was worth much to the State, the Republicans tried to adjourn without doing anything. The Democrats succeeded in making it of great value to tax-payers by repealing the Yankee system under which we

o-CONTINGENCIES—We call special attention to the account for Contingencies. Under Democratic rule in 1876 the amount was \$18,054.62. In 1886, under Democratic rule, it was \$19,411.89. This makes a total for two years of \$37,-466.01. Now the contrast: In two years for Contingencies the Republicaus spent \$134,391.46. In the two years the Republicaus spent four times as much money as the Democrats. In other words the saving by the Democrats in two years in Contingencies is \$96,925.45.

CONVEYING CONVICTS TO THE PENITENTIARY—The Republican par-ty begun the Penitentiary while in pow-er. The Democrats filled it with Re-publicans, who after the tax-payers re-fused to let them steal from the State

Treasury, continued their depredations upon barns, hen-roosts, &c. Of course it costs money to transport them. 1-DISTRIBUTING LAWS-Small and

12-DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IN STRUCTION—Republicans spent money for this purpose, but included it under Salaries of State Officers and Employees." They spent money only for the Department; they gave the people no schools. The increase in this expense in 1886 over 1876 is due to the fact that the Legislature allowed the Superinten dent a clerk, and paid his traveling expenses to enable him to perform the duties of his office more efficiently. 13-DRUMMER LICENSE TAX RE-

FUNDED—This is not an expense at all, but merely returning a receipt. 4-EDUCATIONAL FUND-The Repub

licans spent nothing, so the record shows, in these two years. They squandered a permanent school fund of \$632. 500. The decrease is owing to the fact that the taxes for school purposes are now paid direct to the counties, instead of into the State Treasury. The total for 1887, paid to the counties, amounting to \$653,037.33, as against \$54,702.93 paid to the State in 1876. The revenues to the school fund paid now into the State Treasury are derived from entries of vacant lands, and the interest paid on a permanent fund of \$99,250.00 saved to the school fund by the wisdom of a Democratic administration. The School Board is developing public lands belonging to the State; Republicans did not try to make this land available for school purposes. The amount expended for chools, under Democratic and Republican rule, is contrasted in another column. To a careful perusal of that contrast we invite every reader of the CHEONICLE, especially those who depend upon the public schools for the education of their children.

5-EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT-The item under this head in 1868-'9 is included under "Salaries of State Officers and Employees." There is no increase in 1886 over 1876, but a DECREASE of \$1,000. This table shows an APPARENT increase. The APPARENT increase is due to this cause: Gov. Brogden did not collect his salary in 1876, but held his warrants for \$3,000 until his term expired. He also drew \$1,000-his last quarter's salary, in Gov. Vance's first

6-EXECUTIVE MANSION-Under Re publican rule the Governor did not live in the Manson. Gov. Holden preferred to reside in his own house. Of course, there was no expense. Now we are

building a Governor's House. 7 - FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE - Under Republican rule in 1869 this item was \$6.830.04. In 1870 it was \$7,195.68. This is over six times as much as unde Democratic rule.

18-GENERAL ASSEMBLY - We hav chosen two years under Democratic rule when there was no General Assembly because the Radical Reformer, to whose article we have referred, took these two years to contrast Democratic with Reblican rule. But on the cost of the General Assembly we are glad to show a comparison. In 1868-'9 there were three sessions of the General Assembly. It was in session 304 days, and seven dollars per day and 20 cents mileage was the pay of representatives. The total cost of that Legislature was \$430,958.60. This was an average pay of about \$2,100 for each member. Let us make the contrast: In 1885-'6 the Legislature was in session 64 days. The members received \$4.00 per day and ten cents mileage. item of cost of the General Assembly, one session, the Democrats saved to the tax-payers \$872,661.89.

19—GOV. CALDWELL'S FUNERAL—A small voucher. 20-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY-Until Prof. Kerr's survey there was no accurate may of North Carolina

21-INSANE ASYLUM AT RALEIGH-More money was of course expended for this institution before the completion of the Western Asylum at Morganton, and the Colored Insane Asylum at Goldsboro. Both of these were built by Democrata. Under Republican rule the whites and negroes were all in the Raleigh Asylum. Democrats—or in other words, the white men—of North Carolina put a stop to this. It is related that a white attend-

igro. The Democrats made ample pro-sion for both races of this unfortunal

lass of our population, but provided separate buildings, as was proper.

—INSANE ASYLUM AT MORGAN-TON-Of course this is a new expense under Democratic rule. Radicalism did not place one brick upon another in North Carolina. Democrats built the Morganton Insane Asylum, and it stands as a monument to the devotion of the Democratic party to the duty of ameli-orating the condition of the unfortunate insane. We rejoice that this is a new and an increased expense. The people never object to such expenditures of public money, demagogues to the contrary notwithstanding. Radicalism left the insane to die in poor houses and county jails while it squandered the people's money; Democracy expends the money raised by taxation for the betterment and help of all the people, especially the unfortunate.

83-COLORED INSANE ASYLUM-This is a new expense. The Radical party got the negro vote. It gave the negro nothing, and promised him everything. It allowed the insane of the race to die in jails and poor-houses, because it couldn't pay its legislators \$2,100 a year, and take care of the insane, too. It chose to pay legislators big money, and let the insane continue to suffer. The Democratic party has made the negro few promises, but it has given him an insane asylum, a deaf, dumb and blind institute, a normal college, normal schools, and thousands of public schools. And now Radicalism, with its load of unfulfilled promises to the negro, charges the Democratic party with ex-travagance because it takes care of the insane negroes in the State. Well, the Democratic party can stand such charges as long as it is doing its duty to the unfortunate of the State, and it will be upheld by the honest tax-payers. The negroes drawers of water for the Republican party, in spite of the fact that the Democrats have done so much for their race They may continue to thus make fools of themselves, but the Democrats will continue their appropriations to educate and help the poor and unfortunate of their race, and it will do it at the risk of being charged with extravagance by Radicals. One of these days negroes will begin to think!

4-INSTITUTION FOR DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND-The amount is larger than under Republican rule because there is a larger attendance, and because the Democratic Legislature of 1879 ordered the erection of a building for the colored deaf, dumb, and blind. \$15,000 was expended by Democrats to build it. This was for negroes alone, and yet Radicals have the cheek to abuse the Democrats for "extravagant expendi-

5-INDIGENT PUPILS AT D., D., AND B. INSTITUTION-This amount was repaid to the Treasurer by the counties. 26-INTEREST ON 4 PER CENT DEBT-

The money to pay this was derived from a tax on drummers, all but \$7,000 of which came from non-residents, and from certain specific taxes, and not from tax on property. At one time there was a surplus from this particular fund which the law said should be applied to the interest on the four per cent. debt. This surplus was wisely invested by the State Treasurer, under the direction of the General Assembly, because, under a constitutional provision, it could not be applied to any other purpose than the interest on this debt. The saving to the State up to this time, on this investment, is over \$50,000.

27-INTEREST ON 6 PER CENT. DERT-The State owns \$3,000,000 stock in the N. C. R. R., the dividends on which amount to \$180,000 per year. Under the suit, known as the Swasey suit, decided in 1874 by the U.S. Circuit Court, a Receiver was appointed in behalf of the bond-holders. The Receiver received these dividends and disbursed the same in the payment of the interest on the old bonds. The bonds having been redeemed under act of 1879, these dividends, under an amended decree of the court in 1888, are now payable to the State Treasurer, and by him disbursed to the extent of the old bonds taken up and new ones issued to the holders of the new bonds. This is not to be considered a part of the regular revenue of the State. The Receivership-still existing, he receives a part and the State Treasurer a part. The Treasurer only pays out what he receives from the railroad company. The Receiver pays interest on such old bonds as are still outstanding and unchanged.

28-INTEREST ON W. N. C. R. R.-This interest was paid by the Democrats until they sold the road. The sale of the road relieved the State of a heavy yearly expense, and insured the completion of

29 - INTEREST ON SPECIAL TAX BONDS-This expense no longer exists. These Special Tax Bonds, offspring of the Republicans, were conceived in sin, born in iniquity, reared upon rascality, and strangled to death by the hand of the honest Democratic party. If the Republican party had continued in power, this expense would have continued throughout all the years from 1870 to 1887, and been a never-ending burden on tax-payers. The Republicans issued the bonds. They were the children of Radicalism, and the father could not disown the child. The Democrats repudiated the whole issue of these Special Tax Bonds, and thus relieved the people. There is now litigation pending to compel the payment of these fraudulent bonds. If the Radical party should be restored to power, there is no assurance that they would not pay these bonds. The Democrats will ever refuse to pay these iniquitous and unjust claims. By re-fusing to recognize these bonds as bind-ing, the Democrats saved the State \$681,960 a year, it being the interest alone on the face value of the issue of special tax bonds, not including accumulated interest for nearly 20 years. For the seventeen years, in interest alone, this saving is \$11,593,820. Every voter

ought to stick a pin here! 30—JUDICIARY—The Democrats have decreased the expenses, and they have increased the efficiency of the bench. All our judges are now men of high character and integrity. We have no ignoramuses, such as the Radicals gave us, nor any men who sell justice, as in the days of Radical rule. Our Democratic solicitors prosecute faithfully, and in conformity with their oaths. None of them have to resign to escape impeachthem have to resign to escape impeachment, as was the case in Radical rule. There is no brighter page in our history of to-day than the purity of the bench in North Carollina. It is the crowning glory of the State—and the Democratic party is entitled to all the credit. It is not expensive. Perhaps we do not pay our judicial officers enough. But Radical justice, so called, was dear at any price. Under Democratic rule it is never said "the Judiciary is exhausted."

Neverl 31—KEEPER OF CAPITOL—The Repub-licans embraced this expense under an-other head.

32-LUNATIOS SUPPORTED BY COUN-TIES—The Democrats take care of the insane, and alwars will. This expense is not now necessary because other asylums have been erected.

88—MARION AND ASHEVILLE TURN-PIKE—The Democratic party paid this for the convenience of the West as leng

4-THE STATE GUARD-This new ex-

pense was authorized by the vote of both parties in the Legislature, and is approved by all who know the need of armed men in the case of riot. You don't need an armed force often, but, like the man out West, in regard to a pistol, "When you do need it, you need it d— quick." They have rendered good service more than once. The expense is about the smallest of any State in the Union, South Carobana spending twices a spending to the state of the little na spending twice as much. The little Republican State of New Hampshire spends yearly \$30,899.51. The great Re-publican State of Pennsylvania spends \$400,000 a year for this purpose. In North Carolina, when the Radicals rul-ed, the organized militia cost the State \$74,867.70 in one year. If this is denied, we refer to the official report of the carpet-bag Adjt. Genl., A. W. Fisher, dated Jan. 27th, 1871. This is a Democratic saving to the tax payers in one year of \$69,617.74, as in North Carone year of \$69,617.74, as in North Carolina we now spend but \$3,700.60. Not only so; but through the gross neglect and inefficiency of the Radical Adjutant Generals and Governors, a fund amounting to \$23,622.25 was lost to the State in the War Department. This fund was recovered after years of effort by the wisdom and endeavors of our Democratic Adjutant General. ic Adjutant General. And worse than that and more disgraceful: When the Democratic Adjt. General took charge in 1877 there were more negro militia than whites in this State. Now there are 25 white compan es and 2 colored companies. The Radical militia was worse than worthless to the State while the Democratic State Guard is an or-

ganization that any State might be proud of, and has a reputation beyond our Again, and more terrible still: Under Radical rule the first Adjutant General was an imported carpet-bagger who knew nothing of our people and cared less, while under Democratic rule this officer is a native North Carolinian who knows and loves the State. Once more: When the Radical militia was employed to suppress an insurrection, a cut-throat from Tennessee had to be imported to command North Carolinians, while under Democratic government, whenever the State Guard has been called out, it is commanded by citizens of North Car-

\$5-NORMAL SCHOOLS-This is a new expense, ordered by Democrata. The Democratic party believes in public schools. There can be no efficient pubputs this down as "Demogratic extrav-

86-ORPHAN ASYLUMS-This is a new expense, ordered by Democrats. Radi-calism says it is "Democratic extravahans It was not in their peculiar line. Orphans are neither carpet-baggers, nor members of the legislature, nor negro politicians, nor are they interested in special-tax bonds.

of the General Assembly from \$121,900 per year to \$100,000, but no further rethen big appropriations to the peniten-tiary. This was not a political question, PARTY IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR IT, is cheek that only a Radical could show. The CHRONICLE has no disposition to criticize the members for their votes. The use of convicts on Internal Improvements may be wise. We are not now discussing that question. We only seek to show that it doesn't come with good grace for a Radical to talk of extravagance in the management of the penitentiary! We say this: The penitentiary MUST BE MADE SELF-SUP-PORTING; but we recognize that the Directors cannot make it self-supporting as long as the Legislature compels it to do work for which it gets no pay. Give the penitentiary a chance with the convicts, and it will pay money every year into the Treasury. Again: The Radicals have no right to complain. They founded the penitentiary. They have always voted for convicts to roads and ditches and swamps, and they furnish nine-tenths of the inmates. Democratic tax-payers may complain and seek to secure a reduction of the expenses of the penitentiary—and the Chronicle will help them—but no tax-payer, who is not an idiot, will for a moment dream that help lies in the direction of Radi-

eal succes -PENITENTIARY SUNDAY SCHOOL This is small item and we suppose no man will raise objections to

9-PUBLIU PRINTING-Notwithstand ing the fact that the State publishes larger Supreme Court Reports, and is doing other work not required in 1869 and 1870, the cost for the State printing is not half what it was under Radical rule. PUT-THAT DOWN.

40-PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED-This is

41-PENSIONS TO CONFEDERATE SOL DIERS AND WIDOWS-The Democratic party increases the expenses to give aid to these deserving disabled soldiers and their widows. We can't give much-not as much as the recipi need and ought to have, but we give something. When we think of the great sums that are yearly appropria-ted to the Yankee soldiers, and compare it to the pittance our own brave men and their widows receive, we find it hard to have any respect for South-ern men who oppose our small appro-priation. This is one of the causes giv-en for "Democratic extravagance!" The

2-PAY OF CODE COMMISSIONERS Necessary expenses. Not permanent. 48-QUARANTINE REGULATIONS. We suppose no one, except an ignorant Radical would call this "Democratic extravagance." It keeps disease from

We suppose no one, except an ignorant Radical would call this "Democratic extravagance." It keeps disease from our doors.

44—SETTLING TAXES—Sheriffs formerly came to Raleigh to settle their taxes. Under Democratic rule, they deposit in a bank and the expenses of a trip to Raleigh is saved.

45. STATE ROARD OF HEALTH. The

office has increased.
—STATE LIBRARY—This is a ve

8-STATE BOUNDARY-Nec

STATE CANVASSING BOARD Necessary. 0-STATIONERY- Nec

51—SALARIES OF STATE OFFICES, &c.
—Under the Republican rule all are pu
under one head. The Democrats give the expense in each Department in a separate place, showing a decrease. S-STATE LOANS PAID-This was in Radical days. Now we have no suc entry in our Treasury books. SE-TREASURY DEPARTMENT-In 1879

the Democratic Legislature made the State Treasurer, Treasurer ex-officio of all the penal and charitable institutions of the State, thursby saving salaries to separate treasurers of these institutions, and a saving to the State of over \$5,000 s year in the way of appropriations to these institutions. After doing this, the Legislature allowed the State Treasurer a clerk at \$800. This makes the difference between 1876 and 1886. M-TAX COMMISSION-This was the

56-WEIGHTS AND MEASURES-This expense fluctuates, owing to the needs

Now let us consider.

It is charged that the receipts for the year 1876, under Brogden (f) were \$765, 017.66, and in 1887 under Scales \$1,002,

While Brogden was a Republican, yet he had no connection whatever with state's finances. All matters concerning the levying and collection of taxes were in In Nov. 1870 and March 1871 together administered even and exact justice to the levying and collection of taxes were in 87-PENITENTIARY-Months ago the had been since 1870. The proper test CHRONICLE said that it did not intend to would have been to compare with the year keep silent until the penitentiary was 1869 the last of Republican misrule. The made self-supporting. Nor do we; and printed reports from which the person reyet we believe in looking at things as ferred to took his figures, do not show the they are, rather than as we would have receipts to be what he states them. He them. Until we had a Republican party seeks to mislead the public by a false arin North Carolina we neither had nor rangement of figures. He makes the balthey collected and applied together with needed a penitentiary. They started it, ances of the educational and public funds, and started it on a big scale. The appro-priation was reduced at the last session ceipts for the fiscal year 1876, and so on through the ten years which make up his or year to \$100,000, but no further re-tetions were made. Why! Lead by Dr. each year's balances and adding them York, the Republicans almost to a man, again to the subsequent years incomes, advocated giving away convict labor and thus practicing a deception for the purpose of endeavoring to show an unneces-sary increase of receipts under Democratand we do not desire to make it one, but for a Republican to charge the Demo-cratic party with extravagance when His pear even to the author of the reckless charges of Democratic extravagance, if he will read our figures more carefully than he did the "efficial records" from which he alleges to have obtained his in-

formation. As the years 1876 "under Brogden and 1887 "under Scales" are used as comparisons, let us look at the figures in regard to receipts:

1876-Tax Rate, 20% cents. Asse year 187 1887-Tux Rate, 25 cents. Assessed Receipts of Public and Educational Fund for

on account of indigent pupils at Inst. D. D. & B. N. C. R. H. dividends to pay interest on the sper cent.
bonds lanued on secount
of N. C. R. R. and paid to
State by the Lesson of
said road. Sale of old and useless arms

Legitimate Reselpts of Public and Educational Punds for 1887..... It will be seen that the increase in eleven | In 1872, years is only \$96,055.99. The tax rate in 1878. has further been reduced to 20 ceuts. In 1874.
The talk about large amounts lying in In 1878. Democats are trying to teach Radical inmates the command "Thou shalt not steal." If the leaders of the party could be taught "Thou shalt not lie," a large voluntary subscription could easily be raised.

The talk about large amounts lying in the Treasury as a rurplus is not the truth. In 1875, the Treasury, but there has usually been about \$1 \text{ for the talk about large amounts lying in the Treasury as a rurplus is not the truth. In 1875, there has never been a large surplus in the Treasury, but there has usually been about \$50,000. This was applied to buying State bonds, and the State Treasurer, by anthority, expended in 1886 \$247,815.98 for the talk about large amounts lying in 1875, the Treasury as a rurplus is not the truth. In 1875, the talk about large amounts lying in 18876, the Treasury as a rurplus is not the truth. In 1875, the talk about large amounts lying in 18876, the Treasury as a rurplus is not the truth. In 1875, the talk about large amounts lying in the Treasury as a rurplus is not the truth. In 1875, the talk about large amounts lying in the Treasury as a rurplus is not the truth. In 1875, the talk about large amounts lying in the Treasury as a rurplus is not the truth. In 1875, the talk about large amounts lying in the In 1875, the talk about large amounts lying in the In 1875, the talk about large amounts lying in the In 1875, the talk about large amounts lying in the In 1875, the talk about large amounts lying in the In 1875, the talk about large amounts lying in the In 1875, the talk about large amounts large amounts lying in the In 1875, the talk about large amounts large ourchasing four per cent. bonds, as we In 1882.

have stated elsewhere.

The appropriations have necessarily increased. The 4 per cent. debt has been satisfactorily adjusted and interest promptly met. Asylums have been built and maintained. The wounded Confederate soldier and the widows of soldiers have been given something. The Orphan Asylum put upon a sound basis; taxes reduced 94 cents on the \$100 valuation of property; railroads have been built; valuation of property increased \$63,000,000, and all accomplished since the State was "Under Brogden."

THE RATE OF TAXATION.

The third allegation made by the Repub-

In 1868, for 1869, the Republicans levied

45—STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—The Democratic party has a just regard for the health of the people of the State, but extreme Radical reformers call this Democratic extravagance.

46—STATE DEPARTMENT—Under Democratic law the Secretary of State gets

15 Democratic Rulet

The Democrats had countrol of the Legislatures in 1870 and afterwards.

The Democratic Legislatures and are on every \$100 more infine dren to of worth of property:

Legislature of 1870, 52 cents, tax collectible in 1871, 6 sents of which were to gave nearly

of the Re

of 1871, same Legislature, 312 The school fund and term every year. store of 1872, 42 cents, collectible 17 cents of which were to meet e State had not recovered.

Legislature, session of 1878, 211 ectible in 1874. ture of 1874-75, 294 cents, coln 1875 and 1876. sture of 1876-7, 294 cents col e in 1877 and 1878. Logislature of 1879 (Legislature met in

ary instead of November as former-(y) 24 cents collectible in 1879 and 1880. Logislature of 1881, 28 cents, collecti-ble in 1881 and 1882, 5 cents of which

n 1887 and 1888

school fund as is evidenced by the follow-ing statement made by Supt. Ashley in his report Nov. 1st, 1876:—"The county lic schools without good teachers. Part of this money goes to the whites and part to the negroes, and yet Radical cheek on the persons who collect the state capitation tax. The law has not and supported supported and supported and supported and supported supported and

> 140.50 but up to Oct. 1st 1870 reau of Labor Statistics has in 1871 and 1872 out of funds raised by the Democratic Legislature of 1870-'71. Very little of the funds set apart by the Constitution during the two years of Republican rule found its way to the education of the children.

Besides: There remained of the permanent school fund accumulated before the war stocks that were valuable, viz: 4,000 shares in the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., 2,000 shares in the Wilmington & Manchester R R, and 65 shares in the Cape hailed the action of the Legislature in Fear Navigation Company. All these making an appropriation for this needed stocks the Republicans sold for the sum of \$161,250 their face value being \$632,500. Of the \$161,250 they invested \$150,000, in special tax bonds which are worthless. satisfaction. The department started withwhile they were in full control may be and without their co-operation. It had summed up in this statement: They squan- no enthusiastic backing. It had no army named after the war, and collected but of correspondents or helpers. It was a little for school purposes except what the pioneer in a new country. It had to cut Constitution required and a large part down the forests, make the roads, and even of that they applied to some other

increased the levy to 124 cents on properpenalties, liquor licenses and other sources, of the work one short year ago. they have collected and spent the follow-

ing sums for public schools: In 1871, disbursed for schools, \$177,497.94 509,736,02 623, 430, 98 640,245,20 671,115.65

These figures, if not exact, are a very

mbly of 1881 directed that the funds that had been accumulating in the animals upon Facts; nothing else will eve State Tressury from fines, forfeitures and be of any service to them. This is the nalties should be distributed to the countles, this legislation being authorized I shall bring up these children. Stick to by the amended Constitution. Two dis- Facts, sir-" tributions were made from this fund one Gen. Francis A. Walker spe in 1831 amounting to \$114,888 applied in wisely when he declared that it is only b The third allegation made by the Republicans is: The representations of the licans is: The representations of the Democrats that they have decreased taxamounting to \$74,448, applied in 1883 and 1884 and 1884 and 1885 and 1886 an Chronicle says: Let us keep up such extravagance as long as is necessary to rate of tazation for the years under the keep want from the door of our pensions. The Republican, who falsely charges that the Democratic housest, thore is a slight falling of from

god, while the Democratic party increases

TO SUM IT ALL UP.

Hear the conclusion of the whole mater: Under Republican rule in North arolina there were no public schools; the permanent school fund of the State, mounting to upwards of six hundred thousand dollars, was squandered; the to deb was nervased according to countrier Jenkins, nearly eighteen million dollars; THE LEGISLATURE WAS IN SESSION 304 DAYS AND THE NEMBERS PAID THEMSELVES OVER \$2,100 EACH FOR THEIR SERVICES; the bie in 1881 and 1882, 6 cents of which were to pay interest on the new four per cent adjusted bonds.

Legislature of 1883, 25 cents for all purposes, collectible in 1888, suspended not exceed sixty-six and two-third cts. on the hundred dollars; the special tax bonds issued and over two hundred and 1885, 35 cents collectible in 1885 and 1886. Were issued and over two hundred and legislature of 1887, 20 cents collectible eight thousand dollars raised in a single year from an improverished people to pay In the first few years of Democratic interest on this iniquitous debt; the judic-rale the rate was higher than it now is, and instice was sold; there were no and the reason is that when the Democrats ant, and justice was sold; there were no came into power they were compelled to charitable institutions erected; no provispay smounts for which the Republicans ion was made to aid the disaided war had contracted. Let us see how this was: Take the year 1871, the rate was 59 cents linians were proscribed from official ser-DNIVERSITY OF NORTH CARO-LINA—Carrying out the requirements of the Constitution, the Democrate have appropriated a sufficient amount to enable the University to do good work. Under Radicalism the doors of the University were closed. They neither fostered public schools, nor the University.

THE RECORD OF THE CARO-LINA CARO-L

draw the contrast: Republican impudence stops when it . Under Democratic rule there are public omes to a comparison of the Educational schools in every district in the State, for call especial attention to this expenditure, "other general expenses." What many white Democrats were arrested under "other general expenses." How much money was stolen under that ambiguous term! In two years \$63,200.47 were spent for "other general expenses expenses." What a happy way to keep expenses! Under Democratic rule not a dollar has been expended under such a head. It is suspicious to say the least of it, to spend \$58,000 in two years for "other general expenses of it, to spend \$58,000 in two years for "other general expenses" the countries of the poll tax collected in \$134,391.48, for "writing contingencies."

So mead on the decartional proposes to allow any dodging. The following is the record:

The Republicans came into full centrol fund has grown steadily until now upwards of six hundred thousand dollars a period of the first Democratic General Assembly of 1870-"71—a period of about two and one-half years. Although their (Republican) General Assembly was in session for a large portion of the Brassion for a large portion of the State and the bearing four per cent interest and paysbeard the constitutions at a second purposes were one hundred thousand dellars especially appropriate by act of 1970 and those that large purpose has steadily until now upwards of six hundred thousand collines are repended for public schools; the following into the Republicans are the following as the record:

The Republicans are into full centrol of the Brassion of six period the state and colored end thousand collines are repended of six hundred thousand to live ands of the two parties. We do not white and colored children; the school the counties never found its way into the ly twenty cents, one-fourth the rate un-State espitation tax. The law has not been observed. In most of the counties victs has been used to build railroads and seventy-five per cent of their county capi-tation tax has been retained." The stat-

ntes at that time required seventy-five per ex-Confederate soldiers and their wid-688.62. and that the increase in 1887 was cent of county capitation tax to be paid ows; the orphan asylum has been given to the State Treasury. All school funds on an appropriation sufficient for all its causm says it is "Democratic extravagance." So be it. The Democratic party
will continue this appropriation, and
prefers to die aiding the orphans than
to live repudiating their just claims on
the State. To be sure Radicatism did
nothing for the orphans.

To be sure Radicatism did
nothing for the orphans.

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To be sure Radicatism did
names and in 1887 the Democrate the figure of the orphans asylum has been given an appropriation sufficient for all its
at that time were required to be paid
into the State Treasury. All school funds
at that time were required to be paid to
the State Treasurer, and to be apportioned
to the Counties by the State Board of Eduto the counties by the State Board of Edutation.

In Nov. 1869 an apportion to the paid
into the State Treasury. All school funds
at that time were required to be paid
to the State Guard has been fostered;
to the counties by the State Board of Edutation.

In Nov. 1869 an apportion to the paid
into the State Treasury. All school funds
at that time were required to be paid to
the State Treasurer, and to be apportioned
to the State Treasurer, and to be apportioned
to the State Treasurer.

To be sure Radication their wid
To be sure and their wid
To be paid

To be In Nov. 1869 an apportionment was made a large building for its uses; the Buthere had been paid of this to the counties, lished; the Agricultural Mechanical Colonly \$42,856 66 leaving still due them af- lege has been provided for; the Superior ter almost a year had elapsed \$112,283.84. and Supreme Court of the State have there was again apportioned to the coun- all, and no breath of suspicion has ties the same amount \$165,740.50 which attached to any Democratic judge; a together with the balance of \$122,283.84 new Supreme Court and Library building still due was paid in 1871 and 1872. In has been erected, and a home for the 1870-71 the Democratic Legislature had Governor is nearly completed; the county levied a tax of 61 cents on \$100 of proper- finances have been, in the main, wise'y and the capitation tax and other taxes, to dis- tered the government affairs, and no charging the two apportionments that state in the Union has had cheaper a bet-had been made in 1869 and 1870. ter government;—in a word the Demo-So that the Republicans while in power crats have given low taxes, good governmade, during the first two years, two ap- ment and originated, and carried hero efportionments amounting in the aggregate | feet, measures for the betterment of the to \$881,481 a large part of which was paid people. It has made some mistakes, but it rectifies them. It is in North Carolina the only party of Honesty, Economy and

> [From the RALEIGR STATE CHRONICLE.] A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

The CHRONICLE was the first paper in North Carolina to advocate the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics. We work with joy, and we have watched the progress of the work with gratification and What the Republicans did for schools out the endorsement of the whole people, erect the first habitations. What to do to The Democrats in 1879 increased the make the department of value to the peo-\$6.4 on property and 20 on the poll levied | ple was the question that confronted the by them in 1870-'71 to 84 cents on proper- Commissioner. He came into the office ty and 25 cents on polls, and in 1881 they with no enthusiastic applause. He heard ty and 374 cents on polls. From only mutterings of discontent and predic-these taxes and from fines, forfeitures and tions of failure. Such was the beginning

Commissioner W. N. Jones has won the confidence of the people, shown that his 173,975,99 department is valuable and necessary, and 191,675,07 is entitled to that praise due to an honest, 297,594.85 Industrious, and efficient man for faith-No report.
324,163.14
324,163.14
delicate duties. He has been aided by his
efficient Secretary, Mr. J. M. Broughton. We have on the CHRONICLE table a copy of the First Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of North Carolina. It is a valuable publication and teaches valuable lessons, and is a credit to North Carolina. Speculation, supposed conditions, and generalities mislead. There was some wisdom in the words of Thomas Gradgrind, in Hard Times, when he said:

"Now, what I want is, Facts. Teach these boys and girls nothing but Facts Facts alone are wanted in life. Plant You can only form the minds of real principle on which I bring up my own children, and it is the principle on which

lease which a accounted for by the hard times through which we passed which rendered more people unable to pay their taxes, and by the decision of Supreme Couri in the case Barksdale va. Commissioners of Sampson county limiting taxation to 66 cents for all purposes of a general nature including schools.

The Chausicla commends this thought to the careful consideration of every reader: The Democratic have steadily increased the school fund, and every year the schools have been better. What has been is an indication of what will be,dene if the Democratic party is given continuance to power. Nothing ought to have more influence with reters, who have children to change, than the schools have continual policy of a party. We urge them to remember this. That the Radical party gave ne schools and discontinual policy of a party. We urge them to remember this. That the Radical party gave ne schools and apparatured the order.