

NEWS AND OBSERVER.
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TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, November 6th.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

FOR ELECTORS—STATE AT LARGE:
ALFRED M. WADSWELL, of New Haven.
FREDERICK N. STAUDWICH, of Orange.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:
1st DIST.—GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.
2d DIST.—JOHN H. WOODRUFF, of Wilmington.
3d DIST.—CHARLES B. YOCK, of Wayne.
4th DIST.—EDWARD W. POLK, Jr., of Johnston.
5th DIST.—J. H. BOBBS, of Surry.
6th DIST.—S. M. BERRY, of Currituck.
7th DIST.—L. H. CALDWELL, of Hertford.
8th DIST.—THOMAS M. VANCE, of Caldwell.
9th DIST.—W. E. CRAVWORTH, of Haywood.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
of Wake.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:
THOMAS M. HOLL,
of Alamance.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas S. Ashe:
JOS. J. DAVIS,
of Franklin.

For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court under amendment to the Constitution:
JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WM. L. SAUNDERS,
of Orange.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe.

FOR AUDITOR:
G. W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne.

FOR CONGRESS.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
B. H. BURN,
of Nash.

The Joint Disunion.
There will be a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign between Hon. Daniel G. Fowle and Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, Democratic, and Republican candidates for Governor, at the following times and places:

Wadesboro, Tuesday, August 28.
Aberdeen, Wednesday, August 29.
Troy, Thursday, Aug. 30.
Yadkinville, Thursday, Sept. 13.
Winston, Friday, Sept. 14.
Lexington, Saturday, Sept. 15.
Mooresville, Monday, Sept. 17.
Hickory, Tuesday, Sept. 18.
Lenoir, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Morganton, Thursday, Sept. 20.
Marion, Friday, Sept. 21.
Mooresville, Iredell Co., Saturday, Sept. 22.

SPEAKERS:
Ch'm'n. Dem. State Ex. Com.
Hon. George W. Sanderlin, Democratic candidate for State Auditor, will address the people on the issues of the campaign at the following times and places:

High Point, Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Winston, Thursday, Aug. 30.
Homesville, Saturday, Sept. 1.
Honesville, Tuesday, Sept. 4.
Big Lick, Thursday, Sept. 6.
Lilesville, Friday, Sept. 7.
Danbury, Tuesday, Sept. 11.
Liberty, Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Furning, Friday, Sept. 14.
Statesville, Saturday, Sept. 15.
Williamsburg, Monday, Sept. 17.
Appointment in Wilkes county for September 15 to be made.
Denver, Friday, Sept. 21.
Gastonia, Saturday, Sept. 22.
Hendersonville, Tuesday, Sept. 25.
Brevard, Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Franklin, Friday, Sept. 28.
Marion, Monday, Oct. 1.

The local committees are urgently requested to advertise these appointments by hand-bills and otherwise.

EDITOR ESTELLE, of the Savannah Morning News, has bought the Mason Telegraph, and, being a remarkably live newspaper man, will doubtless make it better than it has ever been, which is saying a great deal indeed.

The Murphree (Cherokee county) Advance is a newspaper which is advancing into the field of Democratic endeavor. It is published by Mr. Theodore Hobgood, was known in North Carolina journals, now, for some years.

The Lead of the Party of the North. When the Republican party met in the American National Convention at Chicago, it had the honor of electing to the Presidency a man who had been elected to the Presidency of the United States in 1860, and who had been re-elected in 1864, and who had been elected to the Presidency of the United States in 1868, and who had been elected to the Presidency of the United States in 1872, and who had been elected to the Presidency of the United States in 1876, and who had been elected to the Presidency of the United States in 1880, and who had been elected to the Presidency of the United States in 1884, and who had been elected to the Presidency of the United States in 1888.

We have received a copy of a work on the lives of the Democratic candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, which seems to be a dignified, as it is certainly a timely, publication. It is from the pen of W. U. Hensel, of Lancaster, Pa., assisted by Geo. F. Parker, and is profusely illustrated. Messrs. Hubbard Bros., publishers, Philadelphia, Chicago and Kansas City.

We printed about a year ago the circumstances under which Vespucci sailed for the Indies, and we were considered by his contemporaries as the hero of discoveries in the new world. It was something of a fraud—at least a robbery of Columbus of his just fame. Now we are glad to note that some genius, burdened with curiosity, has ascertained that America was the name in local use among the natives of the coast Vespucci visited, and that he was called Amerigo from having visited America, so that America did not derive its name from him.

Republican Leader Blaine—“Quite aside from the political which I wish to see passed upon now, and that is not the outgrowth of any incident of the protective policy, as the President charges, but a protective policy no more broad than it ever was, and which, if of trusts than does the widest free trade country in the world.”

President Cleveland—“The necessity of combinations to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff price of any commodity that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity and that some one is willing to pay lower prices for such commodity, and lower prices produced by competition prove something. This where either of these conditions exist, a case would be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.”

Which position do the people consider the more correct?

Reasons for rare advantages of soil, climate and situation with respect to the great centres of population of the country. It is as pleasant a place of residence all the year round as can be found the world over. The country about it is rich in quiet beauty, being rolling in character, threaded by numerous streams and covered with a superb forest growth. These facts are going to bring a species of prosperity that can already be foreseen. The city will, before very long, be on a thorough line of travel between the North and the South, one with such advantages as will speedily make it great. The line will probably attract the bulk of the travel between the two sections of the country, and the Allegheny, and it will place Raleigh within a few hours of New York City—not seventeen hours or fifteen hours but say twelve hours or less, for the new line by reason of its unusual straightness and the excellence of its road bed and equipment is going to be able to make forty miles an hour regularly. It will place Raleigh within easy reach of the rich men of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and so on for summer homes, for those little farming places, with comfortable if not elegant residences, which all city men of taste delight in, and most city men of taste indulge in. The region immediately about Raleigh will attract such men as we refer to as soon as its remarkable advantages become known and it is placed within easy distance, in point of time, of the metropolis. Our beautiful city itself will offer attractions rarely equaled, and we shall have a class of immigrants that will aid materially in the work of appreciating the value of all property and promoting every trade and industry. Raleigh will become a rich centre of elegant homes and thriving industries, like Hartford, Conn., for example, the richest city in the country, we believe, in the proportion of wealth per capita. Commercial importance to any great extent we cannot hope for, of course, being inland, but we think we see a future of very great importance for our already beautiful and most pleasant city, and we are pictured an industrial capital we have identified. The younger men of the city who met last night to consider ways and means of advancing every interest have the matter to which we refer largely in their hands and will carry out what they undertake, in the main, we have no doubt. Their meeting and going to work, at any rate, on the lines they have marked out, are most auspicious for the city's growth and prosperity.

When a man takes a laboring man to a tariff tax for a tariff is nothing but a tax which taxes him in the price he pays for every thing he buys, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, it is a good thing for him. I answer that is an absurdity. What man ever got rich by having his head earnings taken out of his pocket by taxation? Judge Thurman at Upper Sandusky.

The Republicans propose to antagonize the President on his proposition to re-annex to Canada for interfering with our fishermen. We suppose therefore it will be in order to call them “Red Coat Britishers.” They prefer to preserve Canadian interests rather than to protect the interests of our people. And it was only last week they were hounding another man, President Cleveland has put them in a hole.

In 1881 we exported from this country \$674,000,000 of agricultural products, while for the year ending June, 1887—the figures for the fiscal year just closed not being attainable—we exported in value but \$460,000,000 worth; and yet we exported that year as much as in 1881. The difference was not in the quantity, but in the value. In 1881 corn averaged 18 cents, but last year it was 26 cents.

In 1882 the value of the cotton exported was 170,000,000 pounds more than in 1881. This increase in the value of agricultural products is the result of the tariff system. The price of these exports are the subject of a legislative law, but the foreign price is not so. There is no protection for our agriculture. Prices have gone down, down, until our people are in a lamentable condition. The price of what we have to sell has suffered this tremendous decline. But the price of what we have to buy are kept up by the tariff. Mr. J. H. Nichols voted against modifying or repealing the tariff of the Democratic platform. It is a Dockery and Nichols vote. They are southern men with Northern principles. They want to make us pay the lowest prices and pay the highest and highest prices for what we buy. Down with such men. Out upon them. Let the heat of oppression be taken off our necks and let the Southern people live a fair chance once more.

Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, seems to have made the speech of the day at the Chicago convention to Judge Thurman. He is certainly very much of an orator and has the tariff at his fingers' end.

Mr. Blaine, the real Republican leader, says in a speech at Cleveland that he would have said to the American people about the danger of trusts: “I think there has since been no Democratic paper in the country, whether they understood the meaning of the word or not, that have not been constantly warning the people as to the possible danger of trusts.” Well, I shall not say that he is wrong, but I shall say that he is wrong in the way he says it. He says that he has since been no Democratic paper in the country, whether they understood the meaning of the word or not, that have not been constantly warning the people as to the possible danger of trusts. They are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere.

The Democratic platform declares that “the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted to develop which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition.”

Of which position do the people then rather approve?

Judge Thurman is making very fine speeches wherever he goes. They are clear and forcible. They have the wisdom of age and the vigor of youth as well. It is evident that the old Republican papers are in no degree dignified.

We wrote a column editorial in the great Conservative paper of England, the Manchester Courier, a copy of which a friend is good enough to send us, highly praising Maj. E. J. Hale's address on the Constitution of the United States, a paper to which we have heretofore referred. That paper mentioned should devote a leader to a review of the production of the article which will interest our readers and will make us all proud of the reputation which one of the citizens of our State has made abroad. Especially is this true in view of the fact that Mr. Cleveland, in fighting for the Constitution, while the leaders of the Republican party are doing their utmost to break it down, through multiplication of all its provisions.

The Courier in the outset refers to Maj. Hale's address as an “admirable survey,” and gives the information that the paper has been re-published in convenient form. It then proceeds to say:

“The subject is one which cannot fail to be attractive to Englishmen in view of the interest which our relations and friendship with America involve. And moreover, in these days when constitutions of every sort are upon their trial, it is useful to inquire what is the cause of the stability of the institutions of the United States. It is not to be found in the superiority of the Republican system to others, for France has tried republics in different forms, and they have not at least possessed the merit of stability. Nor is it to be found in the happy isolation of the United States. The absence of any reason for developing a foreign policy, is a matter of congratulation to our Transatlantic brethren, but it does not account for the stability of her internal institutions. Major Hale supplies the true reason.”

“In the first place,” continues the Courier, “much is due to the wisdom and foresight of the great men who drafted the Constitution. It would seem as if they had been gifted with powers to read the future and to anticipate every possible danger. That they succeeded is proved by the fact that in all material respects the Constitution exists almost as it came from their hands. De Tocqueville said of it that ‘their Constitution, which may at first be confounded with Federal constitutions which have provided it, rests in truth upon a wholly novel theory, which may be considered as a great discovery in modern political science. In all the Confederations that preceded the American Constitution of 1789, the American States for a common object agreed to obey the injunctions of a Federal Government; but they reserved to themselves the right of ordaining and enforcing the execution of the laws of the Union. The American States, for a common object, should not only dictate, but should exercise its own enactments. In both cases the right is different and the consequences produced the most momentous consequences.’ Indeed this difference accounts for the fact that while most Federations have suffered dissolution on account of friction between what may be called the brain and the arm, the Constitution of the United States enables them to act in unison.”

The Courier does not believe much in blind trust in the people, of which it says the radicalism

of the United Kingdom is always preaching. It thinks it sees in the checks and balances provided in the Constitution an elimination of absolute trust to the utmost extent possible. Its view is that “the maxim which the framers of the Constitution never to have had most constantly before them was not to trust anybody or anybody.”

There may have been something of Yankee shrewdness in this, though the Yankees, strictly so-called, had comparatively little to do with the framing of the instrument of the preservation of our liberties.

On the point in question the Courier quotes Maj. Hale as follows: “As Maj. Hale says, so far from being a great trust based on a monopoly, it is ever entrusted to the absolute rule of the majority, who are in fact endowed with power only so far as it is absolutely essential to the working of Republican institutions. By the different theories of office enjoyed by the two branches of the Legislative department, and then again by that of the Executive, and still again by those of the Judiciary, the majority is kept constantly checked by the majority of the minority.”

The latter Adams put the matter in an extremely terse and striking way. “The States,” he said, “are balanced against the general government; the House of Representatives is balanced against the Senate, and the Senate against the Executive; the Executive against the Legislature; the Executive against the Judiciary, and the Judiciary against the Executive.”

While there is not “ever much trust” here anywhere, as the Courier says, it seems to us that there is every proper trust in the people, wherever springs all power as there should be.

Greatly feeling the palm for superiority to our party of government, the Courier concluded:

“Another great advantage which the United States enjoy over France and Great Britain is the separation of judicial from legislative functions. The House of Commons, which has quite enough to busy its time in the discharge of its appropriate duties, has little by little claimed to exercise a complete supervision over the details of executive work. It is limited for the task, it is not allowed in attempting to perform it, and it embarrasses ministers whose duty it is to carry on the work of administration. The same criticism applies in the hands of the President. He appoints his public ministers with the approval of the Senate, and they are responsible to him and not to Congress. The right of impeachment, which is confined to the lower House, but which must be heard and decided by the Senate, is a constant safeguard against any flagrant abuse of their power by executive ministers. And the checks which limit the power of the majority also restrain them from taking frivolous advantage of the right of impeaching the President.”

And last but not least, Americans possess the advantage of a written constitution, the advantage of a written constitution, which we have heretofore referred. That paper mentioned should devote a leader to a review of the production of the article which will interest our readers and will make us all proud of the reputation which one of the citizens of our State has made abroad. Especially is this true in view of the fact that Mr. Cleveland, in fighting for the Constitution, while the leaders of the Republican party are doing their utmost to break it down, through multiplication of all its provisions.

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