

PUBLISHED DAILY (EXCEPT MONDAY) AND WEEKLY. BY THE NEWS AND OBSERVER CO.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 16, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

LECTION, 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. WADDELL, of New Hanover.

FRANKLIN M. STRUDDICK, of Orange.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1ST DIST.—LEO J. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.

2ND DIST.—JOHN E. WOODARD, of Wayne.

3RD DIST.—EDWARD H. PORTER, of Johnston.

4TH DIST.—J. L. DOBSON, of Surry.

5TH DIST.—SAMUEL C. PARKER, of Stanly.

6TH DIST.—LEWIS C. CALDWELL, of Iredell.

7TH DIST.—THOMAS M. HARRIS, of Cabarrus.

8TH DIST.—W. R. CRAWFORD, of Haywood.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,

of Wake.

FOR LIUT. GOVERNOR:

THOMAS M. HOLT,

of Alamance.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—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 ATTORNEY GENERAL:

THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,

of Buncombe.

FOR SANITARIAN:

G. W. SANDERLIN,

of Wayne.

FOR CONGRESS.

FOURTH DISTRICT:

OF ANNEAr.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.—Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

We have the first number of the Durham Progress, the new Third Party organ. Sure enough the name of Mr. W. G. Burkhead is at the head of its columns as editor. It promises to be a very neatly printed paper.

The continuance upon a pretext of meeting public necessities of such a rate of tariff taxation as drains from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which, under a government based upon justice and which seeks its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

FRIDAY was a red letter day for Durham. The Tobacco Plant came out in red, not only as to the head but from one end to the other. The color was not exactly red, either. It was of rather a more delicate tint, rendering the paper the pink of perfection in North Carolina journalism. Long may it wave as the flower of the State press.

It seems perfectly clear that when the government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon and, through an intervention of its agents, exerts force over their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities the creature has rebelled against the creator and the matter is rebeld by their servants.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

We would direct special attention to the list of appointments for Judge Fowle and Col. Davidson announced in this issue by Chairman Whitaker, and beginning September 28th at Oxford.

We would also call attention to the additional appointments made by Chairman Broughton for Capt. Bunn, and would urge their further announcement by the local committees.

We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for the interests of American labor and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens to all the people of the land.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

Tax types, oh, the types, made us state the Republican vote of Maine yesterday as 70,608, as we intended to make it 79,608, as it should have been. This showed a Republican gain of 21 per cent on the September 20, 1884. Such a rate of gain in the country over the Democracy of the land would be very well satisfied with. It shows that the young men this year are espousing the cause of Cleveland and tariff reform and can afford no comfort to the Republicans.

Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its National Convention is sincerely made and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or the holding of the pernicious trusts of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

The Charlotte Chronicle is now published by "The Chronicle Publishing Company," organized with a capital of \$30,000.

"The object of these public spirited citizens who organized the stock company that has purchased the Chronicle, is to have the city of Charlotte properly represented by the press; to give the people of Charlotte and its tributary territory a better newspaper than it has had; to advocate the interests of this city, Mecklenburg county and Western North Carolina, and the general welfare of the State; and to those ends, to advocate the cause of the Democratic party, local, State and national."

While the Charlottees have taken hold of the Chronicle in that way public spirited citizens of Wilmington have taken \$45,000 stock in the Messenger with the distinctive object of booming Wilmington. The paper is indeed a credit to Wilmington, and that town has felt the good effects of the investment.

While Raleigh is turning over in her mind what she can do to advance her interests she may well consider the above facts.

We know that the NEWS AND OBSERVER has been all the while a "boom" to Raleigh. Of exactly what benefit and advantage it has been no one can estimate. But beyond question it has itself, as a Raleigh newspaper, been a "boom" to Raleigh. We would be glad if it to be made more of. It is in the power of our public spirited citizens to make it so. Let them patronize it more cordially, let them seek to extend its circulation here in Raleigh; let them advertise in it more freely and the paper will be able to respond more satisfactorily to the demands of the day and will be more of a "boom" than ever. If well supported here at home the NEWS AND OBSERVER will be all that can be wished without our public spirited citizens putting either \$30,000 or \$45,000 in it. Only a little more patronage here is needed. We commend the matter to all who want Raleigh to "boom."

Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely seek the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and their property and demand good reasons for such increase.

And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard their present volume of impost and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

WHAT WILL OUR WORKINGMEN.

The NEWS AND OBSERVER has always advocated the payment of the highest wages business would justify. Capital must find fair and legitimate remuneration in any business, otherwise it will be withdrawn, the business will cease, and the operatives will have to look elsewhere for work. But the highest wages should be paid that the business earns. Such is the philosophy of the NEWS AND OBSERVER—and this we have always advocated. And this, too, the Democratic party and every true friend of labor. It has always drawn its chief support from the laboring classes and the interests of labor have been among its chief concerns. Is there anything it now proposes to the country? Let's see.

It is said that the tariff tax protects the wages of labor; and that the Democrats propose to cut down this tax and thereby to injure the wages of the workingman. Is it not true that the Democratic policy will be hurtful to the interests of the laboring man?

First, it would be odd if the Democratic policy should now at this late date be antagonistic to the millions of men whose welfare it has heretofore sought to promote. That would be such a departure from the whole history and course of the Democratic party that the statement challenges honest inquiry. It is true that a party may turn and seek to harm its friends and supporters, but it is very unlikely. The thing then is doubtful and unlikely to begin with. But any suggestion that wages are to be lessened, especially by an act of government, should be candidly examined.

What is the matter, anyhow? Why should there be any change? I general terms ever since the war the government has been collecting an average of one hundred million of dollars each year from the people more than was needed to meet the expenses of the government. Up to a year ago these surplus taxes were absorbed by paying bonds which were payable at the pleasure of the government for dollar. But a year ago all off, and to apply the surplus to the debt after that bonds not due had to be bought at their market price. Here are bonds not due for twenty years, bearing but 4 per cent interest, and to buy one of them the people have to pay \$1200! The President asked if it would not be better to stop collecting taxes than to do this? A bill was passed by the Democrats stopping the tobacco tax—stopping the tax on raw materials used in manufacturing and lowering the tax on some of the necessities of life. The Republican Senate is unwilling to that; and this is where the difference lies.

The amount of bonds outstanding is \$930,000,000, and going on at the rate we have been going, in ten years these will all be bought; and then what? Then at last something will have to be done. In the meantime we will have paid not merely the face of the bonds, \$930,000,000, but about \$400,000,000 more, a bonus to the bondholders.

We promised to pay to a bondholder in 1907 \$1,000, and pay him \$1,290 now instead. The Republicans have heretofore said—Go ahead and do that. The President asks the people if that is right! The Democrats say No, stop the foolishness and stop the unnecessary taxes.

The Republican position about this matter is uncertain. Their last two administrations, Garfield's and Arthur's, recommended what the Democrats now propose. The Republican Senate raised a commission to report on the matter, composed entirely of eminent Republicans, and that commission recommended a tariff reduction of 25 per cent. The Republicans in Congress generally have said they were going to reduce. When the Mills bill was presented in the House they said they were going to offer a substitute.

Long before it passed the House the Republicans of the finance committee in the Senate began to prepare a substitute. The Republicans in the House did not offer any substitute. For two months, Republican Senators have been saying to the public that they had their bill about ready. In yesterday's telegrams John Sherman said they had their bill prepared to be introduced.

We do not know how it is. We do not know whether they are going to have a bill or not. But they have evidently been trying to make votes rather than make the country prosper. Instead of meeting the question and letting the people know what they do propose they have been seeking to make party capital out of a great public matter. They have been shifting about and straddling in order to get party advantage by making a scare among the workmen of the country, telling them that what the Democrats propose will lower the wages of workingmen.

They are shifting and straddling and trying to deceive to catch votes.

In the meantime, while the Republicans have been beating about to deceive the people and to catch votes, the unnecessary taxes have been coming in at the rate of ten millions a month. At first the President doubted his authority to pay a premium for the deposit on these bonds, but he thought he would wait and let Congress do something—either reduce taxes or give him directions. But he did not want the money to be locked up in the Treasury vaults and withdrawn from circulation.

President Arthur and all other Presidents had, in pursuance of the act of Congress expressly made for that purpose, left government money in those banks throughout the country which had put up full security in the State. When Cleveland came in there were \$10,000,000 deposited in 141 banks. Last fall 153 more banks put up security in bonds and he left in them all told \$60,000,000, so as not to withdraw it from circulation and contract the currency. \$6,700,000 were left at the South; \$6,000,000 were left in the extreme West; \$11,000,000 were left in Kentucky and the Lake States, and the balance at the North and East.

Any bank putting up the bonds could have what money its bonds called for left on deposit. The money was not lent to the banks at all. It was merely deposited with them when the first came in there were \$1,240; now he has to pay \$1,290; the bondholders having put up the price, and soon they will be much higher, \$1,400 or \$1,500 for a \$1,000 bond. He has already had to pay \$10,000,000 for the people \$300,000,000 if it is not stopped. The President says they propose to stop it, but they pretend that the Mills bill is not the right way to stop it, and they have not yet shown their way. They say, they say, will not interfere with wages, and they claim the Mills bill will.

What is the Mills bill? First it repeals the tobacco tax except on cigars and cigarettes; second, it takes the tax off wool and some other raw materials; third, it lowers the tax on necessities of life; fourth it leaves the tax as it is on certain lines of manufactures, chiefly luxuries and fine goods which are in a measure "new industries" in this country. It reduces the average of the tariff from 49 per cent to 42 per cent.

If any measure reducing the tariff will affect wages, we claim that this will affect them less than any other. Indeed we claim that it will help wages. Suppose the tax on the raw material of a job is \$20, and the finished product is protected by a tax of \$30. The real protection afforded to the manufacturer is only \$10. Now if the \$20 tax on raw material is repealed, the manufacturer would have his full protection of \$30; and if his protection were still down even 50 per cent, he would still have protection amounting to \$15, which would be more than he is originally.

And so by making the raw material free the real protection afforded to the manufacturer can be increased, even though the tax on the finished product be reduced somewhat. That is the principle of the Mills bill. The interest of manufacturers have been so carefully guarded that it is a bill really in their favor. And as the effect will be to cheapen necessities of life without to any great extent interfering with the protection afforded by the tariff, it is in the interest of the wage-earners, whether they be employed in a protected industry or not. It is also in the interest of all other citizens.

The particular point we wish to talk about today is the relation of wages in general to the tariff. Does the tariff make wages high? Will the Mills bill make them lower? This matter ought to be honorably and conscientiously considered. We should seek to find what the truth is.

First Not one wage-earner in ten works in any protected industry. For instance, in Raleigh not one wage-earner in ten works in any protected industry. For instance, in Raleigh not a single man, woman or child works in any industry that is practically protected by the tariff. The standard of general wages of this country is made by the men who do not work in the protected industries and not by the one man who does. But certainly there is an influence exerted both ways. There is an influence exerted by the wages of the men, and there is an influence exerted by the wages of the men engaged in the protected industries.

Second, The average of wages earned in the protected industries is said to be less than the average earned by workmen of equal skill and intelligence at work not protected. Printers, machinists, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, etc., earn more than weavers, spinners and men employed in protected work. Indeed, there is very great variation in the pay of operatives in factories. We

are told that "buffers" in boot and shoe factories are paid \$2.50 in Pennsylvania and \$1.40 in New York. Similar variations exist all over the country. In cotton goods, we are told, Massachusetts pays her male spinners \$1.25, Vermont \$1.20; and the average pay in cotton factories will run from 82 cents to \$1.17. The average in silk factories is stated at \$1.00; in chemicals, \$1.33; in furniture, \$1.33; in metals, \$1.50. In woolen factories the average pay of men in Massachusetts is \$1.35, women \$1.03 and children 69 cents, and this is about the average in the United States. Men of equal intelligence and skill earn more in other lines than they do in the protected factories of the country. The wages in the big, overgrown concerns are cut down as circumstances permit, and the earnings are less to the man.

The influence of the wages of the one protected man is adverse rather than beneficial to the wages of the unprotected ten.

And thirdly, this influence is going to be worse unless some change is made. From 1881 to 1886, inclusive, there were strikes in 22,336 establishments and lock outs in 2,812, chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois. The number of employees affected was 1,500,000, and the loss in wages was \$508,000,000. What does that signify? It signifies that in the protected industries there is trouble about wages.

Why should there be trouble about wages? Consider how vast our manufactures have become. In 1850 we manufactured \$1,019,000,000; in 1860, \$1,885,000,000; in 1870, \$4,232,000,000; in 1880, \$5,569,000,000, and in 1887, \$7,000,000,000.

Consider that one man now, by the aid of improved machinery, does the work that four used to do, a few years ago.

Consider how Canadians come over in hordes to work in the New England factories; how the skillful Germans find employment by the thousands in the Middle States, and how Hungarians and Italians in tens of thousands displace men in the mines. Here is a surplus of labor—machinery that multiplies the productive force of labor, and a product seven times as great as in 1850. Our population has doubled, our manufactures have increased seven fold. In 1850 we imported 130 millions of manufactures, and exported 22 millions; last year we imported \$200,000,000 and exported \$136,000,000. What we import is a fine quality of goods than we make here now—or a different kind, or some fancy goods that some people want and will have from abroad. We import one dollar's worth where we make \$35 worth, and we export one dollar's worth where we make fifty.

Putting these things together, is it not apparent that we are paying more for goods than we are making here now—or a different kind, or some fancy goods that some people want and will have from abroad. We import one dollar's worth where we make \$35 worth, and we export one dollar's worth where we make fifty.

Indeed, it is said that if there was a demand, our factories, working on full time, could supply one-third more goods than at present. Our manufactures are frequently shut down, because there is no demand for their goods. This shows that we have passed the point of supplying the needs of our home market. Our manufacturing enterprise has then entered on a new era. While the mill could work freely prices of labor were upward; now they tend downward.

What then of the future? We have had depression in manufactures heretofore, but it is not the outlook that they will be further depressed.

Let us look at woolen industries. In 1870 there were 2,890 woolen factories, with 8,352 sets of cards; in 1880 there were only 1,900 factories at work, with but 5,961 sets of cards.

The wages of the woolen weavers, working in the most highly protected of all our industries, were as follows: in Illinois \$1.52; Indiana \$1.08; New Jersey \$1.00; New York \$1.18; Massachusetts \$1.28; Vermont \$1.17; Connecticut \$1.16.

This shows the stagnation in that industry. Mills closed; operatives thrown out; prices low and decreasing.

How can it be otherwise when the limit of demand is reached and the supply is greater than the demand?

In agriculture we export the product of two thirds of the labor engaged in making it; we export a large share of wheat, corn and provisions. We export largely of the farm products. In manufactures we export more cotton goods and leather goods than any other sort. Why? Because cotton is raw material not taxed and hides are raw material not taxed. The Mills bill proposes to give free wool, so as to cheapen the first cost of woolen products—and so with other raw material. The principle is to eliminate every obstacle in the way of increasing our manufactures. The object hoped for is to let our manufactures have further development. It is our chief hope in that matter. It is not accomplished then, that our textile industry will be congested, and the tendency of wages will be downward. Is that not reasonable? Is it not sensible?

It may be asked why we should not manufacture everything this country can possibly use. We might do this if our agriculture produced no surplus. But we must, for the present, at least, continue to export a large portion of our crop and immense quantities of farm produce. And these are paid for by foreign nations.

We think best for them to be paid for more largely in raw material than in manufactured goods. But our exports are to be paid for in things, not in money. They can't be paid for in money—never are and never will be.

Our manufacturing interests are just like our agricultural interests; our ability to produce is out of proportion to our power to consume. We cannot consume all we are able to produce.

Taking all these things into consideration it is not evident that the general wages of this country are likely to be affected adversely by the congestion of our manufacturing industry if we do not make a change?

And what change can be made better than that proposed in the Mills bill? The Mills bill is doing something about this unnecessary taxation is apparent. Even the Republicans now admit it. What better can be done? Will the Mills bill by permitting our manufactures to be exported and by opening up new markets, tend to lower wages? We think not. We fear that wages will tend downward, if the principle involved in the Mills bill does not become the fixed policy of this country. It gives us a hope to maintain the wages in our protected industries, and these have some influence on the general wages of the country.

Democratic Club in York.

CHURCH STREET, N. C., Sept. 8.

The Democrats of Deep Creek township met September 1st at Brannon's School House and organized a Cleveland, Thurman, Fowle and Henderson Club, which now numbers a membership of eighty, and which will be increased to over one hundred at the next meeting. The Constitution and By-laws, recommended by the State Executive Committee were adopted. The following officers were elected: W. D. Martin, president; S. L. Hauser, W. R. Gerety and T. L. Arnold, vice-presidents; J. W. Royall, secretary; N. R. Holcomb, corresponding secretary, and Dr. M. C. Royall, treasurer. Executive Committee: J. A. Sheeps, J. L. Holcomb, Lee Martin, J. L. Johnson, Tom Poote and J. S. Long. W. D. Martin, T. C. Phillips and Dr. Royall made pointed and forcible speeches, telling the people their duty as Democrats. Much harmony and good feeling prevailed and a determination to do our best for our nominees was clearly indicated. The club will be addressed at each meeting by such speakers as R. C. Puryear, T. C. Phillips, D. M. Reece and W. J. Martin and others. It was ordered that the proceedings of this club be sent to the NEWS AND OBSERVER for publication.

N. R. HOLCOMB, Cor. Sec'y.

Bingham School.

Oct. of the News and Observer.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, Sept. 14, 1888.

The opening of Bingham School on Wednesday, the 12th, was the best for five years.

The new cadet rifle, issued to the school directly by the United States government, are the very latest and very best; and the battery of light artillery at Bingham's is the only one in the State and the only one in a school in the South as far as we can ascertain. The Cadets will be trained in artillery as well as in infantry tactics, and when Cleveland is elected the Bingham Cadets will be able to give him a national salute.

The cadet rifle issued to the school by the State of North Carolina have been turned in for the use of the new companies of the State Guard, who would otherwise be unarmed. Government rifles and artillery are issued to the forty educational institutions which have a tactical officer detailed from the United States army.

Yancey Democrat.

The Democrats of Yancey county have placed their ticket in the field. The Democrats of the county held a primary election on Monday, Sept. 4th, and chose candidates at which time Mr. W. P. Wilmington was chosen for the legislature, John Woody for sheriff, Mr. Chas. Bird (the present incumbent) for register, and Mr. Jno. E. Evans (present incumbent) for treasurer. The opponents of the above gentlemen before the primaries came into the convention, withdrew from further contest and urged the unanimous nomination of the above gentlemen for the offices named respectively, which was done.

We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue system many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the national Treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty million dollars.

No better evidence could be furnished that the people are angry at the present Federal tax-tation; that, as a result, a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy, and that defence and safety promised in the guarantee of their free government.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

The Babies Cry For It.

And the old folks laugh when they find that the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is more easily taken, and more beneficial in its action than bitter, nauseous medicines. It is a most valuable family remedy to act on the bowels, to cleanse the system and to dispel colds, headaches and fevers. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. John S. Peck, Sole Agent for Raleigh, N. C.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of our position, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the proposition that they are unjustly taxed by the present Federal tax-tation; that, as a result, a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy, and that defence and safety promised in the guarantee of their free government.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

A handsome complexion is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Pizzoni's Complexion Powder gives it.

Good Year Sewed

Gent's Shoe

At \$3.01

Has no equal

In the city.

Try a pair.

CARTER.

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness.

These diseases constitute three-fourths of the ailments of humanity.

Yes—

Is there a positive cure?

"I suffered with Dyspepsia and disordered Liver, and would frequently throw up bile. I procured a bottle of Simmons Liver Regulator, and after using half of it, was completely cured. One of my lady customers told me the Regulator completely cured her of indigestion, biliousness, Cough, Headache, etc. See that you get the genuine, with the Z-tamp in red, on front of wrapper."

J. B. ZELLEN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Healthful location; beautiful grounds; ample buildings with comfortable study-rooms; sleeping and bathing facilities; well furnished and advanced course of study; special classes in music, art, languages and commercial studies; reduced rates for board and tuition; special attention given to the individual pupil; twenty-four years of continuous experience and more than 5000 alumnae. Send for catalogue and circular.

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We are now in our new quarters, and while not fitted up as we expect to be by the 1st of October, we are ready for business and extend a cordial invitation to our friends and customers, whether they wish to buy or not, to

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New Goods Every Day, In Stock and to Arrive October 1st.

This Season's Packing, Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Jams, Jellies and Preserves, Sardines, Olives, Olive Oil, Pickler, &c., &c.

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In the State.

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20, 25 and 30c. lb!

Our own Pure Ground Coffee.