NEWS AND OBSERVER

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

ELECTION, 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.
FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:
1ST DIST.—GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.
2D DIST.—JOHN E. WOODARD, of Wilson.
3D DIST.—CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
4TH DIST.—EDWARD W. POU, Jr. of Johnston.
5TH DIST.—J. H. DOBSON, of Surry.
6TH DIST.—SAMUEL J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly
7TH DIST.—LEROY C. CALDWELL, of Iredell.
8TH DIST.—THOMAS M. VANCE, of Caldwell.
9TH DIST.—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Haywood.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
of Wake.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:
THOMAS M. HOLT,
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.

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. BUNN,
of Nash.

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

DOCKERY'S TICKET IN 1884.

At the election in Richmond county in 1884, Oliver H. Dockery, the present Republican candidate for Governor, voted as follows:

To represent the public in the Legislature he voted for Harvey Quick, a negro lawyer, against John W. Sneed, one of the best white farmers of Richmond county.

For Coroner, he voted for Felix Jacobs, a negro man, against Daniel Gay, a one-legged Confederate soldier.

For Register of Deeds, he voted for one N. W. Harlee, a negro man, against Alexander L. McDonald, a white man competent to fill the office and universally esteemed in the county for his courteous bearing.

JUDGE FOWLE is to speak at Carthage, Moore county, today.

DEMOCRATS all along the line should register in full time for the election.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAVIDSON left yesterday afternoon for Washington City whither he has been called to look after the matter of the special tax bond case which may be taken up in the United States Supreme court today. He will thus be unable to fill his appointments at Carthage, Rockingham and Maxton. Thereafter, as has been announced, his place in the canvass will be taken by Hon. S. M. Finger.

To those who see danger in the division of the Democracy of New York city on the mayoralty we commend the following from the New York World: "The impression prevails that Mr. Cleveland will not be helped by two Democratic candidates for mayor in the city of New York. But the more candidates for mayor the heavier the vote, and the more voters who go to the polls the better it ought to be for the presidential candidates. That is the logic of some of the political bosses. We shall know more on the 7th of November." It should be borne in mind that the County Democracy and Tammany have the same candidates for President and Vice-President.

DURHAM'S GREAT EXPOSITION.

Gov. Scales says Durham's Exposition is magnificent, complete in all its parts, equal in excellence even to the great New Orleans Exposition as far as it goes. He is enthusiastic in praise of the exhibition, and certainly no higher commendation than this could be desired. It is evident that there is something and a very great deal at Durham worth going to see. The trades display yesterday was superb. There was a large number of people in attendance and there was a show that has never been surpassed in point of excellence. Every North Carolinian who can do so ought to see it. The cordial and open hearted people of the Magic City invite all the world to come to see them. We hope they will have at least ten thousand visitors today.

A SPECIMEN PENSION CASE.

Foolish Foraker, the malignant Governor of Ohio, has afforded the country a specimen pension case which illustrates much if not the largest part of the pension business of the day. It is known as the Sally Ann Bradley case and President Cleveland vetoed the bill providing the pension for most excellent reasons as will appear. Ferocious Foraker, however, made much of the veto for campaign purposes. He represented that Jefferson Bradley, the husband of the aforesaid Sally Ann, had died from the effects of wounds received in battle and that his widow filled a pauper's grave on a poor-house farm. He told the story on stump after stump until it was worn away almost to nothing. He appealed to the prejudices of the Northern people on his showing. Two or three weeks ago, though, he happened to tell the same old story, unfortunately for himself, at West Union, Adams county, Ohio, within four miles of Mrs. Bradley's residence.

It was heard there by the Hon. Joseph Eylar, editor of the People's Defender, who knew the Bradleys well and who afterwards published in his paper some interesting comments which were embodied in a special dispatch from Columbus to the Cleveland Plain Dealer of the 24th ult. Mr. Eylar's paper said that hundreds of men heard the story "with amazement," and it went on to say with respect to the matter:

"He [Foraker] said that Jefferson Bradley died from the effects of wounds received in battle, and that two of his sons were left dead on the field and two others came home crippled for life—one with his eye shot out and the other with his arm shot off. He added to the story further by saying that Sally Ann Bradley fills a pauper's grave in the infirmary farm. The record of deaths in our Probate Judge's office shows that 'Thomas Jefferson Bradley,' Mrs. S. A. Bradley's husband, 'died Oct. 12 1882, choked.' It is known to all his neighbors that he was choked to death by the lodgment of a piece of meat in some of the organs of his throat, while at his table. *Of his four sons, all came home from the war without a scratch, except James, who was wounded at the battle of Nashville by a gunshot in the wrist. For this he draws a pension,* which has been increased from time to time by the Democratic legislation. * * *

"Now for Mrs. S. A. Bradley, who died in the county infirmary, according to the Gubernatorial falsifier. She is still living in the village of Bentonville, as any one can verify who takes the pains to do so. Her case was before Congress for many years. Twice it passed the House, and *twice it was killed by adverse report of a Republican Senate.* Finally it slipped through both houses and reached President Cleveland, who vetoed it because there was no connection between Mr. Bradley's death and the cause for which he was pensioned."

Was this not enough for the Frothy Foraker, the malignant Ohioan? Was it not enough to put an end forever to his dilapidated old story? Would it not have put an end to it if any man of decency, sense or discretion had had to do with it? How was it in the case of the Foolish Foraker? The latter made a speech in New Haven, Conn., on the 4th and *he used the same old story* to inflame his hearers against the President and against the South. As reported by the Palladium, he said:

"When the war broke out four Bradley boys volunteered for service. The old man was over age, but he considered it his duty to go the war, and his good wife gave him up. He was terribly wounded, but he recovered and fought until the war ended. After the war the Bradley family had a reunion. *The bones of two of the sons lay bleaching on a Southern battlefield. One son had lost his right arm and the other had lost his right eye.* A few years ago old man Bradley died *and the widow was left alone, her two sons having died.* She was destitute, and soon was taken to the poorhouse."

Now doesn't this look like a twin-brother to one of Dockery's "absolute verities"? "Lie like sheol and stick to it" is the North Carolina Republican motto and it is evidently the motto of Foraker. Any old story he can manufacture he uses for his vile purposes and he sticks to it whether it is shown to be wholly untrue or not. The campaign of the Republican party throughout the country appears to be one of fraud and misrepresentation and palpable falsehood. What is the country coming to that a party proceeding in such a manner has the face to appeal to the people for support?

The case presented by the South-hating Foraker, false in its every detail and shown in the public press to be false, is a fair example of the bases on which the Republican canvassers everywhere are making their arguments. It is a fair example also of the pension legislation now sought to be secured at the expense of the people and for which John Nichols petitions. It is a fair example, too, we are glad to say, of the pension legislation on which our worthy President puts his foot whenever it comes before him.

Foraker has evidently heard of Dockery & Co., and is following the example of the latter in carrying out the precept of the late Pike Young—"Lie like sheol and stick to it." He ought to be condemned as decidedly as Dockery is going to be. So far as the result in the country at large is concerned, we believe he will be.

RANSOM AT MARION.

A friend writes us that Senator Ransom spoke in the court-house at Marion Tuesday to an audience fully as large as could be packed in the room. He made a telling speech, of course, and one which was spoken of by many present as the finest they had ever heard. This is not remarkable, as the Senator is one of the ablest orators in the whole country. It was said, moreover, that the effort would gain votes for the Democracy. Prominent Republicans were present and were asked to speak by the Senator, but they opened not their mouths. They could not be induced to say anything. They doubtless realized what playthings they would be, representatives as they are of a cause wholly bad, in the hands of the eloquent Ransom. It is reason for decided congratulation that we have our two Senators speaking now in the State. It is a source of great strength to the Democratic party.

BLAINE ON THE HOME MARKET.

Mr. Blaine is pointing out to the agriculturists of Michigan and the West in general that protected and manufacturing New England takes from the West of its products "500,000 and 600,000 tons of grain annually;" that "New England needs bread, for which she pays the West $20,000,000;" that "she needs also provisions—which includes all forms of meat—and for that, and poultry in addition imported from the West, pays the farmers of the Western States $55,000,000 a year; that, moreover, the people of the East want butter to spread on their bread, and they do not make enough at home, and they pay the West over $3,000,000 a year for that; that New England needs a good deal of lumber, hardwood and pine, and there are just three States from which she gets it—Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—and she takes $15,000,000 a year of Western lumber, principally from Michigan; then of copper and lead and salt and hides and lumber, which are taken from the Western States, in the aggregate about $50,000,000 more; the aggregate being well up to $200,000,000."

From all this he deduces the value of the home market the East affords for the products of the West. But will his argument bear analysis? By no means. It is found on examination to be as full of fallacies as an egg is of meat. It is the smart trick of the professional political juggler. It is the favorite performance of the trickster Blaine. It is meant to deceive. Let us look at it. The West does find a market for a large part of its products in the East. But is the fact due in anywise to protection? If so would not the benefits that arise for the West from the principle arise also for the rest of the country over all of which the principle operates? Would they not arise for the East? Is there any escape from an affirmative answer to the proposition?

But how is it in the East? Of what avail is the Home Market to the agriculturists of New England? If the home market afforded by New England is of such advantage to the West, surely it must be of some advantage to New England itself. But is it?

We have shown time and again that as the high protective principle has prevailed the agriculture of New England has steadily declined until now it is scarcely more than a memory. Senator Vance, in his great speech Monday in the Senate showed the same thing. He said: "Nowhere has the decay of agriculture been more marked and lamentable than in several of the New England States where manufactures most abound. The statistics of these States completely refute the idea that manufactures furnish a home market which enriches the farmer. An intelligent and painstaking gentleman of this city has carefully collaborated the figures which illustrate this subject and show beyond all question that whilst the cities and towns of New England have grown and become wealthy by the protective policy it has been at the expense and decay of the country at large. Here are his figures and conclusions:

'The protective policy has built up a number of considerable towns in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; and these towns have doubtless given encouragement to gardening in their immediate vicinities. But it is manifest that the incidental good has not reached beyond their immediate neighborhoods. It has been shown that the system, while enriching the capitalists and building the towns in these favored States, has at the same time depopulated and impoverished their Northern neighbors. And not only are Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont injured by the artificial stimulant given by protection to manufacturing in the three more southern New England States, but it appears from the census returns that it serves to rob the country in the favored States themselves of population, and thus to ruin agriculture, which fosters the best citizenship, for the purpose of enriching the towns. * * *

Instead of fostering agriculture and increasing the number of independent yeomanry, the effect of the protective system is to convert independent yeomanry into dependent factory operatives, liable to be 'locked out' at any moment from the factories and ejected from the tenements occupied by them. * * * It thus appears that while protection does protect, and make nabobs of the capitalists engaged in manufacturing, it is destructive of agriculture, and that of all the people in America who support the protective policy, the last to give it aid should be the masses—that is to say, ninety-nine in a hundred of the people in New England—and especially the agricultural population."

Senator Vance also quoted, in support of his position, from an article in the April number of the *American Magazine*, entitled "The Decay of Rural New England." The writer of this article begins as follows:

"The cultivation of the soil, we have been taught to believe, is the true foundation of national prosperity. If this theory is correct, the fact is, to say the least, startling that the population of the hill towns of New England is steadily declining, and its farming lands are gradually becoming unkept wildernesses. Vast areas of Connecticut and Massachusetts, formerly covered with fruitful meadows and grain fields, are now "unprofitably gay" with tenacious sumac and odorous fern. The once-cultivated land is occupied by brush and brake, and the woodmar plies his ax where seventy-five years ago were heard the ring of the scythe and the rustle of the sickle."

The writer describes many scenes of desolation where a few generations ago were fruitful fields and happy homes.

"For instance, there is a rural town in Connecticut, not sixty miles from New York by rail, and barely twelve from the busy sites of industry that dot the coast line of the Sound. From the windows of an old farmhouse there on a June morning one may look down on a square mile of bush and forest, the rye and clover fields of a former generation. * * * The most casual observer must be impressed by the number of empty houses along the way. Count them. One on the corner where the road leaves the highway, another beneath the big elm on the hill, a third under the hill, a fourth on the next slope, four houses in five minutes' walk, and only one is inhabited. Opposite the occupied house is a deserted cellar with crumbling walls, and in the rear are rows of scrawny current bushes and beds of tansy and peppermint, defining what once was a garden plat. Octogenarians can tell that in their day a little brown homestead was here, under whose roof Farmer Morgan and his wife reared a brood of ten children on the produce of the farm stretched back yonder into what is now a waste. Walking further we count three similar ruins in adjoining fields, and across the brook a fourth, four vanished homes in a distance of a quarter of a mile."

This is but a fair specimen of what may be seen in almost any part of rural New England, and yet the section in question has been enjoying the blessing (?) of high protection for a quarter of a century. It is a very hive of industry. It is a region of more manufacturing establishments to the square mile than any other in the whole country. Of what avail to its few remaining agriculturists is the Republican plea of the home market? The high protective principle which is said to provide the home market has almost utterly destroyed its agricultural interests root and branch. Can the home market theory, then, be good for agriculture in general when it has proven so destructive to the agricultural interest of New England? What force of logic is there in Blaine's argument to the Michiganders? If the home market theory is good for the West it should be good also for the East. Yet we find in point of fact that it is utterly destructive of agriculture in the latter section where it has been fairly tested, and it will prove so for the West if the people permit it to stand.

As Senator Vance further said in his great speech: "The South raises 7,000,000 bales of cotton per annum, 5,000,000 of which is surplus. What would she do with it in the home market? The surplus wheat of the West is rarely less than 150,000,000 bushels. Must it rot in the home market alongside of her vast surplus of meat and corn?

"Then what will be done with it? Practically the manufacturers are answering the question every day. Whenever they find themselves with more on their hands than they can sell in the home market they shut down their works and turn their laborers into the streets. They stop production. To enable them to do this effectively all those engaged in the manufacture of the same article enter into combinations which they call 'trusts,' by which each one agrees under penalties to obey the orders of the 'trust,' to sell only at certain prescribed prices, to produce only so much or to stop production altogether, as may be decreed."

No. Blaine's argument is utterly fallacious. It is so thin that we believe it will be seen through clearly by the sturdy farmers of the West. It is meant only to deceive, and we hope and believe it will very largely fail of its object.

As our own incomparable Vance says still further: "The American farmer, by the beauties of this home-market theory which he is invited to support, is situated thus. Before him stands that high Chinese wall which excludes him from the outer world; behind him stand the trusts armed with corporate power to inflict penalties upon any treacherous member who shall offer to sell him anything below the regulation price! The fact that any of them still hold the title deeds to their farms, still have decent clothing for their families and sufficient implements for their business, designates them as being special favorites of the gods, who have stamped them with the unmistakable mark of immortality."

Mr Blaine will have to mend his licks.

WE were glad yesterday to see Judge Fowle looking as well as we ever saw him. He was here at his home for a brief rest from the arduous duties of the campaign which he is discharging so handsomely. He is very much gratified by the interest he has found everywhere displayed by the people in the important questions now at issue, in the enthusiasm of the Democracy and the hopefulness of the outlook for honest and efficient government. He was never in better trim and returns to his great work of instructing, warning and encouraging the people with a determination to win the victory in November. We call upon the people of the State to give so true and tried and fearless a champion the full support that he deserves.

GOV. SCALES opened the Durham Exposition yesterday in a brief but excellent speech, and introduced Senator Ransom, who spoke briefly also, but with all his usual eloquence and power. The Exposition starts off under auspices that could not be improved upon. It is in itself a superb show and the people seem to realize the fact. They are flocking to the Magic City in crowds, we are informed.

WE are indebted to Senator Ransom for a copy of the majority report of the Senate finance committee on the tariff bill. We make our acknowledgments.

WADE HAMPTON is to be at Durham today, and so is Vance. What a team they make! Ransom and Scales and Bunn spoke yesterday. Durham never does things by halves!

Praise not the day before the evening glow. You may praise Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood without danger for it brings the glow of health at once. The largest bottle on the market. 120 doses for $1.00. All druggists sell it.

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What it Means.

Savannah Morning News.

"If the 'Solid South' should ever be split, the country would witness a state of affairs in this section that would cause honest Americans to hang their heads in shame. A divided South means for generations, if not forever, a mongrel government made up of the worst elements of both races, bankrupt States and a beggared people. What was experienced twenty years ago would seem a pleasant remembrance compared with what would be experienced if the South should become divided. If there are Democrats who are disposed to hunt up excuses for breaking away from party ranks, it would be well for them to consider that party affiliation in the South means a great deal more than party supremacy. It is vital to the social and business interests of the people that no false issues be raised to lead Democrats astray."

Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, may be relied on to effect a cure wherever an external application can be used. Price 25 cents.

It is the old, old story: Love at first sight! A walk in the beautiful moonlight night; both catch a dreadful cold and give up all hope, but finally find relief in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, get married, and are at last happy?

Landlord (mountain resort house): "Well, sir, I trust that inhaling our mountain air will enable you to return to the city with renewed strength and vigor." Guest—"Can't tell yet; it all depends on the bill."—Life.

Female Barber: "Hello, Jellycake, who cut your hair?" "My wife." "She made a horrible job of it." "Yes, I'm beginning to understand why Sampson lost his strength after consulting a female barber. I feel pretty weak myself."—Lincoln Journal.

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Yes, Sick all Over!

Liver torpid, bowels costive, blood sluggish, stomach weak and full, your digestion is impaired and the organs inactive, your perceptions are dull and stupefied, your temper irritable and peevish, you are unfit for business or companionship. What you need is to

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A VELVET COLLAR ON YOUR LINEN DUSTER

May afford bodily protection "in your mind," but something more substantial will be necessary quite soon, as winter is rapidly approaching. In addition to heavy clothing, those who are prudent will provide a supply of BENSON'S PLASTER in anticipation of Coughs, Colds, Chest Pains, Rheumatism, Sciatica, and other ailments which are sure to prevail during the fall months. This plaster is well known as a uniformly reliable remedy in such troubles; is always ready for immediate application and its effect is prompt and permanent. As there are many spurious imitations in the market, careful buyers will always ask for BENSON'S and refuse all other porous plasters.

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Rheumatism	"It has done me more good for kidney disease than any other medicine." GEO. ABBOTT, Sioux City, Iowa.
Kidney Diseases	"Paine's Celery Compound has been of great benefit for torpid liver, indigestion, and biliousness." ELIZABETH C. UPALL, Quechee, Vt.
AND All Liver Disorders	

N. C. Insane Asylum.

VISITORS

at the Insane Asylum will hereafter be admitted only on

WEDNESDAYS,

Between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. This rule has been found necessary on account of the injurious effects of excessive visiting upon the inmates.

By order of the Board.
EUGENE GRISSOM,
Superintendent.

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AND A

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Than I make.

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For a sample of purer whisky than mine.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the capital stock of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company has been declared, payable on and after Oct. 1, 1888. The transfer-books will be closed from date until 2d October.

W. W. VASS,
Treas. and Sec'ry.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, '88.

ON

The Market Again

AND

BETTER THAN EVER.

Haxall Byrd Island Flour.

Special Offer

for this week only.

W. C & A. B. STRONACH,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, COFFEE ROASTERS —AND— CANDY MANUFACTURERS,

Offer

For this week only at prices named.

100 barrels

Haxall Mills Flour

Haxall Byrd Island Flour, The Finest of all Flour. $7.50 per barrel, $3 25 per sack.

CLARA, Patapsco Family Grade, $6 50 per barrel, $3.25 per sack.

OUR CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR. $6 00 per barrel, $3.00 per sack,

CHOICE EXTRA FLOUR, $5.50 per barrel, $2.25 per sack.

Patapsco Superlative Orange Grove, &c., at lowest prices.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH, Millers' Agents For Haxall Mills Flour.

Cigars. Tobacco.

In cigars we offer by the box or retail

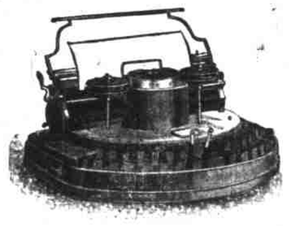
THE FINEST LINE of Imported Havana, Key West, Domestic Cigars of all grades Ever brought to this market, At lower prices than ever.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS, From $7 00 to $15.00 per 100. Key West, $4 50 to $6 50.

Headquarters For chewing tobaccos. Try Diamond A A A A and Fitzhugh Lee.

See local column for special ads.

THE HAMMOND



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The most PERFECT machine ever offered on the market.

THE BEST

For Speed, Strength, Changeable Type, Perfect Alignment, Beauty and Durability.

The only Type Writer awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the New Orleans Exposition.

It has many advantages over other writing machines, and the work done on it is PERFECT.

It Cannot Get Out of Alignment!
It is Not Liable to Get Out of Order!
It Cannot Collide with Itself!

It has open end carriage, which admits of paper of any width or length, and has changeable type.

Every machine WARRANTED PERFECT.

Price complete with two sets of type, $100. Send for circular.

T. A. MOORE, GENERAL AGENT, State Agent, Raleigh, N. C