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Wachovia National Bank, WINSTON, N. C.

W. A. LEMLY President. JAS. A. GRAY, Cashier.

F. H. FRIES, W. T. VOGLER, O. H. FOGLE, J. W. HUNTER, EUGENE E. GRAY, W. A. LEMLY, JAS. A. GRAY.

REPRESENTING COMBINED ASSETS OF MANY MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Wachovia Loan & Trust Co., INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

OFFERS YOU INSURANCE THAT INSURES Fire, Life, Accident and Boiler

Also the Strongest and Best DWELLING HOUSE POLICY.

THE PREFERRED Accident Insurance Company

offers you a POLICY containing few restrictions and offering large benefits...

COMBINATION POLICY writes, and at \$5.00 less per year than you can purchase elsewhere.

A. B. DANGERFIELD, Manager.

Local Agent for the No. 6 Remington Typewriter.

James S. Dunn, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

First National Bank Building, WINSTON, N. C.

INTER STATE PHONE, NO. 99.

Parties wishing to buy or rent property will find it to their interest to call on me.

Frank C. Brown

Is offering the greatest bargains in

Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats,

NOTIONS, Groceries, &c.

Frank C. Brown

Corner 4th and Main Street, WINSTON, N. C.

Guilford Stock Farm

AND POULTRY YARDS.

Through bred Berkshire, Essex and Poland China Swine, Buff Leghorn Chickens, and Imperial White Guinea fowls, specialties.

Office 2nd floor Clark & Ford Building, Corner 4th and Liberty Streets, WINSTON, N. C.

L. Y. Montague, REAL ESTATE.

Loans & Collections, Money to Loan on Short or Long Time.

Office 2nd floor Clark & Ford Building, Corner 4th and Liberty Streets, WINSTON, N. C.

December 5, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1879. Capital \$150,000. Surplus & Profits 150,000. Average Deposits 300,000.

THE TARIFF. A Brief History of National Revenue Legislation and its Adjustment.

Washington, July 12.—The Dingley-Aldrich-Alison tariff bill—

as it will doubtless be hereafter designated—having reached the stage of conference on Thursday last, it is entirely proper to say that the real contest over the difference between the two houses of Congress, with respect to the tariff act that shall be written on the Statute Book before the present session adjourns, is now on, and is being fought to a finish in the Senate Finance Committee room between the conferees of the two houses.

The general public has but slight conception of the power and importance of conference committees of Congress.

The Third Congress (Nov. 13, 1794) adopted a joint rule establishing a mode of conference between the two houses but the jurisdiction and powers of a conference committee were not then, and have not since been defined, while since the Forty-fourth Congress, growing out of a contest as to counting the electoral vote, there have been no joint conferences held in force, in spite of the declaration of the Senate to the contrary.

The general theory as to the jurisdiction and powers of a conference committee is that it is limited strictly to the consideration of matters of difference or dispute between the two houses of Congress in respect to a bill or joint resolution, paragraph or item involved in amendment by the "other house," but as a matter of actual practice or fact—more particularly with general appropriation and revenue bills—a conference committee is "a law unto itself," subject always to review by either house of Congress. There are instances where conference reports have been read out of order by the Speaker and where the House has refused to receive them, for the reason that they contained new matter not considered or passed upon by either house, or because the text of the bill, not the amendments proposed, had been changed by the conferees. Notable rulings in this respect have been made by Speakers Colfax, Blaine, Randall, Carlisle, Reed and Crisp, and yet, in spite of the well-established principle stated, conference committees have considered the text of a bill not amended by the other house and increased or reduced the amounts and changed phraseology, as they might agree upon.

In the earlier history of the Government, disputes between the two houses with respect to tariff legislation were substantially settled, not by conference committees, as at the present time, but by each house acting independently, voting directly on disputed or controverted amendments and leaving at last to a conference committee, only a few important questions about which the two houses could not readily or conveniently agree. It may be interesting, and perhaps profitable, to glance briefly at the record of Congress in this regard.

The first tariff act—which was practically framed by Mr. Madison—was that of July 4, 1789, passed by the first Congress. That act passed the House of Representatives on May 16, 1789, after nearly six weeks of exhaustive debate, which was reported with a reasonable degree of opposition thereto, on the Senate on June 11, with forty amendments, no debate whatever being published. On June 16 the House agreed to nineteen of the Senate amendments. The Senate receded from twelve of its amendments and insisted upon its remaining (eight) amendments. On June 24 the House passed, with a disagreement to the second amendment of the Senate, and agreed to it with a further amendment; insisted on its disagreement to the fourth and fifth amendments of the Senate, and asked a conference on the subject matter of the sixth, seventh, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth amendments and appointed Mr. Boudinot, of New Jersey; Mr. Fitzsimons, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Madison, of Virginia, as managers at the conference, on the part of the House. The Senate agreed to the request for a conference, and appointed Senators Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania; Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia; and John Jay, of New York, as its managers.

The differences between the two houses related mainly to duties on teas, distilled spirits, beer and coal, and also to drawbacks and discriminations between foreign nations in alliance and those not in alliance with the United States, as well as the time for continuance of the tariff. The final compromise was an acceptance of most of the reductions made by the Senate, more particularly with respect to distilled spirits and the like, the duty on coal being reduced from three to two cents per bushel.

An examination of the journals, debates and "Globe" discloses the fact that this method of considering and disposing of Senate amendments to tariff bills was pursued until the passage of the tariff act of May 19, 1828, when the present method of adopting or rejecting a conference report from an entirely new act, and has since been followed. Since the foundation of the Government but one important tariff act has been settled by a direct vote of the House and the Senate were concurred in without amendment, and that was the present law known as "Wilson Gorman's act" of the Fifty-third Congress. The practice which has prevailed with respect to general

appropriation bills, of submitting certain reports with respect to certain amendments and leaving certain other amendments for further conference, has never been pursued with respect to tariff bills. The Senate amendments have been invariably settled as a whole or an entirety.

GREAT LABOR INVOLVED. The general public has but slight knowledge or conception of the great labor involved in the preparation of a tariff bill, which is essentially one of immense detail.

The members of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and of Finance in the Senate—though of late years this applies more particularly to the members of the majority party in each body, who practically frame the bill—are subjected to confinement and arrest, if not quite equal to the pains and penalties of imprisonment in a penitentiary, day after day, week after week, month after month, in endeavoring to reconcile, with prudent provisions, at the same time for the public good—all the different claims presented by persons coming from all parts of the country and representing the different interests and pursuits of the American people.

Out of the material collected, whether statistical or by oral hearings, committees have presented a bill, in which—usually, but not always, largely reached by way of compromise to different sections and interests of the country, with the object and purpose of neither losing sight of the Government, which requires revenue for its support, or of the people, who consume what is imported, or of the industry, which is to be protected, are entitled to be encouraged whenever that can properly be done. It has always been found necessary to make concessions to the interests of different sections of the country to secure the passage of any tariff bill through each house of Congress. Primarily, those concessions have been made—notably in the pending bill—by expediting matters and reach the stage of conference where, at least, the tariff laws have been practically formed and framed by two or three members of the Conference Committee representing each house of Congress. The sole exception to this rule is the present law, in which—as stated—the bill, introduced on August 19, 1892, on December 19 (second session) Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, reported what is known as the "Wilson bill." It passed the House on February 1, 1894, by yeas 204, nays 140, ex-Speaker Randall being the only Democrat voting no.

It was reported from the Senate Finance Committee by Mr. Voorhees on March 20 and passed the Senate on July 3 by 634 yeas and 193 nays, 34 Messrs. Allen and Kyle, Populists, voting aye and Messrs. Peffer and Stewart, the only Democratic Senator voting in the negative.

A conference was immediately asked on July 19 a disagreement was reported, and the same conference, after debate, were reappointed in each house. The bitter attack on the Senate amendments generally and Democratic Senators specially by President Cleveland, in which the Senate bill was denounced as a departure from Democratic principles and Democratic sentiment, was accompanied by party perjury and dishonor, made an agreement by the conference committee impossible, especially after the bitter speech of Senator Gorman, in which the ultimatum of Democratic Senators was announced. It was, in brief, the Senate bill was to be accepted, with the understanding that the House Democrats must change their defiant attitude toward the Senate amendments and accept them all. Then came, on August 13, the greatest parliamentary outrage ever committed in Congress. A rule was reported from the Committee on Rules vacating the order for a second conference and permitting a vote on a single motion to occur after brief debate in the entire list (634) of Senate amendments. The Democratic conferees of the Senate improperly understood the motion, and the House Democrats, in violation of the rule, made the motion to occur, and by a vote of yeas 182 to nays 106 the "deed was done." President Cleveland, who had so bitterly denounced the bill, allowed it to become a law, thereby showing the "treachery, perjury and dishonor" he had charged upon Democratic Senators and Democrats.

The rebuke which the people administered at the polls in November following, the wretched and shameful record of the remainder of the Cleveland administration, which would require many newspaper columns to even outline, are too fresh in the minds of the people to recapitulate. So also the proceedings of the two houses of Congress in respect to the pending bill. For the present one can only speculate as to the outcome. The conference committee is composed of experienced tariff makers, determined to agree on a bill. The Senate holds the key of the situation, but neither the Democrats, silver Republicans nor Populists, who combined can easily defeat or prevent an agreement, are willing as a party to take the responsibility of defeating the passage of a tariff bill. Therefore, it is reasonably safe to say that the bill will be enacted that will endure for at least four years; and, if its framers, have builded wisely and the "prosperity" which has been promised as the result of it comes to stay that it will not be disturbed for another four years and probably a still longer period. Time alone can determine. HENRY H. SMITH.

HON. C. B. BUSBEE, president of the Gilmer county (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer, which he cured in less than a week by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Mr. Busbee states that, in some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most powerful remedy for the flux ever known. It can always be depended upon for a cure, even in the most severe cases. Every family should keep it at hand. The 25¢ and 50¢ bottles for sale by Ashcraft & Owens, Druggists.

THE MCKINLEY BILL. On April 16, 1890, Major McKinley, with only one dissenting Republican committee member (McKenna, of California, now Attorney General, who did not agree to the sugar schedule) reported from the Ways and Means Com-

mittee what is known as the "McKinley Tariff Bill." The bill was reported from the committee of the whole and passed the House on May 21 of following. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance on the following day, and was reported back on June 28 with 464 amendments. Its consideration continued until September 10, 1890, when the bill was passed by yeas 40, nays 29, a majority of 11, or one more than the majority by which the pending bill passed the Senate on Wednesday last. On motion of Senator Aldrich, the Senate at once insisted upon its amendments to the bill and asked for a conference with the House upon said bill and amendments, and conferees were appointed. The conference report—after ten days' consideration—was reported on Wednesday, September 10, and was adopted, through the vote taken on the adoption of the report, yeas 151, nays 81, one Democrat—Speaker Randall—voting aye, and one Republican—Coleman, of Louisiana—voting no. The report was submitted in the Senate on the following day by Mr. Aldrich, and debated for three days and was adopted on September 30 by yeas 33, nays 27, three Republicans—Senators Paddock, of Nebraska; Pettigrew, of North Dakota, and Plumb, of Kansas, voting in the negative. The bill became a law on October 3, 1890, by the approval of President Harrison.

THE WILSON GORMAN BILL. The next House (Fifty-second Congress) was Democratic "by a large majority" and passed several piecemeal—otherwise known as "poppin"—tariff bills, which were not reported in the Senate. Then came the Fifty-third Congress, which was a second session. On December 19 (second session) Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, reported what is known as the "Wilson bill." It passed the House on February 1, 1894, by yeas 204, nays 140, ex-Speaker Randall being the only Democrat voting no.

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OUR THROUGH LINE. Southern is Fixing to be Independent in N. C.—The Baltimore and Ohio Has an Opportunity to Claim Down to Atlanta But Let it Slip.

Within the next ninety days the Southern railway will be in a position to get along without the North Carolina railroads if the courts decide to break the lease.

The work of paralyzing the State road of North Carolina is now under way, and it is a matter of only a few weeks before the Southern will be able to run from Washington to Atlanta without touching the North Carolina railroad at all.

For years there have been two points which only needed to be joined together by about 25 miles of new road to complete the parallel. The North Carolina railroad extends from Charlotte to Greensboro and thence in an easterly direction to Goldsboro. Altogether the line is about 200 miles long. It is all leased to the Southern, and the latter uses the part between Greensboro and Charlotte as a main line between Washington and Atlanta. If the lease were broken and some other road were to get control of it, the Southern would be embarrassed unless it had another way of getting around from Greensboro to Goldsboro, a distance of about one hundred miles. This the Southern will soon have.

Several years ago the old Virginia Midland had a scheme to build from Greensboro to Charlotte and to either lease the Atlanta and Charlotte or build on to Atlanta. A road was started under a charter granted by the Virginia legislature, but it was abandoned in 1870. He was only 32 years old, belonged to the A. O. U. W., and leaves a widow and one child. He was of a modest, retiring disposition, and never spoke of his ancestry, as he, like his English relatives, looked upon George Washington as a traitor to England. He was an expert book keeper and accountant, but recently conducted an extensive sign-writing business. His brother, Samuel, who died a year ago, was one of the most prominent socialists of Europe, and the deceased had a strong leaning in that direction.

Coxey's Agent at the White House. Col. A. E. Redstone, of Washington and California, who gained notoriety a few years ago by acting as advance agent for "Gen." Coxey and his commonwealth, has again made a bid for prominence. He was at the White House the past week to see the President to deliver him "an open letter." The Colonel has not prospered lately, judging from his attire. He wore a pair of thick winter trousers, bagging at the knees, an old straw hat faded into rich yellow, a pair of hob-nailed shoes, and a sewer-sucker coat that had seen better days. In his letter he advocates the issue of legal tender paper dollars and the employment of all the idle men in the country upon works of public improvement.

Indian Demand Plural Wives. GUTHRIE, Okla., July 16.—Over 2,000 Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians are holding a grand council and dance at Arlington, and are demanding that the anti-bigamy law be not enforced against them. Their sessions are in secret, they refuse to obey the orders of the agent, and there is fear of serious trouble. This afternoon Governor Barrow received a communication from the chief demanding that he come or send messengers to hold a council with them in order that they might be given the privilege of keeping their plural wives and their numerous children. They made a bid for prominence. He was at the White House the past week to see the President to deliver him "an open letter." The Colonel has not prospered lately, judging from his attire. He wore a pair of thick winter trousers, bagging at the knees, an old straw hat faded into rich yellow, a pair of hob-nailed shoes, and a sewer-sucker coat that had seen better days. In his letter he advocates the issue of legal tender paper dollars and the employment of all the idle men in the country upon works of public improvement.

An Interesting Case. An interesting legal case came up from Chatham County, A. P. Terry, of Pittsboro, made application to the county commissioners for license to sell liquor and 275 out of the 410 voters in the township signed the petition. The commissioners refused to grant license. Proceedings were to-day begun to force them to grant it. On the ground that the law does not give them absolute discretion or power to refuse generally. The wording of a previous act was "shall without discretion grant license" while that of the present act is "may." But there is a proviso, which was in the former act and which was, evidently by an oversight, left in the new one, and it is on this proviso that Terry's counsel bases their contention.

A Reservoir Burst—Buildings Swept Away—Nine Persons Killed. Newburg, N. Y., July 14.—The reservoir in the Plankin mountains burst at three o'clock this morning owing to the heavy rains. The water ran into the ravine, then into water near Dutchess Junction, and washed away buildings, and a brick-yard including a boarding house occupied by laborers. It is reported that nine of them were drowned and others are missing. The flood washed away over two hundred yards of the Hudson River railway track. There are two reservoirs, one above the other. The top one burst first, letting the volume of water into the lower and bursting it without warning. The flood carried everything before it.

Relative of George Washington Killed. Frederick W. Washington, whose great-grandfather was a brother of John Washington, the latter the father of the first President of the United States, was killed at Lodi, Mo., July 8. He was driving a team of mules, and was overturned. Mr. Washington was caught and dragged three blocks, and was kicked several times by the horse, and died three hours later. The deceased was born in England in the same village as the other of George Washington, and had resided in America 12 years. He was only 32 years old, belonged to the A. O. U. W., and leaves a widow and one child. He was of a modest, retiring disposition, and never spoke of his ancestry, as he, like his English relatives, looked upon George Washington as a traitor to England. He was an expert book keeper and accountant, but recently conducted an extensive sign-writing business. His brother, Samuel, who died a year ago, was one of the most prominent socialists of Europe, and the deceased had a strong leaning in that direction.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP. Our Lady Correspondent Contributes Her Customary Letter of Affairs to the Capital City as She Sees Them.

Washington, D. C., July 17, '97. In spite of the warm weather, the National law-makers are still in their accustomed place in the "big house on the hill." Senator Pritchard, as Chairman of the Civil Service committee is busily engaged in ferreting out information about the methods in vogue in making dismissals of department employees. Most of the prominent families of the administration are summing up out of town and many government clerks are taking their annual leave as usual, but for the extra session of Congress, the city would seem deserted.

The post office authorities have accepted the proposition to renew the lease of the premises now occupied by the city post office, for a term of one year from October 1, 1897, the new building not being warrantably near completion to warrant its occupation by the department at the beginning of the fiscal year.

When completed this new building promises to be a very imposing edifice. It was designed by Edbrooke of Chicago and is 3,000,000 feet square and contains 7,500,000 bricks and 200,000 cubic feet of granite cut and shipped in Maine. So carefully is the amount of material estimated, that the cost when the building was hoisted to its resting place not a brick nor a piece of granite was left upon the ground. The third century ground has been fashioned into an observation room and will be the limit of ascent for visitors. Strangers from out of town will do well to seek a view of the surrounding country from this tower, which is higher than either the Catholic University, the Naval Observatory or the Soldiers Home and is eclipsed in height only by the Washington monument and the Capitol. Besides these advantages the Post Office is more easily accessible than any other place in the city, and will doubtless attract visitors on that account, the view being equally satisfactory and far reaching.

Colored men and women have a better opportunity to demonstrate their ability in the pension office than in any other branch of the government service. There are at present 1,277 vacancies in the pension office, and of this number sixty-seven are colored men and women doing clerical work and twenty-one colored men acting as messengers. The colored clerks are scattered throughout every division of the office and do every variety of work, from the adjudication of claims to the grading of labor, down to the employment of duties. The colored men who occupy the highest grade of any man of his race in the office is J. W. Cole who draws a salary of \$1,800 per annum. The officials whose duty it has been to watch the new issue of silver certificates. It is of a fine quality and is printed on two pieces of paper similar to the government distinctive paper, one of which has blue and red silk fiber distributed through it. The numbering is done by an automatic numbering machine. This counterfeit is considered dangerous from the fact that it is a most perfect reproduction of the genuine, and has the grayish black appearance of the genuine worn note. However, the difference from the genuine can be easily distinguished by any one accustomed to examining bank notes, through the absence of the fine-graining line. E. V. T.

PARISH TAXES. It is all too common a saying that the people pay their taxes less freely than they pay for anything else. For a life we cannot see that it is so. It is not really wonderful that we have a free country, an efficient government, protection in our homes and in the honest pursuit of our desires, all for so little? When a man comes to pay his taxes let him think on these things; and consider also how easily they can be displaced by another and a higher robbery. We should pay our taxes more cheerfully than we pay out any other sums of money. We should also list our property honestly. When a man takes an oath he does a grave thing. If he breaks it he deceives himself, sins against his debts, and a thousand times worse than that, he sins against God. If citizens will list their taxes honestly, taxes will be lower.—Biblical Recorder.

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When completed this new building promises to be a very imposing edifice. It was designed by Edbrooke of Chicago and is 3,000,000 feet square and contains 7,500,000 bricks and 200,000 cubic feet of granite cut and shipped in Maine. So carefully is the amount of material estimated, that the cost when the building was hoisted to its resting place not a brick nor a piece of granite was left upon the ground. The third century ground has been fashioned into an observation room and will be the limit of ascent for visitors. Strangers from out of town will do well to seek a view of the surrounding country from this tower, which is higher than either the Catholic University, the Naval Observatory or the Soldiers Home and is eclipsed in height only by the Washington monument and the Capitol. Besides these advantages the Post Office is more easily accessible than any other place in the city, and will doubtless attract visitors on that account, the view being equally satisfactory and far reaching.

Colored men and women have a better opportunity to demonstrate their ability in the pension office than in any other branch of the government service. There are at present 1,277 vacancies in the pension office, and of this number sixty-seven are colored men and women doing clerical work and twenty-one colored men acting as messengers. The colored clerks are scattered throughout every division of the office and do every variety of work, from the adjudication of claims to the grading of labor, down to the employment of duties. The colored men who occupy the highest grade of any man of his race in the office is J. W. Cole who draws a salary of \$1,800 per annum. The officials whose duty it has been to watch the new issue of silver certificates. It is of a fine quality and is printed on two pieces of paper similar to the government distinctive paper, one of which has blue and red silk fiber distributed through it. The numbering is done by an automatic numbering machine. This counterfeit is considered dangerous from the fact that it is a most perfect reproduction of the genuine, and has the grayish black appearance of the genuine worn note. However, the difference from the genuine can be easily distinguished by any one accustomed to examining bank notes, through the absence of the fine-graining line. E. V. T.

PARISH TAXES. It is all too common a saying that the people pay their taxes less freely than they pay for anything else. For a life we cannot see that it is so. It is not really wonderful that we have a free country, an efficient government, protection in our homes and in the honest pursuit of our desires, all for so little? When a man comes to pay his taxes let him think on these things; and consider also how easily they can be displaced by another and a higher robbery. We should pay our taxes more cheerfully than we pay out any other sums of money. We should also list our property honestly. When a man takes an oath he does a grave thing. If he breaks it he deceives himself, sins against his debts, and a thousand times worse than that, he sins against God. If citizens will list their taxes honestly, taxes will be lower.—Biblical Recorder.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP. Our Lady Correspondent Contributes Her Customary Letter of Affairs to the Capital City as She Sees Them.

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