

Talking prohibition in one State and free whiskey in another has brought the Republican party into a desperate strait.

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Should the Prohibitionists hold the balance of power in our State Legislature, what a nice little scheme would it be for them to elect a United States Senator. Stranger things have happened.

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There are now seven regularly nominated Presidential tickets in the field with Gen. Butler's name on two of them. They are the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, American Prohibition, National, Anti-Monopoly and Green-back-Labor. The names of the nominees for President in the order named, are: Grover Cleveland, James G. Blaine, John P. St. John, Samuel C. Pomeroy, Jonathan Blanchard and Benjamin F. Butler.

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The Treasurer of Chautauque county, who has managed to get away with \$100,000 of the people's money, is a close friend of Lo Sessions, of lobby renown, who figured in the great United States Senatorial bribery case. When Sessions was in the Senate in 1878 he got Chautauque county exempted from the general "County Treasurers' act" to prevent stealing, and his friend Sperry has now managed to "bag" a cool hundred thousand. This beats lobbying.

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The National Prohibition platform demands the repeal of the whiskey and tobacco tax. Another sound plank in its platform reads—

Revenues for custom duties should be levied for the support of the Government, economically administered, and when so levied, the fostering of American labor, manufactures and industries should be constantly held in view.

The Prohibition party has convictions, and its leaders have the courage to put them in their party platform. This policy will win the long run.

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A reduction of wages amounting to 20 per cent. in Pennsylvania steel works, and 10 per cent. in Rhode Island worsted mills is announced. Nearly every day like reductions are announced elsewhere. This is very unfavorable for the Republican party. Discharges and reduction beget discontent, and the political victim is always the party in power. The Republican party will not be able to hold the workingmen with its explanations and promises of what the tariff has done and will do if the workingmen are out of employment, or on reduced pay. The majority of men care little for political economy or commercial laws, but they will work hard to perpetuate a state of affairs under which they are doing well, and they will not take the trouble even to vote for the preservation of the status quo, if that status is unsatisfactory.

I am a Democrat because I believe that this truth lies at the foundation of true Democracy. I have kept the faith because I believe, if rightly and fairly administered and applied, Democratic doctrines and measures will insure the happiness, contentment and prosperity of the people. If in the contest upon which we now enter, we steadfastly hold to the underlying principles of our party creed, and at all times keep in view the people's good, we shall be strong, because we are true to ourselves and because the plain and independent voters of the land will seek by their suffrages to compass their release from party tyranny where there should be submission to the popular will, and their protection from party corruption where there should be devotion to the people's interest.—GROVER CLEVELAND.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The Democratic caucus, through the persistent efforts of Gen. Seales, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to reconcile conflicting opinions and to secure legislation reducing taxation, the plan for the reduction of taxes at the present session of Congress shall embrace a provision repealing all internal revenue taxes on tobacco, snuff, and cigars and special taxes connected therewith, and also reducing the tax on brandy distilled from fruit to ten cents per gallon, provided that such repeal and reduction shall not be made except in connection with a reduction of tariff duties.

The resolution was prepared and introduced by Speaker Carlisle. The attempt to reduce tariff duties failed. The Morrison bill was defeated. It was defeated by Republican votes. The same blow killed Revenue reform. The same blow prevented the reduction of the tax on brandy and the abolition of the tax on tobacco.

A vote against tariff reduction meant a vote to perpetuate the tobacco and brandy tax. It was a question of individual responsibility. Who is responsible. Certainly not Gen. Seales. He appealed to the Ways and Means committee, urging action, and submitted argument after argument, showing the injustice and oppression of the laws and the undemocratic and infamous system of taxation. It is not his fault that these laws are not torn up, root and branch. It is not his fault that the iniquitous tax on tobacco is not abolished. It is not his fault that millions and millions of bushels of fruit must rot upon the ground. It is not his fault that an army of spies and informers, whiskey gaugers and storekeepers, must still fatten on taxes wrung from the people. Nor is the Democratic party in North Carolina responsible. Its utterances have been, still are, unequivocal and unmistakable. Through its majority in the State Legislature it has appealed to Congress time and again for relief. Through its platform, year after year, it has denounced the system and demanded the total abolition of the laws. It is powerless to do more.

A test vote in the House showed that a majority of both parties were opposed to repeal at this time, and a section incorporated in one of the general appropriation bills, showed that a majority of the Republicans were opposed to any modification of the system. The following is the section referred to:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall exempt all distilleries which shall produce less than ten bushels of grain per day from the operation of the provisions of title 35 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of tax; and said distilleries shall be run and operated without storekeepers; and said secretary may exempt and distillery, or all distilleries, which shall produce less than twenty-five bushels of grain per day from the operation of said title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of the tax, and any distillery so exempted shall be run as fruit distilleries are now operated; Provided, That special warehouses may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he may cause to be deposited the product of any number of said distilleries, to be designated by him by his order, and in which any of said distilleries may deposit his product, and when so deposited shall be subject to all the laws and regulations as to bonds, tax removal, and otherwise as is now provided by law for other warehouses; And provided further, That storekeepers, gaugers and inspectors, or other officers, or allow to remain in commission more of any said officers actually engaged in performing duty at the time, and are indispensably necessary for the performance of said duty."

Of the 74 votes against it 51 were Republicans. Of the 116 affirmative votes there was one Republican vote. It passed the House by Democratic votes. It was killed in the Republican Senate by Republican votes. The bill was a good one. It was a long step in the direction of a needed reform, and offered great relief to an oppressed class of our people. Small distilleries mashing 25 bushels and less of grain per day it exempted from taxation. Distilleries mashing ten bushels and less of grain per day it exempted from the curse and expense of storekeepers. Opposed by a majority of Republicans in the House, killed by a Republican Senate, Democrats were forced to yield in conference committee at the last hour of the session. It is easy to fix the responsibility.

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The campaign will now proceed.

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For the first time the Prohibition party comes on the National stage in such formidable shape as to compel attention and command general respect. The aggressive element of the Republican party, the same class of men who constituted the Abolition and Free Soil parties of ante-bellum times, and who led the Republican column in all its early conquests; the class who have committed and wedded that party to Prohibition in Maine, Kansas, Iowa and other States, are in this movement. In Gov. St. John they find a candidate who will inspire the highest degree of enthusiasm. An army of speakers will be put in the field, and the country will be flooded with their campaign literature. Lookout. Somebody is going to be hurt.

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TYRE YORK.

His Record as Written by Himself in the Legislative Journals.

To count up the material results accomplished in North Carolina under Democratic rule is doubtless gratifying to those who bore a hand in bringing about this happy result. But to men like Dr. York, who were hindrances and stumbling blocks in almost every line of progress, such a reckoning must be anything but pleasant.

Is it true, however, that Dr. York was stumbling block and an obstacle to Democratic progress and prosperity. To this important question we propose to make no answer ourselves, but to let Dr. York's record, just as he himself made it, tell the whole story.

AGAINST THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

In 1876-77 Dr. York was a member of the Senate. On January 24th, the "bill to provide for the speedy completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad" was taken up on its second reading. (See Senate Journal 1876-77, page 239.)

A proposition was offered to appropriate \$140,000 for the road, and Dr. York moved to amend as follows: "Strike out one hundred and forty thousand dollars and insert one dollar." One dollar! His amendment was voted down. An amendment was offered by Senator J. L. Robinson, allowing the Governor to purchase such iron rails and materials as might be necessary. "Strike out one hundred and forty thousand dollars and insert one dollar." One dollar! His amendment was voted down. An amendment was offered by Senator J. L. Robinson, allowing the Governor to purchase such iron rails and materials as might be necessary. "Strike out one hundred and forty thousand dollars and insert one dollar." One dollar! His amendment was voted down.

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