

# The Carolina Watchman.

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SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 3, 1884.

NO 25

The Bonded Extension Bill.  
SPEECH  
OF  
HON. BYRON M. CUTCHEON,  
OF MICHIGAN,  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Saturday, March 22, 1884.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 226) to extend the time for the payment of the tax on distilled spirits now in warehouse—

Mr. CUTCHEON said:  
Mr. CHAIRMAN: I shall ask the attention of the committee for a few moments only, while I present such views as I have upon this question and my reasons for opposing the bill. It is manifest to me that the question is not only a complex one, but it is also a complicated one. It is a triangular question with three aspects.

In the first place we have the business aspect of the case. In the second place we have its revenue aspect. And in the third place, to a great many of us, it has a moral aspect.

First, in regard to the business aspect of the case, there are four classes that are very greatly concerned in the result of the action of this bill in regard to the distillers: First, the producers—the distillers; secondly, the middlemen—the holders and bankers who have loaned upon this security; in the third place there are the retail dealers and consumers; and in the fourth place the general public.

Now, first, as to the distillers—the producers. When they went into this business to produce this overstock of whiskey which it is now asked that the Government shall assist them in carrying, they did so with their eyes wide open, with a full and complete understanding of all the risks they were assuming, of the danger of overproduction, and with a full understanding of the tax which the Government had against it, and probabilities of the extension or non-extension of the bonded period. Now having gone, as a speculation, into this business, into the manufacture of this product which they well knew, and we all well know, requires time for its aging and perfection, and where the holding of it would be for their pecuniary advantage, they come to us now with a very poor grace to ask us to help them out of the embarrassments of their business speculation.

For my part I do not believe to the full extent in this cry of distress. They have overproduced. There is no doubt about that. They knew they were overproducing when they did it. There is no doubt about that either. They knew all the risks they were taking in their overproduction, and it comes, as I before said, with poor grace from the producers now to come to this Congress and ask that we shall become partners with them in their speculation, help them out of their difficulty, and take 4 1/2 per cent. interest on our money as our share of the profit. So much for the producers.

In the second place, we have the holders, the middlemen, and the bankers. Those who hold this product have taken it, I assume, in the main, and almost entirely, since the passage of the internal revenue tax law, and the previous bonded extension laws. The bankers who have loaned money upon this stock of whiskey also did it with their eyes wide open, knowing fully all the circumstances, knowing the fact of overproduction, knowing the period of extension, and knowing the measure of tax and every other element that entered into the question of financial speculation which they undertook when they either purchased this whiskey or took it as security for loans. They discounted all this when they invested. I say, therefore, that these middlemen and bankers come here with an exceptionally poor plea when they ask us to step in and take a share of the speculation, to assume a part of the risk, and to take 4 1/2 per cent. of the amount of the tax as our share of the profit.

I come next to the third class interested in this matter, the consumers and retail dealers. I undertake to say that the consumers and retail dealers have no interest at all in favor of the passage of this bill, but are interested rather in the retention of the present tax and the present bonded period. Their interest certainly is to have cheap whiskey, and they are therefore not interested in the passage of this bill. It may not make whiskey more scarce or more dear, but I trust that it may break the compact power of that dangerous ring which more than once has corrupted the administration of the Government, at times too near to the center of power and influence.

Before coming to the next and last class, the general public, I wish just at this point to say that the fact of this great overproduction and accumulation of stock in the whiskey

trade has been brought about designedly for the purpose of controlling the market. In other words, it is used for the purpose of establishing a monopoly in order that this great reserve of whiskey may be held in hand to be thrown upon the market when needed to control it, or to be withheld from the market when that is necessary to keep up the price. In other words, it is a monopoly as complete and much less reputable than the great Western Union Telegraph Company in its line or the Standard Oil Company in its line. If these men are exposed to risks and losses they have exposed themselves to those risks and losses by their own act.

I come now to speak for a moment of the general public. It is said that the failure to pass this bill will affect business generally, that there will be a falling off, as was said by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Willis] the other day, in the consumption of corn for instance. And he warned my brethren from Kansas and Iowa that they would be burning their corn for fuel again before long, because the consumption of corn for this purpose would be so greatly reduced. He named 10,000,000 bushels per year as the amount of this falling off.

Now the gentleman from Kentucky knows that that is a phantom without a body, shadow without any substance. In 1880 the production of corn in the United States was over 1,754,000,000 bushels. The gentleman tells us that last year the consumption of corn in the manufacture of whiskey was reduced by 10,000,000 bushels, about one eighth of 1 per cent. of the entire production of corn in the country and less than 3 per cent. of production of Illinois alone. And the reduction in the consumption of corn for the manufacture of whiskey to the amount of one-eighth of 1 per cent. is to bring a business panic upon the country, if we may believe the gentleman from Kentucky.

To state the proposition is all that is needed to answer it. As to the banks, when we compare the small amount invested in this bonded whiskey, as compared with the vast volume of our banking capital, the prospect of a business panic from this source is equally absurd.

There is no demand from the general public for the extension of this bonded period.

In my boyhood days I was accustomed to see what we called scare-crows set up in the corn fields. But the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Willis] has set up an exceedingly shabby and very thin scare-crow in the corn fields of the gentleman from the great Northwest, but it will not scare them to any serious extent. For if this corn is not used for making whiskey, it will be used for bread. But it would seem that the gentlemen think it a pity to waste so much corn on bread when it could be made into good old Bourbon whiskey, especially if the Government will only hold it while it gets its age!

What is the proposition now before us—this business proposition, as it is called? It is that the tax now overdue and about to become due, in other words, a part of the revenue of the Government, shall be loaned by the Government to the whiskey ring in order to assist them in their speculations and in their attempt to control the market.

I had expected when this proposition was considered that some gentleman would rise in his place upon this floor and denounce it as unconstitutional; would denounce as unconstitutional the proposition that the Government should engage in a speculation in whiskey. When we proposed to improve the Mississippi River, to so control and curb the great "Father of Waters" that from its fountains to the sea it should roll peacefully, beneficently, and not as a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, we were told that there was no warrant in the Constitution for that.

And a little later, when it was proposed to pass a law to stay the ravages of pleuro-pneumonia among the herds of our agriculturists in the East and in the West, we were again told that such a measure was unconstitutional. And when we proposed, a short time later, to make an appropriation to save the sufferers from the overflow in the Ohio Valley, we were gravely informed that there were serious doubts about the constitutionality of such a measure of relief.

But when it is proposed to loan anywhere from forty-five to seventy million of dollars for two years, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to the whiskey ring, I have heard no one raise a voice here to say that it was unconstitutional. It is unconstitutional to try to save men from being drowned with water, but it is strictly constitutional to save them from being drowned in whiskey!

For my own part I am not anxious about the Constitution. As Macaulay once said about the English constitution, "it has been ruined so many times that it has become used to it;

it thrives upon it." With the great American eagle above it and the Supreme Court standing behind it to support it, and 54,000,000 of loyal hearts ready to fight for it, I am not anxious about the constitution. Adapting itself to our growing power, our increasing wants, and our advancing civilization, it is destined to survive in transcendent vigor our fears and anxieties, and to exceed our most sanguine hopes.

Again, I am one of those who believe that the whiskey trade is not one to be fostered or favored by our legislation. It is the great national waste and origin of our greatest national want. This traffic and its resultant evils constitute the great poisonous cesspool of American civilization.

The eminent gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Morrison, who sits before me, in advocating this bill described this business as "a great industry," "a valuable industry." Mr. Chairman, it is a great industry; but it is the devil's own industry! The men who grow the corn, the men who distill the grain, the men who handle and carry it, as well as the men who vend and consume the product, are simply contributing to this great national cesspool. It is "an industry" worse than wasted. Into this cesspool are cast the life, health, fortune, reputation and homes of hundreds of thousands of our people. There are mingled murder, debauchery, drunkenness, beastliness, and every crime. And the whiskey ring fosters and preserves this cesspool for the sake of a market.

But we are told that it brings us revenue. That is true, and this revenue belongs to this Government now. If it is collected now, it is secure for the benefit of the whole people. If it is not collected now, it will never reach your Treasury; it will never clink in your coffers.

Mr. Willis. Why does my friend want to take revenue from such a disreputable source?

Mr. Hutcheon. I have not time to answer that question. Hire a hall and give me half a day and I will tell you. [Laughter.]

There are "millions in it." There is too much involved to make it safe to delay or tamper with it. A corruption fund of \$50,000,000 is something that no honest government can afford to have lying around loose. "Repeal" is already the cry coming up from different directions—first from those who want cheap whiskey; and second, from those who want reduced internal revenue. This cry will increase until the corruption fund will triumph and whiskey is free. But we are told our treasury is already overflowing. It is true, and we need it to be full. If this Congress has the courage and manliness to do it, we will soon put this revenue in circulation to good purpose.

1. Let us attack the vast amount of illiteracy and ignorance and consequent vice in the land by the encouragement of national education.

2. Commence an American navy worthy of this Republic.

3. Improve, restrain, and control the Mississippi River until it shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell along its banks, and until it shall become by art, as it is by nature, the great vital artery of the Republic and the great curb on overgrown monopolies.

4. As this nation is, we hope, to be perpetual, let us begin now a system of adequate public buildings until this Government can conduct its own business under its own roof in every town of 10,000 population in the land.

5. If there be still a surplus, then the coast defense and some fostering care of our merchant marine may claim a share.

And last, but not least, provide more liberal pensions for the widows of those who fell in defending the nation's life, and the maimed and crippled heroes who still linger, incapable of competing in the strenuous race of life.

In the language of the gentlemen from Colorado, "unlock the Treasury," put its surplus wealth in circulation, to bless our country, through needed and legitimate expenditures, and fill the channels of business.

But no man and no party can gain either honor or success on the cry of "free whiskey." Let us have the courage which belongs to this hour and place, and stand up against this gigantic monopoly, this monstrous temptation to corruption. In the language of the distinguished Senator-elect from Kentucky, Mr. Blackburn, "He who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts, or dodges, 'is damned.'" [Laughter and applause.]

[This is the whiskey extension bill referred to in our last paper. It has since been killed by a very decided vote.—Watchman.]

## MONEY IN IT FOR FARMERS.

Think just a moment! It may be greatly to your profit  
To Buy Your  
KAINIT, ACID, PHOSPHATE AND GUANOS  
from one to whom you can sell your cotton, &c.—I have now ready and am selling every day for cash, or on time to suit my customers,

ROYSTER'S  
HIGH GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE,

which is the best acid sold in the State beyond doubt.—Also, the

ASHEPOO ACID PHOSPHATE,

which stands so high in Georgia and South Carolina that they pay \$1 per ton more for it than for other brands. But I will sell at a small profit to meet prices of other brands. Also, I have the best

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ON SALE IN THE COUNTRY.

These Goods for Composting, &c., are the very best that can be got anywhere. There is none better. Call at once, get prices and put in your orders.

J. D. GASKILL.

## TOBACCO!

If ever you had a showing for fine prices, it is in  
the crop of Tobacco to be planted this year.



We keep a store, and strive to have in that store everything a farmer would like to buy, both for himself and his family. We want our customer to be a cheerful man, and if he has money in his purse he will be cheerful; but he can't be if, when he comes to sell his crop, it brings him little or nothing. Everybody knows that on the fertilizer he uses, allowing the season to be at all favorable, depends the result of his crop, and this being the case, he has no right to risk that crop on anything that has not been tried and proved. The following will show what has been "tried and proved," in the fertilizer way, on fine tobacco, and Major RAGLAND, of Halifax county, Va., the great tobacco authority, and grower of pedigree tobacco seed, is the man who tells about it. If anybody knows what tobacco is he certainly does:

"There are several brands of fertilizer manufactured specially for tobacco, differing in composition, price, and merit; and after repeated experiments with most, if not all the best, the author gives it as his decided opinion, that for fine, bright, silky tobacco, NOTHING EQUALS THE

'ANCHOR BRAND'

Tobacco Fertilizer, prepared by the Southern Fertilizing Company, Richmond, Va. And this opinion is based upon seventeen years' trial, and often in competition with the best of other brands on the market. It is a tried and proved fertilizer, which the planter can use without the risk of getting something unsuited to his crop; and therefore I can recommend it with confidence.

Messrs. Mathews & Williamson, of Raleigh, N. C., wrote the following to the Company, and state that they have seen nothing since to change their judgment.

"From our own personal experience, and it covers a long time, in watching the results from the use of various brands of commercial fertilizers handled in this section, it is our mature judgment that the 'ANCHOR BRAND' stands at the head of all for the production of fine, silky, yellow tobacco. The plant seems to receive more fitting nourishment from the use of this article than from any other, and we are of opinion that if our farmers made it their stand-by, we would hear less of light chaffy tobacco, having some color but no body, and that the farmer would realize the result he ought to enjoy from his labor; for low-grade tobacco will not bring big money."

Now we want you to have "big money" for your crop; because we not only desire you to make good bills with us, but pay for them when they are made; hence we handle the 'Anchor Brand,' and will supply you, in quantities to suit, direct from the factory. We don't want people to abuse us about their fertilizer; we, therefore, sell only what time has shown to be the best. So, make no arrangements in this line, until you see or confer with us. You certainly can't afford to take any risk this year.

J. D. GASKILL.

## COTTON!

I will have this Season in larger quantity than ever before, the old reliable

SEA FOWL GUANO

FOR COTTON. It is a pleasure to sell this brand because it pleases. And one fact worthy of notice is, that it has increased in sales the last two years, which no other brand has done in this market. Also, I will have

HYMANS & DANCY'S  
PREMIUM GUANO,

which is one of the favorites of Cabarrus farmers.

No other brand stands any higher with them, and we all know that they are good and successful farmers, and especially raise fine large crops of Cotton.

And to accommodate my friends and customers, I will keep on hand a full stock of Flour, Corn, Meal, Oats, cotton seed Meal, Bran, Ship Staff, Bacon, Molasses, Salt, &c., &c., that I will sell for cash or barter very low. Also, will sell on time.

Have a small lot of prime CLOVER SEED.

J. D. GASKILL.

I shall soon have completed the most convenient Guano Warehouse in town—near Holmes' Tan Yard.

North Carolina Inventions.

Lincoln Press.

Mr. E. W. Stubbs, of the well-known firm of Stubbs & Sons, of this place, has just been granted letters patent on his Turbine Wheel. Mr. Stubbs has been engaged in manufacturing turbine wheels for the last twelve years and about four years ago he invented the wheel upon which he has just been granted a patent. The principle points in favor of the Stubbs Turbine wheel over others is its particular adaptability to furnishing power from small streams, and its cheapness, the cost of its manufacture being about one half that of other wheels. Both corn and wheat mills are being run night and day with 6 1/2 inches of water, that is as much water as will pass through an opening 2 1/2 inches square.

One of the most useful inventions that we have ever seen is the Davis quilting frame now being exhibited at Capt Speck's store by the patentee Mr. H. T. Davis, and the general agent, Mr. T. H. Cox. It is a machine which can in a moment be attached to any sewing machine and by means of which a quilt can be quilted in two or three hours.



J. RHODES BROWNE, Pres. W. C. COART, Sec.

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And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment! It is a well-known fact that most of the

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