

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1888.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: GROVER CLEVELAND, Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ALLEN G. THURMAN, Of Ohio.

FOR CONGRESS 7TH DISTRICT: JOHN S. HENDERSON, Of Rowan.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR: DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: THOMAS M. HOLT, of Alamance.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, Of Wake County.

FOR STATE TREASURER: DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: THEO. F. DAVIDSON, of Broomfield.

FOR AUDITOR: GEO. W. SANDERLAIN, of Wayne.

FOR SPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: S. M. FINGER, of Catawba.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF SUPR. COURT: JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin County.

JAMES E. SHEPHERD, of Beaufort County.

ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke County.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE: ALFRED M. WADDELL, of New Hanover County.

FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, of Orange County.

Garfield's Opinion of Tariff Reform. From Wilmington Star.

In 1880 the Republican party chose Gen. James A. Garfield to be its candidate for the Presidency.

He was like Blaine a corrupt but an able and popular man with his party.

Garfield was the ablest and best educated man of his party.

He had been a leader in the Federal Congress for years.

He had probably not a half dozen equals in his party.

Now what were his views relative to taxation? Was he a High Protectionist? Not a bit of it.

He was a member of the British Free Trade Cobden Club.

He was a pronounced Tariff Reformer. And yet he was the choice of his party in 1880.

When his views were well known, when the War Tariff was not actually as high as it now is, and when the necessities growing out of the war were much higher than now.

Garfield's Tariff opinions were current. All Republicans knew them. In 1870 in the House he said this:

"I stand now where I have always stood since I have been a member of this House. I take the liberty of quoting from the Congressional Record of 1866, the following remarks which then made on the subject of the tariff: 'We have seen that one extreme school of economists would place the price of all manufactured articles in the hands of foreign producers by rendering it impossible for our manufacturers to compete with them; while the other extreme school, by making it impossible for the foreigner to sell his competing wares to our market, would give the people no immediate check upon the prices which our manufacturers might fix for their products. I disagree with both these extremes. I hold that a properly adjusted competition between home and foreign products is the best gauge by which to regulate international trade. Duties should be so high that our manufacturers can fairly compete with the foreign product, but not so high as to enable them to drive out the foreign article, enjoy a monopoly of the trade, and regulate the price as they please. This is my doctrine of protection.'"

Holding such views does not every one know that if he was living to-day he would be among the strongest advocates of tax reform and Tariff reduction? He could not be honest and be otherwise. But he said more.

"Mr. Chairman, examining thus the possibilities of the situation, I believe that the true policy for the friends of protection to pursue is to reduce the rates on imports wherever we can justly and safely do so, and, accepting neither of the extreme doctrines urged on this floor, endeavor to establish a solid policy that will commend itself to all patriotic and thoughtful people."

So far back as 1866—only one year after the war—Garfield was in favor of Tariff reduction. In 1870, he was still in favor of tax reduction. But did he go back on his record? Did he whip around like the Atlanta Constitution and suddenly become clamorous for Protection and a plenty of it? He said "I am for a Protection which leads to ultimate free trade." In 1878, eight years later, he said in the House:

"In other words, I would have the duty so adjusted that every great American industry can fairly live and make fair profits; and yet so low that if our manufacturers attempted to put up prices unreasonably, the competition from abroad would come in and bring down prices to a fair rate. Such a tariff, I believe, will be supported by the great majority of Americans. We are far from having

such a tariff in our present law. In some respects we have departed from that standard. Whenever it does we should amend it, and by so doing we shall secure stability and prosperity."

"One of the wisest provisions of our present law is the establishment of a definite free list. From year to year, when it has been found that any article could safely be liberated from duty, it has been put upon the free list. A large number of raw materials have thus been made free of duty. This has lightened the burdens of taxation and at the same time aided the industries of the country. To show the progress that has been made in this direction, it should be remembered that in 1867 the value of all articles imported free of duty was but 29,000,000, while in 1877 the free imports amounted to \$81,000,000."

Scrutinize that. It is well worth pondering. It is meaty. It is good campaign matter for 1888. The distinguished Republican, elected President but two years later, held that the Tariff in 1878, was too high. He also favored a free list, and that raw materials should be liberated from duty. The Tariff of 1878 did not meet the needs of the country, he held, and he was for revision.

If you will read the last selection you will see how much President Garfield was in agreement with President Cleveland's famous message. What was Garfield's idea of a proper Tariff in 1878? Here it is:

"A rate so high that foreign producers cannot flood our markets and break down our home manufactures but not so high as to keep them altogether out, enabling our manufacturers to combine and raise the prices, not so high as to stimulate an unnatural and unhealthy growth of manufactures."

The Star has recently published more than once President Cleveland's views, but we again copy them. He said in his message to Congress in December last:

"It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation (by tariff imports). It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered as well as the preservation of our manufactures. It may be called protection or by any other name, but relief from the dangers and hardships of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against impairing the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national emergency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns."

If ex-President Garfield were living to-day we have no doubt that he would be in accord with the sentiments last quoted from President Cleveland, for they are really a reflex of his own views. President Garfield held the views held in 1888 by the Democratic President.

Mills Bill Passed. IT STOOD YEAS 162, NAYS 148—THE DOUBTFUL MEMBERS ARE CHEERED AS THEY VOTE.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, July 21—SENATE.—The Senate took up the Senate bill appropriating one million dollars to reimburse depositors of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company for losses incurred by the failure of that company.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the words "in whole or in part of Africa descent." He desired to get rid of the race question.

Mr. Beck opposed the amendment. The words, he said, had been inserted at the request of Mr. Theophilus, the commissioner, the object being to exclude the white depositors who had wrecked the bank and to confine it specially to the poor colored people who had been defrauded of their little savings.

The amendment was rejected. Mr. Nance called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, but as it was reprinted to him that there was no quorum present, he withdrew the call and the bill was passed without a division.

The conference report on the river and harbor bill was received from the House and was, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session and Mr. Teller addressed the Senate against the treaty. At the close of Mr. Teller's remarks Mr. Dawes obtained the floor and the matter went over till Monday.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills authorizing the construction of bridges, and passed several House bills with formal amendments. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. Crowded galleries and a good attendance of members on the floor greeted Chairman Mills this morning as he rose in his place to close the long debate on the tariff bill.

Promptly at 11:30 o'clock the bill was called up and Mr. Mills, after offering two amendments, intended to correct typographical errors in the bill, moved the previous question on them and they were adopted. He then proceeded to address the House, beginning by stating the condition of the finances of the government by placing the surplus at one hundred and twenty-nine millions dollars. This, he said, represented unnecessary taxation drawn from the people and piled up in the Treasury. It was taxation levied upon the product of labor. It was an inquiry. The enormous amount of money was lowering prices and piling an enormous load on labor and increasing the benefits of the privileged class. How long would it be before stagnation would occur and bankruptcy would flock together over our land? A majority had attempted to bring before the House the bill to reduce this taxation and lessen the flow of money

in the treasury. By amendments made in committee of the whole the relative rate of duty had been placed at 9.9 on the hundred. This modern bill had been met by a storm of denunciation and characterized as a free trade measure. Was \$42,900 on the hundred free trade? What State had a 5 per cent. of taxation. In a majority of the States it did not exceed 1% on the hundred. The tariff of 1840 had been spoken of as a free trade tariff. Mr. Mills then took up the bill in detail, beginning with the chemical schedule, where the rate of duty had been reduced from \$32.87 to 27.17. On earthen and crockery ware the reduction had been 87 in the hundred. They called that free trade. If \$50 on the hundred was free trade, in God's name what was protection? Sugar showed next to the largest reduction in the bill—larger than hemp, jute, iron and in everything except wool, yet the bill had been called a sectional measure. To get six millions of protection on sugar the government had to collect fifty-eight millions of tariff duties. In provisions the reduction was one dollar in the hundred. More free trade. It was less than one dollar in cotton goods. Was not that more free trade? The duty still remaining at \$39.07. In wools and woollen-twee the reduction was \$20 on the 100 and most of that had been caused by placing wool on the free list. The manufacturers would have free wool and 40 per cent. protection or 5 per cent more than he now got. And still they said the bill was a free trade measure. Articles amounting to twenty million dollars have been placed on the free list and \$6,390,000 of that was wool. Cotton had been the chief product of the free list; and they were right. But when it was intended to touch wool, the combination that made the protective tariff was struck, and they said "you shall not touch it." The next article on the free list was tin plate, \$5,700,000. Not a pound of it was produced in this country. The committee proposed to give this money to the consumers, yet their action was called free trade. If that was free trade, make the most of it. Salt was the next. Because few people were interested in its manufacture the committee was stigmatized as free traders for putting it on the free list. Burlaps was not made in this country. It had been placed on the free list. Hemp and jute made up \$1,700,000 of the free list. With all the milk that could be given this baby industry it had failed to grow. It was dying and must soon disappear. The Republicans had used the same argument in favor of striking down the sugar industry. Opium paid \$408,000. It had been placed on the free list. Cotton ties and bristles (the latter produced in Russia) had also been placed on the free list. Food product, currants, that concerned no laborer in this country, had been placed on the free list. Yet the committee had been taunted with being free traders. Their opponents said: "If you want anything free, take a free drink of whisky." (Applause.) The taxes on express companies, on telephone companies, on all the wealth of the country had been removed, but none of the taxes on labor had been removed. Wool grew on sheep. There had been much sympathy expressed for sheep. The Democratic party sympathized with men. It wanted cheap clothing for the poor. The Republicans wanted the duties kept so high that neither wool nor woollens could be brought in. With a product of 300,000,000 pounds and a need for 600,000,000, what were we going to do? The Democrats proposed to let in wool free and let our workmen make it up into clothing. The bill was intended to benefit the condition and increase the wages of the laboring people. (Applause.) The government should not meddle with the people. They could take care of themselves. They were the most intelligent and best people in the world and could give employment to all of the laborers if Congress would but let them alone. Why should we not have free raw material and have an opportunity to contest on equal terms with foreign manufacturers? We would have a fair field and open fight. (Applause.) The Democratic party intended to appeal to the virtue and intelligence of the country. Money was being poured into his district in Texas to beat him for re-election to the 51st Congress, but he wanted the country to know that the people of his district were not for sale. The committee had reduced the duty on steel rails from \$17 to \$11 per ton, and it was charged that that was an effort to destroy infant industry. In conclusion he referred to a suit of clothes produced by McKinley during his speech. He said that he had nothing to take back. He had inquired into it, found that \$10 suits had been protected to the amount of \$4.03. He had heard that that suit was to be photographed and used in the campaign. He wanted to photograph it in the brain of every voter, the fact that that \$10 suit was protected to the amount of \$4.02. At the conclusion of Mr. Mills' speech which was tumultuously applauded, all of the amendments were agreed to with the exception of that on cotton ties, on which Mr. McKinley demanded yeas and nays, which was ordered. It resulted yeas 170 nays 128, and the amendment stands as agreed upon in the committee of the whole. Mr. Gear of Iowa (Republican) voted with the Democrats. Mr. Randall was paired with Mr. Hogg of West Virginia. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, Greenman and Bliss, of New York (Democrats) voted for the bill, and Fitch, of New York and Nelson, of Minnesota, (Republicans) voted for it. Four independent members also voted aye. The vote being taken on the passage of the Mills bill resulted, yeas 162, nays 148.

When the yeas and nays were ordered, on the final passage of the bill, Mr. Snowden of Pennsylvania obtained recognition and said that his distinguished colleague Mr. Randall who was absent from the House by reason of severe illness had sent him a letter which he wishes to have read at this time. The letter was read as follows:

July 19, 1888. HON. W. H. SOWDEN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

My Dear Sir:—If the vote on the Mills tariff bill is to be taken Saturday, the 21st inst., I fear my strength by reason of my recent illness will not permit my presence in the House on that day, and, if absent, I want you to secure me a pair with some one who favors that bill, as I would, if present, record my vote in opposition to it. Give this immediate care, as I do not want to be misunderstood. I want it announced and distinctly known that I am opposed to the passage of the bill in question.

Yours truly, SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

The letter was loudly applauded by the Republican members of the House. The roll call was then proceeded with. The following was the detailed vote: Among those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cowles, Henderson, Johnston, Latham, McClammy, Rowland, Simmons and Brower. In all 102.

Among those voting in the negative, was Nichols. In all, 148.

I have been a great sufferer from catarrh for over ten years, had it very bad, could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep—had to walk the floor. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely. It is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the one medicine above all others made to cure catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. If the Lord I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that it does what is claimed for it. It is curing my deafness. —B. W. Spry, Conn. Hartford.

Cross and White, the defaulting bank officers at Raleigh, were found guilty on two of the counts in the indictment against them and sentenced, Cross to five years imprisonment and labor, and White to seven years. At the urgent appeal of White's counsel and friends, Judge Avery reduced his term to six years.

Joint Canvas Agreed to. It is announced in the Daily Greensboro Patriot of the 23d July, that Mr. Dockery has agreed to a joint canvas with Judge Fowle. Both having made appointments extending to the 24th August, no arrangement for joint discussion will be made until after that date. Meanwhile, either is at liberty to attend appointments made by either and claim a division of time.

The Tabernacle meeting and Local Ministers' Conference will open at Rutherford College on the 17th of August. Camp meetings dates of 11 and 12 cents per mile on the railroads to parties wishing to attend.

B. B. B. Almost everybody wants a "Spring Tonic." Here is a simple testimonial, which shows how B. B. B. is regarded. It will knock your malaria out and restore your appetite:

Splendid for a Spring Tonic. ARLINGTON, Ga., June 30, 1887. I suffered with malaria blood poison more or less all the time, and the only medicine that did me any good was B. B. B. It is undoubtedly the best blood medicine in the world. Malaria country should be used by every one in the spring of the year, and is good in summer, fall and winter as a tonic and blood purifier.

Gives Better Satisfaction. CADIZ, Ky., July 6, 1887. Please send me one box Balm Gattarrh Shuff by return mail, as one of my customers is taking B. B. B. for catarrh and wants a box of the stuff. B. B. B. gives better satisfaction than any I ever sold. I have sold 10 dozen in the past 10 weeks, and it gives good satisfaction. If I don't remit all right for stuff write me. Yours, W. H. BRANSON.

It Removed the Pimples. ROCKY MOUNTAIN, Tenn., March 29, 1887. I had a mountain of mine for several years been troubled with bumps and pimples on my face and neck, for which I used various cosmetics in order to remove them and beautify and improve her complexion; but these local applications were only temporary and left her skin in a worse condition.

I recommended an internal preparation—known as Biotic Blood Balm—which I have been using and selling about two years; she used three bottles and nearly all pimples have disappeared, her skin is soft and smooth, and her general health much improved. She expresses herself much gratified, and can recommend it to all who are so affected. Mrs. S. M. WIGSON.

A BOOK OF WONDERS, FREE. All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poison, Scrofula and Scrupulous swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Scurvy, Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free of charge, a copy of our new Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known. BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED, Traveling and Local Salesmen for Agricultural and Machinery specialties to sell to the trade. State age, reference, amount expected for salary and expenses. Address, MASSAY CO., Montezuma, Ga.

A GOOD HOME. Any one wishing to buy a good home place, is invited to call on Mrs. H. E. Johnson or Miss Victoria Johnson, North Ward, corner Fulton and Kerr streets. June 21, 1888. tf.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY, SALEM, N. C. HEALTHFUL LOCATION; BEAUTIFUL grounds; ample buildings with comfortable study parlors; sleeping cotes; bathing rooms; well graded and advanced course of study; special schools in Music, Art, Languages and Commercial studies; refined home life, with good Christian training; special care of the individual pupil; eighty-four years of continuous experience and more than 6,000 Alumnae. Send for Catalogue and circulars. [40-11-1888.]

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated of low test, those of weight, stain or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y.

For sale by Bingham & Co., Young & Boutain, and N. P. Murphy.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, with a whole-restraint, offers the best PHYSICAL and the best MENTAL culture, a compulsory CURRICULUM, with ENGLISH, FOREIGN STUDY, a remarkable and strict DISCIPLINE, and a location entirely free from MALARIA. No time or money spent attending AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. For catalogue address, Maj. R. BINGHAM, Bingham School, Orange Co., N. C.

HEALTH! HEALTH!! A New Discovery. Great Southern Remedy.

Having been from childhood a great sufferer, the result of protracted chills and indigestion, terminating in diseases of Liver, Kidney and Urinary Organs, and having tried many remedies known to the profession with only temporary relief, I have finally succeeded in discovering a combination of vegetable remedies, which combination has proven a remedy for diseases of all the internal organs superior to any known in a life of suffering and practice of nearly fifty years. As by it I have been restored from what seemed to be inevitable death to perfect health without taking a dose of any other medicine in nearly two years past.

For further particulars apply to your druggist, or JNO. F. FOARD, M. D., Olin, Iredell county, N. C. July 9, 1888. 3m.

Land Sale! ON Monday, August 20th, 1888, at the Court-house door in the town of Salisbury, at the hour of 12 m., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, that part of the lot now occupied by A. J. Young, in the town of Salisbury, not included in his homestead exemption, for said lot and assigned to him, it being the half of the said lot known as the north-west half, adjoining the lot of Mrs. J. M. McCorkle, on Linn-street in the said town. The lot to be sold contains one-half of the dwelling house on the same.

This sale is by order of the U. S. District Court, and to satisfy certain judgments in favor of M. L. Holmes and C. F. Baker, docketed in the county of Rowan.

CHAS. PRICE, Assignee in bankruptcy and Commissioner. Salisbury, N. C., July 16, 1888. 33-ts

Administratrix Notice. Having administered upon the estate of my late husband, Mr. Robert A. Knox, dec'd., this is to notify those having claims against his estate to present them to me for payment on or before the 10th day of July, 1888, or this notice will be filed in bar of recovery. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HARRIET E. KNOX, Administratrix. July 19, 1888.—6t.

THE STAR. A GRAND NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

THE STAR is the only New York newspaper possessing the fullest confidence of the National Administration and the United Democracy of New York. The political battle ground of the Republic. Jealous Democracy, pure and simple, is good enough for its State. Since the advent of the Republican party it has stood by the man called by the great voice of the people, the Government of the people, and has been the champion of the people's rights. It has been the champion of the people's rights, and has been the champion of the people's rights. It has been the champion of the people's rights, and has been the champion of the people's rights.

Through and through the Star is a great newspaper. Its tone is pure and wholesome, its news are the latest and most reliable, its editorial opinions what is best worth knowing of the day. Besides the day's news it is rich in special descriptive articles, stories, sketches of literature, reviews, art criticism, etc. Burdette's Inimitable humor, articles in its columns, will Carlton's delightful letters are of its choice contributions. Many of the best news and women in literature and art are represented in its columns.

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Every day for one year (including Sunday) \$1.00 Daily, without Sunday, one year \$.80 Every six months \$.50 Daily, without Sundays, six months \$.35 Sunday edition, one year \$ 1.00 WEEKLY STAR, one year \$ 1.50

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AND FROM NOW ON Will cut prices on some of our Leading Goods.

WHEN YOU NEED Silks, Batins, Percalines, Madras Lace Curtains, American Satines, The largest stock, Zephyr Gingham, Laces in town, White Goods in, Embroideries, Stripe, in endless variety, Wool Dress Goods, Check, New lot Torchon Lace, Cotton Wares, and Plain, New lot, Calicoes, Scrims, all col's, Medici Lace, Gingham, Lace bed sets.

COMBS AND BRUSHES, Tooth Brushes, Face Powder, AND THOUSANDS OF THINGS WE HAVE NOT SPACE TO MENTION. Don't Fail to See OUR POOR FOLKS POCKET-BOOK, 2 feet long or less!

The sun may become eclipsed; The moon may no longer shed its effulgent rays; The Stars may wander from their accustomed course; The earth may depart from its usual course; The tides may cease to ebb and flow; but—

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So pass the jug!—Keep on Dancing, and buy your Goods of Headquarters! A warm welcome awaits you with out-stretched hands and smiling faces.

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