

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1888.

National Democratic Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT: GROVER CLEVELAND, Of New York.

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

FOR GOVERNOR: DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.

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 Buncombe.

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

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas S. Ashe: JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin County.

For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court under amendment to the Constitution: 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.

Cotton Bagging. Various experiments have been made in this and other Southern States to head the Cotton Trust, by finding a substitute for jute bagging. We publish on the outside of this paper Mr. Peterkin's announcement on the subject, and also a statement of a test made of the pine straw fabric manufactured at Wilmington. These are interesting items to cotton raisers, and it is confidently believed the South will find her way out of the difficulty and leave the "Trust" to grief. So be it.

"Who Owns the West?" This question has been asked and answered by the Missouri Republican, and it is a sad picture it presents as the result of the present tariff. It shows that the farms of Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin are under mortgage to an amount nearly equal to their assessed value; and that the mortgages are held by the capitalists of the manufacturing States. It also shows that 95 per cent of the stock in railroads in these States are held by non-resident stockholders. So also of the telegraph lines. If these statements be correct, and we doubt not they make a close approximation to the truth, at least, then there is pertinence and force in the question "who owns the west." Nor is there any hope of a change in the operation of the laws while they continue to exist. A more subtle and effective scheme for the impoverishment and enslavement of the farming people could not have been devised in the dominions of Satan; and if the people shall continue to be indifferent to it for a few years more they will find themselves so effectually manacled that resistance will be uncertain if at all possible.

"Hewers of wood and drawers of water" are those who pay the present tariff rates—slaves, practically, to the capitalists who manufacture for them the goods they consume. The farms of the country, nominally owned by those who live on them, are virtually the property of the manufacturers who draw from them annually an amount of cash sufficient under the operation of the tariff system to fix and perpetuate the bond of slavery. Under its operation this country is doomed to become the property of moneyed aristocrats, and its teeming millions of people their helpless serfs. The process by which this is being accomplished is infallible, and the end absolutely certain.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER

ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

A STRONG AND ABLE PARTY—A CLEAR AND FORCIBLE REVIEW OF THE ISSUES. 735

The following is the President's letter of acceptance: WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 8, 1888.

Hon. PATRICK A. COLLIER, Chairman, &c. Committee, &c.

Gentlemen:—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon the contest for its continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in a ready submission to their will. It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be a quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen.

HIS LOVE FOR AMERICA. These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has solemnly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for our American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen. It is of the highest importance that those who administer our Government should zealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home-interests are so great and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulations of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of the means of defence to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of the country's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and pioneer of our marvellous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to a scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our working man; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and

CARE FOR OUR SURVIVING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against the servile immigration which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the fields of toil and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship, and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm patient and humane Indian policy, so that in the peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontier; and the curtailment of the public expenses by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

THE MOTIVE FOR EVERY PATRIOTIC ACTION AND EFFORT. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration and submitting its record to a fair inspection of my countrymen, I endorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that if I am again called to the Chief Magistracy there shall be the continuance of a devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief.

Our government is the creation of the people established to carry out their designs and to accomplish their good. It was founded on justice and was made for the free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is for government

because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only the right, but the duty of a free people in the enforcement of this guaranty to insist that such

EXPENSE SHOULD BE STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE ACTUAL PUBLIC NEEDS.

It seems perfectly clear that when the government, this instrumentally created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through their perversion of its power, robs them from their labor and capital a tribute largely in excess of the public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and masters are robbed by their servants. The cost of the government must be met by the people. If duties collected at our custom houses are not met by the interest on the revenue taxes assessed upon spirits, oils and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the prices of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles and use consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic articles of the same kind, which increase is paid by all our people as consumers of our home productions, and entering every American home constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was ANNUALLY PAID INTO THE HANDS OF THE TAX GATHERER.

The results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenues by tariff duties. They are mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement of every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represent many millions more, which though never reaching the National Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws. In these circumstances and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the Government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance upon the pretext of meeting the public expenditures of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of the public needs is surely something which, under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated. While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncompensatingly borne,

LIGHT BURDENS BECOME GRIEVOUS AND INTOLERABLE when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation; and yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Treasury a surplus of more than \$120,000,000. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burdens indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents a taxation aggregating more than \$1,000 in a county containing 50,000 inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of an organized government; the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely

SCAN THE SLIGHTEST INCREASE IN THE TAXES ASSESSED upon their lands and other property, and demand a good reason for such increase; and yet they seem to be expected in some quarters to regard as unnecessary the volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor. The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a desperate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens and only concern those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train

PROSPERITY TO OUR CITIZENS IN EVERY STATION AND VOCATION. New ventures, new investments in business and manufactures, construction of new and important works and enlargement of enterprises already established depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security, and all these things are stimulated by the abundant volume of a circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard.

The first result of the scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in the general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this process is completed, if not inevitable, stage is reached, depression in all business, and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment and reduce the salaries and wages of labor. Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of the immense surplus lying idle in the National Treasury, our wage earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all directly concerned in the situation. Others

BEING THE APPROACH OF DANGER may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for

bread, unprepared, helpless in defenceless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of indifference resulting from the interests of American labor and a sincere desire to relieve the country from injustice and the danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides.

Yet, when in a legislative body where, under the Constitution all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the Democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties, they were met by determined opposition and obstruction, and the minority refusing to co-operate in the House of Representatives or proposing another remedy have rendered the redemption of their party pledge to the

DOUBTFUL POWER OF THE SENATE. The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in a political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and a civil effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe while they will support the interest of America. They propose the internal revenue tax to support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare also that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here, thus in part to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite the prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization and to deprive our people of markets for their goods, which can only be gained and kept by the maintenance of the inter-change of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained

OPPRESSION OF DOMESTIC TRUSTS and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned. They propose further to release entirely from import duties the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad and not already free will find it difficult to check their interests as regarded their homes cheaper domestic necessities, and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country. Small compensation for us neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration that if after the changes already made in the tariff remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government the entire internal taxation should be repealed rather than surrender any part of our protective system.

Our people are relieved from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered instead free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread and they are given a stone.

The implication contained in this party declaration that

DESPERATE MEASURES are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuses.

Of course in a country as great as ours, with such a wonderful variety of interests, often leading in entirely different directions, it is difficult, if not impossible to settle upon a perfect tariff plan. But in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious that I believe we should not be content with a reduction of the revenue, involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving impetus to our domestic enterprise and furthering our national welfare. If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish

REVENUE REFORM should not be likewise attacked and with like result. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people and the obstruction by the government of the currency of the country inevitable distress and disaster.

All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying a remedy will never be less, and the blame should not be laid at the door of the Democratic party if it is applied too late. With a firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen that and relying upon the consistent misrepresentations will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND. The surplus in the United States Treasury, August 31st, was \$133,420,007.89—every dollar of which ought to be in the pockets of the people from whom it was wrongfully taken by unnecessary taxation.

TAX Notice. The Tax Payers are requested to meet me at the following times and places to settle their taxes for the year 1888.

China Grove, Monday Sept. 24
Knob Hill, Tuesday " 25
Bradshaw's, Wednesday " 26
Sherrill's, Thursday " 27
Blackner, Friday " 28
Boston's & Road, Monday October 1
Miller's Store Gold Hill, Tuesday " 2
Gold Hill, Wednesday " 3
Corinth church grove, (Morgan's), Tuesday " 4
Hatter Shop, Friday " 5
Gibson's H. (Locke), Thursday " 6
Franklin, Friday " 7
Woodleaf, Monday " 22
Mt. Vernon, Tuesday " 23
Cleveland, Wednesday " 24

C. C. KRIDER, Sh. If There will be public speaking at the above times and places.

seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises; a jealous regard for the interests of American labor and a sincere desire to relieve the country from injustice and the danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides.

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A few days ago two yearlings one belonging to Mr. John L. Whitehead, the other to Peter Hines, became engaged in a vigorous fight near an open well. Both fell in and were killed.—Scotland News Democrat.



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NORTH CAROLINA ROWAN COUNTY Superior Court, September 4th, 1888. O. D. Davis and S. H. Wiley, trading as Davis & Wiley, Plaintiffs, vs. The North Carolina Estate Company, Limited, Defendant.

Civil Action to recover \$140.00 and interest, due by contract, Warrant of attachment issued against property of Defendant.

The defendant above named will take notice that the above entitled action has been commenced in this court, and that a warrant of attachment has been issued against the property of defendant therein, and the said defendant is hereby notified to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a court to be held in the Court House in Salisbury, on the 11th Monday after the 1st Monday in September, 1888, (at which time and place said warrant of attachment is returnable) and answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiffs which will be filed during the first three days of said term, and let said defendant take notice that if it fail to answer said complaint during said term plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in their complaint.

J. M. HORRIL, Clerk Superior Court of Rowan County.

HOME SCHOOL. Mrs. W. H. COIT. Corner Fulton and Bank Sts. Session begins September 3rd.

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

North Carolina COLLEGE, Mt. Pleasant, N. C. Next session begins the first Monday in September. Location healthy. Terms Moderate. For Catalogue or particulars, address, Rev. J. G. SCHMIDT, President, Aug. 2, 1888.—1m. Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

THE STAR. A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration. Published in the City of New York. WILLIAM DORSEIMER, EDITOR. Daily, Weekly, and Sunday Editions. THE WEEKLY STAR, An Eight-page Newspaper, issued every Wednesday. A clean, pure, bright and interesting FAMILY PAPER.

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