Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 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 Buncombe.

FOR AUDITOR:

GEO. W. SANDERLAIN, of Wayne.

FOR SUPT. 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.

Laboring men in the North new demand leglislation against Trusts and for the prevention of corners.

Both Houses have passed a bill appropriating $50,000 to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion bill.

The Republican tariff bill puts coal on the free list. Such a howl has been raised by the coal Barons that the republican Senators are now claiming that it was all a mistake of the printer, and intended to raise the tariff on coal instead of putting it on the free list.

The House having finished its work, is now waiting to see what the Senate proposes to do. Neither House has a quorum, and those in position to know, are confidently predicting an adjournment before the 25th inst. They might as well adjourned a month ago, for all that has been accomplished.

The House was in session only two days last week, and is not likely to put in any more time this week. In fact, there is nothing for it to do except to pass a resolution to adjourn, but as that would help to pull the republican Senate out of the hole into which it has gotten the House seems to be in no hurry about it.

The largest delegation of Indians that ever visited Washington, are now there, and they are attracting a great deal of attention. The delegation consists of 60 Sioux Chiefs. They are there for the purpose of conferring with the Interior department in relation to the proposed treaty, by which they are to sell to the Government 11,000,000 acres of land, about half their reservation.

The report of Wm. D. H. Washington, United States Consular Agent at London, Ontario, to the State department, has created quite a stir among the high protection republicans. Mr. Washington's report states that Oliver chilled plows, made at South Bend, Indiana, are sold in Canada at $10 each wholesale and $12 retail, while in the United States they cost $14 each wholesale, and $16 each retail. Similar discrimination is shown against the United States farmer in regard to the Syracuse and the Southern Bend plows. These figures are remarkable because American plows entering Canada have to pay a duty of 35 per cent, ad valorem. One of Walter A. Wood's American self-binding reapers, which cost in the United States from $150 to $170, can be bought in Canada for $110. Smaller agricultural tools, such as spades, shovels and forks, after paying from 35 to 75 per cent. ad valorem, are sold in Canada as cheap or cheaper than in this country. These figures are calculated to set the American farmer to thinking about the alleged benefit he receives from a high protective tariff. The high tariff keeps out foreign implements, and enables the manufacturers of the United States to make their own prices, but in Canada they have to compete with foreign manufacturers, hence the lower prices there.

Senator Vance's

late speech in the Senate in which he reviews the points of difference between the Mills (or House) bill, and that recently brought forward by the Republican party, is a masterly, effort and has elicited the applause of the Democratic people and the press in all parts of the country. We regret that our columns will not admit of the publication of it in full; but the latter part is of especial interest to many of our people, and that we give, as follows:

In the matter of reduction of tax upon distilled spirits the tender mercies of the majority have only been awakened, as usual, for the benefit of the manufacturers. Alcohol used in the arts, as it is euphoneously expressed, is to be relieved of all tax. These "arts" are principally practised by quacks, medical pretenders, and compounders of cosmetics, hair dyes, tinctures, and what are known to the world, especially undertakers, as patent medicines. The door for the entrance of fraud which is here opened is as much wider than that which they claim is opened by advalorem duties on imports as is the Gulf of St. Lawrence than the Gulf of Canso.

But it makes all the difference in the world who benefits by the fraud and who loses. Advalorem frauds were supposed to benefit the importer to the loss of the home manufacturer, but when these were changed to compound duties and multiform classifications, by which the fraud was shifted and injured to the profit of the home manufaccurer, the situation is pronounced satisfactory. So in this case the possibility of fraud is admitted, but inasmuch as it insures to the benefit of those "interested parties" who are waiting now to judge of our amendments, it was thought wise to remove the tax and risk the consequences. As to the provisions of the House bill which were intended to mitigate in some degree the harsh features of our internal revenue laws, which are so much complained of by the small operators in distillation in many parts of our country, the stern regard of the majority for the rights of the Treasury has proven incorruptible.

Section 36 of the House bill provided that the Secretary of the Treasury might permit every farmer to distill his apples, peaches, and grapes free from all the regulations and exactions of the law except simply the payment of the tax. The substitute says no, let him comply with all the manifold and expensive red-tape of the law or let his fruit rot upon the ground, which it mostly does to his loss and that of the Goverment. The same section provided that the Secretary of the Treasury and the commissioner of Internal Revenue may in their discretion permit all small distillers of grain, consuming less than 25 bushels per day, to operate free from all restrictions except the payment of the tax which shall be assessed on the capacity of their distilleries.

The substitute refuses to allow this, on the ground that it opens the door to fraud. Between the lines, it is not intended for the benefit of manufacturers. Section 37 of the House bill provides that fruit brandy may be placed in warehouses, and the tax paid thereon when taken out for removal just the same as other spirits. Why not? But the substitute says no—the farmer who distills his fruit shall pay the tax as the brandy comes out of the worm. The professional distillers alone shall have the privilege of a government warehouse. Section 38 of House bill provides that when the distillery apparatus of a small distillery is seized for any violation of a v, it shall not be destroyed, but shall be sold as provided by existing law. The substitute says no! The property shall be destroyed whenever seized, though there may have been no legal adjudication of the guilt of its owner.

Section 39 of House bill provides that whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the judge having jurisdiction that the health or life of any person confined in prision for any offence against these laws is endangered by such close confinement, the judge may release him upon a bail or make any order necessary for his comfort and well-being. The substitute says No, let him suffer or die.

In section 29, 30, and 31 of House bill, it is humanly provided respectively, that the minimum of punishments provided by statute for offenses shall be repealed, leaving it to the discretion of the judge who acquaints himself with all the circumstances to say what punishment shall be inflicted; and that no warrants of arrest shall be issued upon affidavit of charges upon mere information and belief except by the regular officers of the land, and further provides that no fees shall be paid except where the defendant is convicted or the prosecution shall have been approved by the district attorney of the United States. And further, that all warrants of arrest for offenses against the United States laws shall be returnable before some judicial officer residing in the county of arrest, or if there be none such in that county nearest the place of arrest. And lastly it is provided by section 33 (House bill) that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary and Treasurer may compromise cases and reduce or remit any fines penalties, forfeitures, or assessments under internal revenue laws. All of which moderate and reasonable provision in behalf or the small distillers and farmers of the country, the majority indignantly reject. They are too small and humble to secure the attention of those intellects who have been so long struggling to secure the proper relation between the rates imposed upon the numerous articles produced in our related inter-dependent industries.

But as they had no time to give to the poor and the humble in the solving of this great problem in customs duties, of course they had none to bestow upon the farmer who disstills 100 bushels apples, or to consult the interest of any of the small fry who are affected by internal revenue laws. It is a pity; but let us hope there is still justice abroad in the land which will some day be felt.

The attempt to churacterize the House bill as sectional in its character because more articles of Northern production are effected by its reduction than of Southern production, is to say the least, ridiculous. A table is furnished by the committe to show this. Of course nine tenths of the manufactured products of the United States being made in the northern portion, the duties on which are complained of, necessarily the reductions affected the North more than the South. How could it be otherwise? If it were possible to reduce tariff duties with any show of justice or propriety sectionally, it could still be shown that the House bill does not reduce upon articles of Northern productions disproportionately. The very reverse would be the fact, and is the fact. Largely over one-half of the proposed reduction by the substitute is made upon sugar, which is a purely Southern product; and rice, also grown in the South, and tobacco, which is mainly a Southern product. And it will not be pretended for a moment that of the productions which are subjects of Federal taxation the South makes anything like near one-half.

I have an abiding hope and belief that our countrymen will not be deceived by any of these proceedings with reference to reducing taxes. For the last ten years the Democratic party has made an honest and persistent effort to reduce them to the necessities of the Government, at every step of which they have been thwarted by the Republican party. They have never at any time had the power to reduce these taxes, for they have not had the possession at any one time of both branches of the legislature and the Executive.

The committee acknowledge in their report the imperious necessity of this reduction, but blame first the President of the United States for the existence of the surplus, They say he could have spent it in paying premiums of $30 on the hundred to their friends, the bondholders. It is very true he could, and so he could have squandered it as countless millions have been squandered under the administration of predecessors, but he did not. They say in the second place that the responsibility rests upon the party in control of the House of Representatives, and that this is the first bill which the House has sent them for reducing revenue in five years.

Nobody will be deceived by this. It is as well known to the country as it is to those Senators who made this assertion, that almost the entire body of the Republican minority in the House have resisted every bill which the Democrats have tried to pass within that period, and that they were able by the help of a handful of Democrats to defeat every bill for reducing taxes, and they know farther that these few Democrats who aided them to defeat tariff reduction were applauded to the skies by them and made brevet patriots and moral heroes. They know further, and so does the country, that for ten pears past no Republican in the House of Representatives, certainly no considerable number of them, has so much as proposed a bill to reduce tariff taxes.

Many of them have indeed, there as well as here, admitted the necessity of reduction; there is no complaint of the liberality of their admissions in this respect, but during the time which I have been a member of this body I can safely say that no Republican in either House, so far as my recollection goes, has made a bona fide movement to reduce any taxes in the maintainance of which the manufacturers of this country were interested. I challenge a contradiction of this. The result of every step or movement toward a change in the schedules has been an increase, and if anything was lowered it was by accident or oversight.

Now, the moderate proposition of the House bill—which could become a law in twenty four hours if this Senate would agree to it—are met by a counter proposition which, it is admitted, can not become a law at this session of Congress, which is intended for delay, and which, if adopted, would leave most of the taxes which are complained of in full force and increase many of them. The House bill, on the contrary, is framed not only to relieve the Treasury, but to relieve the people, whilst this substitute is framed so as to relieve the Treasury and increase the burdens of the people. That is the difference between the two.

Twelve Years of Democratic Rule.

Wilmington Messenger.

Twelve years of Democratic government in North Carolina has given the people peace, good order, and economy in public affairs; reduced taxation, restored the good name and credit of the State, re-established the free schools, and brought about general prosperity and public improvements. We have built two new asylums for the insane, one white one colored; a Governor's house. State library and Supreme Court rooms and the penitiary; bought a building for the Agricultural Department, and established that department, without taxing the people one cent; extended two institutions for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; repaired and improved the old insane asylum, improved the State capitol, and done many other things enumerated; and steadily reduced taxation. On its record of the past twelve years in control of public affairs, the Democracy of North Carolina can confidently submit its claims to the people of the State.

The Special Tax Bond.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—The case of the North Carolina special tax bond case was called in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday. After counsel on both sides had announced their readiness to proceed, the justices held an informal consultation. The chief justice then announced that the court desired a full bench to hear this case, as it involved a constitutional question. As Justice Matthews was ill, the court would adjourn the hearing for the present.

A Chicago correspondent thus figures up Hutchinson's gains on his wheat deal: "From Thursday noon to Saturday night he drew out of the Board of Trade clearing-house $975,000 in certified checks, and there is still $1,700,000 due him on unsettled sales. Then on Monday, when he unloaded 7,000,000 bushels just to ease the market, he had an even 20 cents profit on every bushel, which netted him $1,400,000 more. This makes his winnings like $2,375,000 cashed in and a marker up for a bagatelle of $1,000,000 or so more. When he started in to buy September wheat it was selling at 85 cents, and it looked very tempting to him. He felt satisfied that it was good for 10 cents profit, and told all the boys so, and 'got the laugh' in return. But the result shows that his judgement was correct."

For all forms of nasal catarrh where there is dryness of the air passage with what is commonly called "stuffing up," especially when going to bed, Ely's Cream Balm gives perfect and immediate relief. Its benefit to me has been priceless.—A. G. Chase, M. D., Millwood Kansas.

The bottle of Ely's Cream Balm that I obtained of you last summer has entirely cured my little boy of a severe attack of catarrh.—Mrs. Sallie Davis, Green Post office, Ala.

Carnegie draws $1,500,000 for his part of the profits in a Pennsylvania iron mill. He is of course a Protectionist. Here is the estimate of what he gets from one second of time to one year, as made by the Philadelphia *Record:*

One second	$ .95
One minute	5.70
One hour	343.40
One day	4,120.85
One week	28,846.50
One month	125,000.00
One year	1,500,000.00

"Public office is a public trust."—GROVER CLEVELAND.

READ THIS,

Citizens of North Carolina.

It is further evidence of the purpose of L. P. Morton to force if possible the payment of the infamous Special Tax Bonds—Read why Republican money is being poured into this State—Read of Mr. Morton's base financial speculation—Read also of the true significance of the Newark victory.

New York Times.

Senator Quay is in a very unamiable mood nowadays, and not a little of his bad humor is caused by the persistence of Hon. Levi P. Morton in making him spend many thousands of dollars in endeavoring to carry North Carolina for the Republicans. According to a member of the National Republican Executive Committee this has been the burden of Morton's song ever since the beginning of the campaign, Mr. Morton said some time ago that he had given to the National Republican Committee three times the amount of what his salary as Vice-President would be, which is supposed to mean that he has contributed $96,000. In return for this he has insisted, and still insists, that the full power of the National Committee shall be used to carry North Carolina. Senator Quay objected at first, but he could hardly help yielding to the party's candidate for the Vice-Presidency and its greatest pecuniary aid, so an energetic Republican campaign has been carried on in North Carolina, and Senator Quay has spent money in that State which he wanted to devote to other States.

The disgust of Senator Quay now is due to a discovery which he has just made of the reasons which actuate Mr. Morton in desiring to have North Carolina go Republican. They are, in short, that the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. are holders of what are known as the special tax bonds, which now amount, principal and interest, to more than $20,000,000. These bonds were issued when North Carolina was in the hands of the carpet baggers and it was pretended that they were to be devoted to the building of certain railroads in the promotion of which Milton S. Littlefield was the chief actor. A special tax was levied for their payment, hence their name. Littlefield took the bonds, sold them in New York for what they would bring, and did not build any railroads with them. The fraud was so gross that after North Carolina came under the control of its decent and respectable citizens, a constitutional provision was enacted forbidding their payment unless such payment should be authorized by a majority of the voters of the State at the ballot box.

Morton, Bliss & Co. bought up these bonds after their repudiation for almost nothing, and have made several attempts to collect them through the courts. Test suits have been brought in individual bonds in the United States Circuit Court for North Carolina in the name of dummies who reside in North Carolina. The suits are not brought by Morton, Bliss & Co., in order to avoid the provisions of the eleventh amendment to the Federal Constitution which forbids the bringing of a suit against a State by a resident of another State. One of these suits is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, with small chances of success. But, even if the suits were to succeed, the collection of the judgment would be difficult, unless the people, the legislature, and the Governor should be in favor of paying it. Therefore Mr. Morton is very desirous to have North Carolina go Republican, and there are persons at the National Republican Headquarters who are unkind enough to say that his main, if not his sole purpose, in obtaining the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency, was to be thus enabled to employ the whole power of the party through his National Committee to collect his bonds which he bought for almost nothing after they had been repudiated. In other words, that his candidacy is only a vast financial speculation, in which he uses the Republican party as a tool to accomplish his ends.

If the Republicans were to capture North Carolina at this election of course that would not of itself insure the payment of the bonds. But it would give a Republican Governor, a Republican Supreme Court, and a Republican Legislature. Much may be done with agencies. At least negotiations could be conducted for the payment of money on the bonds. And whatever is paid would be likely to be a profit to Mr. Morton. One thing which militates against the success of this gigantic scheme is the fact that the Democrats of North Carolina have "got on" to it. Senator Ransom is about to freely expose it on the stump, and his exposure will finally defeat it. The people of North Carolina do not really want to pay for bonds from which they never received any benefit, and which were issued by rascals whom they have recently driven from the State.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEWARK VICTORY.

"The true significance of the Newark victory," said Senator Barnum yesterday, "Is not restricted to New Jersey. It means that New York and Connecticut will surely go for Cleveland and Thurman. In Presidential elections New York, New Jersey and Connecticut hang together and cast their votes in favor of the same candidates. The workingmen of Newark are not only unterried by the Republican assertions that the Mills bill means free trade, but they have investigated the question for themselves and have ascertained that its enactment will tend to their advantage. They are not alone among the workingmen of this country in reaching for conclusions. Newark is one of the twenty great manfacturing centres of this country. It is full of workingmen. Had they been alarmed by the Republican cries they would have voted solidly for the Republican ticket. They were not alarmed, and neither are the workingmen of New York and Connecticut alarmed. The Newark election was the first direct test of the effects of the tariff scare which the Republicans have tried to raise, and it was of no avail. It was demonstrated that the national victory will be ours."

The Democratic leaders of this city believe that Senator Quay is trying to force riots at the polls on election day. They are now thoroughly aroused to the real meaning of Senator Quay's recent performances, and they will take measures to see that they miscarry. He will find, they say, that New York is not Philadelphia, where "Bill" McNames and his roughs rein supreme and terrorize honest voters, and that bluster "bulldozing" will be of no avail. The placing by him of irresponsible gangs of armed men at the polls will be prevented by the invocation of the law.

The extension ladder of the Hook and Ladder truck is a daisy, and will be found a most useful appendage of our fine fire department.—*Wilmington Star.*

Ed. Cauble of this place is the inventor of an extension ladder which we have heard spoken of in high terms, but we think it has never been brought to public notice.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

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A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration.

Published in the City of New York.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, EDITOR.

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It contains the latest news, down to the hour of going to press.

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Have just received a full line of

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Notions, Flannels, Shalls, Blankets and a full line of Ladies' Underwear.

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!!

This line is a specialty this season.

Men's suits from $5 up to $18.
Youth's suits from $4 to $10.
Boys suits from $3 to $7.
Children's suits from $2 25 to $5.
Overcoats from $2 50 to $15.

A complete line of

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LARGE STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS.

My stock of shoes is of the best make, such as Bay State, and other good manufacturers.

My stock is too large to mention, such as glass crockery and wooden willow ware.

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My goods are bought for spot cash and at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce bought for cash.

VICTOR WALLACE.

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COTTON BUYERS.

Buys for Mills and Exporters.

Will buy cotton baled in sheeting, burlaps or any good bagging.

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In the Latest Styles and of the

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Misses spring heel button boots.

Elegant variety of children's and infant's shoes, and a big supply of children's Seal Grain SCHOOL SHOES.

MEN'S HAND SEWED SHOES.

$5.00 to $6.50.

Don't fail to see our "New Process" $3.00 shoe No nails or tacks to hurt the feet. Just as smooth as a hand sewed at one-half the price.

A new and handsome lot of ladies' canvass dressing trunks.

SOFT, CRUSH AND STIFF HATS FROM

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FANCY WOOD, GOLD AND SILVER TIP GLORIA SILK

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1st—The Laughable Farce of selling all wool Dress Goods below all competition.

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7th—Sketches from "Real Life in a Dining Room," giving a true but faint idea of the matchless bargains in Damask Table Linens and Doilers.

8th—Glimpses from "Herod and Mariamne" by Amelia Rives, revealing an array of latest novelties in Dress Goods and Trimmings.

9th—A short Recitation on Jerseys.

10th—The Fall of Rome!—Grand, Gloomy and Peculiar. Rome never fell half as fast as the Cloak Market of Salisbury will do when ours come.

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