

Vance in his Conata.
(From the Record, Aug. 5.)

Mr. Albright. The testimony from which the Senator is testifying is part of the published records of Congress, and in order to save time I am quite willing it should be printed in the Record. I will ask the Senator from North Carolina, in order that we may make great progress with the bill, that the testimony he desires to refer to may be printed in the Record without having it read.

Mr. Vance. Mr. President, ordinarily I should have no objection to that, but it is now rather a mortifying proposition. I thought I was entertaining the Senator from Rhode Island; he looked as though he was enjoying what I was saying. But now I am distressed to find that when I thought he was enjoying it he was only seeking some means of avoiding hearing me read it.

Mr. McPherson. Go on and read it.
Mr. Vance. I have read all that I now desire to read. In deference to the feeling of the Senator from Rhode Island, I forbear. I do not want to unduly distress anybody; I take no pleasure in it.

Now, Mr. President, we have the testimony here of a manufacturer, a gentleman who certainly is, as any one who reads the testimony will admit, one of the greatest intelligence and who apparently understands his own business; and he tells us plainly that the necessity, if there is any necessity in the case, for protection at all upon this article of manufacture arises from the duty on the raw material.

The principal raw material is soda-ash, which is made, as he tells us, by only one establishment in the United States of America; then the German clay, a substitute for which can not be found in all the soil of America; and then another duty is placed upon lead which is so high as to require every article in which lead is used to be protected by a heavy tax; and another material that he uses is pearl-ash, which is made by the consumption of the wood of the forests; and which has practically, as I have been informed, ceased almost in America on account of the disappearance of our forests and the constantly increasing value of the timber which is left standing.

These are the materials. There is no necessity to impose a tax upon all the materials that can be characterized as an absolute necessity. The interests of nobody is to be consulted except that of the man who makes soda-ash. Nobody's interest is to be consulted except the man who makes the pots for the German clay, for there is no German clay here unless it is imported for the pots to be made from. There is no public necessity whatsoever for a duty upon pearl-ash. On the contrary, in the face of the rapid destruction of our forests, and in face of the fact that we are offering a premium to those who go upon the public land to replant our disappearing forests, the necessity would seem to be the other way, and that an article which enters so largely into all manufactures should be imported from abroad freely, for the purpose of preserving our own forests.

Mr. Aldrich. Will the Senator permit me to interrupt him a moment?
Mr. Vance. Certainly.

Mr. Aldrich. Long enough to tell him that both German blue clay and potash are on the free-list in the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. Vance. I was reading the testimony without having looked at the bill. I was reading from the testimony of this manufacturer who said that there was a duty upon German clay.

Mr. Aldrich. There was at that time?

Mr. George. There is now.
Mr. Vance. Unless there must have been some law passed that I know nothing about. The committee before whom this gentleman gave his testimony held its hearing in January or February.

Mr. Aldrich. I say it is on the free-list according to the terms of the bill recommended by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Vance. Oh, yes, provided this bill becomes a law, which please God, I hope it never will [laughter]. This duty will be removed from German clay. That is one step in the right direction. Having by this bill taken off the duty from one of the forms of raw materials, there is not the least necessity for increasing the duty on the manufactured article.

Mr. Edmunds. That is good logic!
Mr. Vance. A tariff tax which increases the expenditure of every cottage and cabin in the United States (for I suppose there is scarcely one to be found where lamp-chimneys are not in daily and nightly use); a tariff which imposes on every article of glassware almost, on the tumbler from which we drink, and on everything of that kind, ought to have some better excuse for this increase than any which this committee have given to the Senate. I ought not to stand here any longer. It ought to be reduced below what the law is, instead of keeping it at a present rate or increasing it, as I have shown, it has been largely increased by the operation of the customs administrative law.

I believe that is all I have to say, Mr. President, on this paragraph.

Mr. Plumb. If we have this material free, as it is proposed in the bill, why should we not have same manufactured articles cut down?

Mr. Aldrich. I want to say one word in answer to the statement of the Senator from North Carolina. The paragraph under consideration applies, and applies solely, to cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, gilded, or otherwise ornamented glassware. It does not apply to common glassware at all, and that is the sort of glassware which the Senators on the

other side of the Chamber seems very anxious to reduce.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. President, I wish to say, in addition to that, that the engraved glassware which is still under duty can be brought in this town at retail, as fine glass as any President, King, or prince, potentate, farmer, Senator, or any body else, would wish to have any where, for beauty, at the rate of 4 cents a piece.

Mr. Vance. Mr. President, I should like to learn from the Senator, if he knows so much about the American glassware, whether he can tell us what the same article can be bought for in Europe.

Mr. Edmunds. I think for about 5 cents, if it was purchased at the place where it was made.

Mr. Vance. Will the Senator please make an allusion to his valuable information, telling us why, if these articles are so cheap here, we want a duty to keep out foreign articles?

Mr. Edmunds. That is the very reason why the articles is so cheap here. A man in Europe, in Germany, for instance, where they make an immense quantity, as well as in France, if he has an over supply of a hundred thousand of these glasses, which you can buy down town in this city at retail for 4 cents apiece, beautifully engraved—if he has a hundred thousand over supply of this in Europe he can send them here and sell them for 1 cent apiece, which is the way the way the merchant sells his waste ware every year in order to get rid of his surplus stock.

Mr. Vance. Exactly.
Mr. Edmunds. I am sure the Senator from North Carolina ought to had experience enough to understand that.

Mr. Vance. That is a favorite excuse, Mr. President, when they send off goods abroad and sell them for about half price to the foreigners. When they are taxed with the fact they say they want to get rid of their old stock.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, sir.
Mr. Vance. It is well known that these sales are never made at home to get rid of old stock. They are made abroad, because if made at home they would destroy the market to that extent. If they can manufacture them so cheaply and can sell them at the rate of 1 cent apiece, it is a little difficult to me to understand why it is that none of them are imported, and then they are not again sold abroad after having been exported in competition with those articles sold in Germany, for 5 cents apiece. I give the Senator credit for more acumen than that.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. President, "a favorite excuse" is a very common phrase of my friend from North Carolina. My friend's favorite phrase is the favorite excuse of that protective people to mention these facts over and over again reminds me of the story that everybody has heard about the Ten Commandments; that when a thief is told, "Thou shalt not steal," he says, "Oh, that was told my grandfather; that is the old story you are repeating all the time." But the truth has to be repeated, Mr. President, where there are dull ears to hear it and faint hearts to receive it.

Mr. Vance. I see, Mr. President, that the protectionists have got to the point where they do not have to make any excuses for stealing [laughter].

What Read Once Considered "Obstacles to Good Legislation"
The following was sent to the Courier-Journal by Mr. O. O. Stealey, its Washington correspondent. It is an extract from an able article upon "Obstacles to Good Legislation," contributed by Hon. Thomas B. Reed to the June number of the Chautauquan, 1885:
The aim of some statesmen has been not to do anything good, but to prevent the doing of things evil. It cannot be denied that this aim is quite often a righteous one. But the prevention of evil legislation should never be by refusing propositions a hearing. This brings me to remark that some legislation consists not in what is done. Whoever thinks that the function of a legislative body in a free country is fully performed by the mere passage of bills, good or bad, has little comprehension of the scope and real usefulness of such a body. * * *
The reformation of the rules will remove a great many obstacles to the legislation. A great many remain to intelligent legislation, using the word in the broad sense in which it has been employed in this article. Among those obstacles is the tendency which now exists to deny discussion in many cases, and the tendency to employ an unsuitable form of discussion in others. A full, free and frank discussion is the very life of intelligent action. Nobody knows everything; most people know something. Men are circumscribed in their knowledge by their various experience. If all those who knew something of the subject assemble their knowledge, a sensible judgment can be formed by those who listen. But these have been in this country for the past half century so many subjects of bitter feeling, involving bitter woes, that the tendency to suppress discussion in Congress by those who have the power has reached a point where there ought to be a reaction in free debate.

In no other country in the world is such power of shutting off debate lodged in a majority. The previous question has been employed without mercy. It is within the memory of all that until the last few years the House of Commons never had such a thing as a "previous question" in our sense of the term. There was no power in the whole House to close debate. The Irish members, simply by talking, were able to prevent the passage of bills which had the approval of a vast majority of the House. Even since this strong provocation has caused the in-

roduction of the cloture, debate cannot be closed except by the presiding officer under such circumstances and under such requirements of the support from the House as in that body secured a right of debate which is much greater than in our House of Representatives. The hesitancy with which so slight a measure of suppression was adopted in England strikes with a shade of surprise an American legislator, accustomed in Congress to see discussion drowned with as little remorse as if it were a slightest kitten. But the English is right. Unreasonable and capricious of discussion it is, whether done by a king or a majority.

A Model Candidate.
New York Sun.

The manner in which the Hon. John D. Stewart, of Griffin, announces his retirement from Congressional politics is a model for all statesmen. In his district in Georgia the rage of the farmer has reached its wildest fury. The metamorphosis of the old demagogue politics down there into farmers politics, happened over night so suddenly and thoroughly that no man seems to have felt the shock. The political light of that Colonel Livingston, the farmer who has just been crowded out of the dispute with Colonel Northern for the gubernatorial nomination, proposes to get even by going to Congress, and Mr. Stewart, who, under ordinary circumstances would be certain, of renomination, meets the new requirements, of a candidate like a gentleman and a democrat. He says, as he goes off the field.

"I am not a member of the order and as it is a secret one, I am not only placed on unequal terms, but have no means of contending with it. This order demanded that I pledge myself to vote for what is known as the sub-treasury bill. This I cannot do. I can afford to be beaten, but cannot stultify myself in order to obtain a seat in Congress by agreeing to vote for a measure which, if adopted, in my opinion, would bring ruin to the people."

The voters of the Fifth Georgia District can now see the stamina of the statesman upon whom they have served notice to quit. He is honest; he is capable; he is faithful to the Constitution. Almost any Congress district might be searched in or out of the primaries without finding so worthy a Representative.

The life of a few public men is very long, but none ever had a more creditable exit than the Hon. John D. Stewart, and when the farmer has had his fun few men would be more sure of entering it again.

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Bradfield's Female Regulator worked like a charm; improvement being wonderful; cannot express my gratitude. Wish every lady afflicted would try it. I know it would cure them.—Mrs. L. L. A. LONG, Spring Grove, Fla. Write the Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

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Commissioners—North ward, J. A. Reddeman, D. M. Miller; South ward, B. D. Jordan, J. A. Barrett; East ward, J. B. Gordon, T. A. Congenour; West ward, R. J. Holmes, T. C. Linn.

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Presbyterian—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Rev. J. Ruple, D. D., pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m. J. Ruple, sup't.
Lutheran—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7 p. m. Rev. Chas. B. King, pastor.
Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. and Wednesday at 6 p. m. Rev. F. J. Murdoch, rector.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. Capt. Theo. Parker, sup't.
Baptist—Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev. pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday at 9 a. m. Thos. L. Swink, sup't.
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Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Y. M. C. A.—Devotional services at Hall every Sunday at 10 a. m. Business meeting first Thursday night in every month. I. H. Foust, pres't.

LODGES.
Fulton Lodge No. 99 A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Friday night in each month. E. B. Neave, W. M.
Salisbury Lodge No. 24, K. of P., meets every Tuesday night. A. H. Boyden, C. C.
Salisbury Lodge No. 775, K. of H., meets every 1st and 3rd Monday night in each month. Dictator.
Salisbury Council, No. 272, Royal Arcanum, meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month. J. A. Boyden, Regent.

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The Newspaper Reporter.
Springfield Sunday News.

In the busy every-day life of the newspaper reporter there are many things which, to the uninitiated, appear inviting, and as many others which are repulsive to the finer feelings of a man. Constant contact with these instances harden the man whose duty is to wade through heat, snow and slash, and chronicle events of the day. He goes about his work in a methodical way, that often leads those interested in the work the reporter is inquiring about, to think he is both careless and indifferent. In most cases this is true. With a keen scent, which is created by experience, he sees in some small thing just what the public wants to know about, and the novice, who perhaps has in the ordinary course of conversation, given the reporter, "the tip," wonders, when he sees the article in print, why in the name of common sense he hasn't seen the importance of that very long before? To some the reporter's life is one continuous round of pleasure. He is to be found at the trees, balls, concerts, parties and haunts. In the court room he is given a prominent seat, where he can see and hear everything that goes on. By some he is invited; by his fellows he is often invited. The theatre, the ball, or the concert has no attraction for him when he has a sick wife or child at home. His paper is short-handed or perhaps there is no one else whom the city editor can send to do the work, and no matter what his frame of mind, the paper must come out on the morrow, and articles from his pen must appear. In the crowded ball-room he finds the heat oppressive, and the kind attention of the hostess, who is over anxious that her affair shall appear as a "brilliant success" in the next issue of the paper, out of place; and he longs to escape the elaborate banquet with its many kinds of wines, to make his usual midnight lunch on a cup of coffee and a sandwich at his favorite chop-house. In the court room or at the lecture he must follow everything closely, sifting out the unimportant and faithfully report the proceedings in a way that will interest the readers of his paper. He must work on an average of twelve to fourteen hours each day the year round, and spend what remains of the twenty-four in getting ready for the next day's work. If, after he has given the first years of his work as a newspaperer, he dies, the newspapers will probably contain the following notice: "John Jones died yesterday at his home on — street. For many years he was reporter on the — and was probably one of the most conscientious news-gatherers in the profession."

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State of North Carolina, In Office Clerk ROWAN COUNTY, Superior Court.

Notice is hereby given of the incorporation of the Connelly Springs Company; that the names of the incorporators are S. H. Wiley, W. Smithdeal, John Whitehead, Theo. P. Klutz, Chas. Price, A. B. Andrews, N. B. McCann's, R. J. Holmes, Lee S. Overman, W. C. Blackner, Kerr Craig, T. G. Linn, and W. C. Congenour, and such others as they may associate with them; that the principal place of business shall be in Connelly Springs, N. C., and its general purpose and business is to conduct, operate and manage a hotel and watering place for the accommodation of such persons as usually patronize the same as a summer and winter resort; that the duration of the corporation shall be thirty years; the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars, divided in five hundred shares of the par value one hundred dollars.

J. M. HORAH, C. S. C.

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Feb. 3rd, 1881

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Passenger Train Schedule.
Effective May 13th, 1888.

Train No. 22, West Bound.
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CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 13, 1888.

TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME

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TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME

NORTHBOUND

TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME

TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME

TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME

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