

emphatically no. That party by stealing and misapplying the hundreds of millions voted to the Navy Department all through the Radical supremacy destroyed a great navy; while by their War Tariff system—a system of repression, of prohibition, of destruction—they literally drove from the seas the once splendid and great American merchant marine. Do Radicals want a navy? No! Do Radicals want a great merchant marine? No! Look at their works! Judge them by their action in the past.

We thus dwell at some length upon Banks' vagaries and absurdities because he is a Representative Republican in New England of the present day. With such Republican politicians as New England now sends to the Congress it is evident that statesmanship died with Webster and Everett and John Davis and Sumner and Seymour of Connecticut and a few others.

A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE MOB BARRIERS IN TWENTY YEARS.

The election is so near at hand we must finish up as rapidly as we can our discussion of the great Tariff question. Taxation is a necessity, and yet the State is anxious to have as little of that article as possible. The object of the Tariff is primarily to raise revenue for the support of the Government. But its certain primary effect is to increase the price of all imported articles. The increase is the amount of the duty or tax. Even Jim Blaine calls the Tariff a tax, and so it is plain and simple. It is a tax and nothing else. We wish to consider every day some points connected with this tax. The Republicans are trying to make it higher, and the Democrats are trying to make it lower. A great difference!

The transfer of wealth from the buyer to the seller, is one of the strangest and strongest features of a Protective Tariff. How much the present, the great, gridding Republican War Tariff has transferred is not positively, definitely known, but in twenty years the transfer has been enormous. Let us look into this most important matter.

Mr. Charles S. Ashley, in the Popular Science Monthly for November, has a very interesting and suggestive paper showing "The Effects of Protection." We draw upon it for some statistics. In twenty years the United States have consumed 30,000,000 tons of steel rails. The average cost has been \$15 a ton more than they would have cost in England. So the excess is \$450,000,000. That is what the Government has compelled the people to pay by the high taxes levied at the custom houses. Mr. Ashley says that is the huge sum "forcibly transferred" from "one class of American citizens to another class." There are people in the United States who would not pick your pocket or rob you on the highway who can see no wrong in such "robbery" as that perpetrated by the Government upon the "unresisting and quiescent people."

So much for the steel rail business. Now turn to the pig-iron industry. This is the strong point of old Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, who is largely interested in the product of pig-iron and stands up in its defence always. He is mighty strong for a high tax on this industry. He is for pig-iron all the time, in this "Pig-iron" Kelley. Now for some figures. Mr. Ashley says: "Pig-iron enters into articles used in house and in every business. It is turned into plows, and stoves, as well as into vast engines, railway materials, building materials and fire-arms. Four million and a half tons of this material were made in the United States in 1888 and sold at an average of \$25 per ton. In 1889 the total value reached \$40,000,000. According to Mr. Wilkinson, this material ought to be marketable at \$20 per ton, or \$12 per ton as a liberal, in fact very liberal, we may say that people of the United States have paid an unusual price for this product amounting in all to \$45,000,000 in 1888 alone, and assuming that to have been an average year, we may place the enhanced price of pig-iron to the American people for the past twenty years at the enormous aggregate of \$900,000,000.

After reading that you are prepared to understand the true inwardness of the support of a High Tariff by the iron makers of Pennsylvania. They are willing to "rob" all who do not make iron that they may grow immensely rich. Let us mention that the Scotchman Carnegie is equally as unselfish as Kelley and his crowd of pig-iron fellows. Carnegie & Co., in 1887, manufactured 192,998 tons of steel rails. They cost \$26.79 per ton and they sold for \$37.124—profit \$1,158,000 on that one item. Then in the same year they sold 30,000 tons of iron and steel beams—cost \$28.02 per ton, price sold \$66—the total profit \$1,150,000—the most profit of 185 per cent—or seven times more than the sum paid for labor. This will do. You can now understand why Carnegie coaches Blaine and toots for a High Tariff.

Lumber is another article in which the "robbery" is enormous. Mr. Ashley says the estimate is moderate that \$8,000,000 annually have been paid in the way of tax on lumber.

In 20 years the sums paid in taxes on this one article would aggregate \$160,000,000. A snug sum to be taken from the pockets of the people and to be transferred to the pockets of Monopolists. Mr. Ashley estimates the "robbery" on clothing to amount in twenty years to the stupendous sum of \$1,400,000,000. Half of this sum was given in bounty to the domestic manufacturers. The Government also got about a half in taxes. This is indeed "robbery" on a grand scale. Remember that the Supreme Court of the United States declares that a Tariff for Protection is unconstitutional and "robbery." It uses that word. There was but one of the nine Judges making the decision, as reported in Wallace, who was a Democrat. The Tariff robs the people and enriches the few Nabobs and Millionaires. The Republican party as now organized is essentially the friend and servant of the Nabobs. The Democratic party, true to its name, origin and history is the party of the people and upholds and defends their interests.

Before laying down our pen for this day let us give an interesting statement based upon very high authority. Mr. Ashley says: "Mr. Mulhall estimates that the American works forty-nine days in the year to supply himself with clothing while the Englishman accomplishes the same thing in thirty-four. This result has been brought about by the wool tariff of 1867, which imposed a heavy duty on an article."

THE CAMPAIGN.

There will be a grand Democratic rally at the following places in New Hanover county at the dates named below:

At Capt. Manning's place (Atlantic View), on Friday evening, November 2nd, at 7 o'clock. At A. J. Johnson's store, on Myrtle Grove Sound, on Saturday, November 3rd, at 12 o'clock. At Macomber's store, in Harvest township, on Monday, November 5th, at 12 o'clock. At Capt. Manning's place and Mr. Johnson's store there will be grand free oyster roasts.

Let all good citizens interested in good government, come out and hear the issues discussed. Hon. C. W. McClammy and Hon. Alfred Roland, members of Congress, are expected to be present. The meetings will be addressed by W. B. McKoy, Col. D. Hall, T. W. Strange, R. H. McKoy, and Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr. Esq. By order of the Executive Committee. Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., Chm'n. W. C. CRAFT, Sec'y.

Democratic County Conventions.

The Democratic Convention of New Hanover county met in adjourned session at the Court House in this city shortly before noon yesterday. In the absence of Mr. Bland, the chairman, Mr. John D. Bellamy, chairman of the County Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Samuel Bear, Jr., as temporary chairman.

On motion of Mr. W. B. McKoy, Mr. Bear was made permanent chairman, and on motion of Mr. H. M. Green, Capt. J. M. McGowan was made Secretary. Mr. McKoy stated that the Executive Committee thought it was best for a call of the Convention to be made to take into consideration the matter of nominating a county ticket and moved that the matter be left to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Mr. J. C. Stevenson offered as an amendment that the committee have power to nominate a ticket with the exception of sheriff. The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was adopted. Mr. Bellamy appealed to all good citizens to aid the Executive Committee in procuring funds, after which the Convention adjourned.

Visitors from the Up-County.

Yesterday morning's train on the Carolina Central brought down eight coaches filled with excursionists from Mt. Airy and other places in Western North Carolina. The party altogether numbered 275, including over a hundred ladies. Most of them went down to Wrightsville and the Hammonds via the Seacoast railroad, and returned to the city in the afternoon, much pleased with their visit to the seashore. They visited the cotton compresses and the shipping in port, and seemed greatly interested in all that they saw. The visitors will return home to-day, their train leaving at 10 o'clock this morning. They have had rainy, disagreeable weather for their trip, but the Star hopes that the enjoyment was not much lessened on this account.

Cotton Receipts.

The receipts of cotton yesterday were 1,024 bales, and the sales 1,600 on a basis of 9 7/8 cents for middling. Receipts for the week ended yesterday were 10,397, against 11,176 bales the corresponding week last year. For the crop year, from September 1st to October 26th, the receipts are 46,899, against 50,375 bales for the same time last year, showing a decrease of 33,984 bales.

A Pointer.

A merchant of Wilmington says: "Yesterday morning's train on the Carolina Central brought down eight coaches filled with excursionists from Mt. Airy and other places in Western North Carolina. The party altogether numbered 275, including over a hundred ladies. Most of them went down to Wrightsville and the Hammonds via the Seacoast railroad, and returned to the city in the afternoon, much pleased with their visit to the se