

# The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XV.

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## WILMINGTON POST

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## REGULAR REPUBLICAN New Hanover County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Superior Court,  
STACEY VANAMRINGE.

For Sheriff,  
STEPHEN H. MANNING.

For Register of Deeds,  
JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

For County Treasurer,  
OWEN BURNEY.

For Coroner,  
DAVID JACOBS.

For Surveyor,  
EMUEL D. CHERRY.

**LEGISLATIVE TICKET.**  
For Senator,  
HENRY E. SCOTT.

For House of Representatives,  
WILLIAM H. WADDELL,  
EUSTACE E. GREENE.

For Constable—Wilmington Township,  
ROBERT SWEAT.

Gov. Jarvis was the great champion of prohibition in North Carolina last year. He is now canvassing for Judge Bennett. Is prohibition dead?

The only way that the people can again obtain the right to elect their local county officers is to defeat Bourbon Democratic candidates for the Legislature.

Remember that a vote for any Bourbon Democratic candidate for the Legislature is a vote to continue the present iniquitous county government in this State for the next generation.

Senator Vance said during the war, in the Wilmington, that the South was fighting an army composed of Yankees but fighting three low degraded nations, the Irish, Dutch and the Negroes.

Senator Ransom, who refused to say how he stood on the prohibition question, is canvassing for Judge Bennett and our disfranchising system of county government. Do you hear that, anti-prohibitionists?

Every man who conspires to prevent by force or fraud, or intimidation or threat, any voter from voting, may be sued by such voter in the Circuit Court of the United States, and compelled to pay heavy damages.

There is no law for throwing out ballots found in the wrong box. Election officers are sworn to carefully deposit ballots in the proper boxes. If perchance one finds his way into a box prepared for a different class of offices, it must be counted.

Voters put your own ballot in the box. No poll-holder has a right to touch them. Vote a folded ticket if you like. That is why you vote by ballot, that is the freedom and purity of the ballot.

Registrars must require persons to present themselves for registration. It is not lawful for a registrar to enter on his book the name of a man unless such voter be present in his own person. Read section 14 of the election law. Registrars should bear this in mind as cognizance will be taken of cases in which the law shall be violated. This kind of fraud will be tolerated no longer.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., Oct. 23, '82  
EDITOR POST.—I heard Col. W. J. Green say at this place when he spoke here during court week, that he "wanted to see the good old days like those of 1855, when the tax payers elected the Senators."

I send you this information for the benefit of the poor people, the mechanics and laboring men who could not vote for Senator in case Col. Green could have his way. Gno. WILKINSON.

**Notice Foreigners.**  
We have it from a most reliable and trustworthy source that Senator Matt. Ransom was a known nothing previous to and during the war. He is now soliciting foreigners' votes. Remember this.

## THAT INIQUITOUS TARIFF.

As the question of public revenue is likely to become a prominent one before the people, it may be well to investigate all sides of the case which so materially affects the industry of all parts of the country.

We presume no one doubts the policy of providing means to defray the necessary expenses of the government—such as the army and the navy, foreign diplomacy, interest on the public debt and reductions of the same, federal judiciary, bar and river improvement, contributing to those suffering by epidemics, short crops, &c.

The great question now is, how shall this great sum be raised? Usually it has been provided by taxing foreign imports, because that has been found to be the most convenient method. Let those who consume the imports contribute pro rata rather than for the collector to go from house to house to collect the government taxes in money.

Now, the next great point is, shall we have a tariff taxing some things lower and some higher, and thus favoring the home producer. The latter policy has been the practice most of the time since the formation of the government and has proved a potent aid to the various interests.

Take the manufacturing interests of our state, we have the cotton, the wool, the iron, the hides, wood and the labor to carry on the various manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. I maintain it is the duty of the government in levying imports to discriminate in favor of the various industries of the people, since no one is thereby injured. Suppose a family consumes a barrel of sugar and that quantity of coffee annually, and the duty on each is all levied on the sugar and the coffee comes in free of duty, the consumer pays the same amount of duty and the sugar grower has that amount of protection which enables him to carry on his business successfully.

Every factory in this state employs, say from 20 to 300 hands of all kinds who receive remunerative wages, and a market is furnished for the surrounding country produce.

Take the state of Louisiana: Does not every one know that the culture of sugar and rice there, and that of rice in Georgia and the Carolinas, as well as peanuts in several states, would be abandoned but for the fostering care of the general government, and the rich low lands given over to the serpents and alligators. Foreign rice pays a duty of 2 1/2 cents per lb., and is still largely imported from India and sold free of duty at 2 1/2 to 3 cents of fair quality. Any observer may see that with a reduction of even one-half of the dut the foreign grower would flood the market. Are the cultivators of that great and growing interest ready to give it up, because some other states flourish through the working of the protective tariff?

Gov. Vance in his great speech on the tariff, states that nearly all the duties collected on foreign imports goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. Now if this is not fallacy, the growers of sugar and molasses in Louisiana must be reaping a rich harvest, since the amount of duty laid on these two items is some \$48,000,000 for their production last year.

Much stress is laid on the oppression of the tariff upon the poor man, his implements of agriculture, cloth, shoes, tools, nails, &c.

Now, no plows are imported and no duty paid, because they are made here in Wilmington cheaper and better than any foreign country. Nails are made in this country by machinery and have been for generations cheaper than any where, carpenters' tools, cutlery, cheap stocks, shoes, wood screws are made better and cheaper than that in England. Cross cut and circular saws are made only in this country suitable for its trade. Nearly all these articles are exported to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia and other British provinces. No other nation makes tools so light and handy.

Why should he pay more duty on these items and many more, when he can buy them at home for less than the duty? Cotton cloth is exported largely to China, South America, &c. Why pay 40 cents duty on kerosene when it is sold here at 13 cents.

The duty on salt is 4 cents per bushel. Our Senator suggests an internal duty on cotton of five dollars per bale to equalize trade. What an idea? Why not then put it on corn and all bread-stuffs that are consumed here, the amount exceeds that of cotton?

The Bessemer steel rails as a commodity. The discovery of the art of compacting iron to steel by a simple method may be counted as the greatest invention of the age. Of course it is a monopoly, as all great inventions are, or

may be for a time if one chooses to protect the right by patent.

This right the friends of the tariff or the United States Congress could not prevent or control.

If there ever was an invention or discovery that inured to the benefit of all civilized countries, surely this is one. Who ever expected to see steel rails laid for \$50 per ton, that will last for a generation or two? What a vast saving in transportation will result? So much more is added to the value of all products that have to seek a market by rail. The fact is, the south would not be benefited by free trade, but would be materially injured by it. We want capital and skill to promote manufactures and mechanic industries, and give employment to idle men, women and children, both white and colored, who are not suited to field work. There are a vast number of white women and children who are willing to work, but there is no employment for them. They are as industrious and as fully competent to do a full task in light fabrications as any people in this country or Europe, and a deal more docile and content with their wages, and are not given to fomenting trouble through strikes, &c.

Augusta, Ga., is interested more about manufacturing than any city in the south, and is to-day on the most solid foundation and flourishing basis. As a city it has more money, and more available security than any city south of Richmond according to its population. The wealth was mainly acquired by manufacturing, and then taken into account the great number of poor people it furnishes employment to; but this is only one of many industries that has been stimulated by a protective tariff—their name is legion.

The fine goods yield the largest profits and they receive the most aid from the revenue laws. Now there is no good reason why this class of goods may not be produced here as well as coarser fabrics. The productive interests of the country has never been half so great as it has since the war under the protective revenue laws.

Compare the progress of the country with that of the British provinces; they have a fine cereal producing country, the best fishing regions in the world, an intelligent and hardy population, and a good government; yet their working population seek employment in the estates rather than in the colonies.

If our laws are so oppressive to the poor, why do the emigrants flock here by the hundreds of thousands, enter the factories, farms, the perilous outside fisheries, &c.?

Suppose we adopt a tariff for revenue only in accordance with the Democratic platform, a vast amount of labor and capital will become idle or diverted to some other pursuit? Where will they find employment more profitable? Do the growers of cotton and other products desire competition? Would they tolerate a transfer of the labor now engaged in producing sugar, rice, peanuts, &c., to the cotton field? Where else could they go? Do the growers of cereals, provisions, &c., desire their consumers to become producers and competitors?

The effect would be disastrous in the extreme to the southern producer, and that such would be the case is too obvious to need further comment necessary. A calm and dispassionate consideration of the views herein presented, cannot fail to produce conviction on the minds of all who do not allow their judgment to be warped or smothered by their prejudices or preconceived opinions.

EDWARD KIDDER.

## Ransom's Speech.

Argument filling the Democratic speakers have resorted to stirring up prejudice, and Senator Ransom, the man who voted for Grant's pension, comes down into North Carolina and draws the color line so deep, so indelibly, so viciously that colored men are now more than ever satisfied that there is no hope from his party for them.—Hence it is their duty to bury all differences and go to the polls determined to stand solidly and unflinchingly by their allies, the Liberals and by one united blow crush forever this spirit of vindictiveness and low prejudice. It is their only hope—the Bourbons are going to make the fight on this line, and the white man who is willing to give the colored man justice and fair play, will be hounded down as an enemy to his race. But all this will pass away and the man who stands true to his convictions of right will see the day when this same party will be swinging round to his side.

Let every man who believes in right and justice stand firm, and the 7th of November will see him indorsed by a 25,000 majority. Stand true to your ticket, it is your only hope. Discountenance all side issues—men die, principles live forever.

## To the Peanut and Rice Growers of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina.

You, with the other voters of this district, elected me your representative in the last congress. Some of you voted for me—many of you refused to vote against me—because you wanted me elected. In the course of my two years' service it became my duty to examine into the tariff question as affecting your interest and to see that you had the advantages to which you were entitled under the protective system. The record will show that I stood for the protective tariff and I know that to have done otherwise would have been to make war on you. This reference to the past, together with the fact that I have been constantly asked for my views on the subject and the further fact that I have not the time to spare from my business to make speeches to you, is my excuse for addressing you this letter.

The price of peanuts is largely dependent on the tariff because of the fact that large quantities of them are produced in Africa and other foreign regions. These countries produce them for export and compete with the nuts of other countries in the markets of the world. They have advantages which enable them to produce peanuts cheaper than you can, among which are fertile soil, warmer climates, and especially cheaper labor. They now bring their nuts into this country and after paying the tariff, which you do not pay, compete with you in your home markets and keep down the price. You have more to fear from this competition than any other peanut growers in America, because the foreign nut is unlike those of Tennessee or Virginia, but is just like yours. But for them you would have got two dollars a bushel for your last year's crop. But for the tariff you would have got just twenty-eight cents a bushel less than you did get, for every bushel you sold last year. I do not mean by this to say that the protected producer always receives, and the consumer always pays just the amount of the duty more than would be received by the one and paid by the other, if there were no duty. This is not always true by any means; but it was true with regard to your crop last year, and any clear headed man who will stop to think about it can not be seeing it.

The tariff duty on peanuts is twenty-eight cents a bushel, I did my best to raise it to fifty-six cents. This could not be done, because the tariff men in the House had barely votes enough to keep the duties as they were, and not near enough to raise the duty on anything. The time is now coming when you will stand a good chance to get it increased.—I think the Tariff Commission will report in favor of it. If so, then it will be done unless you and the other voters of the country elect free traders and revenue tariff men to Congress. Then it will not be done, but the present protective duty will be abolished or so reduced as to be of no advantage to you. These revenue tariff men try to make you believe that under their revenue tariff you would get what they call incidental protection. This is all a sham.—Bennett and Green both say that they are for no tariff at all, except such as will bring the most revenue. Green says that he is for "the lowest possible tariff consistent with revenue." Apply this to peanuts. Don't you see that if you put down the duty to ten cents, you invite the foreigner to increase his shipments, and where he now sends one bushel he would then send five or ten bushels. This increases the revenue but it will ruin you. But remember if you go in for protection you are almost certain to get a larger duty than you now have—you are certainly entitled to it: If you and the peanut makers of Virginia and Tennessee lived in Pennsylvania or New England you would have two cents instead of one cent a pound on your peanuts.—Why have you not got it? Because you belong to a section which persists in adhering to the old pro slavery idea of a low protective tariff, and which keeps sending representatives to Washington to fight protection. The Yankees have got rich by protecting their industries.

It is possible that we have not got sense enough to see that we can do the same thing? As to your rice we are reasonably well protected. We now get about sixty-five cents a bushel on rough rice. Let the Chinese, and other nations, send it here, pay the duty and sell it to us. Take off the duty and you are ruined. You can make the calculation: Take off the freight, the duty and charges of handling from the one dollar and a quarter a bushel, which China gets here for her rice, and you will see that her pauper people make it for about forty cents a bushel. Can you

do it for that? These revenue tariff men tell you that you must or go at something else.

Mr. Green is trying to make believe that he can protect you while he is opposing all the other protected industries of the country. He badly underestimates your intelligence. You know that the tariff is a great measure, affecting the right and varied industries of fifty millions of people and that as a whole it stands or falls. Is any body fool enough to believe that four or five representatives, representing rice and peanuts can run rough shod over three hundred other representatives whose constituents do not produce but do consume both these articles. Mr. Green probably does not know but I know, and so does every other man who has had experience in congress and is familiar with its rules of procedure, that if he should be elected he will never have a chance to vote on rice and peanuts but he must vote on the whole tariff bill, for or against it. But he says he is interested in the tariff on wine and that for the sake of sinking down protection he will vote against wine. How can you expect him to look after your interests in this matter when he will disregard his own? If he is so anxious to sacrifice himself will he take care of you?

I see by the Wilmington Star of today that he says he wants to stave off the reduction of the duty on your products till all the other protective duties have been put down. It surely ought to be a consolation to you to know that while the other protected industries are to be visited with sudden death you are to have the privilege of dying by inches. But remember that rice is a food crop and whenever the protective chain gives way that link will be the first to break. During my term in congress the revenue tariff men on the Ways and Means Committee forced to a vote in that committee a bill for reducing the tariff on rice, and the rice was reduced to thirty per cent. ad valorem. The present duty is about fifty per cent ad valorem. We succeeded in preventing them from getting the bill up in the House. But the protectionists of the northern states all agreed that if the tariff was to be reduced on them then their people must have cheap food.

This is a question of dollars and cents. In many cases it is a question of meat and bread. Your peanut and rice lands are not well adapted to other crops. These men who are threatening to take away this protection from you are virtually trying to confiscate your lands. As to the people you employ, the superintendent, the assistants and the field laborers, they would confiscate their living. You cannot afford to pay people to make peanuts and rice at fifty cents a bushel.

They may say you why it is, if what I say is so, that in 1860 and the early part of 1861 the price of peanuts was down below the cost of production under our protective tariff? If they do, then they are trifling with your common sense. The reason is that there was an excess of home production, the supply was bigger than the demand. Nobody pretends that the tariff protects you against home competition. It does protect you against the foreign supply that constantly stands up against you to trample down the prices and prevent you whenever there is a big demand or a scarcity in the market from getting prices beyond the point at which the foreigner is willing to sell. The moment it is ascertained that there is about to be a big demand and just when you begin to figure that you may get fancy prices, away goes the telegrams by cable across the sea ordering ship loads of foreign peanuts, and before you get your market the price is down.

The purpose which these revenue tariff men are showing of raiding on the protected goods of the country is already depressing the prices. Speculators are timid about it. There is no other reason why rice should not be worth as much now as it was this time last year. Many of you will remember just after the Hawaiian treaty by which it was agreed that their rice might come here without a duty, the price went down so low that your good river rice could be bought in Wilmington at eighty and ninety cents a bushel. This treaty was a great outrage on you and if your representatives would stand with the protectionists of the country, it could be modified. It operates now to keep down the price of rice.

I cite this to show you that the raids these men are making on you have already hurt you.

In other sections men vote for their interests. A Democrat in Pennsylvania will not vote for a Democrat to represent him in Congress unless he is sound on protection. I can see how a politician may vote for his party against his interests, because his politics may

be of more importance to him than his personal interests. But nowhere else in this country do business men vote against their business interests. I have no interests in this question that is not common to you. But there is one thing that I know, and you know, and that is that every one of you wants the tariff on your products retained. Will you vote for men who will destroy it?

D. L. RUSSELL.

## The Way They Intend to Do It.

The following conversation between two well known Democrats occurred at the Parcell House on Tuesday night and was overheard by a gentleman, who gave it to us:

First Democrat—I say, B, I see that the Liberals are getting all the white working men in their party, how are we going to stop this?

—Well, we will say nothing now, but on election day we will put a crowd at each voting precinct and when they come to vote we will demand to see their tickets, or that they vote the ticket we give them, and we will have our boys stick to him and see they do so—if they refuse to vote our ticket we will give them to understand that we will use our influence to have them discharged from their employments. This, with holding up "negro rule" will frighten them into obedience.

But they are pretty stubborn. Oh, yes, but bread and meat will cure that.

## Be True to Yourselves.

Let every working white man be true to himself and his children in this election and vote for his interests. On one side is all the shop aristocracy, all the "blood," all the pride, all the assumed superiority, and all the old Bourbon lust of power. On the other is the party of liberalism, the party which gave you the homestead, the mechanic's lien law and has fought for the free school system, the party which looks upon you as the equal of any man or set of men, and wants to improve your social status by giving your children an opportunity to go to school ten months instead of 64 day in the year.

## Pender County.

Some of the hightoned Democratic nominees of the county of Pender have been trying to purchase leading colored men in the county to support the Democratic ticket. We will publish the names of the colored men, and also the Democrats, who have been engaged in this infamous disgraceful business.—We have them, and will do them the favor to show them up in the proper light to the public.

## Poor White Trash.

At Clinton we learn that Col. Green was informed that the most of the laboring men intended to vote against him for congress. He flew in a passion and said that "Poor white trash" ought not to be allowed to vote any way.—What do the laboring men of this district think of such a man representing them in congress? A man who will say such a thing as the language used above, which is an insult to every poor man in North Carolina? See communication in another column.

Senator Thomas L. Clingman says that Senator Matthew W. Ransom got thirty thousand dollars of the people's money from the Sweeney steal. And this is honest Matt. Ransom.

Senator Z. B. Vance was Sweeney's attorney when he was President of the Western N. C. R. R. and at the time that it is charged Sweeney, a Democrat, stole \$7,000,000 of the state bonds. And this is honest Zeb Vance.

Col. Robert H. Cowan got \$2,000,000 of the special tax bonds. How does his relations and friends like the charge of Senator Vance, that all the bonds were stolen.

We are requested by Col. George T. Wasson, independent Republican candidate for Solicitor, to state that he will speak at  
Beaufort, Carteret county, Monday, Oct. 30, 1882.  
Wilmington, New Hanover county, Friday, Nov. 3.  
Burgaw, Pender county, Saturday, Nov. 4th.

Senator Matthew W. Ransom made the most vindictive speech in this city on Friday night ever delivered in the state. And this is the same Senator who pretends, when he is in the Senate and among Republicans, to be very liberal.

Put your own ballot in the box. Fold it if you like. Any poll holder who insists on taking it out of your hand and opening it, take his name together with two or three of the names of the bystanders and report his name to the proper authorities.

## R. A. Bradley.

COLUMBUS county, Oct. 27, 1882.  
The friends of R. A. Bradley have brought him out as an independent Democratic candidate for clerk of the superior county. Mr. Bradley is a Liberal and is anxious to see the white Liberal ticket elected. He is in favor of the people ruling against the old Whiteville ring, headed by Boss V. V. Richardson. The people of the county believe that some one else should have a say about the politics of Columbus outside of one or two fellows around Whiteville. We are heartily tired of Bossism, particularly V. V. Richardson's bossism, with Toon as lieutenant, and the miserable editor of the Enterprise as a corporal. We hope all the liberty loving people will vote for Wooten, Byrd and Bradley, and the balance of the Liberal ticket.  
COUNTY LIBERAL DEMOCRAT.

## Died.

GREEN.—At Abbottsboro, N. C., on Saturday night, the 21st inst., Charles Green, Jr., aged 22 months. The funeral took place on Monday, the 23rd inst. 1882.  
The Lord has taken his own. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## OPERA HOUSE.

Monday Evening, October 30th.  
FIRST MINSTREL SHOW OF THE SEASON!  
ARMSTRONG BROTHERS.  
Minstrels and Brass Band.  
20 ARTISTS.  
Including the principal favorites in Minstrelsy. An entertainment entirely devoid of vulgarity. Two and a half hours of solid fun. Popular prices 75, 50, and 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats without extra charge at Dyer's. Don't fail to see the street parade. Oct 29

## LOST.

A YELLOW BACK ACCOUNT BOOK ON about the 17th inst., with bills paid and to be collected. Book and bills are of no use to any one but myself. I will pay a reasonable reward for their recovery.  
Oct 29  
JOHN G. NEWWOOD.

## TO THE VOTERS OF THE 15 SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF A LARGE number of my friends, I hereby announce myself an INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE to represent the 15th Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Columbus and Robeson. The shortness of the time and my private business will prevent my making a thorough canvass of the District. I will endeavor, however, to see as many of you as possible before the election.  
Your obedient servant,  
SHADRACH WOOTEN.  
Woolrich, Columbus co., Clinton P. O., N. C., Oct. 20th, 1882. Oct 29

## CAMERON, N. C. June 20, 1882.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and eating saloon at this place. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished at all hours. Give us a trial.  
HAGANS & HUSKE  
June 25th Proprietors

Advertisement for BENNETT SEMINARY, featuring a portrait of a woman and text describing the institution.

JACKSONVILLE, N. C. (cont.)  
BART JOHNSON (cont.) left Oaslow Co., some 25 years ago. He was then owned by David Gillette of Duplin county. He left one child in Oaslow named Frank, about one year old, mother's name Susie, belonged to James Howell.

Bart Johnson is now said to be a worthy old man living in Texas. Has some property and no relatives out there, and is expected to find out the whereabouts of this child living. Any information will be thankfully received by  
A. C. HUGGINS.  
Oct 29

## NOTICE!

THE undersigned having qualified as administrator on the estate of Capt. J. P. Price, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment on or before the 17th day of October, 1882, or this notice will be placed in full of the record.  
Witness my hand and seal this 17th day of Oct. 1882.  
GEO. W. PRICE, Jr.  
Oct 29

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED as administrator of the estate of Mary Ellen Lucas, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of October, 1882.  
SARAH E. BAILEY,  
Administrator.  
Oct 29