WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1888.

Hon, R. R. Bridgers has returned matters ready for the road leading from business, he intends to build the Florence road, he considers it due his stockholders that he should do so, and we predict and it is on the best sort of au-thority that the engines will be running from Wilson via Fayetteville to Florence inside of two years.

TARIFF. We published in our last an able arissue a portion of an address delivered before an agriculturnl association in New Jersy, by Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, in 1882. We shall publish the balance of this able address in our next, and we earnestly request its thorough examination by our readers. This article takes the matter up and argues it from an agricultural standpoint. It is particularly interesting to our farmers, shows why they are interested in a protective tariff, and why they should take hold and help to maintain it. We shall continue publishing these tariff articles for the purpose of thoroughly posting our people on the subject. Every person should be perfectly familiar with the whole question of a

THE STAR.

verdict at the ballot box.

case we shall have no doubt about their

If our contemporary, the Star, will week, to do the fighting for its present it editors, which is now being done. editor as much as any paper in the south. Mr. Kingsbury is a thorough gentleman, courteous to a fault, to his brethren of the press. A consistent church member, he started out by saying that he was opposed to the code, and from that day every little Democratic whippersnapper in the state has been kicking at him. We venture the assertion that it he would change for a code, he would be more courteously treated than any editor in the state. No one who knows Mr. Kingsbury doubts his moral courage, and were it not for his conscientious scruples concerng the code, there would be a few

We believe in the code, and feel mortified at our city contemporary letting down and allowing such fellows to hurl the lie at it so promiscuously, and we self-respect. Mr. W. H. Bernard is as brave a man as North Carolina affords and we shall be much disappointed if son which they will be long in forgetting before this controversy is over.

The Virginia style of settling these questions is good enough for us, and whenever we insult a gentleman we

An Address Delivered Before The New Jersey State Agricultural Society, at Waverly, Sept. 2nd, 1882.

BY HON. THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

Agriculture was instituted as an inthou cat bread." The first record we will heip him the state should impose have of its application is when the two it for his benefit. Our present laws brothers brought the products of their have been framed especially with this industry, one from the field and the view. The present tariff laws impose, other from the flock, as an offering to the following direct protective duties the Lord; the one was accepted, the on agricultural products: Rice cleaned, other rejected, and the result was that 24 cents per pound; wheat 20 cents per Cain slew his brother Abel. From that | bushel; Indian corn, 10 cents per bushday to the present, whether with indigo el; oats, 10 cents per bushel; rye, 15 upon the plains of Hindoestan, teas in cents per bushel; bariey 15 cents per China, spices in Ceylon, ceffee in South | bushes; butter, 4 cants per pound; cheese, America, the sheep ranches in New 4 cents per pound; potatoes, 15 cents Zealand, the cattle herds of the Boers per bushel; poultry, 10 per cent. in in South Africa, the sugar in Jameica, value; pess, from 10 to 20 per cent. the rice fields in India, the cotton plan- beams, from 10 to 20 per cent.; tobacco tations in the southern states, or the manufactured, 35 cents per pound; ungrain growing prairies in west, agricul- stemed, 50 cents, in addition to a reveture in some one or more of it branch- mus duty of 24 cents per pound; sugar

all the others depend; indeed, no other breeding purposes, 20 per cent.; those industry could be successfully prosecu- for breeding purposes are admitted free ted, even if it could exist, without it. to benefit the farmers; beef and pork, 1 Mankind might dispense with wearing cent per pound; mutton, 10 per cent; shoes, and use rawhide to wrap their wool from 10 to 12 cents per pound fret, and if all were to agree to this we and from 10 to 12 per cent added; been might, however inconvenient, dispense and hay, 20 per cent. This is as it and this with the shoemaker; but it would be should be. These duties tend to keep imporsible for the shoemaker to live out foreign competitors, and leave our she had to buy, which is the course of

The agricultural industry in the As an illustration of the working of

United States, one year with another, shably amounts in products to about five thousand millions of dollars. Vast and important as the products are, if we leave out cotton and tobacco it will be found that most of this is consumed at home and only a yery small portion orted. The value of the crops in the United states for 1880, the last the city and is hard at work getting we have the data for, and which is probably near enough for a fair yearly Wilson to Florence. Mr. Bridgers means average, so far as the following products were concerned, was as follows:

24,000,93 193,808,816 28,002.516 120,882,559 .82.457.491,75

Of all these there were exported proticle from Mr. James W. Swank, of ducts to the value of only \$262,492,688; Philadelphia, which we hope all of our the rest was consmued at home. The subscribers read. Mr. Swank is an able percentage of the above producs exbusiness man, of great experience, and ported was 10.68, and of that consumed knows what he is writing about; his ar- at home, 89,32. This, as will be seen, ticles are instructive, and all should does not include the buckwheat, beets, study them, as the tariff question is carrots, peas, beans, sweet potatoes cabbound to be the leading one before the bage, turnips, tomatoes, pumpkins, ascountry in 1884. We publish in the paragus, egg-plants, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, melons, onions, and other vegetables and fruits which are raised all over the country, and which in value amount in the aggregate to millions of dollars every year, none of which comparatively speaking is exported, but all are consumed at home. If you take these into your calculation it will be safe to say that, of the agricultural products raised by our farmers in the western and northwestern states of the Union, not more than eight per cent. is exported, and ninety-two per cent. of all they raise on their farms is consumed at home.

Next to a fertile and productive soil

the farmer requires a market in which to dispose of the surplus produce. His protective tariff, and when that is the money comes from his surplus crops. His wheat, his corn and his potatoes are so much money to him. His income is based upon the number of his bushels. To derive most from his crops he requires a certain and reliable maremploy a fighting editor, only for one ket. This is necessary to make his farming productive and remunerative, editors, we doubt very much whether and the more certain and steady it is the epithets, lie, falsehood, rascal, the better he can calculate, and more scoundrel, &c., &c., will be hurled at sure will be his return. He also wants a near market. The heaviest tax on The fact is the Star needs a fighting farmer is that which he pays for getting his crops to market; therefore the nearer the market the less the cost .-The home market is nearer than a foreign market, hence less expensive and, being at home, is more certain and releable. The people of a town, city, or \$66,243,525. The town rests upon its manufactory must be fed, and the farmer can calculate with some degree of certainty as to what they will require. The foreign market is always uncerfew days and declare in favor of the tain; dependent upon the foreign harvest as well as other contingencies. If their harvest should be bad they want much to make up the deficiency; if it prove to be good they want but little. In the foreign market there are also other elements which affect it. Com

buys of them and not of us. From this brief review it will b seen that the home market is the far mer's main dependence. It buys more hope yet to see it rise and assert its than ning tenths of all he has to sell. It is more steady and secure; therefore more reliable. It is nearer to him. and therfore costs less to transport to he does not teach some persons a les- it. It follows, then, that in the interest of agriculture everything should be done to stimulate and increase this market. There is nothing the state can do which wil be of more befit to the farmer. If protective duties tend are prepared to settle the matter in to do this by building up manufactures and giving employment to labor, then HOW PROTECTION AFFECTS protection benefits the farmer—the as has been seen, when you protect the western no less than the eastern far-

The farmer should be protected Nothing should be left undone that would belp to encourage him in his pursuits. Every possible aid should be to labor. The protection we give goes extended to him to stimulate his efforts indirectly into the pockets of the opeand enlarge his capacity to produce. dustry by God when he proclaimed to Safeguards should be thrown around Adam, "In the sweat of thy face shalt him; and wherever a protective duty es has been and ever will continue to from 2 to 5 cents per pound; horses, be'the leading industry of the world. | cows, bulls, oxen, steers, cavies, sheep, If it is not the foundation upon which lambs, goats, hoge and pigs, except for imporsible for the shoemaker to live out foreign competitors, and leave our the year amounts to a very large sum without the farmer to supply him with home market almost exclusively free which is wrongfully taken from him. for our own farmers.

the American system of p the interest of the farmer, let us tal as an examble one of the as an example one of the industries the country. We will take the silk i dustry in the state of New Jewer. parts of the state. Many, indeed most, of these persons have others dependent upon them. Men have families, and girls have proved and states.

girls have parents who live from the wages earned in the mills. If you assume that each of these parsons has two other dependent upon him or her, and year who thus live from the live f who thus live from the wages carned, it will make 42,366 people who are living in New Jersey from this one in-

But when you put them together in a town you create a necessity for other persons living with them. They would want churches for religious worship and clergymen tolpreach; school houses and teachers to instruct their children; ers, to build and keep the bouses in repair; cabinet makers to manufacture furniture; shoemakers, tailors and hatters to make clothing; wheelwrights, blacksmiths and carriage and harness makers; storekeepers, butchers and ba-kers to feed the people and supply the necessaries of life; doctors and lawyers, backman and day laborers. You must hackmen and day laborers. You my have banks and insurance offices. Ner is this all. There must be some kind of government and men to carry it on. Your police, fire, light water and tax departments would require many men. With all these and those dependent upon them you would swell your city to not less than 65,000 people, all of whom, either directly, would be de-pendent upon this one industry; and all of whom, every man, woman, and child, whether working in the mill, attending the stores, ministering to the sick or performing police duty, would be fed by the farmer. Now, although not all gathered in one city, so far as our state is concerned, this one industry gives employment to support, di-rectly and indirectly, this number of persons scattered up and down in different locations of the state. And the farmers feed them. And so with every other manufacturing industry, not only in the state of New Jersey, but in the whole United States; the farmer not only feeds them and all those dependent upon them, but all the only other persons who live off of them, whether as lawyers, doctors, teachers, storekespers

butchers, bakers, taitors, dressmakers, carters, or mechanics. There are varied manufactures, embracing almost every description of manufactured products of this city, as shown by the last census, amounts to manufacturing industry, and all the people in it are fed by the farmer. So ith Paterson, Millville, and other cities in the state, as well as other cities and districts all over the country. There are seventeen cities in New Jersey containing 524,795 people, nearly all of them, all of whom are fed by the far-

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN. The manufactured commodities o manufactured products within a radius of twenty miles from where I now stand amount yearly to eight hundred millions of dollars. And it is these dities and tows all over the country, made up mainly as they are of manufaturers, er the price is paid by the consumer and constitutes the farmer's income. The manufacturers, by giving employment to labor, create the consumers, and pro-tection builds up the manufactories; hence it follows that the more mannfactories you have the more consumers there will be, and the more extended and better the farmer's market, both as to the quatity required and the price he will be able to obtain. Therefore, manufacturer you help the farmer; and ou cannot help the one without bene-

fitting the other. PROTECTION TO LABOR. There is another element that comes in here; our system is one af protection ratives; it enables the manufactures to pay more to labor. Hence it is that our operatives as a whole are paid wages nearly double what they are paid in England. Receiving more wages for his work, a laborer in this country lives better than a like laborer in England; he is better housed, better clothed and better fed. He becomes therafore & better customer to the farmer, con more agricultural products than a like laborer in England. A thousand operatives in the United States ratives in the United States cor at least a third more agricultural pro-ducts than a like number of operatives

ENGLISH MANUFUCTORIES. I have selected this as the subject ero to misrepresent this question before our people with the view of prejudicing our farmers agains: the manufacturing industry of the country. For years that England has been proci farmers have no protection under tariff laws, and that whilst this is support the manufactures; that the gov-ernment has neglected and left them and the great industry they represent without any protection, and extended and given protection to the manufacand given protection to the manuf-turer, which has had the effect to up the prices of manufactured goods and much higher than they would have

Their statesmen, their political

COBDEN CLER.

dustry in the state of New Jewey.—

tive system, especially that in the United States, has been most industrious in circulating documents and stateemployed in this business; some in Pat-terson, some in Pasaic, some in Hobo. They have gone so far as to establish

nothing is more untrue than these people go on from day to day and year to year circulating these talse-hoods. So late as July 1st of the pres-ent year Lord Derby while presiding at the Cobden Club dinner held in Lordon, is commenting upon our sys-Now suppose all these people should tem says that he regrets that it is plant to suppose all these people should tem says that he regrets that it is be gathered together in a question on the United States," and question on the United States," and hen goes on to say, "the western far mer will not always enjoy the notion of paying tribute to eastern manfacturers." This is but one of many utterances of a like nature by their statesamphlete and editorials gotten up to array one section against the other and one class of industry against another; in other words, to use the language of Lord Derby, to make the tariff a sec tional question by arraying the westthe farmers against the manufacturers.

ENGLISH INTERBERENCE. If it were true that our farmers received no direct protection on their pro-ducts, or were unduly taxed by the government, or were in any manner oppressed as these Englishmen have represented, no one would object to any fair and proper criticism among themwould have the right to express their views and condemn the wrong; but even then how far would England or any other nation be justified in direct tions with the view of correcting what they considered to be abuses? How would such outside interference

be regarded in England if directed against any of their laws or institutions? Suppose our people were to enone section of England against the other, or one class of her people against another class, how would they look upon it? Would they not characterize it as an unwarranted piece of inter-ference? But when, as has been done, false figures are used, and untrue state ments are made, and books are pub-lished and circulated among our people based upon these false figures and Newark, with its 136,508 inhabitants statements, for the very purpose of aris made up almost entirely of people raying section against section, and class against class, it seems to me that no language can be too strong in denunciation of such conduct. Viewed only goods that the inventive genius of man as an attempt to instruct our people on can devise or conceive from a needle a question of political economy, without to an anchor. The yearly value of the any misrepresentation of facts, and be a piece of great assurance on their part, if not an insult to the intelli gence of our people, because it assumes that we are incapable of forming a cor-

rect judgement for oursel ves-Would it not be just as well and probably pay better in the end, if some of this misapplied effort and zeal on their part were directed toward alleviating whom are either directly or indirectly and helping the poer and oppressed dependent upon the manufactories in them, all of whom are fed by the farmers.

part well directly and helping the poer and oppressed people of Irelandand their own country including the agriculturalists? There is here a wide field for labor, quite enough to occupy their time and to exercise all their philanthropy without meeting it was dance Red other States, used this significant language: to suspect any policy our enemy advo-cates." There never was a time when there was greater cause to suspect England than the present on a question it merchants, artificers and these dependent upon them that make and constitute the home market for the farmer. The produce is furnished by the farms nterested love on her part for our poor

> The policy of our present tariff law to protect labor and industry. This is the American system, and under it the manufacturing business of our try has been increased and multi lied in numbers, varied in kind, and that, of manufactured commodities now used and consumed in this country, over at home, and less than nine per cent. is made or imported from abroad. We have not the value of the manufactured commodities of the country by the cenna of 1880. It is not yet entirely completed. But it is supposed that it will amount to at least \$6,500,000,000. Durthe fiscal year 1881 we exported m this country manufactured That would leave our manufactured proyear 1880 about \$6,370,000,000. With less balance left at home for consump-tion and use during the year 1881.
>
> The whole amount of merchandise we imported for the year 1880 was val-

ned at \$667,954,746. Of this not more than four hundred and futy millions re manufactured commodities. Suproducts used and consumed in the country. From the partial statistics we are for 1881 it is not probable that is percentage of the foreign manufactured products imported and consumed are was any larger than it was for the

ties is cheaper to-day than it was thir-ty or oven twenty-five years ago. (Confuded in our next.)

ondent. The readjuster

ferald corresp leader is evidently satisfied with the result of the frecent local elections in Virginia. He asserts that the readusters-the Mahone men-have gained n what are called the white countles. and have not lost anything material anywhere.

As to what the readjusters have done for the people of the state his account s concise. They have doubled the number of school houses and lengthened the term of the school sessions, and there are twice as many children now receiving education in the public schools as under the bourbon rule. They have increased and improved the accommodations for the insone and otherwise helpless; they have reduced the taxes; put the finances of the state in order, and the treasury has now money in hand to pay all the just and due obligations of the state. That is, in brief, Gen. Mahone's account. If it is incorrect his opponents have the opportunity to show it to be so. Meantime this, further, is to be said

for Gen. Mahone. He was the first Virginian of prominence and force who took the part of the colored people in politics. He has constantly been opposed and abused, that not only by the "bourbons," so-called, but by class of Republican political traders whose habit was to play into the hands of the Democrate by putting up men to be beaten, whereupon they asked for federal officers for these beaten Republicans, and not infrequently got the very Democrats who beat them at the polls to go to Washington and ask for office for them. By this political knavery, which has been practiced not only in Virginia but in all the southern states, the Democrats contrived to keep the state government in their own hands, and the politics of the state were debauched for the benefit of a ring of politicians of both parties.

Gen. Mahone's movement upset this arrangement in Virginia. He openly told the colored people that their votes should be cast and counted. He caused them to receive a share of such offices as they were capable of filling. He addressed them on political topics, not lways wisely, perhaps, but at any rate he made them feel that they were a part of the body politic. He invited the Republicans to join him, and many did: but some Republican politicians, who saw that he would spoil their plans, have very bitterly opposed. It was to their interest that Virginia should remain Democratic. Gen Mahone has aimed to overthrow the Democratic rule, and has substantially dene so. That is undoubtedly a good thing for Virginia Just now Mahone is alarming the bourbons by bringing forward the protectionist policy. In this he is wise: Virginia is a protectionist state, and if he is faithful to the colored voters, whom he has defended. and pushes the protectionist issue boldly, there is reason to believe that ie will take the state next year away from the Democrats. There are Republicans in the north who do not like hone. But either they do not under stand the situation in Virginia, or they have a policy in mind which looks to keeping the southern states solidly Democratic.

Gratitude Beyond Expression HAMPTON C H, S C, May 2, 1881. II. H. WARNER & Co: Sirs:-The result of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my case has been astonishing so much so that I can find no words in which to express my indebtedness to REV. W. H. PRENTISS.

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chorage, or allow any person, steamer, tug boat, lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the east ward of the channel as is consistent with Regulations governing vessels while in Regulations governing vessels while in quarantine may be had on application at the office of the Quarantine Physician at

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