The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

FOR STATE TREASURER,
S. McD. TATE,
of Burke County.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE,
JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES,
WALTER CLARK, of Wake county.
JAMES C. MacRAE, of Cumberland.
ARMISTEAD BURWELL, of Mecklenburg.

FOR JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
3rd District, JACOB BATTLE.
4th District, WILLIAM R. ALLEN.
8th District, BENJAMIN F. LONG.
9th Dist., WILLIAM N. MEBANE.
10th Dist., WILLIAM B. COUNCILL, Jr.
12th Dist., H. BASCOM CARTER.

For Congress—Fourth Cong. Dist.,
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin county.

For Solicitor, Fifth Judicial District,
EDWARD S. PARKER,
of Alamance county.

THE TARIFF bill as finally passed by Congress may not be as sweeping in its changes as democrats desired or expected, but it is certainly a long step in the right direction and is a very great improvement on the McKinley bill, as can be very easily proved.

As this new tariff bill has been very grossly misrepresented we will here attempt to correct some of these misrepresentations, and show wherein it is so great an improvement on the McKinley bill.

In the first place this much abused tariff bill, as now finally passed, places on the *free list*, that is, abolishes *all* customs duties or tariff tax on a large number of articles that are most generally used by the farmers of the country. For instance, it places on the free list, or removes the tariff tax on farm machinery and agricultural implements, such as plows, harrows, drills, mowers, reapers, threshing machines, cotton gins, &c. It also places on the free list cotton ties, bagging, burlaps, binding twine and salt.

How then can any friend of the farmers say that this tariff bill is not an improvement on the McKinley bill? Indeed so favorable is this bill to the farmers, and especially to Southern farmers, that many Northern Congressmen denounced it as class legislation in their peculiar interests. They raised the cry that this bill was against the laborers in Northern manufactories and only for Southern farmers. So that the last man of all others to denounce this new tariff bill should be a Southern farmer!

Not only does this new tariff bill place on the free list so many articles necessary to the farmer, but it also greatly reduces the tariff tax on many other articles. For instance, the tariff tax on coal and iron ore is reduced from 75 cents to 40 cents a ton, and on tin it is reduced from 78 per cent to 42 per cent. On soda, which is so much used in every farmer's family, the tariff tax is reduced just one-half. On matches it is reduced from 34 to 20 per cent.

But the reduction, which will probably relieve the greatest number of persons, is that on woollen goods, which in the McKinley bill was the great fortress of protection and outrage on the taxpayers. The duties, or tariff tax, on woollen goods have been reduced, on an average, more than 50 per cent, or one-half. For instance, the reduction on blankets is nearly 70 per cent: on woollen shawls it is 55 per cent: wool hats 86 per cent: wool carpets 51 per cent and flannel underwear 71 per cent. As all these articles are so generally used by everybody, such a great reduction in the tariff tax on them should be a very grateful relief, for it will reduce the cost of woollen goods to the people of the United States nearly *two hundred million dollars!* And if this Congress had done nothing else than to reduce so much the tariff tax on woollen goods, it would have done more for the American people than has been done by any other Congress since the war!

Not only does this new tariff bill so greatly reduce the tariff on many articles, and altogether abolishes it on others, that are necessarily used by the bulk of the people, but it also levies a new tax, a tax exclusively on rich people, called an income tax. Yes, besides reducing the taxes on the necessaries of life, this bill also makes the wealth of the country bear its burden of taxation by taxing the incomes of those who are best able to pay taxes. Many millions of dollars a year will now be collected from this source, and therefore that much less will be required from other sources.

It will thus be seen from the above statements, which cannot be denied, that the new tariff bill is a very great improvement on the McKinley bill, and should be thankfully received instead of being denounced. And if it is not as good as it ought to be, who is to blame? Not Mr. Cleveland nor the democratic House surely, for they both did all they could do to get a better bill. The trouble and stumbling block was in the Senate, in which body on the strictest party question the democrats had only one majority. If the democrats could have had in the Senate such a majority, proportionately, as they had in the House there would have been no trouble whatever in passing the Wilson bill without any amendments. Or if the populist Senators had voted with the democrats the Wilson bill might have been passed. Don't forget this. Yes, it is rather cheeky for our populist friends to find fault with the democrats for not passing a better bill, when their own Senators refused to help them!

CONGRESS will probably have adjourned before this reaches all our readers, and its acts and doings will have passed into history. And just here we venture the prediction that, as time passes by and prejudice subsides, this Congress will be regarded with more and more favor. While it has not accomplished all that was expected (and no Congress could have done that), yet time will prove that it has done more for the people of the United States than any other Congress since the war. And it undoubtedly would have done much more if the democrats could have had a working majority in the Senate. With only one majority in that body, and with such conflicting interests, it is a wonder that they accomplished as much as they did. The proper and wise thing to do is to increase the democratic majority in the next Senate!

THE ADDRESS of Marion Butler, recently issued to the people of this State, is about as cheeky a thing as even he could do. Its purpose and object, as therein stated, is to arouse the people "to the patriotic duty of having free and fair elections in North Carolina." From this it would seem that the chief "reform" now sought by the populists is to have "free and fair elections". Well, of course all good men desire this, but they would hardly expect to have them by fusion or co-operation with the republicans who actually stole the Presidency and disfranchised whole States!

The very idea of purifying the ballot by a fusion with the republicans under the leadership of such men as Marion Butler, Harry Skinner and Buck Kitchen!

What next?

EVERY editor ought to have the July number of the *National Printer-Journalist*, which contains all the essays and addresses delivered at the late meeting of the National Editorial Association. They are all eminently practical and impart much valuable information that is needed by every editor. We would advise every one of our editorial brethren to send 25 cents to the publisher, B. B. Herbert, Chicago, and get a copy.

The Income Tax.

From the New York World.

The income tax provision in the Tariff bill begins to operate on January 1, 1895, and continues until January, 1, 1900. The tax (2 per cent.) is to be levied on all incomes above $4,000. It is to be paid not only by all who reside within the country, on income derived from any source, but by citizens of the United States residing abroad, and by all residents of foreign countries on incomes derived from business carried on here. The tax is on the income of the year previous to that for which it is levied. Therefore the first tax will be levied on incomes received in 1894.

There are two classes of incomes recognized by the bill—the incomes of individuals and the incomes of corporations. The taxable income of a corporation is all its income above its operating expenses, including the sums paid to shareholders.

As to corporations, charitable, religious and educational corporations are exempted, as are States, counties and municipalities, building and loan associations, savings banks having no stockholders, receiving no more than $1,000 in a year from any one depositor, and dividing all the yearly profits among the depositors except a contribution to a 10 per cent. surplus. Mutual companies, including insurance companies, are all exempt.

Every person having an income of $3,500 must report it to the Collector of Internal Revenue for his district, or his deputy. Salaries received from corporations are reported by the corporations to the collector of the recipients district. The tax on the salaries of officials of the United States is to be deducted by the paymaster.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1894.

President Cleveland does not like the Senate tariff bill any better than he did when he wrote that letter to Chairman Wilson—few good democrats do—but, like the sensible man that he is, he prefers it to the McKinley law, and has, according to the best obtainable information, made up his mind that it shall become a law, but has not yet fully decided whether he will sign it or allow it to become a law without his signature; nor whether he will send another special message to Congress on the subject urging the passage at this session of the separate House bills providing for free coal, iron ore and barbed wire. So far as the action of the Senate is concerned, it makes little difference what the President may do, as enough republican Senators have gone away from Washington to break a quorum and they left for that very purpose, so as to make sure that the Senate could not pass any tariff bills.

Secretary Carlisle has written a letter to Senator Harris, showing that the revenue to be derived from the tariff on sugar is absolutely necessary to avoid a deficit in the Treasury for this fiscal year, and stating that if the bill for free sugar, which passed the House with only 11 opposing votes, is passed by the Senate, some other bill to raise the $43,000,000 which it is estimated will be collected on foreign sugar must also be passed. That letter has made the passing of the free sugar bill out of the question, even if the Senate were in a position to do it, notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the Senate favors free sugar. Secretary Carlisle's letter contained the latest revised estimates of the revenues of the Government under the Senate tariff bill. The total estimate receipts are $278,000,000, and the expenditures, $363,000,000. An estimated surplus of 15,000,000 is entirely too small to stand any further reduction.

The wisdom of the House in accepting the Senate amendments to the tariff bill, although it involved a seeming surrender on the part of the House, is becoming more apparent every day. It is now clear as day that there was a plot to prevent any tariff legislation at all and that only the prompt action of the House democratic caucus prevented its being carried out. Had Senator Hill's resolution directing the Senate conferees to report a disagreement to the Senate been adopted before the House acted, it would have been followed by a motion to postpone the whole matter until next December, and the motion would have been carried. Senator Vest, in a speech defending the Senate from the numerous charges made against it in connection with tariff legislation, said: "Men said the question was between the Wilson bill and Senate bill. The statement was as false as the assertion that this was a democratic Senate. On the question of tariff reform it never was and never can be a democratic Senate as at present constituted. The question was between the Senate bill and McKinley law. There the choice was to be made, and every one was versant with the situation knew it." That is as plain as it could be made.

Senator Walsh is a good democrat and a good editor. Hence his advice is good. He says: "The democratic press should use its influence to create a just public opinion as to the real merits of the Senate bill. When properly presented as the best measure of tariff reform attainable the conservative sentiment of the country will settle down to the conviction that very substantial progress has been made in the direction of real tariff reform and freer trade among nations." That is the proper way to look at it. The Senate bill is a great improvement on the McKinley law.

Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, resigned his seat in the House this week and qualified as Minister to Russia, to which position he was nominated and confirmed some weeks ago. Minister Breckinridge expects to start for Europe in a few days, but he will travel leisurely, stopping at a number of places, and does not expect to reach St. Petersburg until about October 15.

The State Alliance.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

GREENSBORO, Aug. 15.—The State Farmers' Alliance met last night and elected their old officers. At the meetings to-day a labor exchange was again discussed. Home manufacture of shoes was another question that came before the convention. The salaries of the executive committee were cut from $3 to $2 a day, and that of the secretary and treasurer from $1,400 per year to $1,000. In the future lady members will be taxed five cents per month instead of going in free as heretofore. The membership of the Alliance is much smaller than a few years ago.

Georgia Alliance Gone.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A special from Atlanta says: The Georgia Farmers' Alliance has gone to pieces. After a stormy meeting held at Dublin, with only 75 delegates in attendance, this course was determined on. The leaders endeavored to effect an amalgamation with the Populist party, but it was determined to close out the business of the Alliance exchange; discontinue the publication of the Living Issue, and disband the order.

The damage to the corn crop in parts of Kansas and Nebraska is so great that the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad has issued orders for the abandonment of over a dozen stations on its line.

The Judges Accept.

From the News and Observer.

The letters of acceptance of the nominees for Chief Justice and for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina having been received by the committee, they have kindly turned them over to us for publication. It is hoped that the papers of the State will copy them, as thus their acknowledgments are best made known to the people who, through their delegates, have selected them for these high offices.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 17, 1894.

H. A. LONDON, Esq., Chairman Committee, &c.:

Your communication, informing me of my nomination as candidate for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, has been duly received.

In accepting the nomination permit me to say that I am deeply sensible of the great honor which the convention has conferred upon me, and that, if its choice is ratified by the people, I shall devote the best efforts of my mind and heart to the faithful and efficient discharge of the great and responsible duties of the high position.

Thanking the committee for the pleasant terms in which their gratifying message is conveyed,

I am very truly, &c.,
JAS. E. SHEPHERD.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 10.

MESSRS. H. A. LONDON, R. H. BATTLE AND J. H. SCHALL, Committee, Raleigh, N. C.:

Gentlemen.—I have received your letter of the 8th inst. in which you notify me that the Democratic State convention has unanimously nominated me for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme court, to succeed myself.

I desire to convey to the members of that convention, through you, my high appreciation of the great honor thus conferred, and my acceptance of this nomination, and to express to you personally my thanks for the kindly manner in which you have been pleased to inform me of their action.

Yours very truly,
ALEXANDER BURWELL.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 11.

MESSRS. H. A. LONDON, R. H. BATTLE, J. H. SCHALL, Committee:

Gentlemen.—I thank you for the very complimentary terms in which you have announced to me the action of the State Convention of the Democratic party in selecting me as their candidate for re-election to the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

To have satisfied my fellow citizens in the discharge of the duties to which they assigned me has been the measure of my ambition. If they elect me again to this high position it shall be my sole purpose to serve them with such fidelity that I will be not unworthy of the place in the judicial history of the State beside those distinguished men who have preceded me in the interpretation of its law.

I am, very truly yours,
JAMES C. MACRAE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 13, 1894.

MESSRS. H. A. LONDON, R. H. BATTLE, J. H. SCHALL, Committee:

Gentlemen.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic State convention, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, to succeed myself.

I am deeply sensible of, and grateful for, this mark of their great confidence in me and for high honor which it confers upon me. In accepting the nomination, I wish to express to you, gentlemen, my appreciation of the very kind and handsome terms in which you have seen fit to make known to me the action of the convention.

With highest consideration, I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
WALTER CLARK.

Child Killed by Lightning.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 15.—A heavy thunder cloud from the northeast struck this place about 3 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by some wind and very severe lightning, a ball of which struck the house of Mr. William J. Turrentine on the north side of town, instantly killing his 11 year old daughter, Bertha. At the time of the deadly stroke Mr. Turrentine and two others of his children were lying on a pallet in the same room. All these escaped except a little girl whose arm was slightly injured. The lightning struck at the west corner of the house, near a small oak tree, and bounced, one bolt going down the corner post, the other going along the boxing to the window post, down which it ran and into the back of little Bertha's head. She was at the time sitting on the floor with her head leaning against the window post. She never breathed afterward. Every piece of glass or ware in the room was broken, and the house badly split up. It was a sad sight.

Excursionists' Narrow Escape.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

GREENSBORO, Aug. 17.—The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad came very near having a fearful wreck this morning. An excursion train from Jonesboro, with twelve coaches, was approaching a creek a few miles east of Greensboro, when the engineer noticing smoke ahead through the woods, slowed down his train and as he rounded the curve the bridge was seen to be on fire and badly burned. By reversing the lever the engine was brought to a standstill within a few feet of the trestle. If the engineer had not seen the fire the whole train would inevitably have plunged through the trestle. After a few hours work the train passed over.

A Thrilling Tale of the Sea.

From the Raleigh News and Observer.

Clerk John W. Thompson, of this city, who went to Wrightsville with the Masonic excursion, weighs 260 pounds. Mr. Geo. Norwood weighs 261 pounds.

It happened that these two gentlemen donned a bathing suit each, and were disporting themselves in the surf to the delight of hundreds on the beach who were attracted by their shapes.

The bathing suits at Wrightsville have been hibernating—or the two in question had been—and the rafters of those suits were weather beaten and weak. Thus it came about that when Mr. Norwood took liberties with himself in the water and imagining he was a boy again, tried to be gay, the warp split from the woof like the Populist from the Democratic party, and, in the words of the late Mr. Tennyson left Mr. Norwood "half revealing, half concealing" himself.

It was during one of Mr. Norwood's spasms of embarrassment that Mr. Thompson joined in the chorus of laughter from the beach—but the privilege of laughter did not go with the suit. Mr. Thompson's friskiness soon brought him to ruin. A vicious wave struck him when he was tense with mirth at his companion, when he felt a giving away of something and found himself strictly derelicte.

Suits were thrown from the shore, but were swept out to sea. Meanwhile, as Southern gentlemen the two victims had to keep up to their necks, treading water until a change of clothes should come.

In the midst of all this, Commissioner of Labor Lacy, our 125 pound feather-weight, made himself invaluable as a steering committee on bathing suits and finally succeeded in putting one in the hands of the needy two.

But now the most interesting part of the drama was the putting on of the pants by Clerk Thompson. This was watched with intense interest from the shore. The legs were too small for the genial clerk, but this was easy. Treading water all the while, the gentlemen simply donned two shirts, using bodies for legs, Lacy making rapid excursions back and forth all the while. Mr. Lacy was indispensable. They could not have done without him. Had he not been there they would have had to wait until night, which would have been too bad. But not so. Lacy was vacant during the whole performance; he helped the gentlemen dress without him the toilets could not have been made. As it was, Clerk Thompson backed out for the first time in his life. He had to. It was wrong for the crowd to look at him as he escaped, but lost may be put down to virgin curiosity. The next time Clerk Thompson goes in bathing at Wrightsville he should get his pants half soled and clinched with tacks. He owes it to himself and to his fellow-citizens. For he is a public man and undeserved exposure will not be tolerated by the host of friends.

Relative Value of Meat.

From Popular Science.

All who are engaged in physical labor should have an abundance of highly nitrogenous foods, and every their diet be combinations of all nutritious dishes that are obtainable. Underdone beef and well cooked mutton are the meats they need. Pork should be eaten only by those who have constitutions of iron, who work hard in the open air, and never know what an ache or pain is. There is not a disease that human flesh is heir to which pork may not cause, or for a pain it may not produce. A well known New York physician, referring to pork, has said: "It is the parent of dyspepsia, neuralgia, headache, sleeplessness, biliousness, constipation, hypochondria and every other physical ill." If it must be eaten, be sure that it is thoroughly cooked. The red and dark meats are more stimulating and more readily assimilated than white meats, owing to a property called osmazome contained in their fibrine. It is that principle which gives to meat soups their aroma and taste, and the darker the meat the more osmazome is present. It is almost absent from veal and all young meats, and from the white flesh of poultry.

Coxeyites Pardoned.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—At a conference to-day between Governor Brown, Attorney General Poe and counsel of one hundred imprisoned Coxeyites, it was agreed that the government would pardon all, excepting Christopher Columbus Jones and "Marshal" McKee, who will be held for the purpose of testing the right of the State to take them from their employment and imprison them without trial. McKee refused to accept the pardon offered by the government, conditioned upon their leaving the state.

Dispensary Raids Resumed.

CONCORD, Aug. 18.—The dispensary raids were resumed here tonight. Two blind tigers were raided and about twenty gallons of liquor captured. The raids were conducted decently and not after the same manner of those conducted by the previous constables. A crowd collected, but the chief constable Holly, who seems to be of a different stripe from the dispensaries employed formerly, made a conciliatory speech and the crowd dispersed.

The appropriations made during the extraordinary session and the regular session of the present Congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of $22,000,000 under the appropriations made at the last session of the last Congress.

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

The report of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service, for the week ending Monday, August 20th, 1894, indicate the continuation of favorable conditions in the Western and Central Districts, but there has been too much rain in the Eastern District. The days have been warm, with alternating showers and sunshine, the nights are beginning to get cooler in the west. A number of local storms of hail and heavy winds were reported from the central and eastern portions of the State, injuring crops, etc., over limited areas. Cotton is opening freely in the south; curings of tobacco are generally good.

Rich Gold Discoveries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Delegate Joseph, of New Mexico, is in receipt of reports which indicate that a regular "49" gold fever has broken out in that Territory. Along the Rio Grande in a range of mountains several miles in length big gold discoveries have been reported within the past few weeks, and people are flocking into the Territory from the adjacent States. Already over eight thousand men have gone into the district, and new post offices have been established and railroads have started to extend their lines into the new gold region.

A Powder Explosion.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 19.—The powder house of the Spear Hardware Company exploded last night, killing two women and shattering nearly all the plate glass in the city.

The powder house was two miles from the center of business, and contained 600 kegs of powder and 100 pounds of dynamite.

The two women killed lived but a few hundred yards from the powder-house and were in bed. The report was so loud as to create alarm all over the city and bring the people from the surrounding country.

A Colored Excursionist Killed.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—This morning as a colored excursion pulled up to this station on its way from Danville to Winston, Thomas Lewis was standing on the steps horseback, and was warned by the section hands, and later by his hands to get further in the car. He came endwise against a lamp post and was knocked to the ground and his skull fractured. He was cared for by the company's physician, but there is little chance of his recovery.

Shot An Old Man.

CHATTANOOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Two young sons of James W. Robertson, who lives near Sibsonian, were out hunting partridges when one of them, seeing a movement in the bushes, fired. The shot struck James Ferguson, eighty years of age, in the knees. The old man was picking berries at the time. Dr. Blackburn extracted fifteen shot from the wounds, but Mr. Ferguson, a week from age, did not rally from the shock, and died last evening.

Killed by a Falling Limb.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Miss Flora Vickery, the daughter of a Henry county farmer, was killed late yesterday by a falling limb while she was on her way to church. A hard wind storm came up while they were on the way. The wind broke a limb from a tree and carried it against the young lady's head. She died a few minutes later in the arms of her mother.

The Amoskeag Mills to Resume.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 18.—The Amoskeag corporation announces today that on Monday, August 27th, all the machinery of the company's mills will be started up with a full complement of hands and the entire plant will run sixty hours a week. Places will be in readiness for all employes as long as possible. These mills employ nearly 10,000 persons.

A Horse Derails a Train.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—A locomotive last night freight train No. 97 on the Wabash railroad struck a horse two miles west of Jonesboro, which resulted in the killing of the fireman and injuring of Engineer C. Walton, of Moberly, Mo., and three tramps.

A brakeman, fireman and six tramps were more or less injured, fireman and one tramp probably fatally.

Riotous Foreigners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—This morning a mob of Hungarian, Polack and Bohemians attacked a party of men who were on their way to work in the stockyards at Pullman. The workmen repelled their assailants before the police arrived. Nobody was seriously injured.

Hillsboro Observer: Mr. P. T. Clayton, of Little River township, says that in 1878, in September, he passed by Mr. Mallet's warehouse and saw a new house. He told Mr. M. if he would have a number put in that month he would never get clear of the bed bugs. Lewis Farmer was the first occupant of the house. His wife was the mother of twelve children, and she was never able to see the bed bugs. The story is that house is that the bed bugs have not been subdued to this day. Thomas Turner, who lives 7 miles from town, says if you will cut a piece in the full moon of August a long will enter all the adjacent pieces, biting the sleeper most severely, which is one sure cure for them.

1878. 1894.

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