The Chatham Record

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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. COUNCIL, 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 ATTEMPTED fusion, or coalition, or co-operation, or combination (or whatever else it may be called) between the republicans and populists in this State presents a strange anomaly in politics, and illustrates very forcibly how utterly unscrupulous men will become when they are seized with the greed of office. That it is for the purpose of obtaining office—and that purpose alone—is too plain to deceive any one. It is nothing but an agreement, or contract, between the office-seeking leaders of those two parties by which they hope to obtain office. That they care nothing whatever for political principle, or their former party platforms, is easily proved. But while this is true of these office-seeking leaders, is it true of their followers? Can it be true that the honest masses of the republican or populist party are ready and willing to surrender their political principles for the sole purpose of their leaders getting a few offices? We cannot believe it.

How can any honest republican consistently favor this anomalous fusion with the populists, when every political principle, or so called reform, heretofore advocated by the populists is diametrically opposed and contrary to the time honored principles of the republican party? No two parties could be more opposed in their political policies and principles than the republican and populist parties. For instance, the republican party is in favor of, and indeed is the bulwark of, a high protective tariff, while the populist party is opposed to it. The republican party established and advocates the continuance of the national banks, while the populists advocate their abolition. The republican party demonetized silver in 1873 and has persistently depreciated it ever since, while the populists advocate its free and unlimited coinage. These are a few of the many differences between these two parties.

And in like manner it may be asked, how can any honest populist favor this anomalous fusion with the republicans, when the very reforms advocated by them were rendered necessary by the misrule and bad legislation of the republican party? While the speakers and papers of the populist party declare that the existing condition of affairs—"the hard times"—were brought about by "both of the old parties", yet they all admit that the *republican party is chiefly responsible*. They know and admit that from March the 4th, 1861, until March 4th, 1893, the democratic party had no power whatever to make a new law or repeal an old one, and that the republicans were responsible for all the Federal legislation during that long period of thirty-two years. And yet, knowing this to be true, the populist leaders in North Carolina have agreed to fuse, to operate and combine with the very party whose bad legislation called the populist party into existence. Truly is it like the sheep calling on the wolves for aid and protection!

But it may be said that the republicans have abandoned their former principles, or that the populists have abandoned their so called reforms, and all now stand on the same platform. How is this? Let us see. Why, instead of this being true the State platform of each party, adopted by their late conventions at Raleigh, expressly declares to the contrary in its very first words. The platform of the populist State convention begins as follows:

"*Resolved* 1. That the People's party of North Carolina in convention assembled reaffirm the principles of the People's party, both State and National, and especially the reforms therein set forth".

And the platform of the republican convention begins as follows:

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the National Republican party and renew our pledges to the people as set forth by the party."

Now, how is this? Were these two conventions sincere in thus 'reaffirming' so emphatically their former platforms? If they were not, then their hypocrisy should be denounced by all honest men. And if they were sincere, how can they stand together? How can conscientious populists endorse and vote for republicans who thus reaffirm their "allegiance to the National Republican party"? And how can any honest "old 're tried" republican endorse and vote for populists, who thus reaffirm all "the principles of the People's party, both State and National"? How can you reconcile the two platforms? The man or men, who attempt to stand on them both might as well try to ride, at the same time, two horses running in opposite directions!

Yes, this attempted "sell out" (for that is just what it is) is bound to fail, for the honest men of both parties will not ratify the bargain made by their office seeking leaders. The masses of the populist party, who once were democrats, have some principle about them, and they did not abandon their old party merely to get a few offices for the populist leaders by joining in with their old enemies, the republicans "Honesty is the best policy" even in politics, as will yet be found out by the leaders in this attempted bargain and sale. Yes, if this attempt is persisted in these two parties will be annihilated, each will destroy the other, just as the two snakes that tried to swallow each other!

THE POPULISTS of North Carolina are called upon by their leaders to vote for the Hon. W. T. Faircloth for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and for the Hon. D. M. Furches for Associate Justice, on the ground that they are non partisans and that the judiciary should be elevated above politics. Such a pretence, such hypocrisy, is too thin to deceive even the most ignorant. Both of them are old "firetrick" republican politicians, as intensely partisan as any two could be. So prominent a republican leader is Judge Faircloth that he was appointed an associate justice by Gov. Brogden and was defeated for re election as the republican nominee, and again in 1884 he was the republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor and was defeated by the Hon C. M. Stedman. And all our readers will remember that, two years ago, Judge Furches was the republican nominee for Governor against Exum, the populist candidate. So that Mr. Furches now calls on the populists for their votes, because he is a non-partisan, and yet in 1892 ran against and helped to defeat their candidate for Governor!

THE offspring of the marriage between the populist and republican parties will be like the mule, having neither the pride of ancestry nor the hope of posterity.

THE REPUBLICANS of North Carolina are called upon by their leaders to vote for the Hon. Walter Clark and Hon. H. G. Connor for associate justices of the Supreme Court, in return for the populists voting for Faircloth and Furches. Judges Clark and Connor are both most excellent gentlemen and staunch democrats, well worthy of any office within the gift of our people, and both of them have published letters declaring themselves thorough democrats. Judge Clark's letter declared that he would not be a candidate unless nominated by the democrats, and Judge Connor declared that he is not a candidate at all and calls on his friends to vote for the democratic nominees. And yet by the terms of the "bargain and sale" made between the republican and populist leaders, the populists and republicans of North Carolina are called upon to vote for these two democrats against their wishes. What a pitiable position!

PRITCHARD, of Madison county, who was the republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor in 1888 and hopes to succeed Vance in the Senate, is reported as saying in the Republican State convention, last week, that he was so anxious for fusion with the populists that he would vote for the devil in order to defeat the democrats. That may be true, but such a comparison is not complimentary to the populist candidates!

WEAVER, who was the populist candidate for President in 1892, is now a candidate for Congress as the nominee of both populists and democrats. As conflicting reports were published about his candidacy, the Hickory (N. C.) *Mercury* (a populist paper) wrote to him to ascertain the truth, and in reply Gen. Weaver wrote a letter, which was published in the *Mercury*, from which we copy the following extract:

"On June 29th, I was nominated for Congress by the Populists in the 9th Iowa district. On August 8th following, I was again renominated by the Democrats. The platforms of the two conventions do not conflict in the least particular, and the outlook for success is excellent. I have been elected to congress three times under similar circumstances."

### Tariff Reduction Explained.

One of the plainest explanations that we have read of the new tariff bill is the speech delivered in Congress by Hon. F. A. Woodard, of Wilson, from which we copy the following extract:

I will give, Mr. Speaker, a plain and simple illustration of the practical operation of the tariff, which conclusively demonstrates that the consumer and not the foreign manufacturer does pay the tariff duties, and that the price of all manufactured goods is increased to the extent of the duties. And this illustration will also conclusively establish the fact that the pending bill will relieve the people of many of the oppressive burdens of the McKinley law.

Let us note its practical operations.

Ten farmers of North Carolina send one hundred bales of cotton to England with instructions to the commission merchant there to sell and invest the proceeds in the purchase of goods. The cotton is sold for $3,500, and the commission merchant invests the proceeds in hats, ready-made clothing, woolen goods, agricultural implements, and other articles necessary for these farmers. These goods are shipped to Wilmington, and the farmers write to the railroad agent there to forward the goods to them, but the agent writes that the goods are in the custom-house and will not be delivered until the payment of the tariff duties. One of the farmers goes to Wilmington and demands these goods. The custom house officer tells him, "I can not deliver them to you until you pay me $1,875.50;" the farmer asks "Why is this payment required?" "The goods were bought in England. I have a receipt from the merchant showing payment of the price; the freight has been paid and I do not understand why you make this demand upon me."

The officer says in reply, "In 1890 the Republican party passed what is known as the McKinley law and under that law upon all goods brought into this country the purchasers must pay certain tariff taxes. Now, on the $1000, worth of plows, mowers, shovels, hoes, rakes, cultivators, cotton gins and other agricultural implements bought by you you must pay to me 45 per cent of their value, which amounts to $450.

On the $200 worth of woolen shawls you must pay me 150 per cent, or $300.

On the $300 worth of woolen blankets you must pay me 80 per cent, or $240.

On the $100 worth of wool hats you must pay me 86 per cent, or $86.

On the $300 worth of woolen dress goods you must pay me 85 per cent or $255.

On the $300 worth of cotton cloth you must pay me 35 per cent, or $105.

On the 300 worth of bagging you must pay me 32½ per cent, or $97.50.

On the $200 worth of cotton ties you must pay me 103 per cent, or $206.

On the $100 worth of pocket-knives, table knives, and forks you must pay me 46 per cent, or $46

On the 100 worth of crockery, table, and earthen ware you must pay me 55 per cent, or $55.

On the $100 worth of salt you must pay me $35.

Now, in order for the farmer to get these goods from the custom-house he must pay the sum of $1,875.50 for tariff duties. Returning to his home he calls his friends together and explains to them the situation, telling them this amount of tariff duty was levied upon the articles purchased by them by the Republican party in 1890 when they enacted the McKinley law. Discussing the situation and considering what was best to be done, one suggested that they reship the goods to England and request their commission merchant to sell them there, thinking it better to pay the return freight than to pay the enormous sum demanded by the custom house. And believing they could buy them cheaper in this country it was suggested that one of their number go to Wilmington, which is considered one of the cheapest markets in the State, and ascertain there the price of the same class of goods.

One of their number, as requested, goes to Wilmington, examines the market price of these goods, and comparing them with the goods purchased in England finds that the goods purchased in England for $3,500 can not be bought in Wilmington for less than the sum of $5,375.50. He asks one of his merchant friends to explain the reason of this condition. The merchant replies, "Your transaction is a fair illustration of the operation of the tariff law and a full answer to your question: that under the McKinley law all parties buying goods in Europe for shipment to this country have to pay the tariff tax demanded of you by the custom house here. So as the Wilmington merchant buys goods in Europe he has to pay the same tariff duty, and this, of course, is added to the selling price. Thus the selling price to the consumer is increased by the amount of the duty on every article imported into this country.

The farmer asks, "Why do you not buy your goods of the manufacturer in this country?" The merchant replies, "We do buy largely of the manufacturers here, but they know if we import goods we must pay tariff duties, they will sell to us at the price of the article in Europe with the tariff duty added." And in this way it will be seen that the American manufacturers are enabled to control prices in this country, and exact from the consumers the enormous profit given them by this tariff system. The farmer returns home and reports the result of his trip.

This leads to a discussion as to the best course to pursue. Some one says "The Democrats have promised to reduce these tariff taxes; the bill is now pending in Congress and suppose we wait and see if there is a reduction." One of the number, who was a Populist, says, "We have nothing to gain by the delay; the Democratic party has not kept any of its promises to the people." My paper says the Senate bill is no better than the McKinley bill; that the Democrats had always been fooling us by promises to reduce the tariff taxes, and that nothing will be "done and I am in favor of raising money to pay the tariff tax." The others did not agree with this and told their friend they would wait and see if this bill passed and if the promises and pledges of the Democratic party were carried out, and if this bill lifted any burdens from the farmer.

The farmer after the passage of this law returns to Wilmington to pay whatever duties should be demanded, and asks the collector, "Did the Democratic party make any reductions in the tariff taxes?" The collector turns to the schedules and under the head of agricultural implements and machinery he says to the farmer that before the passage of this act you would have had to pay on $1,000 worth of plows, shovels, hoes, cultivators, gins, etc., $450, and under this bill tariff duty has been removed from these articles and you are saved $450. On the $200 worth of woolen shawls, on which under the McKinley law you would have paid $300, you now pay $75, saving upon this item $225. On the $300 worth of blankets you would have paid $240, under the Democratic law you pay $105, saving $135. On the $100 worth of wool hats you would have paid $86, under the present law you pay $36, saving $57. On the $300 worth of bagging you would have paid $97.50; under the present law bagging is put on the free list, and you do not pay any duty on the bagging purchased.

On the $200 worth of cotton ties you would have paid $206, under the present law they are put on the free list. So you pay no duty and save $206.

On the $100 worth of knives and forks you would have paid $46; you now pay $15.

And on the $100 worth of crockery you would have paid $55; you now pay $30.

After paying these duties the farmer returns home, calls his friends together and returns to them $1,235.50, which was saved to them by the enactment of the bill we are now considering.

And these farmers then understand how burdensome to them has been the tariff taxation of the Republican party, and fully realize that the Democratic party has redeemed its pledge to relieve them of these burdens, having saved by the passage of the pending bill upon the purchase of only $3,500 worth of goods the sum of $1,235.50.

### Fatal Floods in Texas.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Sept 1.—A special telegram from San Antonio, Texas, to the Post Dispatch says: The scene of destruction and desolation in the flooded district for a distance of 100 miles east and west from here and extending south from the Southern Pacific Railway to the Rio Grande 200 miles away, is simply terrible. Thousands upon thousands of acres of pasture and farm lands are still under water. It is estimated that the damage to crops in the valley of the Leona river will reach half million dollars, while in the valleys of Saco and Sabinal rivers the losses will be fully much more. Many thousands of cattle, horses and sheep were swept away. Up to last midnight all the telegrams received here by the Southern Pacific Railroad officials and for the press came by the round about way of El Paso, Purgio and Kansas City, all direct communication with Uvalde and other flooded towns being cut off.

Reports received this morning are more alarming than the earlier ones. It is still a matter of uncertainty as to the number of lives lost, but additions to the list of dreaded are constantly coming in. About one-half of the houses of Uvalde, a town of 2,300 people were carried away, and there is much suffering there.

### Bank Cashier Shot.

SALINA, KAN., September 1.—A report reached this city this afternoon that three men entered the bank at Tescott, fifteen miles north of here, killed the cashier and secured a considerable amount in cash and notes. The robbery is reported as occurring soon after the bank opened for business. The men entered the bank together and ordered the cashier to give up the contents of the vault. Upon refusing, he was instantly shot and killed. A posse was organized, with Sheriff Anderson in command, which started soon after the robbers. The amount of money secured is not known.

Western New York is almost literally burning up. The drought is almost without precedent. Farmers mourn the loss of crops and further havoc by fire and starvation of stock.

### Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1894.

Chairman Wilson, before leaving Washington, took occasion to express his opinion freely concerning the effect of President Cleveland's letter to Representative Catchings upon the Congressional campaign. Mr. Wilson endorses every word said in that letter; also the action of the President in allowing the tariff bill to become a law without his signature, and believes that the letter will be of much service in preventing lake-warmness of tariff reformers towards democratic candidates. Mr. Wilson also disposed most effectually of the republican argument that the promise of additional tariff reform in the future, which the President made in his letter, meant another general tariff bill and its consequent upsetting of business. Concerning this far-fetched argument he said: "The work of tariff reform will be continued by easy gradations and by special reductions from time to time until we have accomplished our purpose. There will be no other general tariff bill. The tariff rates will remain stable on the great majority of articles, and it will be upon comparatively few that the perfecting of details will be necessary in order that the tariff reform law placed on the statute books shall be a consistent whole. This work will be performed, however, in such a manner as neither to disturb the business conditions of the country nor to effect either the revenue or to favor." Mr. Wilson is confident of his district, no matter who the republicans may run against him.

Representative Warner, of New York, who strongly believes that sugar should have been made free, as to down the sugar trust, said of the President's letter: "The President proposes to meet the issue right this time. He made out clear attack against the trusts which are now the most strongly intrenched position in the centre of the protection line. When once we carry the centre of the line and rout the trusts, the rest of the fight will be easy enough, and we will get free sugar, material and everything else we want without any difficulty."

As a rule, all democrats who really believe in tariff reform, and there are few, very few, who do not strongly commend President Cleveland's letter to Mr. Catchings, and predict that it will do more to keep the democrats in control of the House than any document that will be a factor in the campaign.

President Cleveland does not intend to return to Washington until October, unless something of great public importance now unforeseen shall make it necessary for him to do so. In the meantime no public business will be neglected, as he has arranged to have all matters requiring his official attention forwarded to Gray Gables, where with the assistance of private secretary Thurber, an executive office will be maintained.

### 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, September 3d, 1894, indicate generally favorable weather during the week, except at some points where it has been very dry. The characteristic features for the week were morning fogs and the peculiar hazy condition of the sky during the day. Much fodder has been saved during the week, and considerable wheat land prepared. Cotton picking is progressing in all districts.

### The Country Editor.

The country editor is one who reads newspapers, writes on any subject, sticks type, folds papers, makes up the mail, runs errands, saws wood, works in the garden, is blamed for a thousand things he never thought of, works hard all day, is subject to spring fever, helps people into office who forget all about it afterward and frequently gets cheated out of his earnings. He puffs up and does more to build up the town and country than any one else, and the miser and fogy are benefited, yet they will not take his paper, but will borrow it.

### Arkansas Populists Deferred.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 4.—Returns from 33 counties indicate increased Democratic majorities over two years ago, although the total will likely be 20 per cent. less on account of the new election law. It is estimated that the Democratic State ticket is elected by at least 25,000 majority. Returns show decrease in vote for both the Republican and Populist tickets.

### Simpson Blames Republicans.

WICHITA, KAN., Sept. 1.—Congressman Jerry Simpson opened his campaign here last night. He looked remarkably well and spoke with a strong voice and without apparent effort. He devoted most of his time to the "Republican country," charging the Republican minority in Congress with responsibility for much of the legislation of the Fifty-third Congress.

The Norwood High School building at Norwood, Stanly county, was burned last Monday.

Hon. C. M. Stedman will be a democratic nominee for the Legislature in Buncombe county.

A pine tree was recently sawed up at Thermal City, in the western part of this State, that made 2,661 feet of lumber.

### Fatal Forest Fires.

St. Paul, Sept. 2.—Upwards of three hundred persons are believed to have perished in the forest fires in eastern Minnesota, which swept the region of Hinckley last Thursday. Reports received that portion of the state within the past two days show a small number of towns on the St. Paul and Duluth and the Great Northern roads have been totally destroyed, and many of their inhabitants, cut off from escape by the flames and smoke, have perished.

The largest town to suffer annihilation was Hinckley, a village of about 900 inhabitants, one the Grindstone river. It has a large steam saw mill, and was the headquarters of the Brennan Lumber Company, one of the largest corporations of its kind in the State. Every vestige of Hinckley is gone except the walls of the school house and the roundhouse of the Great Northern Railroad. It was here that the greatest loss of life at any point occurred.

PINE CITY, MINN., Sept. 2.—The estimate of the dead at Hinckley is 200; at Sandstone, 40; at Sandstone Junction, 25; at Pokegama, 25; at Skunk Lake Lake, 20; miscellaneous 30; total, 355.

DULUTH, MINN., Sept. 3.—So far as heard from, the forest fires which have shut Duluth out of communication with the outside world for over twenty-four hours, both by fire and rain, have almost completely wiped out six towns. Hinckley, Minn., at the junction of the St. Paul and Duluth and Eastern Minnesota railways, population 1,000 on 1,000, Sandstone, ten miles south on the line to Duluth, population 1,000; Pokegama, Pine City, and three small villages between Duluth and Superior, Wis., and Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Superior and Washburn, Wis., are gone. The Great Northern and Eastern Minnesota railroad bridges across the St. Croix river are burned, and the road is in ruins for miles. The Eastern Minnesota road is also in ruins. The Great Northern and Eastern Minnesota roads will be tied up for days. The Duluth, Superior and Western road is also in ruins. The Duluth, Superior and Western, the Duluth and Winnipeg, the Duluth and Winnipeg, the Duluth and Winnipeg