State Librarian

The Tarborough Southerner.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D Crockett.

VOL. 72. NO. 41. TARBORO', N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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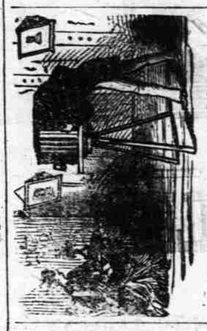
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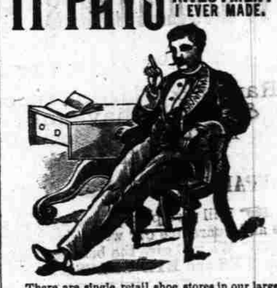

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Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as administrator of Gracy C. Stallings, deceased, late of Edgecombe county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of April, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
This 12th day of April, 1894.
HENRY JOHNSTON,
7t Adm'r of Gracy C. Stallings.

Administrator's Notice,
The undersigned having qualified as adm'r of T. B Barlow, deceased, this is to notify all persons owing the said deceased, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said T. B. Barlow, to present them for payment within one year from date, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This 3rd day of May, 1894.
W. L. BARLOW, Adm'r.
J. L. Bridgers & Son, Att'ys. 6t

When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face. It kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. Then she had boils. She had forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. When six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than at birth. Then her skin started to dry up and got so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but lay with them half open. About this time, I started using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and *in one month she was completely cured.* The doctor and drug bills were over *one hundred dollars*, the CUTICURA bill was not more than *five dollars*. My child is now strong, healthy, and large as any child of her age (see photo.), and it is all owing to CUTICURA. Yours with a Mother's Blessing,
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I AM DOING A
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I make the most superior Coffee Pot ever offered to the public. 13tf

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TASTELESS
CHILL
TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.
GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
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CARNEGIE'S MIND.

What the Great Pennsylvania Manufacturer Had in His Mind When Talking of Duty on Iron.

We published two or three days ago a dispatch from London saying that in the Engineering Review's report of an interview with Mr. Andrew Carnegie that gentleman remarked that in his opinion the United States no longer "required protection," meaning a protective tariff, and we infer from the remaining works of the very brief dispatch that his opinion was based upon a comparison of American and foreign prices of the products with which he, as a manufacturer of iron and steel, is most familiar.

A few weeks ago Mr. John Sherman, in the course of a long speech against the Wilson bill and in support of the McKinley tariff, made some remarks about the products of Mr. Carnegie's factories and the duties on them. He undertook to show that the memorable conflict at the Homestead works had been caused by a reduction of duties on iron and steel products in the McKinley act. We quote the following:

"The reduction of duties on iron and steel was almost universal, and the duties on the kind of heavy articles made by Carnegie were reduced very largely. On beams, girders and joists there was a reduction of more than 25 per cent.; from 1¼ cents to 9-10 of a cent per pound. On railway bars, the articles that the Carnegies I suppose more largely make, the duty was reduced from $15.66 a ton (it was $17) to $13.44. It was the reduction of the duties which caused the trouble."

And yet the government's official reports, which this ex-secretary of the treasury undoubtedly believes to be trustworthy, show that while the average ad valorem duty on all imported iron and steel products was 35 per cent. in the year ending on June 30, 1890, the last year of the old tariff, it was 55 per cent. in the first full year of the McKinley act, and rose to nearly 63 per cent. in 1893.

We take from the treasury department's reports the following summary, prepared for the use of congress, and which, in all probability, was lying on Senator Sherman's desk while he was delivering that speech. It gives the value of imports, duties and average ad valorem rate of duty on iron and steel and all manufactures of the same for the years mentioned:

	Value of Imports	Duties.	Average Ad Val. Rate of Duty
1890	$ 43,487,958	$ 15,284,175	35.17
1892	29,816,634	16,519,225	55.40
1893	34,850,868	21,916,447	62.87
1894, (11 mos.)	19,432,783	.....	.....

So it appears that in spite of that "almost universal reduction of duties on iron and steel," the sum paid in duties in the first full year of the McKinley tariff on less than $30,000,000 worth of iron and steel products was greater than the sum paid in the last year of the old tariff on $43,000,000 worth. It also appears that in 1893 there was a still larger increase of the average ad valorem, the rate rising to 62.87 per cent., as against 35.37 per cent. under the old law.

This marked change was due both to a reduction of the cost of iron and steel products abroad, (a reduction even more clearly seen in this country), and to an increase of duties in certain parts of the McKinley tariff's iron and steel schedule. There were reductions of duties, it is true, but as a rule the duties so affected had been prohibitory in the new one. Mr. Sherman was unfortunate in his selection of examples. The old duty on steel beams and other structural shapes of steel had been prohibitory in the old tariff, in spite of the towering ring price maintained here by a combination, which, by the way, no longer exists. The new duty was also prohibitory. The old duty on rails made it impossible to import rails, although the rail combination was exacting a high ring price in this country. Owing to the marked reduction of the cost of production here, the new duty has also been prohibitory.

It is to this reduction of the cost of manufacture in this country and the resulting reduction of prices that we desire to direct attention. Mr. Carnegie had this in mind. The price of steel beams has fallen from $67.92 per ton to $28. This decline is due in part to the dissolution of the combination, in part to lower prices for raw material, in part to the perfection of manufacturing processes. If there were no tariff duty, steel beams could not be imported profitably. The price of rails has fallen, but in the rail-making industry a combination still exists. It has been shown, however, that if the domestic price were determined by competion it would not pay to import rails even on a free trade basis.

We pointed out recently that the prices on wire rods and of wire are less in this country than the prices for which imported wire rods and wire could be sold here to-day if there were no tariff duties whatever on these products. Other evidence of the same kind might be presented.

We have shown heretofore from time to time the marked and steady decline in the prices of raw materials and partly finished products in the iron and steel industry here—iron ore, pig iron, steel billets, etc. At the very base of the scale is iron ore, and ore of the Bessemer grade has for some months been sold at $2.75 per ton, as against $6 four years ago. It is admitted that the cost of producing pig iron is to-day lower in some parts of this country than in any other part of the world. The reduction of the cost of Bessemer iron ore in the west is due to the discovery of the wonderful deposits in the Mesaba district.

It is true that in many branches of the iron and steel industry, and in branches where the present tariff is equivalent to from 70 to 100 per cent., there is now no need of protection, for the prices of the domestic products are lower than the prices of the foreign products would be if those products should be imported free of duty. The McKinley duties upon the products in question yield no revenue, for obvious reasons, and serve merely to invite the formation of combinations to suppress competition in the home market. And if the pending senate tariff bill should become a law the same assertion could justly be made as to many of the duties in it.—N. Y. Times.

—The sugar schedule as it now stands may fairly be considered a sine Quay non.—Boston Herald.

DANGEROUS PROTECTION.

It Corrupts Legislation and Refuses to Be Abolished.

Nothing better illustrates one of the inherent evils and dangers of protection than the late situation in congress. We refer to the objection against protection duties urged so strongly by Congressman Tom L. Johnson, viz.: the difficulty of abolishing them. Mr. Johnson's main reason for preferring an income to a tariff tax is that an income tax can be abolished without opposition from wealthy individuals and corporations, while the mere suggestion that tariff taxes ought to be reformed downwards arouses the powerful opposition of thousands of millionaire corporations that fatten on protection.

We have not, since the adoption of protection in 1861, had a fair and open discussion of the tariff question, either in congress or on the stump. The beneficiary of protection is always on hand with his "subtle power" as Senator Caffery calls it. He frightens or discharges his employes who are inclined towards free trade. He refuses to advertise with the free trade editor or he purchases a controlling interest and changes the policy of the paper. He employs speakers to tell the people that protection is entirely for the good of his dear employes. If he loses at the polls he carries his case to congress where, by bribery and corruption, he usually gets the decision reversed. Several times since 1866 the republicans have tried to reduce duties. In every case they have been unable to keep their promise with the people because of the corrupt influence of greedy protection corporations. They have succeeded only in reducing revenue duties that they might advance protective duties. Grant, Garfield, Arthur and Sherman all believed in free raw materials and in revenue duties. They were unable to resist the pressure of protected interests which had given large campaign contributions and which employed hundreds of lobbyists at Washington with large corruption funds.

At last, unable longer to control, frighten or buy voters they were brought face to face with a congress elected to reform the tariff on free trade lines. The situation was desperate, but they did not give up hope. They resolved to save as much McKinleyism as possible from the wreck. They established big corruption offices at Washington and made a study of men and conditions at the capital. They were unable to "swing" the house, but did succeed in frightening its ways and means committee so that it dared not bring forth a radical revenue bill. In the senate they have not only held their control over all republicans, but have made a few friends in democratic ranks.

A system which has maintained itself for thirty years by the suppression of free speech, by purchased votes, and by bribed legislators is not compatible with American freedom. One or the other must go. Which shall it be?

B. W. H.

THEY CAN'T CROW.

Republicans Have No Cause to Crow Over Democrats for "Coddling the Sugar Refiners."

The Chicago Inter Ocean asks if the Times "has noticed any republican coddling the sugar refiners." We don't mind saying to our McKinley contemporary in Chicago, in strict confidence, that we have. The sugar refiners and the sugar trust have never been coddled so tenderly and never again will be coddled so effectively and profitably as they were coddled by the republicans in 1890, in the McKinley tariff, and as they have been under the operation of that tariff since that year. The republican house empowered the trust to collect from consumers a tax of 40 cents on every hundred pounds of refined sugar, and the republican senate, under the guidance of Mr. Aldrich and against the loud protests of some republican journals, enlarged the trust's taxing power by adding 20 cents per hundred. The trust now admits that it has collected this tax of 60 cents, and that the tax yielded in in the first three years of the McKinley tariff a clear profit of "between $30,000,000 and $35,000,000," a sum far exceeding the entire value of the trust's property. Will the Inter Ocean say that the trust has not been well coddled by the republican party and a republican senate? The pending Gorman sugar schedule, bad as it is, gives the trust only about three quarters as much as it receives under the McKinley law. Mr. Aldrich, the tariff leader on the republican side in the senate, admits that the trust's bonus in the Gorman schedule is only 46¼ cents per hundred, as against the McKinley tariff's 60 cents, and the Rhode Island senator, as we have shown, is on very good terms with this powerful monopoly. Are not the republicans contending for the preservation of the McKinley tariff?—N. Y. Times.

Sheep Don't Live on Tariff.

The part which sheep will play in the future development of the United States is further discussed upon page 937 in a letter from southside Virginia. Large areas of unoccupied land in the southern states may now be acquired at very low prices, and an opportunity exists for herding sheep in that section upon the same plan which is pursued in the west. Under any tariff system, the number of sheep acquired for mutton purposes in the United States must increase with the growth of population. The dimunition of free lands in the west, and the many disappointments which have been suffered by settlers in certain sections beyond the Mississippi, will inevitably draw attention in the near future to the cheap agricultural lands in New England and the southern states.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

——Gen. John C. New has given the tip to the Harrisonians. He says that Mr. Harrison will not accept a renomination unless there should be "a great emergency." The Harrisonian plan of campaign includes the manufacture of "a great emergency." The thing is very simple. All the Harrison men have to do is to capture a majority of the delegates to the national convention and nominate Mr. Harrison. This would create an emergency sufficiently great for all practical purposes.—Buffalo Courier.

——Again Gen. Harrison denies that he is a candidate for the presidency. Even the incredulous will begin to realize that he is in the running and is to stay.—Detroit Free Press.

MERCILESS PARTISANSHIP.

Republicans Unregardful of the Interests of the People.

The country is still in a broad grin over the beautiful manner in which Tom Reed and the republicans were "put to sleep" by Speaker Crisp when the question of passing the seigniorage bill over the president's veto came up in the house the other day.

When Mr. Bland brought up the subject there was great glee among the republicans. Their leaders, with smiling faces and chuckling slips, eagerly gathered in consultation, laying their plans for the fun they expected to have at the expense of the democratic side of the house. They would set their opponents by the ears; they would "egg" them on; they would give them plenty of time and plenty of room, and they expected the fur and dust to fly and the democratic party to split wide open. So engrossed were they in digging this pit for their opponents that the speaker, in accordance with the rules, had ordered the vote, the first name on the roll had been called, and the republicans were buried in their own pit before they could bat their eyes. Their weak, dazed and wholly ineffectual efforts to extricate themselves make one of the most ludicrous chapters in congressional history.

Their little plot, which was thus frustrated, was in keeping with their entire course since the democracy assumed power. Since the 4th of March, 1893, the republicans have never made a movement which did not look to the advantage of their party rather than to the good of the country. It matters not how grave has been the public necessity, or how serious the demand for statesmanship and patriotism rather than political intrigue and partisanship, the republicans have never risen above a desire to tie the hands of the party in power, to divide it with dissensions, and to protract and intensify the evils from which the country was suffering and from which it was crying for speedy relief, because by so doing they thought they could arouse the wrath of the people against the democrats.

They pursued this policy of obstruction and irritation with reference to the repeal of the Sherman act, voting for it at last when they could no longer prevent a vote, and immediately afterward making a concerted effort to prevent the recuperation of the country by insisting that the business depression had not been due to the Sherman act, but to the fear of tariff reform, proceeding, at the same time, with systematic efforts to incite a fear of tariff reform.

They are pursuing the same policy with reference to the tariff bill, doing all they can to prevent a settlement of tariff legislation because they believe that continued uncertainty, however much it may injure the country, will also injure the democratic party.

Their plan in the house to get up a long wrangle over the seigniorage bill veto was simply another effort to make party capital at whatever cost to the common good, which is now so dependent upon financial stability and integrity.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TAXES AND PROSPERITY.

High Tariff Productive of Hard Times and Bankruptcy.

When the failure of a prudent farmers' crops creates a gap between the receipts and expenditures on settlement day he immediately contrives to reduce expenses and increase revenues. Any other course would entail bankruptcy in the end. When business is dull and the profits on reduced sales fails to meet the fixed charges of the enterprise the prudent merchant or manufacturer sets about devising means to reduce rents and minimize other expenditures to the end that threatened insolvency may be averted. When an intelligent people are burdened with charges beyond their capacity to pay, the wise course is to adopt measures to lessen the charges so that their labor may be released from needless taxation.

The American people are suffering from excessive taxation. When business is brisk, sales rapid and profits large the merchant can stand high rent, liberal wages to employes and costly methods of transacting business. When crops are abundant and a ready market supplies an active demand at high prices, the farmer doesn't feel the expense of implements. But when conditions are reversed, and instead of profits as the result of business effort in the store or ceaseless toil on the farm, the round-up shows a loss, economies must be introduced to prevent disaster. Then a difference of a few hundred dollars a year in wages and rent and a few dollars apiece on farm machinery becomes a matter of importance.

After the war the release of a vast army with large sums representing their wages in their pockets made business all through the country lively. Prices were high because the money was actively employed. Taxes were high, but that made no difference. Profits were so large that the amounts drawn by means of taxation were not missed. But gradually things have changed. Profits have dwindled and everything has decreased except taxes. They go on and increase while the ability to pay is lessened. The consequence is bankruptcy, and the remedy is in reducing the charges. Any capable business man or intelligent farmer understands this.—Kansas City Times.

AT A PARIS SALON.

Mme. Aubernon Rules Her Guests in the Most Autocratic Way.

In a late number of the Century, Th. Bentzon has a bright and gossippy article on "Conversation in France." The writer describes at length and with great admiration the salon of Mme. Aubernon, whose Saturday dinners are one of the features of Paris social life. Her guests are chosen with most particular care, and she herself sees that they take up only worthy topics of discussion.

Some lazy minds think that conversation at Mme. Aubernon's dinners must be work rather than pleasure, and that she behaves among her guests like the leader of a symphony, bringing each instrument to action or to silence. It is perfectly true that she permits no private chats between neighbors, which would be a trespass against the good traditions of the eighteenth century; she finds it impolitic and vulgar, injurious to the general effect, and when by some rare chance it happens, she rings a tiny bell in the most decided way. She was punished once for this tyranny. While some one was speaking—I think it was Bardoux, the biographer of Chateaubriand's lovely friends, Mme. de Beaumont and Mme. de Custine—another guest whispered to the lady seated next to him; the tinkling of the bell stopped his untimely words. When M. Bardoux had ended, Mme. Aubernon bade the guilty one speak in his turn.

"What had you to say?" she inquired.

"Oh, little, very little," he answered in a rather distressed way.

"I am sure it was something valuable; we cannot afford to lose it. Pray, speak out!"

With hypocritical modesty the other demurred. At last, with eyes lowered upon his plate, he answered: "I was just saying I would willingly have taken a little more salad."

There was a laugh, and some confusion for the autocrat. In truth, Mme. Aubernon deserves to be called by Dr. Holmes—who, if he chose, would have the seat at her right hand—the autocrat of the dinner-table.

CODFISH THAT ARE TAME.

Place in the Irish Channel Where They Seek to Be Fed.

At Logan, near the Mull of Galloway, there is a most interesting tidal fish pond. A rent in the cliff facing the Irish channel admits the salt water through a narrow fissure, protected by a grating, into a circular rock basin, some thirty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep.

The cliffs rise high all around; stone steps descend on one side to a ledge leveled into a footpath at the water's edge. No sooner does the visitor's footfall resound on the stairs than the green water, hitherto motionless and apparently lifeless, becomes peopled with large brown fish, rising from the depths, gliding and dashing about in a great state of excitement. These are cod, lythe and saithe, which, caught on lines in the sea, have been transferred to this pond to be fattend for the table. They are fed daily by the keeper, and experience has taught them to connect the sound of footsteps with their mealtime.

Formerly a clapper used to be rung to summon them, but this was no more than a trick of the stage; the footfall on the stone is quite enough to awaken them to activity. Most of the cod, being deed-water fish, become totally blind in captivity from excess of light; but they become so tame and accustomed to their keeper as not only to feed out of his hand, but some of them allow themselves to be lifted out of the water. One may witness the strange sight of a huge cod, more than an ell long, dangled on the knee like a baby, his mouth stuffed with mussels and limpets, after which he is returned to the water with a mighty splash. On the table these fish, thus tended and fed, prove much better than fish brought straight from the open sea.—National English Magazine.

Poor Yankee Farmers.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript draws a gloomy picture of the farmers in the hill country of New Hampshire. There is no large area of land anywhere under cultivation, and only small herds of cattle. The scattered houses are surrounded by a garden patch, a few acres of corn, a pasture, with dense woods encircling all. "There is no real farming," he says. "Each man has his own mouth and a smaller or larger circle of dependent mouths to fill, and he goes at it in the way that lies nearest to his hand; in the way that his father went at it before him, and his grandfather and his father. The commercial idea of accounting for outgoes and incomings is no part of their mental make-up; they live from field to mouth, and their horizon is bounded by the store which takes their butter and eggs in trade, and the town house where they exercise the rights and functions of American citizens."

A USEFUL PRANK.

Happy Sequel to the Joke of a Party of Yale Students.

A jolly party of Yale students camped out in the Vermont woods, near the border of the state, for midsummer sport. Returning to camp one afternoon along a lonely road, they met a backwoods Canadian boy, who was jogging along with a blind horse pulling a buckboard.

"This must be a native," whispered a mischievous collegian. "Let us guy him by talking Latin."

As the boy approached, the wag bowed ceremoniously, and delivered sonorously a passage from Cicero which he had once declaimed at school. His companions stood by in silence, doing their best to look like Roman senators.

The boy stopped his horse and surveyed the group with astonishment.

"I do not understand the language which the are speaking," he finally stammered.

The orator continued his fierce invective against an imaginary Catiline, while his companions solemnly expressed their approval in such ejaculations as "Tempus fugit!" "Hic, haec, hoc!" and "E pluribus unum!"

The boy, perceiving that they were making a butt of him, drove on, followed by a chorus of laughter and a shout from the leader:

"Have your Latin about you the next time you meet gentlemen!"

It was a foolish prank which the collegians speedily forgot. Not one of them had an idea that anything would come of it.

The Canadian lad had an errand to do for his father at the nearest village. He asked the owner of the crossroads store a curious question:

"Do you know Latin?"

"No. I may be buried in the woods, but I am not a dead Roman."

"Then Latin is a dead language?"

"As dead as Julius Cæsar."

"I want to learn it. Have you any Latin book in the store?"

Strange to say there was an old Latin grammar in a cupboard in the storekeeper's house. It was an old-fashioned text book.

"You can have it," said the storekeeper, "but you will never read a word of it."

The boy took the book and drove home to his father's cabin. He never saw the collegians again, but for years that Latin grammar was his constant companion. In some mysterious way, possibly by always having it under his pillow, he learned to read it and conjugate the verbs.

A sportsman who learned his story advised him to go across the border, and earn his living in some college town where he could continue his studies.

The lad went to Rochester, supported himself in a preparatory school, and entered the university there. What is more, he became the Latin prizeman, remarkably proficient in the classics, and made a fine record for scholarship. He studied law, and was successful in his profession.

A random college prank turned the current of a whole life. The young Canadian's early conquest of Latin was a boy's whim inspired by pique. On trifles light as this has hung many a human destiny.—Youth's Companion.

New Barber Poles.

A Spruce street barber has taken a trolley pole and painted it a bright red and white as a mark for his business. He secured permission from the Traction company to use the pole for a trade sign, and now it can be seen several blocks up and down the street. Many now go to his shop who never knew there was a shavery in that vicinity before. There is now a run on the company's officials by other barbers who want to use the poles. In a few weeks the enterprising barber expects to have an electric hair-cutting machine at work.—Philadelphia Record.

Dor—"Mamma says the cat is full of 'lectricity." Dick—"Of course. Put your ear down on 'er an' you can hear the trolley."

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