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MORE OF OUR HERO.

DOCKERY AS A FARMER.

He Voted for a Negro Lawyer in Preference of a White Farmer. (Written By Col. W. L. Saunders.)

Captain Alexander for instance been vears old. nominated by the Democrats, nothing could have induced him to be an opposing candidate.

This is the veriest twaddle in the world, and no man that did not have a chance, and stays at home only The answer is easy. Every man for victory upon the shout that the cheek of a rhinoceros would be guilty of it. Instead of being a plain absurd. Broken-down politician is party secure the victory in the comfarmer, making a living from the the right name for him, and that is ing election; soberly, seriously, earsoil, he is the worst demagogue in just what Oliver Hart Dockery is. the State and a thorough-paced, broken down Radical politician of the lowest kind.

when he ceased the bitterness of his grief at his absence from those same crops by another race for Congress. But this was not a good year for gressman fof the State at Large, and lawyer! the election coming on in an offyear, he made race, and, as well all Republicans of Richmond could do, whelmingly Democratic, and so, having run down on his farm, he

We know just the kind of farmer he ted against a white farmer and for a of the time and ylace of voting, and row escape we had in 1882. The per cent., or thereabouts, making a tries than in the unprotected ones. ding the State as the farmer's friend! ought he not to be asked why HE vois. There is at least one of that sort NEGRO LAWYER? And will the peoin every neighborhood in the State, ple consider it a good excuse that in as the commission merchants know this case the lawyer was a negro to their cost. They farm on supplies buck and the farmer a white Conand advances from commission mer- federate soldier, with one leg shot chants, and make cotton and buy off? We think not. corn and work poor mules. This The fact is, Dockory is a perfect sort of farmers know it all, but failure. He failed as a lawyer, failsomehow their crops don't put out ed as a planter, failed as a soldier. well. They can tell a poor neighbor failed as a politician, and now havwho drops in of a Sunday evening ing failed at all these things, sets. just all about it, but that same poor himself up as a farmer! The wonder neighbor, who knows nothing about is he has never set up as a newspascientific farming, but plants right per man. But it takes something straight along in the old way, will more than sixty years spent in ease sell twice as much cotton to the and Inxury, to make either a farmer

now seeks to be Governor.

Yeu will hear a "farmer" like Col. Dockery, ex-member of Con- est women, however, he is a sucgress, almost any day now calcula- cess. ting how much cotton he will make. There are so many hills, says he, in so many matured bolls on the stalk,

upon the sense of the people to sup- 24th-28th. Wilmington will have lose a single vote unnecessarily. pose that such things as these will a gound gala week Oct. 23rd-27th. Public speeches are all very well in with a cork corset on.

win their esteem and regard! They may catch negro votes, but they will never catch white votes. Negroes ORGANIZATION AND PARTY DISCIPmay think a man is nearer their level because he is slovenly in his dress and regardless of the decencies of Our Prosperity Rests Upon Democratof life, but white men see no The greatest fraud of the present special virtue in a dirty shirt day, so far as we know, is the pre- when a clean one can be convenienttense Col. Dockery makes of being ly had, or in dirty hands, when soap citizens in conclusion. a "plain farmer," a horny handed and water are convenient. We venson of toil," who digs his living out ture to say, without the slightest you from the record, that under of the ground. He tells the people fear of successful contradiction, that Radical rule North Carolina went culation of newspapers, the work is that he is nothing but a plain far- Col. Dockery has not hoed a dozen nigh to ruin, and that under Dem- only half done, and the smaller half mer,dragged away from home against rows corn or chopped a dozen rows ocratic rule she has steadily improved at that, for the great mass of the

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for Governor whenever he can get ty in power, what then? when he can't go anywhere else, is ought to go to work to help that

If any one doubts this, let him among the people. It is not our stake. look at the man's record since the purpose here to make any defense of war. In 1868 he ran for Congress the lawyers; they are a class of peotwice. Twice in one year is pretty ple quite well able to take full care fair for a plain farmer averse to pol- of themselves and have withstood ities and happy only when watching many harder blows than Col. Dockhis growing crops! In 1869 he show- ery's puny arm can give them, and we would win the victory we must ed his love for his crops by staying need not fear anything that a broin Washington City; and so in 1870, ken-down politician and brokendown lawyer can do to their hurt.

He loves farmers, he says, and Radicals, and as Dockery was beaten for the Legislature in the county of have been accustomed, that is to say, sonal animosities and personand in 1871 he went back to his be- Richmond was a highly respected the system of Township, County, al preferences should all be lost loved crops. And then the Demo- farmer, named J. W. Sneed. He crats changed the makeup of his was a plain, steady unassuming old district so that he had no showing farmer, and a one-legged Confederfor Congress any more. But for ate soldier, who was well thought of this little circumstance he would by all his neighbors. The Republihave been running for Congress ev- can candidate was a young negro ery two years from that day to this. lawyer, named William H. Quick. Not to be idle, however, in 1876 he who had obtained his law license in was a candidate for Elector for the February, 1884. Now here were State at large and was defeated, and the two candidates for the votes of again in 1880 he was a candidate the people of Richmond countyfor the same-place and was again one an old, steady white farmer and defeated. In 1882, when by acci- the other a young negro lawyeredent, as it were, there was a Con- and Dockery voted for the negro

But this was more than the other know, was beaten. Since then there for Sneed was elected, although has been no opening for him for Richmond is a Republican county.

Congress, his district boing over- Now, when Dockery, who pretends to love farmers so much, calls upon the people to vote for him be-And this is the man who is para- Judge Fowle because he is a lawyer,

or a newspaper man!

As a slanderer of respectable, hon-

The dates of holding some of the an acre, so many stalks in the bill, fairs in the State are as follows: North Carolina State Fair meets in "certain," so many bolls to the Raleigh October 16th-19th: Goldspound, and 400 pounds to the bale, boro Fair, October 9th-12th: Wel. the work can be done easily and future date at public auction. and the result is anywhere from one don Fair, October 30th, November smoothly. Every mun in the townto two bales to the acre and when 5th; Rocky Mount Fair, November ship can be seen and prevailed upon and when a man can buy an over- when he sells to the retail dealer, and it is all picked out the average will 14th-16th; Catawba Fair, Newton, to go to the polls. Every man will coat in America shipped from Enabout 125 pounds of lint to the acre! Sopt. 18th-21st; Elizabeth City Fair be regietered in due time and illegal gland for \$12, which in America goods not only pays for them, but That's the kind of farmer Col. Dock- October 16th-18th; Alamance Fair registeration will be guarded against. cost one hundred per cent. more, ery is. His affectedly shabby dress Association, Burlington. October On the day of election our challen- why shouldn't he have this benefit. and apparent want of attention to 10th-12th; Siler City Agricultural gers will have lists of the registered instead of having to pay \$14 for his person do not prove him to be a Society, October 24th-26th; Cabar- Democratic voters and will check protection? farmer-by any means. If this sort rus Fair at Concord, October 9th- off all who vote, and when one o'clock of thing proves anything at all it is 18th; Cumberland County Fair, Nov. comes it will be easy enough to send the demagoguery of the man or the 14th-16th; Warrenton Fair. Oct. for those who have not put in an ap-10th-12th. The colored Industrial pearance. If matters be arranged But what a low estimate he puts Fair will be held in Raleigh Sept, in this way there is no need for us to

WE WILL TELL YOU.

LINE.

ic Supremacy.

And now a word to you, fellow

If it be true, as we have shown

his will, that had a brother farmer, of cotton since he was twenty-one and gives good promise of continuing to improve; in other words, if and with our limited mail facilities To talk about a man being a "plain | we have shown you that the welfare | and our limited | means of transporfarmer" who goes to Congress when- of the State is dependent upon the ever he can get chance, who runs continuance of the Democratic par-

nestly, from a sense of duty and in

may well ask. We will tell you.

A political campaign, to be succan be left to take care of itself. If now and Christmas. and through the newspapers and the putting it forth, the attendance of the lame and the than, 1,000. Take warning. halt and the sick who have no means of transportation of their own. Indifferent men and careless men must be roused to a sense of their duty A Knock-Down Argument---The Bigto their party and to Their State. Tickets must be provided and distributed, challengers must be apmust be thoroughly inspected.

All these and other things, too, nust be done if we carry the day, bers of the Township Committees. qualified voter in it.

If there be a full and active Exe-

their way, newspapers are all very well in their way, and so are formal county canvasses; but they are only means to an end and that end is to bring out the voters on election day. They serve a useful and necessary purpose in furnishing the local committee with the facts and arguments to use to stir up indifferent and uninformed men upon the greatissues of the day. But if the work stops with the making of speeches and the .cirpeople in our sparsely settled country

tation, will not be reached. It will be the worst madness in the world for us to sitstill and rely come to us from the husting. The men who go to hear the candidates speak will not constitute one-half of the voters of the State and are And this is the man who goes the fear of God. The lives, the lib- mainly men who have already made about the State pretending to be a erties and the properties of over a up their minds how they intend to farmer and trying to stir up strife million and a half of people are at vote. Let us bear these things in mind aud go to work. A good town-But how are you to work? you ship executive committee is worth all the speeches that can be made and all the newspapers that can be circessful, is no mere holiday affair that culated in that township between

The present is no time for bickerwork for it, and to work to advan-ings and heart-burnings and squabtage we must work together. Sys-bling and quarreling; no time for tematic, persistent, organized efforts divisions and dissentions and discord. is what we must have, and to accom- but a time for standing shoulder to hates lawyers. What are the facts? plish this no better machinery has shoulder, to give succor to our friends In 1884 the Democratic candidate been found than that to which we and destruction to our enemies. Per-Congressional and State Executive sight of and the common good of Committees. And of all these the the party constantly kept before us Township Committees are the most The enemy is already in sight and important, for upon them really de-must be fought. Those who are volves the work and labor necessity not with us are against us. All into be done to insure success The dependents are disorganizers, and difficulty we have had to contend disorganizers are enemies. Time with in North Carolina has been to was when we all worked together, nduce the people to register and go because we all saw it was necessary to the polls. Once there, they are Nor can any true man look back to sure to vote right. Especially is this the dark days of Radical robbery true of people in the country pre- and remembering the strength there cincts. In the towns and cities the was in unity then, fail to appreciate act of voting involves but little fully the strength there is in Demotrouble and but little loss of time, cratic unity now, and the nece for

current talk of the streets every vo- With the experience of the past to ter almost is brought to realize the guide us, we may lay it down as a importance of exercising the highest safe proposition that the Democrats right of the citizen; that is to say, will always win when a full vote is the right of selecting his rulers. polled, and that they will always be Not so, however, in the country. To in danger of defeat if a small vote is cause he is a farmer and against bring out a full vote there, men cast. Our object, then, should be to must be seen and talked to especially bring out a full vote, and to do this and individually-must be warned requires work. Remember the narthe danger of not voting. Provi- vote was small that year and our sion must be made for securing the majority scareely, anything less

PROTECTION AS SHE IS.

gest Speech of the Campaign. (From Progressive Parmer.)

DEAR SIR: -I noticed in your last pointed, and the registration books paper that if a man buys a suit of clothes for \$23 he pays \$9 for protection. This is nothing in comparison with my experience. I have an and they must be done by the mem- overcoat sent from England, coat cost \$10; the freight on same was No organization can be efficient that \$2: When I went to the custom does not rely upon these local com- house to see if there was any duty to mittees, each one operating in a pay, imagine my surprise when I small territory and consequetly fa- found it had to pay fourtern dollars. miliar with every part of it, its mem- I said I could not afford to pay this bers knowing and known to every price, and asked to have same shipped under bond to England again. I was informed I could leave it alone, cutive Committee in every township and that it would be sold at some

These are just the absolute facts,

Yours truly. HOWARD E. STRUDWICK. Auburn, N. C. Sept. 5 '88.

The latest thing seen at the seaside bathing was a girl in diamonds

THE NOBLE OLD ROMAN. MORE OF HIS PLAIN TALK

Extracts from Judoge Thurman's Speech at Newark.

SOME OF THE ISSUES.

Now, my friends, passing these general observations, allow me to come to some of the issues that are most sharply marked in this camto speak is this. Many people, and Republican newspapers in particular, have raised the cry that Democratic principles in the present campaign and the Mills bill mean free trade. Why my friends, they must not have studied the measure. It is one of the most conservative tariff bills that was ever introduced in Congress. They say that it is opposed to Amer-I say that it will benefit America industries. It does not mean free your decisions at the polls. trade in any way, shape, or form. Those who cry that the Mills bill is a free trade measure apparently do not know what free trade is.

Free trade is the unrestricted commerce between nation and nation You have a very intelligent illustration of it in this country. There are this vast and glorious Republic. Be- twelve tariff reasons: tween these thirty-eight States, manufactured in your mills here at wealth by picking his own pocket. ries, which it is unnecessary for me creasing the real reward of labor. now to mention, there is absolute free trade.

ain or any other country. There has the only thing he has to sell. never been free trade between these have free trade in human labor. two countries, and the possibility is is far distant. There never has been mentioned. Any man who speaks of the Mills bill as a free trade measure is either an ignoramus or a

sider it in any way at all a free trade tariff. ent tariff, on an average, assesses greater efficiency of their labor. into this country.

WHO PAYS THE TAX? importer of the goods, or whoever may act in his place, fulfills a part tariff. of the duty. He must pay the tax the Custom House.

Of course he must increaes the duty when he sells to the wholesale dealer to cover any little expenses which he may have had in entering his goods. The wholsale dealer necessarily adds to these charges the result is that the user of the must pay the whole tax.

If I were a schoolmaster and stand the tariff, I would quit keep- iff. ing school. It is one of the simplest vet most unknown subjects of mod- for thousands of years the full bene- much smaller than usual. It is alit and as an old man, I think you her wages for skilled labor is 20 the deposits will be recovered from would all be benefited by it."

hand some statistics which may prove carners.

of moment. I find upon looking at them that the exact amount of the surplus down to date, or, to be ex- Extracted From his Letter of Acceptact, down to the 1st of August of this year, was \$133,430,069.87.

Drawn from the pockets of the working people, who in all this great contains the following declaration: land will deign to say that this great "Judged by Democratic principles, tax was necessarily drawn from the the interests of the people are beworkers of the New World? It is trayed when, by unnecessary taxaadmitted by all that this surplus tion, trusts and combinations are must be reduced. It is drawn from permitted, and fostered, which, while paign. One thing of which I wish the people of the land and there is unduly enriching the few that comno postive necessity of collecting bine, robs the body of our citizens such a vast amount. There are three by depriving them as purchasers of ways of getting rid of this trouble.

They are, first, extrave, ant expenlitures by the Governmeni; the abolition of internal revenue, and the been condemned by the Democratic reduction of the tariff. We as Demican industries. I say that it is not. friends, I must bid you good night. littling the pernicious results of these

CAMPAIGN SHOT

Twelve Reasons for Believing That a High Tariff Does not Make High Wages.

The "Tariff Primer" of the Tariff thirty-eight States which go to make out next week Below are the nately high tariff, besides furnishing

which form a part of this vast uni- earners, as a body can increase their may operate against the people, and ty, there is absolute free trade. To wages is by paying high tariff taxes, this increases the extent of their bring the subject nearer nome I which fall mainly upon them is to newer for wrong doing with and might state that when goods are say that a man can increase his terable hatred of all such schemes

Newark they can be transported to (2) Because the value of wages Minnesota, to Maine, to Texas or to consists not in money, but in the ar-California without the payment of ticles which money buys; and the While we cannot avoid partisan misany duty. Between these thirty- express object of a high tariff is to eight States and the many Territo- make these articles dear, thus de-

(3) Because the high tariff policy, while taxing the wage-carner up-But there is no such free trade on nearly everything that he has to between this country and Great Brit- buy gives him no protection upon

(4) Because wages represent the wage-earner's share of what he himin the United States anything ap-self produces, and are high or low proaching free trade except as I have according as his production is large or smail.

(5) Because the wages of even the one wage-carner out of ten claimed to be "protected" are determined What an absurdity it is to con- by general causes rather than by the

(6) Because if a high tariff raises to date is 47 and a fraction per cent. wages at all its first and greatest That is the same on every article of effect must be in the protected indutiable goods, 47 per cent. Now, dustries, whereas the rate of wages the Mills bill reduces that tax to 42 is considerably lower in these indus-

reduction of less than 10 per cent. (7) Because the high rate of waand yet this reduction is called free ges in the United States is due to trade by our Republican friends, al- other causes than a high tariff, such though it leaves a tariff at from 40 as the extent of unsettled territory to 42 per cent., or twice that which the large returns of agriculture, the it was at the beginning of the late natural resources of the country. Civil War. Why, my friends, this the extensive use of improved matariff is nothing but a tax upon the chinery, the intelligence and energy resources of the country. The pres- of the working population and the

474 per cent, of the articles entered (S) Because at least nine wage earners out of every ten in this country are engaged in occupations Now, who do you suppose pays not subject to the competition of the tax? Is it the manufacturer? foreign importations, so that the rate Not much. In the first place, the of wages which they receive cannot be in any degree dependent on a high

before he can take the goods out of raw materials raises the cost of man-money in the State National Bank facturing, restricts the market for at the time the bank was closed: Of goods and prevents the manfacturer the general deposite there were \$14,from paying as high wages as he 212.97, and cashier's check for \$2,-

> increased faster in this country in for which Treasurer Ruffin of the the low-tariff period between 1850 North Carolina Railroad had given and 1860 than it ever has since un- Mr. Bain a check on that bank on der a high tariff.

ern science. You should all study fits of high tariff "protection," while most certain that fifty per cent, of cents a day, and Chinese, imigration the bank assests. The present plan My friends, I now hold in my in search of higher wages has bein search of higher wages has bein all of the banks of the city.—

CLEVELAND ON TRUSTS.

ance.

The platform adopted by the late National Convention of our party the benefits of National competition."

Such combinations have always party. The declaration of its Naperats advocate the latter. It is for tional Convention is already made the voters of the country to say and no member of our party will be whether we are right or not. My found excusing the existence or be-Study well the question and give devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies.

We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market Reform League of Boston will be artificially restricted; that an inordithe temptation for their existence, (1) Because to say that wage enlarges the limit within which they power for wrong doing with unalwe count the checking of their baseful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform. representations our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade on free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicted upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises; a jealous regard for the interests of American labor and sincere desire to relieve the country from injustice and the danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. We are dealing with no imagiary. As existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides.

Yet, when a legislative body where, under the Constitution all remedied measurs applicable to this subject must originate, the Democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties they were met by detained opposition and obstruction and the minority refusing to co-operate in the House of Representatives or proposing anothremedy mye remitted the redempa of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the Senate.

The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in a political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection.

State Treasurer Bain, in reply to inquiry, has given the following (9) Because a high tariff upon statement of the amount of State would have to if his materials were 600 on account of partial settlement for taxes to sheriffs. The general (10) Because the rate of wages deposit was the remainder of \$30,000 account of dividends due the State (11) Because wages were high in from the railroad company. The the United States compared with Deaf and Dumb and Blind Instituthose paid in other countries before \$4,68.19. The ballance to the credtion had to its credit in the bank, could not make a child of 13 under- it ever had a high tariff or any tar- it of the College of Agriculture and the Mechanics Arts was \$8.941.68. (12) Because China has enjoyed The total deposits in the bank were

way thou by the