

WEEKLY CITIZEN.

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WHO PAYS THE TARIFF?

The Jefferson Western Citizen says: "Republicans say the foreigners pay it, Democrats say Americans pay it as a tax. Both cannot be right, hence one or the other is wrong. Let us see which. We will suppose Ashe county to be a foreign nation. Ashe levies a tariff of duty of 25 cents per bushel upon all corn brought from Johnson. We will say the price of corn is \$1 per bushel in Ashe, suppose you sell 50 bushels, you of course get \$50 for it. You have a friend in Johnson who also has fifty bushels to sell and brings it to Ashe to sell; before he can sell he pays to Ashe 25 cents per bushel or \$12.50. He sells at \$1 per bushel as you did, and takes back to Johnson \$50. Here are the accounts:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include 'To 50 bus. corn at \$1 per bus. \$50.00', 'By cost of production and marketing 27.50', 'To net profit 22.50'.

To 50 bus. corn at \$1 per bus. \$50.00 By cost of production 20.00 By marketing 5.00 By duty at 25 cents per bushel 12.50 Total 37.50 12.50

The above is a fair, simple and concise illustration of the tariff question and plainly shows who pays the tariff. Is the American tariff a tax upon the American consumer? The Democrats say it is, but can't prove it. The Republicans say it is not, and can prove it.

The first comment that naturally occurs on reading the foregoing is, Why in the world did not Ashe county fix the duty at one dollar and so get the Johnson man's corn for nothing? If the foreigner is so anxious to trade in Ashe county, instead of in countries where there is no tax on corn, that he will pay a tax of twenty-five cents per bushel, a little tariff of one hundred cents would not drive him off—it is only seventy-five cents more.

This really exposes the fallacy of the Citizen's entire example; but let us examine it a little further. In the first place, it is not a parallel with the existing situation as between, say, this country and Great Britain. The Citizen's supposition that the foreigner sends over to New York on a bit or miss speculation a lot of goods which he enters at our custom house and for which he then proceeds to drum up a customer, first paying the tariff on them, is simply not the fact. The goods are bought in the old world, not here. They are the American merchant's goods the moment they are shipped and it is he who pays the tariff on them in New York.

In other words, the trader in Ashe county bears that a producer in Johnson county has a lot of corn to sell and he writes him asking the price. If that is satisfactory he orders the corn and pays the duty on it in the Ashe county custom house; that duty, or tariff, he adds to the cost of the corn in Johnson county and the consumer in Ashe county pays the tax. Now to illustrate the Democratic position on the tariff more closely, let us suppose that corn is something that Ashe county can raise very little to advantage, while it is at the same time something the common people want and must have, and let us suppose that corn is something that Johnson county can raise in great quantities and very cheap as well: the Democrats would say, let corn in free of duty so that the people can have it at the lowest possible price. The Republicans would say: "No; there is one man away up in the north east corner of the county who is rich and votes our ticket every time and gives lots of money to the county committee every campaign. He has a patch of ground that will raise corn. We will therefore put a duty on corn to increase the price so that he can raise it at a profit, and when election day comes around we will fry more fat out of him than ever before. It is an infant industry anyway and deserves our support."

So Ashe county puts a big tariff on corn which the consumer pays, for the price goes up by just so much, and as it is revenue in excess of what is really needed to carry on the county government, the Republican officeholders of Ashe take to squandering it, claiming that the county is now a billion dollar county and that everything goes; and the man with the one patch of corn gets to be a millionaire and goes over into Johnson county and founds free libraries and buys a castle, and rides around the country in a tally-ho coach, spending very little money in Ashe county except to buy voters with, though once in a while he imports a batch of paupers from Johnson county into Ashe where they hoe corn very cheap and drive out the Ashe county men who had been doing the hoeing.

Esteemed Western Citizen, who pays the tax?

NO FREE TRADE.

Do the people of the South contemplate entering upon an era of manufacturing under a system of free trade laws and successfully competing with the wealth, the experience and the multitude of other advantages possessed by all the old established manufacturing centres of the world?—Hendersonville Times.

There is no evidence that the people of the South contemplate anything of the kind except with sister States. Free trade is not proposed by any political party with which we are

acquainted. It is a fact, however, that some of the unprotected industries of the United States do successfully compete with the "wealth, the experience and the multitude of other advantages possessed by all the old established manufacturing centres of the world." In fact we hear it told these days that some parts of the South are competing successfully with such an "old, established manufacturing centre" as Pennsylvania in the production and manufacture of iron.

SOME NEW DEMOCRATS.

Why should these men leave the Republican party if it is what it pretends to be? Hugh McCulloch, the financial member of the Lincoln and of the Arthur Cabinets.

General Cox, of Grant's Cabinet, a gallant soldier and ex-Governor of Ohio.

Carl Schurz, of Hayes' Cabinet, and Republican Senator from Missouri.

Judge Gresham, of Arthur's Cabinet, and a prominent Republican candidate for President in 1888.

Charles Francis Adams, a leading Republican of Massachusetts, and a son of ex-President John Quincy Adams.

Wayne MacVeagh, of Garfield's Cabinet, and Republican Foreign Minister.

Judge Thos. M. Cooley, the eminent lawyer and late chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

H. Lo Harre Jayne, an eminent Philadelphia lawyer.

William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, one of the foremost advocates of civil service reform.

Judge Hare, a life-long Republican of Pennsylvania.

Judge Harold, a prominent Indiana jurist.

Mr. Wetmore, the most influential Republican in southern California.

Albert K. Leeds, professor of chemistry in Stevens' Institute of Technology, Hoboken.

R. O. Odell, of Minnesota, appointed United States Land Commissioner by President Benj. Harrison.

William Crosthwaite, an influential colored lawyer of Nashville, Tenn.

Against this list the Republicans have one man of prominence to show—George Ticknor Curtis, an able lawyer, once a Democrat, who says that tariff protection is not unconstitutional and that therefore he will vote with the Republicans. The best legal opinion in the country, from the supreme bench down, is against Mr. Curtis, but he is entitled to his opinion and we shall not call him names and make up faces at him as the Republicans do when their party is deserted by some of their best men.

Unfortunately for the Republicans however, Mr. Curtis has no influence politically that can for one moment be compared with the influence wielded by the least influential of the recent Republican seceders.

We ask the Republicans of Western North Carolina to look on that list and say if it does not mean that the Republican party of today is a better party to lean than to stay in.

STILL THE FORCE BILL.

Said Mott the son of Mott in the court house Saturday night to an audience made up mainly of negroes? "This so-called force bill? I call it an election bill. Yes, I'm for it. I'm for anything that will make an honest man out of an infernal thief. You can't get a Democrat to say that a Republican is a rascal enough to steal a vote. The bill simply provides that every man shall cast a fair ballot and a Democratic or Republican judge must count it, whether he wants to or not. I am for a free ballot and a fair count if it takes ten thousand heads in North Carolina—every head in the Democratic party."

This then is Republican doctrine. And yet they tell us the force bill is a dead issue! To enforce it this man Mott would willingly see ten thousand Democratic voters' heads roll in the dust. And remember that this remark was made in the presence of negroes to inflame their passion and to convince them that the Republican party is their friend because it is willing to make into law a bill that was described by one decent Republican as the most "infamous measure that ever passed the doors of the Senate."

Which party will you vote with—Mott's and the party of the force bill, or with the Democratic party, the enemy of both?

THE REMEDY.

The Monroe Enquirer, speaking of the running over of a useful citizen of that place by a railroad train, says: "Let everybody beware when crossing the railroad. The only remedy for these accidents is to keep out of the way of the train. No engineer can stop his train in the short distance necessary to avoid accidents in such cases. The public must beware and keep off of the track. This is the only preventative of such accidents."

Decidedly we take issue with the Enquirer's conclusions. It is a matter of necessity that often leads persons to cross the railway tracks; they have a right to cross them; in most cases the highway was there long before the railroad. The remedy for these accidents is to have the railways either depress their tracks or build overhead bridges at all principal crossings, so that there shall be no crossing at grade. In these latter days there is too much proposing to give up everything to the railroads.

THE TIME TO DROP CLUBS.

When New York's streets have been crowded to witness a parade or procession it has always, of recent years, been a leading feature of the show to see the police crack some dozens of heads in the attempt to make the people "stand back." Somehow it occurred to the powers that be that the discovery of

America could perhaps be celebrated without the usual police brutality, and the experiment was tried three days of this week. Strange to say, it worked well. The crowds—the largest New York ever saw—were easily handled, and though the police feel that they have been deprived of a lot of fun, it does not appear that the people will demand a return to the old system. Probably their heads suit them as they are. At all events, we gather that the New York papers are very proud of the change, which indeed would do credit to any barbarous people. Whether the old system was ever a credit to the metropolis of this great country we leave New York to say, now that she sees how unnecessary has been all the cruel clubbing her police brutes have indulged in.

FREE TRADE IN LABOR.

In a speech at Ophir Farm, Whitelaw Reid's palatial country place where the servants are in livery and there are various other signs of Republican simplicity, Mr. Blaine said the other day:

"I think I shall rely on my good friend Egan, the brilliant and successful minister to Chile, whom I feel especially glad to meet at Mr. Reid's table this evening—I think I must rely on him to intercede with his countrymen—his countrymen in two senses—not to aid the Democratic party in lowering the standard of and wages of American labor by their potential votes and their potential numbers."

Egan is a regular old stand-by of the Republican party when it wants the "Irish vote," but even he cannot prevent his countrymen from knowing that the Democratic party is not proposing to lower the standard of wages in this country. The Irish were never a dull race, and they know as well as if Blaine or even Egan had told them, that the Democratic party has just as much at stake in this country as the Republican party. The Irish know, just as everybody knows, that the Republican policy of protection does not protect the workman; that the only thing that protects him in the least is the cost "to the pauper labor of Europe" of a passage across the Atlantic; and that some of the unprotected industries average higher wages than the protected ones.

DESPERATE.

The people of the United States pay Mr. Miller, of Indiana, to be their attorney-general—pay for his entire time. Nevertheless he was recently engaged in the Supreme court of the United States as a private attorney in a case in which his friend Benjamin Harrison is especially interested. This is the case of the new Michigan election law providing for the choice of electors by districts, the effect being that Michigan will, under it, undoubtedly return some Democratic electors. There was no call for the Attorney-General to appear, any more than for President Harrison himself to do so, and it is consequently a gratification to learn that Mr. Miller's argument was very weak and that the probabilities are that the United States Supreme court will sustain the constitutionality of the new law. The Supreme court of Michigan—a majority of whose members are Republicans—has already done so.

AN UNHOLY TRADE.

A. B. Peeler of Shelby, in withdrawing as a candidate for sheriff of Cleveland county on the Third party ticket, says: "I have evidence of the unholy trade that has been made by Butler and Exum to sell the State to the Republicans for \$50,000. I have the best reason to believe that a corrupt bargain exists between the leaders of the People's Party and the Republicans whereby the rank and file of the People's Party is betrayed into furthering the plans of the Republican party. My heart revolts against such treachery and corruption, and I will not allow myself to be made a party to any such movement."

If Mr. Peeler has evidence that satisfied him that Butler and Exum had agreed to sell the State to the Republicans for \$50,000 we believe he should make it public. Evidence that would convince him would convince other Third party men and aid the Democracy materially in Cleveland county as well as elsewhere.

Nothing for years, if we may believe the Republican organs, has so pleased them as the present stampede of prominent Republicans into the Democrat party. Hear Murat Halstead, for instance: "The procession of Republicans who rushed to the help of Cleveland, sympathizing with the change of heart marked by the difference between his speech and his letter of acceptance, has ended, and they amount to a constitutional crank (Cooley), a Presidential crank (Gresham), a professional crank (MacVeagh) and an egotistical crank (Julian), four votes, and all of them, with the exception of Cooley, have been in the habit of voting for Cleveland. They are old and cold chestnuts. Republicans may bless God and take courage that they are gone."

The most curious thing about the whole matter is, that such Republicans as Halstead never find out the true character of their fellow Republicans till they go out from among them; then they know them like a book and, singularly enough, never know any good of them.

The action of the Buncombe county Farmers' Alliance in its regular quarterly session last week was such as to show those who are trying to use the order for selfish purposes, political or otherwise, that they could not bend or break the constitution in that way. The

Buncombe alliance is made up of intelligent and well-to-do farmers who mean to hold fast to the original principles. That meeting passed resolutions condemning the spirit which prompted some of the actions at the recent State alliance, in using it to promote a political party contrary to the constitution. No partisan politics are allowed to enter the door of this noble order in Buncombe.

PRITCHARD charges that the last Democratic House appropriated \$53,000 to the widows of Congressmen who died without serving out their terms in Congress. Crawford shows that the Republicans for years have been paying the families of dead Congressmen \$10,000 when they died, and the last Congress undertook to cut it down to \$5,000, and every Republican voted against it. If three Republicans had voted for it the bill would have passed, and yet Pritchard calls this an argument. Crawford voted against the appropriation, and every Republican in Congress voted for it.

If D. B. Hill, after much solicitation had gone through Brooklyn and made his speech from some Democratic farmer's porch in the country, and if in that speech he had not referred by name to Cleveland, what a howl the Republicans would have sent up! Now that is just what Blaine did, and the Republicans profess to be very proud of his "support" of the ticket. Blaine went out to Farmer Reid's milk ranch, made a few remarks about the Irish vote and forgot to remember that Harrison was running for the presidency. Magnificent support! Powerful enthusiasm for the Republican ticket!

Pritchard devotes fifteen minutes of his hour and a quarter each day, in trying to make the people believe that Crawford is guilty of a "political crime, as well as base ingratitude, in not voting for Roger Q. Mills for speaker of the House instead of Crisp. He says that Mills was in favor of the repeal of the McKinley bill and Crisp was not. He also charges that Crisp is opposed to the free coinage of silver. Two more utterly ridiculous and untenable positions could hardly be assumed, much less maintained. Yet Pritchard calls this discussing the issues.

PRITCHARD SAYS the Republican Senate passed the free coinage bill and the Democratic house failed to pass it. The records of the Senate show that thirty Republican Senators voted against free silver, and fourteen for it, and that thirty Democratic Senators voted for it, and ten against it. Does that look as though Republicans passed the bill? And Mr. Reid, the Republican candidate for the vice-presidency, says in his paper, the New York Tribune, that the bill would not have passed at all if Vice-President Morton, a Republican, had been in the chair.

PRITCHARD CHARGES Crawford and the Democrats in the 52nd Congress with having increased the expenses of the House \$213,000, but he does not mention the fact that the 51st Congress, which was Republican, created 1,600 new offices, raised the salaries of 1,200 officials, and increased the expenses in that Congress three million dollars. The Republicans ought to have learned long before this time that such comparisons are odious and damaging to radicalism. Pritchard did not know the facts, however, and got his foot in it as usual.

PRITCHARD SAYS the Republican party has never promised the people free silver. And Pritchard told the truth. Counting both the Republicans and Third party men in the last Congress, in the Senate and in the house, there were only 36 of them in favor of free silver. The Democrats had 160 men, counting both houses, in favor of the bill. If the people expect to get free silver, these figures show them where to go to get it.

PRITCHARD SAYS that Crawford voted to put wool on the free list, but wrote a letter to a man in Mitchell county saying that it was not the policy of the Democrats to take the duty off of wool. Crawford says the free wool bill took the tax off the farmer's clothing, but he is opposed to taking the tax off of the rich man's stoves with mica fronts to them; yet Pritchard says Crawford is opposed to the farmers.

It seems that the World's Fair managers were determined to have a Democrat speak at the dedicatory ceremonies, and so have called on Henry Watterson, and he has accepted. There will be no insects of any kind on that speech, and it will be a wonder if some good democratic doctrine does not get into it.

PRITCHARD claims that the price of clothing is no higher now than before the McKinley bill passed, and proves his assertion by reading an advertisement of the Baltimore clothing house in Asheville in which a \$15 suit is offered for \$12, and a \$10 suit for \$8. And Pritchard calls that argument.

We know that if this stampede to the Democratic party from the Republican was not checked there would be trouble, and now Eli Perkins has got in. Well, the bars should be left down so that he can wander back at any time.

"COLUMBUS was a liar," said Albion W. Tourgee in a lecture before 3,000 people assembled in Detroit, Mich. This is the finest tribute Columbus has received in all the recent mention of his name and exploits.

POLITICAL NEWS AND COMMENT.

Lenoir Topic: Georgia, old sister, you did pretty well.

J. T. B. Noe, president of the late People's party convention of Carter county, has joined a Cleveland-Carr club.

The news from the fifth district is to the effect that Williams is getting away with Settle on the joint discussion.

Weregret to say that there is but little expectation that Hill will speak at all in North Carolina.—News and Observer.

The Wilmington Messenger says there are not three counties in the State that have any semblance of real organization.

In one of the eastern counties some Democrats had the bad taste to have in their procession a hearse with a coffin in it labeled "Weaver and Field."

The Raleigh News and Observer is particularly pleased with Maj. Malone's letter, recently printed in THE CITIZEN, and makes long extracts from it.

Stanly county's Third party convention could boast only 18 members. The Charlotte Observer says the concern is so weak over there that it takes two men to hit it.

Mr. Mott issues another address to Republicans, advising them not to vote the Furches ticket, but to stand in with the Third party on everything except the national ticket.

Mr. J. L. Galloway, a Third party candidate for an office in Rockingham county, withdrew from the ticket, repudiating the Third party and returns to the Democracy.

A. B. Peeler, Third party candidate for sheriff in Cleveland county, has withdrawn, and announces his allegiance to the Democratic party. This is a very important defection.

W. K. Pigford declines to allow his name to be used as a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Third party ticket, to take the place of R. A. Cobb, whose name is taken down.

The Third party and Republicans are making the greatest efforts to carry Wake county, so far as the legislative and county officers are concerned. They are using all possible means to hold the negroes together.

Federal supervisors have been appointed for Halifax county. The Democracy of old Halifax county is untried, however, and will show the Republicans, Third party supervisors, and all under by ballots in November next.

The Newbern Journal speaks highly of Gen. Ransom's work in Onslow and Wayne counties. The Third party had considerable following in Onslow, but under the powerful arguments of the eloquent Senator, their strength for evil has much weakened.

Hon. Wharton J. Green, of Cumberland, has withdrawn from the Farmers' Alliance, and the Fayetteville Observer publishes a strong and manly letter from him to the President of the Alliance to which he belongs, giving his reasons for withdrawal. They are that the Alliance has gone into politics.

Tuckasee Democrat: Locke Craig, esq., Democratic candidate for presidential elector, favored us with a call, on his way to the speaking at Cullowhee. We hear that at Cullowhee he upheld the principles of Democracy most gallantly and achieved a signal victory over both his opponents.

From the most reliable sources it is learned that Mrs. Lease, the Kansas woman who is making the tour with Weaver, has received an offer of \$5,000 from the Republican National committee to speak in New York and two or three other Northern States on "Southern outrages." It is not known yet whether she will or will not accept the offer.

Franklinton correspondence Raleigh News and Observer: "It was our pleasure to listen today to a most able and telling speech from Hon. H. A. Gaudger, of Buncombe. We have had some excellent speeches made in this section from time to time during the summer, but as a campaign document there has been none more forcible and logical than the one referred to."

Charlotte News: During Blackburn's speech at the court house here Monday night, he said that he heard the Democrats were making up a fund to buy the negroes. "We can get all we want for a cent apiece," interrupted a fellow with sound lungs. To this an old negro rose up and said: "Now you know you know you know do that. You kaint buy me, nohow, for less'n a dollar."

Shelby Aurora: Crawford's general appearance is not attractive, but when he begins to speak, his whole countenance is changed; he soon becomes animated and pugnacious in debate and the magnetic orator then appears and holds the crowd who catch every word that falls from Crawford. He is fortified with argument and is more than a match for the cunning and able Pritchard.

R. Z. Linney, of Alexander county, is aiding D. M. Furches, the Republican candidate for governor, in his State canvass. It is now proved that two years ago Linney made an agreement, that if during Harrison's administration, all taxes on tobacco and fruit-brandy were not removed, he would vote for the Democratic candidates, both State and national. Now Linney is told that he must comply with the terms of this agreement, and he is in an awkward position.

Here are what a Third party paper terms the demands of the party: The reduction of the appropriation for the State guard to \$1,000 a year; the discontinuance of the geological survey; the abolition of the agricultural department and placing it under the roof of the Agricultural and Mechanical college; the sale of the governor's mansion. The paper says the latter can be sold for \$100,000 and then gravely "demands" that \$75,000 be turned into the State treasury, and that the remainder be used to purchase a mansion for the governor.

Just as the duties upon imported merchandise have been increased so has the grade of imported labor been lowered until now, under the McKinley bill, there are coming here every month many thousands of more ignorant, and, therefore, less desirable, laborers than ever before. It is not easy to exaggerate the moral evils they are likely to inflict upon our social order and our national life.—From Wayne MacVeagh's Letter.

THE TATTLER.

Some Things He Sees And Hears Worth Talking About.

It has always seemed a peculiar thing to me, this almost unanimous, fanatical support accorded by the colored people of North Carolina to the Republican party. I say fanatical, because it seems that the colored man has the idea from his birth that he must on attaining an age at which he becomes an elector, vote with that party—and nothing else seems to enter his mind. Here and there, almost as scarce as the teeth of a hen, we find one who will break away from his race and vote with the Democratic party—and a breaking away it is indeed! I have seen colored men who wanted to vote the Democratic ticket, and yet were afraid if they did so they would in some way be made to suffer for that very act by the people of their own race—even fearing bodily harm. I have seen them vote the Democratic ticket and retire from the polling place amid the sneers and taunts of voters of their own color. And even after that, I have been told, these men were subjected to petty persecution such as might well tempt them to renounce their allegiance to the party so hated by the rank and file of their race.

But these instances I speak of are rare—extremely rare. The body of colored voters apparently never stop to think of the existence of a party other than the Republican, for fear they may accidentally cast a ballot in the interest of the Democratic party, a party they have been taught by the Republican campaigners to regard as the arch-enemy of the colored man. I repeat, it is peculiar, that here in North Carolina, where the Democratic party has given a good government for years; where it has built and maintains asylums and institutes for the care of the insane, the dumb and the blind of the colored race; where schools for the education of the colored children are provided for just as the schools for the whites are; it is peculiar that the race thus cared for by the Democratic party, and by its alone, should herd about the polls on election day and by its votes bite the hand that feeds it. Yet it does this.

It may be that the Republicans are beginning to fear that they are losing a grip on the colored man here. Anyway they thought it necessary to bring to Asheville a Republican speaker of the name of Mott to talk to colored voters, inflame their passions and keep them so idly in the old line. The white Republicans got little notice in Mott's speech last Saturday night, the bulk being intended solely for the Brother in Black. A better man for the work than Mott could not have been found. The effect of his bitter speech can best be told after election day.

I read in THE CITIZEN that City Attorney Cobb advises the Board that its paying to the rail of the Asheville Street Railway company will not operate as a waiver of its right to make the company pay for the eighteen inches on either side of the track. Then again I read in a morning paper, that Mr. Cobb said the Board's action would be a waiver. Surely both reports cannot be correct. The city attorney also said that a debt due the street railway company to the city for paving could not be a first lien on the road's property. Referring to this opinion a prominent young attorney remarked to me Saturday that it was a little singular that the man who had drawn the Improvement act, which says this debt shall be a first lien, should now advise the Board that it cannot be a first lien.

There are all sorts of lunatics in this world, and some of the most pronounced once in a while get into public assemblies. One of the "looniest" of lunatics is he who attends the theater and persists in laughing his loudest in the midst of a pathetic scene on the stage. Then there is another kind—the one who wants to be "awful" and does nothing but chatter like a magpie (if there be another to chatter to, and there usually is) throughout the performance—hearing nothing himself, and preventing those sitting near from hearing. Then still another comes to my mind—the one who carries to the playhouse a great big cane with which he industriously thumps the floor in season and out. These are some of the latter-day nuisances, and it is high time a reform was instituted.

Does Asheville need another hose company, and that with an old hand reel that can be taken nowhere unless the route to the fire be down hill? I think not. It would be better if the members would stick together in No. 1 and strive faithfully to make the organization one of the greatest possible efficiency, instead of doing anything that tends in the least to cause dissent and draw the members away.

It's a fact that I dare anybody to dispute, that Asheville's women are the best in the world. See how a number of them worked for the success of the "World's Fair" last week. Night and day they toiled in their preparations, with what splendid reward is shown by the report of receipts of the three nights' entertainment. They did this for the Mission hospital, a most worthy institution, of whose good work we never hear the half. And they'll work just as hard for any other object that is deserving of their help. All honor to the good women of Asheville!

The Tattler.

The opposition to the force bill, as not only sure to create far greater evils than it could cure, but as also subversive of the rights of the State, has become so earnest and widespread that it is said to have been abandoned, but it must not be forgotten that only two years ago such a measure was warmly advocated by President Harrison, earnestly supported by the Republican party and very narrowly escaped becoming a law.—From Wayne MacVeagh's Letter.

The farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition he cannot and has no right to have. He is asked to support Governor Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.