THE OBSERVER.

FAVETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1909.

L J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor

L J. Male, Jr., Business Manager, L. B. Hale, City Editor.

THE REPUBLICAN PROMISE TO REVISE THE TARIFF.

In his tariff speech at Des Molnes In, August 21, 1908, Mr. Bryan said:

The democratic party in its plat-orms and through its representatives a congress has for years pointed out but the tariff schedules are excessivehat the tariff schedules are excessive-y high and ought to be reduced, but he republicans have until recently, eccessity for reduction. They now onless, through their platform and hrough their presidential candidate, hat the need for revision is so great is in dustiff the next is declarity to justify the party in declaring meguivocally for a revision of the "unequivocally for a revision of the tariff" and the need is so urgent that the work is to be undertaken at "a special session of congress immediate-iy following the inauguration of the next president." The use of the word "unequivocally" indicates that those who wrote the platform recognize that they are under suspicion. They want to distinguish this promise from the unkent, promises of the next by addthe promises of the past by add-tept promises of the past by add-found in the dictionary. If former sublican promises had been consci-liously fulfilled, it might not have necessary to thus strengthen the ise made this year. The use of the words, "immediately after the in-auguration" is evidence that the re-publican leaders are conscious that the buildness of the public has been strain-ed to the point of breaking, and it is almost pathetic to note the solicitude which they now feel about doing a thing which, but for wilful neglect, might have been done at env time done ight have been done at any time during the last ten years. Are we not justified in saying that

The people can not safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the republican party? The "fat frying" occess has become familiar to the merican people. Pressure has been ought to bear upon the protected in-rests every four years—and to a less

extent in the congressional campaigns between presidential elections — to mpel contributions to the campaign and in return for former favors and anticipation of favors yet to come. in anticipation of lavors yet to come. It is difficult to overestimate the cor-rupting influences introduced into the political life of the nation by this partship between the government and the favored industries. The literature the involved industries. The interfature circulated in support of a protective tariff has studiously cultivated the idea that suffrage should be employed to secure pecuniary returns and the ap-peal by the republican leaders has come to be more and more a selfash one. Every man engaged in a protect-ed industry has been approached with the proposition that it is dollars in his pocket to maintain the system,

while those who could not possibly trace any tangible benefits to them selves have been beguiled with the assurance that it was all a matter of blic spirit, and that they ought to support the system out of patriotic love of country. If attention was call-ed to the fact that the farmer was taxfor the benefit of the manufacturer, the triple answer was that it would some back to him indirectly; that it did not amount to much for each farm-or anyhow, and that a man was small minded who would begrudge so insig-20, 1775, and it is but proper that this nificant a contribution to the nation's prosperity. The plan has been to keep the taxpayers quiet by keeping them in the dark as to the operation of the law, and then to concentrate the votes and influence of the taxeaters in favor of a continuation of high tariff legisor of a continuation of high tariff legis-lation. If a tariff of 50 per cent, was imposed upon a given article of mer-chandize, it was assumed that those engaged in the production of the ar-ticle would contribute liberally to keep up the tariff. It was also assumed that the employers to keep from having their employers to keep from having their wages reduced, and it was expected that the business men of the town uld also vote for the tariff because of the business brought to the com-munity by the protected industry. Those who are acquainted with the tariff fight know to what an extent e pecuniary argument has been used. te récent republican platform is a ugle call to every beneficiary of spec-l privilege to enlist again under the ican banner, and when the elecon is over and the republican comtoo late to make the information -it will be found that the realican party has again so obligated all to the protected interests as to unable to make a revision in the ats of the consumers. h a president who, toward the of his term, admitted the necesclose of his term, admitted the neces-ity for tariff revision, with a two-hirds majority in the senate and nearly sixty majority in the house, the re-publican party has refused to permit any revision whatever. Mr. Williams, the leader of the minority in the house, introduced a bill providing for a reduc-tion of the tariff 100 per cent., wheretion of the tariff 100 per cent, where-ever it is now more than 100 per cent. It would look like the republican party might have taken this step toward tariff revision, had it been deeply in ennest; but no, the bill was not even reported from the committee. When-ever attention was called to an inde-femalitie achedule, the answer was that they could not afford to open the sub-ject for debate just before a campaign, but there is no force in this objec-tion because the house rules are so framed that the majority can cut off debate, prevent amendment and si-lence opposition. opposition. or the fine against the Standard Oli opany in the case which was isklely med, but no effort has been made relieve the people from the fine th is imposed upon them every day he Standard Oli company through operation of the tariff law which what company more than 100 per protection against its chief rival, da. What faith can a real turiff mar, whether he be a republican, democrat, repose in the republican, democrat, repose in the republican era, when they doblicately put off eduction until after election, and call for centributions, with tho standing that the public shall now the names of the contribut-still after the polis are closed? I republican platform mays that riff is intended for the Amorican facturers, farmers and produc-inf supocially for the wage enraor the fine against the Standard Oli ly for the wage earninger and the wage surr n, will the r un why the

to large a properties of the to run the campaign, if, as the tense claim, the farmers and the a anjoy so large a propertion benefits of the system? Is it iguificant fact that the farmers not a significant fact that the farmers and wage carners who are always put in the foreground when the bleastings of a high tariff are being enumerated are in the background when the col-lections are being made? Is it not sig-nificant that the manufacturers, who formish the funds, are so little adver-tised as beneficiaries? Is it not sig-nificant also that the wage carners, in-stead of the manufacturers, are always described as "the most direct benefi-charles of the protective system?"

Are the present leaders more honest than the ones who framed the existing tariff? Are they not, in fact, the same tariff? Are they not, in fact, the same men who are responsible for the tar-iff extortion during the last decade? If this new-born zeal for revision were a hundred times greater than his noti-fication speech indicates, what chance would the republican candidate have of securing any real tariff reform at the hands of such republicans as now represent that party in the senate and house, the very men who represented it in the recent national convention? Speaker Cannon, who has suppressed tariff legislation in the present con-gress, was a dominating factor in the convention and, if the republicans regress, was a dominating factor in the convention and, if the republicans re-tain control of the house, will be the speaker of the next congress. Does his prominence afford tariff reformers any assurance of a reduction of the tariff in the interest of a regulation of the ers? In case of a regulation victory, Congressman Sherman will become the presiding officer of the senate. He has been the confidential companion of Speaker Cannon, and in the con-vention it was Speaker Cannon who vouched for him. But as a matter of fact, Mr. Sherman's standnatism needed no endorsement; his record is a guaranty that no beneficiary of special privileges will be disturbed. It was Congressman Sherman who, in a speech in the house on the 18th of last April, boastfully declared, "We recognize the fact that we have a republican majority in the senate, that we have a republican majority in the house, that is ready to resort to every

house, that is ready to resort to every legal, every proper constitutional right to enact such legislation as it deems for the best interests for the greatest for the best interests for the greatest number of our people, and which is willing and ready to accept full re-sponsibility for all those measures which are introduced here and which are not enacted into law."

We would not expect a jury to do justice to the defendant if it was com posed entirely of the relatives of the plaintiff; neither can we expect a con-gress to do justice to the manses if it is composed of men who are in sym-pathy with, and obligated to, the cor-sorations which have for a generation been entering been enjoying special privileges. There is no prospect for relief from a republican president and congress.

NORTH CAROLINA'S NEW HOLI-DAY."

Mr. R. D. W. Connor writes most in erestingly to the Raleigh News and Observer concerning our "new holiday," to-day, as follows:

To the Editor: By an act pa at the recent session of the Legisla ture, to-morrow, April 12th, become a legal holiday. The act was intro-duced by Senator E. L. Travis, of Halifax county and is in commemora-tion of the passage by the Provincial Congress of the famous Halifax Reso-lution directing the North Carolina delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence. Already Already

nitherto manifested by the United Solonies and their sintere desire to a reconciled to the mother country a constitutional principles becoming ek and had to sublet the con constitutional principles, hav cured no mitgation of the afo wrongs and usurpations, and no remain of obtaining redress by hod at the remain of contining rearrans by these means alone which have been hither to tried. your committee are of opinion that the House should enter into the following resolve, to-wit: "Resolved." That the delegates for this Concly in the Continental Con-tries be impowered to concern with rnized organ of the democratic per car in and year out, was that astord paper had bid less than Observer, namely, in the respect it had hid one-third of a cent a v

ed but six words to the apparent bid of two c this Concoly in the Continental Con-gress be impowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this Colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and laws for this Colony, and of appointing dele-gates from time to time (under the direction of a general representation making an apparent bid of two cen a line; that he saked the clerk of th board for a copy of the bia by the Ra ford paper, and was informed that had disappeared; and that he make the clerk for the bill readered by sal paper and paid by the board, whi was shown to him and which conta ed these items, vis: Annuai Exhibit, 4,051 lines, \$77.34

fates from time to time (under the direction of a general representation thereof), to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out." Comment is unnecessary. The ac-tors, the place, the occasion, the time, the action ifself, tell their own story far beyond the power of the pen to add to it or detract from it. Discussing the growth of the senti-Annual Exhibit, 4,051 lines, \$77.34 title difference between 4,051 lines at two cents-\$\$1.02, and \$77.34, being accounted for by a discount of five per cent for "leads", whatever that may mean in this connection, and Treasurer's Report, 600 lines, \$12.00; total \$53.34. ent for independence in America, Now, the Obs erver's books show the

Now, the Observer's books show that we were paid last year by the board \$55.37 for the same two items, (Annual Exhibit and Treasurer's Report) which is \$1.07 less than you have now paid the Raeford paper, nothwithstanding the Raeford paper's bid was two cents a line and ours four cents a line! I presume that not half a dozen peo-ple in Fayetteville see the Raeford paper (and I have seen no one who has seen a copy of the Annual Exhib-it), and therefore I had difficulty in finding a copy. This I wished to ex-amine for the purpose of ascortaining in what department of our county items of receipts and expenditures there had been such an enormous in-treases to cause the number of lines Sancroft says: "The American Congress needed an mpulse from the resolute spirit of some colonial convention, and the exsome colonial convention, and the ex-ample of a government springing wholly from the people." Following an account of how South Carolina-let allp the honor of giving this im-pulse, Bancroft continues: "The word which South Carolina hesitated to pronounce was given by North Caro-lina. That colony, proud of its vic-tory over domestic enemies, and roused to defiance by the presence of Clinton, the British general, in one of their rivers * * unanimously roted for independence. North Carothere had been such an en there had been such an enormous in-crease as to cause the number of lines, as charged for by the Observer a year ago, vis: 2,207 lines, to jump up to more than double the number as charg-ed for by the Raeford paper this year, vis: 4.651 lines. roted for independence. North Caro-lina was the first Colony to vote ex-plicit sanction to independence." A copy of this report was immevis: 4,651 lines. Upon examination of the treasur-er's report as printed in the Raeford

A copy of this report was imme-diately sent by express to the dele-gates in the Continental Congress, and was welcomed by the friends of independence throughout the Colo-nies. The newspapers printed it, and held it up to the other Colonies as worthy of initiation. Samuel Adams, John Adams and Elbridge Gerry, delegates from Massachusetts, hasten-ed to lay it before the Massachusetts Convention, and to urge their colony or a report as printed in the Rasford paper, I find that there are but 2009 lines (containing words) in all (98 in first columns and 131 in the other column), instead of the 600 lines charged by the Rasford paper and paid for by the board! And, upon ex-amination of the annual exhibit in the muniferent instead of the first Convention, and to urge their colony to follow North Carolina's example. Caesar Rodney, delegate from Dela-ware, did likewise. As Elson says in his history of the United States: "This was a move of the greatest import-ance, and it was but a short time un-til Rhode Island and then Massachu-setts followed the example of their the supplement sublet to the Fayette-ville printer, I find that there are but 2,097 lines (counting 115 lines to each of the eighteen columns and adding the 27 lines on the seventh page), in-stead of the 4,051 lines charged for by the Raeford paper and paid for by the etts followed the example of their louthern sister." On the 15th of May, board! Outside of the inducements offered irginia also followed the example.

by this novel and apparently deceptive On the 27th of June, Joseph Hewer laid the North Carolina resolution be method, as analyzed above, I respect-fully submit the Observer was entitled fore the Continental Congress, and immediately afterwards the Virginia to be given this printing as usual, delegates laid the Virginia Resolution

before the Congress, and in obedience to which Richard Henry Lee moved that the Colonies were and ought to be free and independent States. Thus North Carolina pointed the way to her sister Coolnies, and took the free stan in former of a door The Observer is the only paper in

county having an outfit capable the first step in favor of a declaraof doing the work neatly and propery with a new face of type cast (by Linotype) for this special purpose; The Observer is the only paper It is strange that this momentou event in our history has been so much

slected. Everybody is familiar ublished at the county seat; with the meaning of May 20, 1775, but The Observer is the only paper pub few of our people are familiar with lished which has a general circula-tion in the county, nearly ten thousand persons in the county reading it every the meaning of the more significant vent of April 12, 1776. The Legisla ture has performed a patriotic duty in making this date a legal holiday. veek: The Observer is the only democratic aper published in Cumberland coun-

THE OBJECT OF POLITICAL PART The Observer is the only paper IES AND THE NECESSITY FOR which carried the full democratic tick-et at its head in the campaign; THEM-PARTY LOYALTY INDIS-PENSABLE.

The Observer is the only paper in the county which opposed the dismem-

ounty

A his fetter of sin harden that rote for me. I thank you for your offer; but I have nothing to appear before the loard for, as my letter of Fabruary 8 stated all the facts in the case, mown to me. It is for the floard to ay what they will do about them. I dealers to thank you for your habitor what they will do about to the I desire to thank you for your habit of courtesy; and, understanding that on voted to give the county printing on voted to give the county printing you voted to give the county printing in the Observer—because it offered to do it in accordance with the law; be cause it was the only paper in the county carrying the full Democratic (icket at its head;; and because it op-posed dismemberment of the county— I desire to thank you for that also.

Yours truly, E. J. HALE.

HE PAYNE BILL MEANS A DEM-OCRATIC HOUSE IN 1910. SAY POU AND PAGE.

Mr. Pence, in his Washington letter the Raleigh News and Observer The House has finished its work and

e Senate has undertaken the job of aping a tariff bill. Political Wash-

ton began to take stock to day of work of the House and it is best pion that the majority party failed of its opportunity. The Payne bill will be most remem-bured by reason of the fact that it increases taxes in the breakfast table necessities of life. At the same affording protection to the trusts time affording protection to the trusts and tariff monopolies. It is a tariff bill in favor of the rich and against the poor; it rovises the tariff upwards and falls to raise the necessary rove-nue to run the government; and final-by it provides for an enormous bond insue to meet current expenses of the In the face of such a situation, there

re many people here who think the tepublican party has at last begun to toboggan trip. Representative R. N. Page believes that the Republicans will be whipped from power in the House at next year's election as the result of the tariff bill offered the

country. Will Lose Them the House. He said today: "The Republican party has broken faith with the peo-ple and I venture to predict that the bill in anything like its present form made operative will result not in a reduction of the price of the necessi-ties of life, but rather in an increase, and in a decrease rather than an in-crease of revenue. Representative Poa, who, as a member of the wars and means com-

member of the ways and means com-mittee, has been in the thick of the House fight, has made a clear cut analysis of the Payne bill for the News and Observer. He believes With a great many smart people in Washington that the Republican cf-forts at revising the tariff will give the House to the Democrats next year.

The Observer offered to do the work at the rate prescribed by law, and there being no requirement in the law that this printing be let to the lowest hidder: Congress upon the ground that it re-fuced the duties, and was a step in the right direction. I said then it was a more objectionable measure

a more objectionable measure the Dingley bill. I hardly think any Democrat will now take issue with me in this expression of opinion The bill utterly fails in two respects: Where Bill Fails. "First, the Democratic party of an mation forced the party in power

undertake tariff revision because the Dingley law was forcing the peo-ple to pay more than they should for very many of the necessities of life. So far as the consumer is concerned nothing will be changer by reason of the Payne law, while the price of some of the necessities of life will be materially advanced.

other so florcely that the price e consumer would be cat down lowest possible point. a the lowest possible point. "One gentluman told us that the pher we put the tariff wall the low-would be the prices of the articles retected. Of course we all know that metly, the contrary takes place; that hen competition from abroad is not out those inside, instead of com-ultan set tomatics and com-

ing, get together and agree not apeto at all. A prominent Repu compete at all. A prominent hopso-lican-told me yesterday that the only since 1592 was to force his party to undertake tariff revision. The Cannon rules and the Payne abomination will give us the next House."

CAUSE OF THE WAR OF 1861.

Ex-Congressman Grady has another rticle in the current issue of the Clinton Democrat on the subject of the ause of the war of coercion. He is at

ccurate as well as a painstaking stu dent of history, and his statement con

erning the motive which inspired the rolam of the Southern armies is cor

Says Mr. Grady:

After the appearance of my article on the cause of the war between the States, in the Democrat of the 18th ultimo, my attention was called to a bio graphical sketch of the inte Hintor Rowan Helper in one of our leading daily newspapers in which it is stated that "in his influence in precipitating the struggle for abolition of slavery he stood with Harriet Beecher Stowe, Dolling Combust Combust Stowe, Phillips, Garrison, Greely and others whose preaching stirred the North to such revolution as made the conflict rrepressible."

This is an unfortunate statemen whatever the intention of the writer may have been; it accords with what our people have been reading for a half century, and is misleading in two

particulars: 1. It inferentially agrees with the Northern abolitionists that some pow-er had authorized them to free the slaves in the Southern States; and, 2. It accords with what we see in about all the Northern magazines and

newspapers which find their way into homes of Southern people that oln began the invasion of the Conederacy for the purpose of freeing the slaves.

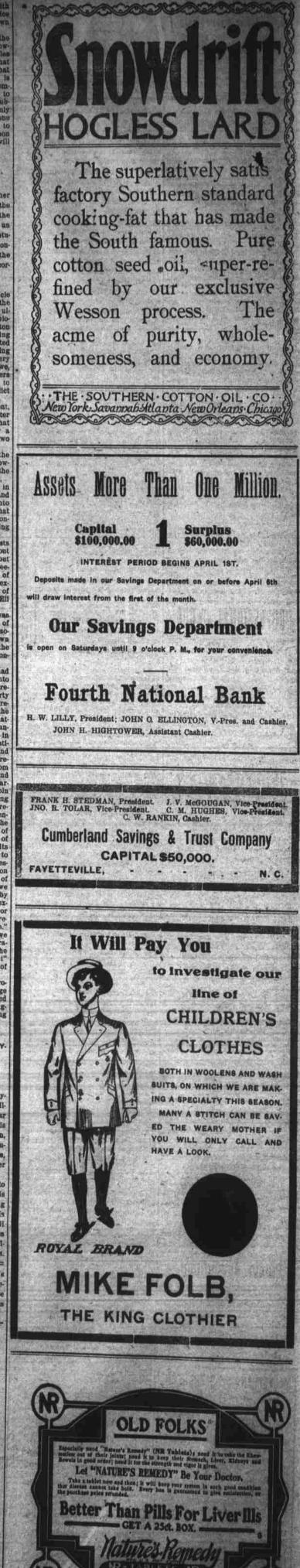
As to the claim of the abolitionists we need not waste time pointing out its impudence and its absurdity; but

its implacence and its absurdity; but to throw light on their methods of free-ing their consciences from the sin of alavery in the South, I quoie an ex-tract from Garrison's Liberator of July 13, 1855, which I found in Ell Thayer's Kansas Crusade: "Thomas Wentworth Higginson was the next speaker. Us designed in a star-

the next speaker. His declaration of his bellef in the certainty of the dissolution of these States, and of his own readiness for that event, met with the general and evidently carefully con-

sidered assent of the audience." As to the object Mr. Lincoln had in view when he sent his armies into the Southern States, all doubt is renoved by the platforms of the party he represented. In 1856, when Fre-mont was nominated for President, the platform, after denouncing any at-tempt to "critend" slavery into Kantempt to ertend thatery into this sas or any other territory, declares in plain terms thet "the Federal Consti-tution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, shall be pre-

erved" thus radically differing from the views of Higginson's audience; and the views of Higginson's and the par-the platform of the same political par-ty in 1860, when it nomineted Lincoln for the presidency, while repeating and emphasizing the views of the Fremont Convention about the "exten-sion" of slavery, declared "that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its



King Drug Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

be, its step should have been taken and that April 12th should become a legal holiday as May 20th has been for some years. Whatever one may think about the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20th, 1775, there can be no pos had been no Mecklenburg Declaration, the later event alone entities the State to the claim of priority in the move-ment for independence, which those who dispute the Mecklenburg Decwritten

laration are sometimes supposed to deny. The Halifax Resolution of April 12, 1776, was the first declaration in favor of independence by any American colony, and properly considered, that date is the proudest date in North Carolina history. On April 4, 1776, the Fourth Provincial Congress met at Halifer, The acceleration Halifax. The people were greatly aroused in the provinces by the victory Halifax. at Moore's Creek on February 27. On April 5, Samuel Johnston, President of the Congress, wrote to James Ireof the congress, white to an a for dell: "All our people here are up for independence." "Independence is the word most used." wrote General Howe. "I am told that in many counties there is not one dissenting voice." In response to this sentiment, on April 8, Congress passed the follow-

April 5, Congress passed the follow-ing resolution: "Resolved, That Mr. Harnett, Mr. Alken Jones, Mr. Burke, Mr. Nash, Mr. Kinchen, Mr. Thomas Person and Mr. Thomas Jones be a select committee to take into consideration the usur-pations and violences attempted and pations and violences attempted and committed by the King and Parlia-ment of Britain against America, and the further measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the bet-ter defense of this Province." Of this committee Cornelius Har-nett was chairman, and wrote the re-port which he submitted to the Con-gress on April 12. As Dr. Smith so well says: "In ringing sentences, not unworthy of Barke of Pitt, the report set forth

"In ringing sentences, not unworthy of Burke of Pitt, the report set forth in a short preamble the usurgations of the British Ministry and the mod-eration hitherto manifested by the United Colonies." Then came the declaration, which to those who made it meant long years of desolating war, smoking homesteads, widowed moth-ers, and atheriess children, but to us and our descendants a heritage of im-periabable glory." The report which Cornelius Harnett mouly adopted, and in commemora-tion of which the State has now made April 12 a legal holiday, was as fol-

April 12 a legal holiday, was as fol-

April 12 a legal holiday, was as to low: "It appears to your committee, that pursuant to the plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great British have usurped a power over the persons and properties of the people unlimited and uncontroled; and disregarding their intuble peti-tions for peace, liberty and safety, have unade divers legislative acts, de-nouncing war, famine, and every spe-cless of calamity, against the Continent in general. That the British fleets and committing the most horrid downstations on the country. That Goesared protection to slaves, who should inform their hands in the blood of their masters. That the phips belonging to America are de-taured prizes of war, and many of hom have been violsnity seized and conflocated. The counsequence of all

The Richmond Times - Dispatch makes a timely quotation from Burke's Maxims in the following article. We commend it to thoughtless party repesentatives. Says our Richmond contemporary: Of the necessity for men to cleave together in defense of an honorable and common principle, a great student of the science of government has

tion of independence

"When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a conptible struggie."

of the necessity for party represen-tatives to cleave to their party's prin-ciples with an eye to opportunism or individual advantage, the same student

"It is the business of the speculative philosopher to mark the proper ends of government. It is the business of the politician, who is the philosopher in action, to find out proper means to-wards those ends, and to employ them with effect. Therefore every hono able connection (or party) will avow is their first purpose to pursue every just method to put the men who hold their opinions into such a condition as may enable them to carry their common plans into execution, with all

the power and authority of the State. As this power is attached to certain As this power is attached to certain situations, it is their duty to contend for these situations, Without a pro-scription of others, they are bound to give to their own party the preference in all things; and by no means, for private considerations, to accept any offers of power in which the whole body is not included; nor to suffer themselves to be led, or to be con-trolled, or to be overbalanced, in office or in council, by those who contradict the very fundamental principles on which their party is formed, and even those upon which every fair connec-tion must stand. Such a generous con-tention for power, on such manly and

ention for power, on such maniy and conorable maxims, will easily be dis inguished from the mean and inter-sted struggle for place and emolu-one.

These excerpts are taken not from ontemporary editorial columns, but rom "The Maxims and Reflections" of Edmind Burke. They were written toward the close of the eighteenth cen-tury, which alone procludes the idea that their author had his eye upon the Democratic party of this year of our Lord 1909

our Lord 1909.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND THE ANNUAL EXHIBIT.

The following correspondence will xplain itself;

. Office of the Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville, N. C., February 16, 1999 J. Bullard, Esq., tirman Board of Commiss

Duar Sir;--Yours of 8th Inst. received. In an-wor will say, that Major Halo's lotter came to hand, and I fied it with the Clerk of the Board, which I will call it up at the next meeting of the Board and have it read, it came up has meeting but two members of the Board were absent. I cordered it filed until I could get a full Board when I will take the matter up. If Major Halo desires to be present I will en-deavor to notify him what hour I will take it up so as to give him an oppor-tunity to do so. I am. your obt servant. J. J. BULLARD, Chairman. ar Sir:--

Dear Sir:---Upon my return home recently, my business manager (my non) reported to me that, contrary to custom, as well as to requirement of the law, your board had called for a "bid" for the publishing of the minual county exhibit; that he had "bid" the legal rate, one-half cont a word (or four cents a line)' which is the rate here-to fore paid to us whenever we have had the county printing, viz: when the demacerate countofled the board of commissioners; that he learned after-wards that the printing had been awarded to a newspaper published at Rayford, the most remote point in the

Office of the Paretteville Observer. Payetteville, N. C., March 32, '09 Capt. J. J. Bullard, Chairman, ord of County Commissioners, oseboro, R. P. D., No. J, N. C.

Second, the expenses of the goverment of the county, a propo which, it has generally been said, if carried out, would have made the county republican; and because, as to printing in general,-The Observer has spent many thou ands of dollars and untold effort in uccessfully maintaining a newspaper at the county seat, year in and year

at the county sear, year in and year out, for many years, while the score and more of other papers, which have appeared and disappeared at short in-tervals meanwhile, cannot fairly claim from the standpoint of the consumer, which should be considered first, and as a revenue producing measure. "Forty millions of dollars could equal consideration especially if es-tablished just in time to enter into a bidding contest with the Observer. easily be raised by cutting down (not raising) the rates in the woolen schedule, but this never seemed to I said above that the Observer is the secur to those charged with the duty of writing the bill.

of writing the bill. "The increased duties on gloves and hosicry are absolutely indefensible. "The action of the committee with respect to women and children's ap-parel is without the semblance of parel is without the Semblance of

I said above that the Observer is the only democratic paper in the county. My immediate reason for this is the following extract from last week's is-sue of the Rauford paper, viz: "If the division of the county re-sults in Republican rule, and they give the county a more economical and sat-isfactory government, who profils by it? The people, of course. If the peo-ple elect a local Republican ticket, and the officers prove to be umastis-factory and incompetent the people may be depended upon to correct tha mistake they made; so the worst that can come from the formation of a new county is an experiment, and we, e, even from the Republican standpoint, and the House made off a party to the crime when it reed to permit a vote on this propo-

Nothing Else to be Expected. "The present situation illustrates the absurdity of a high protection party attempting to revise the tariff new county is an experiment, and we, poor foels, can only learn by con-trasts. Let us trust the people." I said above that the Observer's bill downward. The result is, and always will be, higher duties, more protec-tion, higher prices to the consumer. last year for the same work as that now under review, viz; The Annual Exhibit and the Treasurer's Report-was \$88.27. That is correct, as you will see by reference to your files. I in the very nature of things the party which believes in the principles of protection cannot make a successful vision of the tariff downward. notice that the exhibit in the Raeford paper has this item as \$94.27. That is not, correct, the additional \$6.00 being for several small notices, separate from this work and printed at other

revision of the tariff downward. This can only be accomplished suc-cessfully by a party which has fulth in what it is doing, and which does not violate its principles and its plat-form every time a schedule is reduced. The Dingley bill is bad, the Payne bill worse. What the Payne bill will be when Mesara. Aldrich, Burrows, and their colleagues have done with it. I will not venture to predict. Man af-ter man came before us last winter during the hearings on the bill to tell un that his interest needed more protection; that he wanted all com-petition shut out, and that his basi-ness could not survive if we reduced

ess could not survive if we reduced duties one lots. They told us that if all competition was shut out those

own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is es-sential to that balance of power on which the performance of power on ment are so large that a great a (not less than three hundred and which the perfection and endurance of twenty-five millions) must be raised from custom duties, or from some our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force"-John Brown's for ex-ample-"of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pre-let, as among the gravity of come" other source of revenue not provided by law at this time. The Payne bill, if passed as it left the House, will not provide as much revenue as the Territory, no matter under what pre-text, as among the gravest of crime." It is evident, therefore, even if we did not have Mr. Lincoln's declara-tion in his inaugural address, that he had no intention, as well as "no right" "to interfere with the institution of support in the States." ent law. It is therefore a failure

slavery in the States."

Permit me then to repeat my pro-test against the slanderous charge that the Confederate soldier endured all the hardshipe of a four years' struggle for the purpose of perpetuating African slavery. B. F. GRADY.

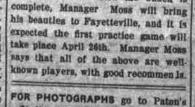
SIGNING PLAYERS FOR THE FAY. ETTEVILLE TEAM.

First Practice Game April 26th.

Manager Charles Moss, of the Fayetteville League team, who is in Philadelphia, writes that he has so far signed the following players for his team: Coder, Clancey, and Klenn, pitchers; Sullivan, catcher; Klug, Muney, Hart, Carolan, infields; Whales, and Westerman out-fields. Manager Moss plays short-stop.

There are several more players to be secured, and when the bunch is complete, Manager Moss will bring

FOR PHOTOGRAPHS go to Paton's the benefit.



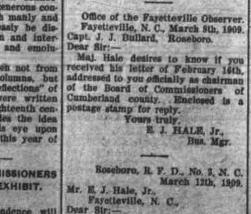
Studio, over National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C. We sell no tickets, we have no agents, the customer gets



A quick and powerful remedy is needed to break up an attack of croup. Roan's Liniment has cured many cases of croup. It acts instandy — when poplied both inside and outside of the threat it breaks up the phlegm, re-naces the inflammation, and relieves the difficulty of breathing.

Sloan's Linimen twes quick relief in all cases of asthma, bronchiffs, sore throat, ton ad pains in the chest. Price, Soc., and \$1.00. Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.





I remain, dear Sir,

Yours traly, (Sig.) E. J. HALE.