

—THE—  
**Durham County Republican.**

**Durham, N. C., Tues., Aug. 5, 1884.**

[Entered at the Post Office in Durham as second-class matter.]

**REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET**

FOR PRESIDENT:

**James G. Blaine.**

OF MAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

**John A. Logan.**

OF ILLINOIS.

**REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.**

FOR GOVERNOR:

**TYRE YORK.**

OF WILKES.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR:

**WILLIAM T. FAIRCLOTH.**

OF WAYNE.

Treasurer—WASHINGTON DUKE,

of Durham.

Secretary of State—GEORGE W. STANTON,

of Wilson.

Auditor—F. M. LAWSON, of Madison.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—FRANCIS

D. WINSTON, of Bertie.

Attorney General—CHARLES A. COOK,

of Warren.

Associate Justice of Supreme Court—DANIEL

L. RUSSELL, of Brunswick.

**IT IS LOADED.**

The Morning Star, of Wilmington, N. C., scintillated after this suggestive fashion on Thursday last: "Let us have a Kleveland Campaign Klub; and don't forget to use the K's. It can be known as the K. K. K. commonly kalled."

It does not require the wisdom of Solomon or the inspiration of a Prophet to divine the meaning of the Star. No one but a fiend could even by implication advise a return to the methods of the murderous "Ku Klux Klan." God forbid the re-enactment of such atrocities as marked the reign of that banditti in North Carolina. If again attempted it will not be the "picnic" it was in '68-'70. We beg to remind the Star that its language is intemperate—The State is to hold an Exhibition at the Capitol during October in the interests of the material development of the State. Northern enterprise, capital and encouragement are sought. Those who come to SEE and HEAR. The old stories of "radical campaign lies &c" will not

avail. North Carolina will never fulfil her destiny—(that of a great manufacturing State) until the most perfect political freedom is accorded every man. The Star is warned that allusions to the "K. K. K." are loaded and likely to go off and do the State lasting damage.

**From Blaine's Letter of Acceptance.  
THE TARIFF QUESTION.**

The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practise. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of Protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision, which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of Protection for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to constitute a demonstration.

By the Census of 1860, "true value" of all the property in the States and Territories (excluding slaves) amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dollars (\$14,000,000,000). This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonists landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of two hundred and fifty years.

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a Protective Tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the Census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$44,000,000,000). It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased 60

per cent, the aggregate property of the country increased 214 per cent—showing a vastly enhanced wealth PER CAPITA among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars (\$30,000,000,000) had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the Nation.

These results are regarded by the older Nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per month surpasses the experience of all other nations, ancient or modern. The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries and colleges, have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering, and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our National character as a people.

Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the Nation.

**"HERE'S YOUR MULE."**

A Democrat, who begins to fear the "Solid South" may be broken, has discovered a new and terrible danger and confided his fears to a Star reporter as follows:

"Just at this critical moment, when Blaine is looking toward the South to make up for any losses sustained through the action of the Independent bolters, the Civil Service Commission announces that much of the patronage created by the past session of Congress must go to the Southern States, it being now their turn for recognition under the law. Mind, I do not mean that the Commissioners intentionally arranged so as to have the appointments go to the South at this particular time. It is rather the result of circumstances; but it will have an ef-