

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

NEW YORK, AT DURHAM
Oct. 1st.

PRICE, AT BRACHTOWN
FRIDAY SEPT. 26th 1884.

Barbecue at Bragtown.

Friday, Sept. 26th 1884.

on. Charles Price (Liberal) unquestionably the best speaker in the mass will address the assemblage possible to attend; otherwise able speakers may be expected.

Turn out. Turn out.

Good Grub. Good Speaking.

FAIRCLOTH and STEADMAN.

These two nominees for Lieutenant Governor paid Durham a visit on Monday last and engaged in what is usually termed a joint discussion of local issues. Faircloth the nominee of the Liberal-Republican Party man of what we should call moderate temperament deliberate in his opinions and methods, careful in his arguments, logical in argument, and perfect embodiment of honesty. Steadman is what might be termed a handsome man, with his white hair and beard although just in the prime of life: he is an active nervous temperament, quick in word and action, a sharp political dodger of ready replies and personally a very affable man. The discussion was composed more of a partial statement of local issues and pleasantries between speakers than a discussion of principles. Major Steadman entered the tariff matters enough to show that he is a "free trader" pure and simple and only needed opportunity to put his theories into practice: he carried away no votes upon this issue or the other: he could make more misstatements in a shorter time than any other we have ever listened to. It is a favorite expression among lawyers to say "he lies well proven answers as well as the truth." "The Major did not tell the whole truth when he said that Messrs. Powers & Wightman now sold steel at \$1.60 per ounce that they were manufactured and sold at \$1.25. He would have put the whole truth before his hearers had he gone farther than to tell them that they were enabled to sell at this reduced rate since they had their manufactory to a foreign country where they could by the benefit of cheaper-labor sell at

this greatly reduced price: but he did not seek facts: error served him a better purpose in his line of argument. Such argument is all right if you don't get caught at it. Both candidates made a favorable impression in so far as personal appearance, gentlemanly conduct and bearing give expressions of honesty of purpose and good breeding: either will do credit to the office to which they are nominated. Faircloth's frank avowal of the tariff issue was, we saw, much more pleasing to the democracy present, than Steadman's strong leaning to "free trade" with its "hordes of money" for the manufacturer "jobbery" "plunder" and despoilment of the poor for the benefit of the rich." We doubt if the result of the speaking can be summed up in great advantages on the side of either, certainly Faircloth will not count less votes while Steadman may.

BROWN STUDY.

Walking the railroad going west, we see on the right the factory of the Messrs Duke's building—a four story structure of large proportion, building of brick. Indulging in a train of thought upon how largely labor enters into the price of all our manufactured articles, we stop to make a few comparisons and to trace the cost of raw material and the item of labor. We begin by allowing fifty cents per thousand for the raw material—clay; a very liberal allowance then adding five and a half dollars for labor and this represents one thousand burnt brick at the kiln: add a dollar for cartage to the building site and four dollars more for lime sand and the labor of setting them in the wall and our fifty cents worth of clay now represents eleven dollars, all for the item of labor excepting the raw material—clay, wood, lime and sand for which one dollar is a larger allowance, Transfer this building to England or any Free Trade country and our raw material set in a like wall would represent but five and one half dollars—Why! For the reason that we have paid double the amount for labor that is paid in England—not that we have expended more labor upon the work but that we have paid our labor the difference in price. Carrying our reveries further and in another direction we take up the item of Steel rails. A ton of rails cost no far from forty dollars: the raw material costing one dollar and twenty-five cents the balance of the price representing labor in mining and manufacturing; we present the tariff statement comparing the Amer-

ican with the English product delivered in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

AMERICAN

Labor, 38.75
Raw Material, 1.25

40.00

ENGLISH.

Labor, 18.75
Raw Material, 1.25
Tariff duty, 17.00
Ocean Freight, 3.00

40.00

Difference in favor of American labor per ton steel railway bars, twenty dollars. Is there any mystery about this? Is there any robbery of the "poor man" as claimed by free traders. Isn't this plain enough to be understood.

Raw Material counts for but the merest part of the cost of a manufactured article. We cannot produce raw material: nature furnishes that, it was here when the Indians owned the country but they made no use of it. It is the use labor, is making of this gift of nature that yields nine billion dollars worth of product per year in America. Then here comes from foreign parts seven hundred million dollars worth of manufactured product for a market paying two hundred and fourteen million of dollars as tariff duties for the privilege of selling these goods in an American market. How can the foreign nations afford this? by taking this amount from the laboring poor at home. Are you ready for this? Can you advocate "free trade." Ar'nt you a Protectionist.

With the following from the New York Times we leave the subject with the reader.

"We should be deeply indebted to any avowed protectionist authority which would give us a short and simple rule by which the revenue can be reduced without injury to protected interests."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We were pleased to see the good feeling and perfect deportment that prevailed between Messrs. Faircloth and Steadman during their stay here. This should remind us all that if we cannot think alike—cannot give our support to the same measures, we can at least be tolerant toward each other and grant to every man his right to act in political matters according to his own inclinations. It should be remembered that political parties are a necessity and the one cannot live without the opposition of the other.