

New Millinery!

RESERVED FOR
Mrs. C. M. V. Follett,

Who is busy arranging her splendid stock of

New Millinery
FOR THE
Fall and Winter.

LOOK OUT FOR ANNOUNCEMENT!

New Millinery!

J. S. MESLEY,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS JUST RETURNED

From the North with the finest and handsomest stock of

Cloths, Casimers and Vestings
Ever brought to Durham.

All wanting Fine Goods, Good Fits, Latest Styles and

BEST WORKMANSHIP!

Are cordially invited to call and examine this superb stock.

J. S. MESLEY,

Over Postley's Jewelry Store.

PLEASE DO NOT FORGET

That in connection with my Tailoring work, I devote special attention to

Re-Fitting, Cleaning, Binding and Repairing.

Old Clothes Made to Look as Good as New. And please bear in mind, that in cutting and re-fitting, I positively guarantee a fit or money refunded.

The Best Work at the Lowest Prices. Give me a trial before going elsewhere.

B. DAVIS,

Seaman's old stand, next to Bakery.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC!

MISS L. M. SOUTHWATE, DIRECTOR.

The Fall Term will open SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1888.

Terms Per Quarter of Twenty Lessons:
Vocal Culture, half hour lessons, \$10.00
Vocal Culture, hour lessons, 15.00
Piano, hour lessons, \$10.00 and 15.00
Organ, hour lessons, 15.00
Free Classes in Harmony and Sight Reading.
Private lessons also given in Elocution and Physical Culture, per quarter, 15.00
MISS MARION S. FULLER, Sec'y.

JOHN GREER,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter!

Having given bond to do Plumbing in connection with the Water Works, takes this method of informing the public that he is fully prepared to furnish

Bath-Room Outfits,

KITCHEN OUTFITS,

WATER, STEAM AND GAS PIPING,

ALSO FIXTURES.

aug22-41m

Ashley's Bromine and Arsenic

Water

For Brights Disease, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Gravel, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, &c. For sale by

R. BLACKNALL & SON.

FLY FANS,

Ice-Cream Freezers

WATER-COOLERS,

Common Sense Sash Balances, very useful in this warm weather.

Durham Cook Stoves, &c., &c., at

J. T. WOMBLE'S

Hardware Store.

ly9-6m

"The Flying Dutchman,"

Or, "The Death Ship," W. Clark Russell's new book, only 20 cents. "Asmodeus," by Amelie Kieves, in Once a Week, only 10 cents, at the Durham Bookstore.

The Graded School

Will open Monday and we beg to announce that we have now in store a full line of the books that will be used, together with Slates, Pencils, Tablets, Book Bags, Sponges, Ink, etc. Give us a call.

J. B. Whitaker, Jr., & Co.,

At Durham Bookstore.

The Tobacco Plant.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1888.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

FOR THE SENATE:
THOMAS H. HUGHES,
of Orange.
JOHN A. LONG,
of Person.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

FOR THE HOUSE:
JOHN T. NICHOLS,
of Durham.
THOMAS M. CHEEK,
of Orange.
FOR SHERIFF:
F. D. MARKHAM.
FOR TREASURER:
W. H. ROWLAND.
FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS:
PASCHALL LUNSFORD.
FOR CORONER:
DR. N. M. JOHNSON.
FOR SURVEYOR:
A. M. LEATHERS.
FOR CONSTABLE:
JAMES T. DAVIS.

WEATHER BUREAU.

The weather prognostications indicate the state of the weather for 30 hours from to-day 3 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, '88.
For North Carolina, fair, warmer.
GREENLY.

THE SENATE TARIFF REPORTS.

Arrangements for Adjourning on 10th Broken Up.

Special Correspondence to THE PLANT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, presented the report of the majority of the Finance committee at a late hour this afternoon. Senator Harris for himself, Senator Vance and Senator Voorhees made the minority report and the views of Senator Beck "being of the minority, were given separately. Senator McPherson concurred in the minority except that he desired modifications of the dutiable.

The majority report continues 89 pages with tables; Mr. Beck's views about 60 pages. The last two have to be estimated, as they are printed in long galleys not having been issued as yet in pamphlet form.

The minority report, prepared largely by Senator Vance, is worthy of study. The following is the position relating to cotton ties:

"Cotton ties also receive their careful consideration. It is not enough that the most formidable and insolent trust which ever laid its hand upon the throat of honest labor, threatening every class, from the poor colored cotton-picker whose few pounds of crop he could not get to market for lack of means to wrap it, to the merchants and capitalist who had advanced the necessities of life to sustain that labor through the season. To these come the proposed revision, not with helping hand, but her burdens, and the cotton ties which their own friends had reduced to 35 per cent. in the tariff of 1883 (one of the bright oases in a desert of iniquity) they omit by name, but include in a new classification, so that instead of 35 per cent. it must pay according to the valuation of 1887 over 100 per cent., adding nearly a quarter million dollars tax on the imported ties alone, all of which is a loss to the cotton producer. Even with this they are not content, but still further tax the struggling agriculturalist in this schedule by raising the duties on trace chains, and other kinds less than three-eighths of an inch thick, from 24 cents, which is equivalent to 44.37 per cent., to 3 cents per pound, equivalent to a rate of 53.57 per cent. Can ingenuity go further?"

"That tappers iron should be raised from 30 per cent. to 65 per cent.; that table cutlery for the poor should be raised by specific rates added to ad valorem; that knives for the poor should be heavier taxed and made cheaper for the rich; that breaching shot guns should be made cheaper for the \$200 grade and dearer for the \$15 grade by making each pay \$10 and 25 per cent. ad valorem; all these and more are no longer startling, and prepare the mind for a thousand other inconsistencies and discriminations hidden by new and obscure classifications that only time and patient investigation will reveal.

"Bulk salt, which is now dutiable at nearly 80 per cent., is continued in the substitute at the same rate. Salt is a product of the sea and earth, which nature's God bestowed upon man for his own use. So free is it in nature's plan that a little sea-water exposed to the sun-heat and the air, nature's own factory, and the residuum is salt. Wherever found we employ the great forces of steam and electricity instead of manual labor in preparing it for use. Why a tax should be imposed on an article of such prime necessity and universal use is not shown. The existing law gives free salt to the fishery interests of New England and taxes salt to the farmer and dairyman. The House bill makes salt free of tax to all.

The present tariff is the nursing mother of trusts. It is the wall be-

hind which these combinations are formed, by which the people are plundered. Tariffs keep out the foreign competition and the combination suppresses the domestic, and the whole people are at their mercy and must pay whatever is demanded. Language is inadequate to describe the iniquity of these corporations against the rights of the people, or to depict their disastrous effects upon the general welfare. As the tariffs, which render trusts possible, are established and maintained at the special instance of those who form them, it would seem but simple justice as well as good policy to tear down as much as possible of their covert and refuse to longer aid them in wrong-doing. They are no "private affairs," as has been asserted, but public evils of the gravest character, affecting the price of every article which contributes to the comfort and support of the people. The provisions of the substitute favor them greatly, and will serve to encourage their formation in still other branches of manufacture. Many of these belonging to trusts appeared before the Finance Committee, clamorous for such legislation as would promote their interests. They are all opposed to the House bill, which should commend it to all who condemn their methods. It is bad enough to permit those who are most interested—manufacturers—to appear before our committees and suggest the legislation they wish, but surely we should not listen to the trusts and aid them to rob with both hands.

Take the agriculturist, for example, and note the fearful decline in his returns in a half dozen years. In 1886 nearly 18,500,000 acres more land was cultivated and planted in cereal crops than in 1881 and more than three-fourths of a billion more bushels of grain were raised and sold; yet, instead of receiving nearly \$400,000,000 more for the extra outlay of labor and capital on lands poorer on the average than those already occupied, the farmers of the country suffered a loss in values on those grain crops alone of over \$600,000,000 on that year's harvest as compared with the values of 1881.

Everything declines save the taxes, and these farmers, who must send their surplus abroad to find a market, found, on bringing the reduced returns of their crops home, that notwithstanding they were enabled to buy foreign products slightly cheaper than before, that their taxes had been increased in that period, and that they were compelled in 1886 to pay more than \$2.30 customs dues on each \$100 worth imported, more than they did for like importations in 1881; and to-day those taxes are nearly \$4 more per \$100 worth than in 1881. And when, in view of the above cited facts of a decline of about 33 1/2 per cent. in the value of his crops in 1886 below the values in 1881, he asks that for to-morrow his taxes be made \$3 less per \$100 than in that same year 1881, he is met with the cry of free trader, and that is considered argument enough.

Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Turner, of the Ways and Means Committee, consulted with many of their Democratic colleagues in the House and with the Democratic Senators of the Finance Committee to-day. They virtually agreed on a resolution to come from the House providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 10th instant. Just then Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, arrived in the city and set to work to break up the adjournment programme, and he succeeded. This gentleman told me late to-day that there was no present prospect of adjournment. The question is certainly laid over indefinitely.

News from the Capital.

Special Correspondence to THE PLANT.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5, '88.

The reports for October which the Department of Agriculture is receiving from its hundreds of correspondents are in the main, really depressing. Between wet weather, drought and early and severe frosts, the crops have caught it right and left.

The cross and White trial was much more interesting yesterday. Day before yesterday Charles H. Belvin, cashier of the National Bank of Raleigh, had testified that White had, just before the close of banking hours on that eventful Saturday night when Cross and White fled, obtained from him \$5,000. And F. H. Busbee had testified that this same package of bills, (or rather ten packages of \$500 each, with the bands used by the National Bank of Raleigh, endorsing each) was found on the person of one of the hoodlums. There was also new evidence that White and Cross had obtained \$10,000 from banks at Richmond and Norfolk.

Yesterday Mr. Busbee testified that on the person of one of the hoodlums was found a package of unsigned notes of their bank, \$550 in all, which only needed their signatures to make them current national bank notes.

Mr. Robinson, the telegraph manager here, produces the telegrams asking the bank cashiers at Norfolk and Richmond to send the money. He testified that though the telegrams were written by Cross, they purported to bear White's signature. Mr. Robinson testified further that in the Yarboro last July, during the first trial, White asked him about

the telegrams. He acknowledged that he (White) had received for the telegram from the Norfolk cashier, but declares that he had, after reading it, given it to Cross, saying that he would have nothing further to do with the transaction.

Mr. L. D. Heatt gave some evidence which was in the main a repetition of that previously given.

Yesterday afternoon the agreement of counsel began, Walter R. Henry leading off in quite a lengthy way, but with marked ability.

The damage to the cotton crop, taking the State through, may be safely estimated as being 20 per cent. of the crop as it stood September 1st. That means a loss of some 75,000 bales. The frost has hurt the cotton quite sharply in not a few localities.

An old wooden building in rear of the Supreme Court room is being demolished to make way for some handsome cottages which Dr. W. J. Hawkins will build. The old structure has a war history. It was used as a storehouse by the commissary department and as headquarters for the provost guard.

Chief clerk Batchelor, of the department of State, is sending out the blank returns of election, with instructions, to each county. It requires a mass of blanks for this and great care is necessary.

The Governor's guard will go up to Durham next Thursday. It is a busy season and the company will not be very strong in numbers. The men look forward to the trip with much anticipated pleasure, nor will they be disappointed. In some twenty days the company will go to the Virginia Exposition. It will also parade at the State fair week after next.

A well known lawyer speaking last night of the appeal of White and Cross to the Supreme court, which comes on to be heard week after next, said he did not see how that court could take the view that the State courts had no jurisdiction of such a case. It would be an absolute denial of any States rights. He does not believe that the appeal will amount to anything.

Judge Fowle and Col. Davidson were here yesterday, having a day's rest. Col. Davidson said that the attendance at their speaking places was large and that they were well received. Both are pleased at the interest shown and both enjoy their work.

Chairman Whitaker is conducting a very active campaign on remarkably little money. He ought to have abundant pecuniary aid, but gets very little. Some gentlemen have been quite liberal, as the word goes in North Carolina. At least \$10,000 is necessary to run a campaign properly. Men could then be paid to do a thing quickly and well, and it would be done.

The cotton receipts will be very heavy to-day and Saturday. Another marriage is on the list for next week. Many more are to follow.

The compress is handling a great deal of cotton for shipment foreign, mainly to Liverpool.

Unless the fare to the Virginia Exposition, is reduced Raleigh will have a slim representation there.

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

Alex. Walker, Editor.

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 5, 1888.

Small breaks to-day; only a few wagons in; farmers very busy. Nothing worthy of note. Everything seems quiet along the lines.

We had four counties represented on the warehouse floors, as follows: Chatham county by Mr. R. L. Hester.

Durham county by Mr. D. J. Forsyth.

Granville county by Mr. Rowland Gooch.

Person county by Mr. R. C. Pugh. Wake county by Messrs. A. J. Weatherspoon and James Cannaday.

Old Tobacco Planter in Defense of Va. and N. C. Tobacco.

Southern Tobacco Journal.

It would scarcely be permissible and serve no practical purpose to expose all the errors in the *Whig's* article of the 12th. Suffice it to say that here is a contradiction and refutation furnished by the writer thereof, the editor's own words: "After all, all things considered (and he might have added, *summing up the whole argument*), it is the measure and degree of push, aided by capital, that we lack most in giving our home tobacco under sales." If "push and capital under sales" is what is intended and wanted, why decry our home product and assert its deterioration?

If our planters had continued to produce in quantity sufficient for the trade demand, the old sweet sun and air dried filler type, and manufacturers had used it for plug and given it the "push and capital" employed by Burley manufacturers in getting their goods into the hands of consumers, Burley boomers would be scarce in Virginia to say the least. To the honor of North Carolina none such have developed over there. How inexcusably wrong in those who profess to know tobacco, its types, wants of the trade, and how to successfully instruct in their preparation, to so ignominiously fail as has been recently done by Richmond writers on the Eastern fillers

question. Not an intelligent planter but contents their assumption and dissents from their views.

The *Whig* editor had better have confined his opinion on this question to the "five lines," as he commenced, instead of blundering through 105 lines of space in the crudest and most inconsistent essay ever yet published on the subject. If he claims that he is too severely criticized, let him remember the fate of him who takes upon himself another's quarrel. He has been squibbing for some time, impatient for the fray, and we merely shell the woods around him this time—he may expect a broadside if he continues to disparage Eastern types.

We advise him to study geology and "How Plants Grow," before he again attempts to describe soils and their adaptation to particular types of tobacco.

He makes the too common mistake that is made by all who charge deterioration instead of growing disease on our Eastern fillers in confounding "loss of popularity" in the cured fillers and their growing disease, in consequence of a change in popular taste for milder and sweeter chew. The flue cured filler is *celerus parbus*, as good as ever, but constantly decreasing in consumption, and constantly less in demand. They were always inferior to the old sun and air dried fillers which they never approached in quality. The temptation to make as much yellow goods as possible has resulted in spoiling much good filler stock by indiscriminate curing—curing all the crop by flues instead of selections for brights, and what was unsuited therefore, by sun and air, at least partially at first, finally dried thoroughly by flues.

We therefore assert with a confidence based upon a long experience, that the "virgin soil theory" is the merest *bosh*; that improper modes helps greatly to spoil much of our working types; that the soils of Virginia and North Carolina, where right practices are followed, are capable as they ever were of producing the best grades; and there has been no deterioration in types or soils.

In conclusion we would be doing injustice to our convictions did we not commend the tobacco editor of the *Whig* for his valuable market reports, for which he has shown qualifications which so eminently fit him for such work. But we cannot consent to permit his erroneous views on the eastern filler controversy to go unchallenged.

OLD TOBACCO PLANTER.

MILITARY DAY

AT THE

Durham Exposition!

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11!

PRIZE DRILL, 3 O'CLOCK:

First Prize, - - - \$100.

Second Prize, - - - 50.

Swivel Stock Bayonet Exercises and

Skirmish Drill will be Omitted.

THEY ARE HERE!

Triumphant Songs,

The books to be used in the meeting to be

conducted by

REV. SAM P. JONES

In Durham, beginning October 17th,

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

DURHAM BOOKSTORE.

THE FAMOUS SPECIFIC.

McGILL'S

ORANGE BLOSSOM,

—A POSITIVE CURE FOR—

ALL FEMALE DISEASES.

The treatment is simple, harmless and speedy in results. All sufferers should make haste to avail themselves of this wonderful remedy.

For further particulars call on or address

MES. J. S. MESLEY, AGENT,

sep24-dtf At the Hopkins' Boarding House.

CANDIDATE FOR CONSTABLE!

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Township Constable, for Durham Township, subject to the will of the people on the 6th day of November.

F. B. CHEEK.

oct2-2w

New Lot Box Paper,

Of latest styles, just received at the

Durham Bookstore.

HARVEST & BEST EQUIPPED IN THE SOUTH

SAC FRIEDENWALD

EMPLOYING ABOUT 150 ARTISTS & SKILLED WORKMEN

PRINTING

SHOW CARDS OF LATEST DESIGN

PHOTOGRAPHING

CATALOGUES FOR MANUFACTURERS & RETAILERS

ENGRAVING

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY CERTIFICATES

BOOKBINDING

PHOTO & LINE ENGRAVING OF DEEP TONES

32 S PACA ST

LAW & EDITOR BINDING IN ALL STYLES

ALTIMORE, MD

ESTABLISHED 1857

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

W. S. T. C.

DR. W. T. HERNDON.

HERNDON & BAGWELL

DEALERS IN

Flour, Meat, Meal, Ship

Bran, Oats, &c.

WE ALSO CARRY A LINE OF

Dry Goods, Shoes and General

Merchandise.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

The Randolph Hand-Made Shoe

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Country Produce & Cakes

Butter.

REMEMBER W. S. T. C.

HERNDON & BAGWELL

OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

DURHAM, N. C.

sept27-1m

Auction Land Sale

On Saturday, October 13th, at 10 o'clock, the

Enterprise Land Company will sell

promised to the highest bidder.

Fifty Choice Building Lots

in size to suit purchaser, fronting on

Enterprise Avenue and Davis Avenue.

TERMS:

One-fifth cash; balance in two equal installments

on one and two years credit, with eight per

interest from day of sale.

Parties wishing to purchase privately, or

of public sale, or desiring further information,

apply to

aug25 ENTERPRISE LAND COMPANY

WIRE RAILING

And Ornamental Wire Work

Dufur & Co., 113-115 Howard St., Balto.

Wire railing for country, lawns, and

offices and balconies; window guards,

wire cloth, sieves, fences, and

and coal screens, iron bedsteads, chairs,

etc.

Uzzle's Dining Hall

For Ladies and Gentlemen

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS

Finest Norfolk Oysters received daily

supplied with the best market

Street, O'Brian building.

REUBEN HIBBERD,

Florist and Landscape Gardener

Cut Flowers and Bouquets

A SPECIALTY.

Evergreens, Shrubs & Small

TREES

of all Varieties furnished upon

notice.

LAWNS,

GARDENS