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THAD R. MANNING
Editor and Proprietor.

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."

VOL. VII.

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

NO. 35.

ARE YOU NERVOUS?
Constant worry and work, in shop and kitchen
office or parlor, destroy nerve force. Excess in any
direction sure leads to sleeplessness, forgetfulness,
morbid fears, and other symptoms of
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Every part of our bodies is filled with nerves, and
the wear and tear of the nervous system results in
dizziness, heart troubles, deranged digestion, nau-
saeas, and kidney diseases. Strengthen the nerves,
and at once the sufferer is
A NEW MAN.
Ask your doctor if Celery is good for nervous dis-
eases, and he says, Yes. Ask him if Coca is good,
and he says, Yes. But he never thought of com-
bining them. Celery and Coca are
The BEST NERVE TONICS
and their special sedative, strengthening and stimu-
lating powers are fully obtained in
**Paine's
Celery
Compound**

This medicine is invaluable in the treatment of all
nervous disorders. When the brain is exhausted, a
little of this wonderful nerve tonic will give it tone
and elasticity. With the Celery and Coca, we com-
bined the best blood purifiers and kidney and liver
regulators. It surely
**CURES NERVOUS PROSTRATION, NERVOUS HEAD-
ACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS WEAKNESS,
STOMACH AND LIVER DISEASES, AND ALL
AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS.**
Recommended by professional and business men.
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BURLINGTON, VT.**

**FACTS THAT ARE
Worth Remembering.**

That a policy of Life Insurance affords
ready money available for the wants of a
family in the event of the death of the
policy-holder, and that the money collected
from the policy is often the only funds at
the immediate command of the family.

That the proceeds of a policy of Life In-
surance will often aid an executor or ad-
ministrator in the settlement of an estate
and prevent an unfavorable sale of prop-
erty to discharge the debts of the deceased.

That forced sales of property by executors
or administrators are almost always bring-
ing the lowest price, and that any arrange-
ment which will prevent such sales until
the property can be sold for its value is very
desirable.

That the proceeds of a policy of Life In-
surance can be used to pay liens against
property which may exist in the event of
the death of the owner.

That policies in favor of a wife or a wife
and children are protected by a special
statute of the State against the claims of
creditors or representatives of the husband.

That a policy of Life Insurance made
payable to a wife can be collected by the
wife without the intervention of an execu-
tor or administrator.

For rates and further information apply
to
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Equitable Assurance Society,
HENDERSON, N. C.**
**K. W. COGILL,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
HENDERSON, N. C.**
Estimates for the erection of buildings,
and orders for lumber solicited. I will
sell all kinds of lumber at *Pleasant* Wood
prices, with freight added.
[Feb. 9-4 c.]

REDUCE TAXATION And Lighten the Burden, In- juring No One.

HON. R. Q. MILLS' CLOSING SPEECH

The Treasury Surplus—Free Wool Against
Free Whisky—The Tariff Left Twice as
High as the Wages Paid—Falsity of the
Cry of "Free Trade."

The House having under consideration the
bill (H. R. 9607) to reduce the taxation and
simplify the laws in relation to the collection
of the revenue—
Mr. Mills said:
Mr. Speaker: The report of the treasury
department shows that we have now in the
United States over \$1,000,000,000 in gold,
silver and paper money. Of this amount, ex-
clusive of bullion, there is securely locked
up in the vaults of the treasury the sum of
\$200,000,000. After all demands against the
government have been provided for, there is
left a balance of \$128,000,000, which repre-
sents the sum wrung from the people by ex-
cessive and unjust taxation.

Under the rates of taxation now existing,
the excess of receipts over expenditures is
increasing over \$9,000,000 per month. To
take from the people this large excess not
required for any just and necessary ex-
penditure of government, even if done by a just
and equitable system of taxation, would be
invidious and hurtful enough; but when we re-
member that taxation is levied not upon the
wealth of the country, but upon the products
of labor, and that the amount required by
law is so much taken from the annual supply
of goods, that the necessities of life, the
means of subsistence, and the means of pro-
duction, are constantly being lowered, and
that the means of production are constantly
being lowered, it is not surprising that the
people are becoming poorer and poorer every
day.

But this is not all of the vicious conse-
quences that flow from unjust and excessive
taxation. Wrong never goes alone. This
large sum of money extracted from the chan-
nels of business circulation and locked up in
the treasury is constantly lowering the price
of the products of labor not protected against
foreign competition, and while increasing the
demands of the tax gatherer it decreases his
ability to comply with those demands.

Those who have means, and who have en-
joyed the fruits of their labor, find their
resources improved, while the less favored citi-
zen, who must live by his daily toil, finds
himself anxiously inquiring how he is to ob-
tain employment and support for himself
and his family. The demand for labor is
constantly increasing, but the demand for
the products of labor is constantly decreasing.
This is the situation of affairs in our
country. It is the situation of affairs in
every country where the people are taxed
excessively and unjustly.

On this side we have made an honest effort
to relieve this condition of affairs. We have
brought before the house a bill which will
lessen the inflow of money into the pub-
lic treasury and permit the excess to remain
in the pockets of the people. By existing law the average rate
of taxation on dutiable goods imported is
\$47.10 on every \$100 worth.

The bill now pending, which reported by
the committee on ways and means, reduces the
average rate from \$47.10 to \$40. But the
amendments which have been adopted in the
committee of the whole have restored to the
dutiable list many articles which had been
removed from the free list, and raised the
duties on other articles which we had re-
duced, so that the average rate of duty on
dutiable goods by the bill as amended is now
\$42.49 on every \$100 worth imported.

This is \$4.31 reduction on the present average
rate on each \$100 worth imported.

The total reduction on the revenues de-
rived from imports by the bill as amended
amounts to \$20,251,536, of which \$20,882,701
are reductions on the duties on dutiable
goods, and \$731,665 are reductions from articles placed
on the free list. These are exceedingly mod-
erate, yet this bill has been stigmatized as a
free trade measure. A proposition to make
a reduction amounting to less than \$5 in a
hundred is met with a storm of denunciations,
and characterized by the combined interest
protected against competition as a free trade
proposal, that is to run all the manu-
facturing industries of the country. Is \$42.49
of taxation on every \$100 worth of dutiable
goods imported free trade? It seems to me
an enormous rate of taxation. It is a rate of
taxation that if levied on the wealth of the
country would not be permitted to stand for
one hour. What state in the Union imposes
a rate of taxation equal to 5 per cent.?

In a majority of the states the rate of tax-
ation does not reach to the \$100 for state
and county purposes, and there are but few
cities in the United States, extravagant as
they generally are in their municipal admin-
istrations, that support a taxation of 5 per
cent. And yet this bill, carrying a taxation of
42.49 per cent., is characterized as a "free
trade measure." The term "free trade"
seems to have a double meaning. Some gen-
tlemen seem to understand that free trade
means an absolute exemption of our foreign
commerce from all taxation. Gentlemen on
this side of the house and the Democratic
party in all its history have used the term
free trade to mean freedom of our foreign
commerce from all obstruction save that of
just and necessary taxation for the support
of an honest and economical administration
of the government. [Applause.]
The tariff of 1846 was framed to raise re-
venue and for that purpose only, and it was
called by both parties a free trade tariff. The
tariff of 1857 was a still lower tariff and
framed for revenue purposes alone, and it
was called a free trade tariff. But nobody
ever complained for the abandonment of the

policy, born with the government, of raising
revenue by duties on imports. I have often
spoken of these tariffs as free trade tariffs,
and the decision of 1857, the free trade
decision, because under those tariffs and
during that time the foreign commerce of
the United States was not then fettered by
obstructions in the interest of individuals
and monopolies. [Applause.]

But let us examine the schedule of this bill
and see if we can find any free trade con-
sideration in them. We have not touched the
tariff schedule, nor the silk schedule, be-
cause we thought that those who used the
artiles embraced in these could afford to
pay the duties levied on them by existing
law. The tobacco schedule has been stricken
from the bill in the committee of the whole.

We have tried to reduce the duties upon
the necessities of life, because the great body
of the people are compelled to have them.
The first schedule is that of drugs and
chemicals. The average rate of duty by ex-
isting law is 32.87 per cent. We reduce it to
23.17, or a reduction of \$9.70 in the hundred.
They say that will destroy the domestic
manufacture. Why? Because labor is so
much cheaper in foreign countries. But the
whole labor cost is only 10.9 per cent. If the
labor cost here was 100 per cent. higher than
in foreign countries it would not be more
than 23.17 per cent. higher than twice the
entire labor cost. Is there any danger to
chemical industry in a reduction of 4.7 per
cent. The demand of the government for
revenue will not be affected. The entire la-
bor cost, so that the labor is not endangered.
But it seems a little strange that as the tariff
is levied to protect American labor and the
protection is 23.17, that the laborer only gets
10.9. There seems to be a great deal of
the next is earthen and glass ware. The
duty under the existing law is \$22.55 on
every \$100; by this bill it is \$22.17, and
this is from 100 per cent.

Mr. Speaker, the bill reduces the tax on
\$100 worth of property imported into the United
States from foreign countries is free trade,
in God's name will some one tell me what
is meant by the term protection? [Applause.]
Well, these manufacturers are alarmed
because the foreign labor cost is so much
cheaper than our own. They want protection,
they want to cover the difference between wages
in Europe and here. One of our consuls in
England tells us that the average labor cost
in the United States is 40 per cent. higher
than in England, 47 per cent. higher than
in France, and 51 per cent. higher than in
Germany. If that is true, our labor is cheaper
than the foreign labor cost. Why do we
want protection, then? [Applause.]
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than the foreign labor cost. Why do we
want protection, then? [Applause.]

The average rate of duty on manufactures
of cotton by existing law is 32.93. We leave
it by the pending bill at 32.17. A difference
of 76 cents in \$100, which means a very
slight reduction. We might have gone
farther without injury to any interest.
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Now, Mr. Speaker, we get by the present
duty on sugar and molasses about \$98,000,000
per annum. According to the estimate
of the gentleman on the other side, who
offered the amendment providing for free
sugar and a bounty to the sugar grower, the
present rate of duty affords protection to the
domestic sugar grower equal to \$90,000,000,
so that the whole cost to the people is \$8,000,000.
In order to get \$92,000,000 of revenue from
manufacturers of iron and steel, and woolen
and cotton goods, the people have to pay
\$50,000,000 to \$90,000,000. We produced
in 1880 \$70,000,000 of all manufactures
of iron and steel. It is certainly over \$300,000,000
of cotton and woolen goods. These
figures I have from the bureau of statistics.

Now, if protection protects, and that is
what it is, it increases the price of the
domestic product nearly as much as the
price of the imported product plus the duty.
This is admitted by the gentleman who
offered the proposition for the sugar. The
price of the domestic product is increased
by the constant arguments made
by the other side, that if we reduce cottons
and woolens and iron and steel to 40 per
cent. they will be ruined. This argument
admits they are getting more than that now.
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admits they are getting more than that now.

Now, which is the better tax to keep, the
one that brings \$98,000,000 with \$9,000,000 of
bounty, or that which brings \$90,000,000 of
revenue with \$50,000,000 of bounty? Be-
cause that is a tax in a land, and that is
what we are light on, and that is what
we are light on, and that is what we are
light on, and that is what we are light on.

The duty on provisions by existing law is
31.25 per cent, and we leave it at 23.17. A
reduction of 8.08 per cent. We might have
gone farther without injury to any interest.

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[April 26-a.]

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March 18-88

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