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VOL. VII.

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

NO. 35.

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### office or parlor, destroy nerve force. Excess in any direction surely ends in sleeplessness, forgetfulness, morbid fears, and other symptoms of

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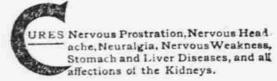
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And Lighten the Burden, Injuring No One.

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. 9057) to reduce the taxation and simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue-

Mr. Mills said: United States over \$1,900,000,000 in gold, silver and paper money. Of this amount, exclusive of bullion, there is securely locked within the vaults of the treasury the sum of \$600,000,000. After all demands against the government have been provided for, there is left a balance of \$129,000,000, which represents the sum wrung from the people by excessive 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 expenditure of government, even if done by a just this is from trade, too.

arouse it to action. But this is not all of the vicious conse- the United States in 1882 was 46% per cent., quences that flow from unjust and excessive and in Staffordshire, England, 471/4 per cent. large sum of money extracted from the chan- foreign. But if the foreign labor cost nothnels of business circulation and locked up in firg, then we have left per cent, enough to the treasury is constantly lowering the price pay the whole labor cost of our manufactof the products of labor not protected against ures. The labor cost of earthen and glass mands of the tax gatherer it decreases his per cent, and we have left 52.17 per cent, is but hitle difference between this country ability to comply with those demands.

Those who have means, and who have been not get to the laborer, only 41 per cent, havexcused from sharing with their fellow citizens the burdens of taxation, find their forthose dependent on him. Depleting the chanthat want requires is decreasing the demand and discontent are seen on every hand.

Sir, that is a question we must consider. question of condition, that confronted us. On this side we have made an honest effort made as cheaply in this country as in Eng-

to relieve this condition of affairs. We have land or elsewhere. or administrators do not always bring the trensury and permit the excess to remain \$47.10 on every \$100 worth.

The bill now pending, when reported by the committee on ways and means, reduced had placed upon the free list, and raised is \$4.61 reduction on the present average rates on each \$100 worth imported.

The total reductions on the revenues deamounts to \$50,591,606, of which \$30,832,791 are reductions on the dutiable list, and \$19,-758.845 are reductions from articles placed on the free list. These are exceedingly modcreditors or representatives of the husband. crate, yet this bill has been stigmatized as a free trade measure. A proposition to make a reduction amounting to less than \$5 in a plause on the Democratic side.] hundred is met with a storm of denunciation, and characterized by the combined interest protected against competition as a free trade goods imported free trade? It seems to me require further notice. an enormous rate of taxation. It is a rate of On sugar we reduced the rate from 78.15 the Democratic side.] an enormous rate of taxation. It is a rate of the per cent, to 62.31 p

a rate of taxation equal to 5 per cent.1 cities in the United States, extravagant as seems to be distressed about it.

of the government, [Applause.] Estimates for the erection of buildlings, called by both parties a free trade tariff. The cotton on the free list, and they did right. raw materials free? Why should not we put the orders for hunder solicited by law for the support of government of the free list, and they did right. and orders for lumber solicited. I will tariff of 1857 was a still lower tariff and erument. We believe, with the comments. There could be no justification for its tax, as sell all kinds of lumber at Pincy Woods framed for revenue purposes alone, and it tors and economists, that it is a burden, and there can be none for a tax on wood. was called a free trade tariff. But nobody that it ought to be so laid as to be as light as 1. In 1872 hides were put on the free list, and should not we have the opportunity to contest eyer captended for the abandonment of the possible on the taxpayer. \_\_\_\_\_ by the sure party that boasts itself the special with them in all the markets of the world!

policy, born with the government, of raising revenue by duties on imports. I have often spoken of teese tarins as free trade tarins, and the decade from 1850 to 1860 as a free trade decade, because under those tariffs and during that time the foreign commerce of obstructions in the interest of individuals

and monopolists. [Applause.] But let us examine the schedule of this bill and see if we can find any free trade concealed in them. We have not touched the liquor schedule, nor the silk schedule, because we thought that those who used the articles 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 necessaries 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 existing law is 32.87 per cent. We reduce it to 28.17, or a reduction of \$4.70 in the hundred. They say that will destroy the domestic manufacture. Why? Because labor is so labor cost here was 100 per cent. higher than chemical industry in a reduction of 4.7 per 000. cent,? The demand of the government for revenue will more than double the entire labor 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 32.87, that the laborer only gets 10.9. There seems to be a leak somewhere.

The next is earthen and glass ware. The

and equitable system of taxation, would be Mr. Speaker, if \$52.17 taxation on \$100 vicious and hurtful enough; but when we re- worth of property imported into the United member that taxation is levied not upon the States from foreign countries is free trade, wealth of the country, but upon the products in God's name will some one tell me what is of labor, and that the amount required by meant by the term protection? [Applause.] law is so much taken from the annual supply Well, these manufacturers are alarmed that must satisfy the necessary wants of life, about cheap foreign labor, too, and they and that the sum of the exaction so required want protection enough, they say, to cover is equal to \$47.10 on every \$100 of taxed ar- the difference between wages in Europe and ticles, it is enough to startle the country and here. One of our consuls in England tells us that the average labor cost of earthen ware in taxation. Wrongs never go alone. This If this be true, our labor is cheaper than the competition, and while increasing the de- were, as shown by the census of 1880, was 41

ing found its way to his pocket? The next schedule is metals. We have retunes improved, while the less favored citi- duced the duties from an average of 40.77 nues from cotton goods is nearly \$12.000,000. zen, who must live by his darly toil, finds per cent, under the present tariff to 38.47 unhimself anxiously inquiring how he is to ob- der the pending bill. This is a reduction of tain employment and support for himself and \$2.50 on \$100 worth of imported metals. There is nothing revolutionary in that, nothnels of circulation necessarily arrests con- ing to excite alarm, and it is a long way yet sumption. When ability to buy the things to free trade. A reduction on pig iron from 56.60 to 50.50 per cent, still leaves it with a for them will decrease in the same propor- heavy duty, and the tax of \$6 per ton which tion, and when the demand decreases the we propose is the war tariff rate of 1863. The production will correspondingly decrease. reduction of the duty on steel rails from \$4.53 Then employment is restricted, laborers are per cent, to 54.57 leaves a duty higher than reduced or discharged, and suffering, distress it was from 1865 to 1870. It was then 45 per cent. In 1870 the duty was changed to a specific rate of \$28 per ton. The equivalent ad If this contraction continues at the present valorem was then about 28 per cent. It rate it can not be long before the threatened seemed a reduction. Doubtless it was done disaster reaches us; but the time of its com- under the pretense of prevening undervaluing none can tell. It is enough for us to ation and fraud-that is, the false preteuse know that the country is in a perilous situe- under which specific duties masquerade-but tion and that it is yet in our power to avert when English rads came down to \$23.60 per the peril. Aptly and well did the president ton in 1879 the duty on steel rails, though rein his message define the situation when he maining the same per ton, amounted to 104 said it was not a question of theory, but a per cent. Why should the present exhorbitant duty be retained! Steel rails can bo

said be could make the best cutlery steel in where it rightfully belongs, in the pockets of Alabama at a total cost of \$16 per ton, and of taxation on dutiable goods imported is price of the steel rails imported last year was 230.16 per ton. From 1875 to 1878, inclusive, steel rails were cheaper in the United States than in England, and cheaper here because the average rate from \$47.10 to \$40. But they could be produced at a lower cost here the amendments which have been adopted in than in Europe. And if they could be made the committee of the whole have restored to cheaper here for four years why not all the the dutiable list many articles which we time? From 1875 to 1878 the importation fell from 43,000 tons to 2 tons. The average the duties on other articles which we had re- English price last year was \$20.16; the averduced, so that the average rate of duty on age American price for the same time was dutiable goods by the bill as amended is now \$37.13; difference in price, \$16.97; tariff duty, \$42.49 on every \$100 worth imported. This \$17! Now, if the Steel Rail association could make rails as cheap in the United tary States in 1878 as they could be made in England, they could do it in 1887, and the \$16.97

turing industries of the country. Is \$42.29 rates averaging 18 per cent., and we reduced Now we give them free wool and 40 per cent.

nue on sugar proposed by the bill is \$11,750,- than 10 cents on a hundred dollars. In a majority of the states the rate of tax- 790, and, excepting the woolen schedule, is Now, Mr. Speaker, I have gone through tries for manufacture and then buying back business, that for years we have been nursing; ation does not reach \$1 on the \$100 for state

The states the rate of taxation does not reach \$1 on the \$100 for state

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others put together. [Appiause.]

of the gentleman on the other side who offered the amendment providing for free | But when we propose to touch wool, which | by cutting off our trade with all parts of the the United States was not then fettered by present rate of duty affords protection to the people, we strike at the combination that has and that is all we ask. [Applause on the

admits they are getting more than that now. | world. [Applause on the Democratic side.] a pound of tin plate is made in the United in foreign countries, which it is not, then 6 Of these three branches of manufactures we We are proposing to reduce the price of States. That has been repeatedly stated on per cent, would fully cover the difference, are producing today full \$1,400,000,000 woolen goods by taking the tax off wool. It this floor; stated from the other side as well but we leave 28.17, more than twice the en- worth. If they are proceeded 40 per cent, it is not raised by skilled labor. It scarcely as this side. It is clearly an article of revetire labor cost. Is there any danger to costs the people \$560,000,000 to get \$60,000, employs any labor at all. There has been a nuc. To put un plate on the free list does

30 per cent, it would increase their cost to tion of either wool or woolen goods. on sugar ought to be put at the revenue standard and kept there.

The duty on provisions by existing law is 21.23 per cent., and we leav- it at 23.39. The reduction is 94 cents in \$100. This is a very moderate reduction. We might have gone further without injury to any interest.

The average rate of duty on manufactures of cotton by existing law is \$9.99. We leave it by the pending bill at 39.07. A difference of 92 cents in \$100 will hardly drive the cotten manufacturing industry off this continent. The whole labor cost in cotton manufactures averages 21.6 per cent., and there Why is it that all of that 59.55 per cent, d.d. and England in the labor cost of cotton goods. But if England paid nothing for her labor, we have left duty enough to nearly We reduce it \$277,600. Where does the free trade skeleton bide in this schedule?

Hemp, jute and flax goods we found at \$28,10 in the existing law, and we leave them at \$21.94. There is a reduction of something over \$6 in the hundred, but that occurs by putting a large number of items of hemp, flax, jute, manilla and sun and sisal grass on the free list. Still the reduction is very 000 pounds of wool. Others say more, but we

Now we come to wools and woolens. We found the duty on that schedule under the existing law averaging \$58.51, and we have left it at \$38.09; a reduction of \$29 on every 2100 worth. This reduction seems large, but it was caused by eliminating wool from the calculation and putting it on the free list. The reduction on dutiable woolen goods amounts to \$12,000,000. But the woolen manufacturer is not injured; he is benefited. The woolen manufacturer by the existing law gets compensation for the taxation on wool and 35 per cent. protection for the manufactured product. By our bill we give him free wool and 40 per cent, protection on his manufactured goods. Instead of being injured he is positively benefited to the amount of \$5 lessen the inflow of money into the public gentlemen engaged in steel manufacture who in the hundred more than he is by the existing law. I want to read at this point what the woolen manufacturers said to congress a the people. By existing law the average rate at a labor cost of \$3 per ton. The average number of years ago. In 1805 they addressed a communication to the United States revenue commissioner to be submitted to con-

gress, in which they said: The committee do not besitate to affirm that, independently of considerations of general publie policy demanding a duty on wool, the woolen manufacturers of this country would prefer the total abolition of the specific duties, provided they could have all their raw material duty free [Applause.] and an actual net protection of \$5 per cent. [Applanse on the Democratic side.]

This is signed by the executive committee

facturers and by John L. Hayes, their secre-After the internal revenue tax was placed upon the domestic production the manufac- in the world. We are the most intelligent rived from imports by the bill as amended difference in price was put in the pockets of turers came and said to congress: "Now we the manufacturer. It is claimed to be in the want compensation for this, too." They had interest of the laborer, but he only gets from compensation for the tax on wool, and now world. [Laughter and applause.] All we is passing away with all the fostering care \$3 to \$5 per ton; the balance goes to the they wanted compensation for the tax of 10 want is for our government to take its medmanufacturer to make millionaires of men per cent, imposed by the internal revenue that they may build castles in Scotland and laws. The duty was raised to 35 per cent.; on the Democratic side and cries of "That's go coaching through her mountains. [Ap- but they are fine diplomatists, and a short it," "That's the point."] time after that they came before congress We have reduced the duty on steel rails to and got the internal revenue tax on woolen \$11 per ton. It is equivalent to more than goods repealed. But the 35 per cent, still redouble the entire labor cost of the rails. On mains, although they had said that 25 per tion. We will give you what you want for they had expended upon it had been utterly wood and woodenware we found the present cent. protection was all they wanted. of taxation on every \$100 worth of datiable them to 17,40 per cent. That is too small to bill is a free trade measure." [Laughter on

country would not be permitted to stand for one hour. What state in the Union imposes - cept the woolen. The reduction of the reve-

and county purposes, and there are but few bined. That is a heavy cut, but nobody the free list. We have placed upon the free goods. list articles amounting in round numbers to We are the greatest cotton growing counthey generally are in their municipal admin- The complaint about sugar is that we did \$20,000,000. The largest item is wool, \$6,- try in the world; we are the greatest ore proistrations, that support a taxation of 3 per not reduce enough. We have dealt more \$20,000. Why have we put wool on the free ducing nation in the world; we have got all harshly with sugar than with any article we list? They say that this is full free trade. the elements to make us the greatest manu-And yet this bill, carrying a taxation of have left on the dutiable list. Yet gentle- They say to us, "When you strike wool out facturing nation on earth. We can give em-42.49 per cent., is characterized as a "free men on the other side tell us we have been of the taxable list you have shot out the mid-ployment, additional employment, to all our trade measure." The term "free trade" sectional; that we have protected sugar and dle link in the chain, and the chain wage workers at fair wages and keep them seems to have a double meaning. Some gen- rice, and nimed at the destruction of is parted." Is that true? Why, sir, constantly employed if congress will only let tlemen seem to understand that free trade nerthern industries. The charge is absurd. somebody put cotton on the free us alone. [Great applause on the Democratic means an absolute exemption of our foreign. We have not looked of the section where any list a few years ago. They shot the side.] We ask you to remove as far as you commerce from all taxation. Gentlemen on article is produced in order to determine middle link out and parted the chain then, can these barriers. Let us have free raw this side of the house and the Democratic what we would do. We have tried to deal There were millions of our fellow citizens materials that we may reduce the cost of the party in all its history have used the term fairly with all, and in doing it we find that who were affected by that missing link in product, for the cost of the product is to free trade to mean freedom of our foreign we have cut it far heavier than iron, or glass, the chain of protection, but the chain was determine the standing of our goods in the commerce from all obstruction save that of or earthenware, or woolens, or cottons, or parted, and parted by gentlemen on the other market, and if we can produce an article just and necessary taxation for the support hemp, or jute, or flax. In short, the cut on side of the house, who have been so loudly cheaper than anybody else in the world can of an honest and economical administration sugar is nearly twice as much as all the crying free trade at us. It is our greatest produce it we will take the market away exporting product; it gives employment to from them and hold it against them. [Ap-As Democrats, we believe that a tax is a millions of laborers. It had a duty of 3 plause.] enue and for that purpose only, and it was tribute from the private property of a citi-

Now, Mr. Specker, we get by the present (Complon and Lichal of protection. Did the Way should not we demand that this congress duty on sugar and molasses about \$58,000, chainspart then? This is a great cattle grow- shall undo the work of previous congresses 000 per annum. According to the estimate ing country. It is a great sheep growing | who have imi a ted George III, as Mr. Jeffercountry. We produce all sorts of hides,

demestic sugar grower equal to \$6,000,000, so made this protective tariff, and they say: Democratic side.] And, Mr. Speaker, that that the whole cost to the people is \$64,000,- "You shall not touch it; that is free trade." fair field and open fight we intend to have. 000. In order to get \$62,000,000 of revenue Let us see whether it is or not. The first [Renewed applause.] We are going to have from manufactures of iron and steel, and tariff law that ever was enacted by this gov- it, and without trying to "fry the fat" out of woolen and cotton goods, the people have to crament after the constitution was adopted - anybody, either, [Laughter and applause pay \$500,000,000 to \$000,000,000. We protine joint product of Alexander Hamilton, on the Democratic side.] duced in 1880 \$670,000,000 of all manufactures | James Madison, Thomas Jefferson and George | We do not intend to try to behanch the of ivon and steel. It is certainly over \$700,- Washington-embraced in its title the decla- American people with money in order to buy 600,000 now. We produced about \$275,000, ration of the principle that it was made to their votes at the polls. We intend to appeal 000 each of cotton and woolen goods. These encourage home industries; and the method to the intelligence and the virtue of our felfigures I have from the bureau of statistics. | adopted by them to earry out that policy was | low citizens. That is the great corner stone Now, if protection protects, and that is to put wool on the free list. There it re- upon which the republic is founded, and it what it is for, it increases the price of the mained until 1824, the fathers and founders has been found adequate to all trials in all domestic product nearly as much as the of this government never proposing to dis- times in the past, and it will not be wanting price of the imported product plus the duty. turb it during all that time. And in all that now. We intend to appeal to their good This is admitted by the gentlemen who grand array of talent there was only one, common sense and ask for a verdict of apoffered the proposition for the sugar bounty perhaps, who could have been accused of proval, and we shall appeal to that great and by those who supported him. This is learning toward free trade; and that was he tribunal with an unshaken confidence that it admitted by the constant arguments made who wrote the great Declaration, and in one will speak for the welfare and prosperity of by the other side, that if we reduce cottons line of it indicted the king of Great Britain the country. [Applause.] Mr. Speaker: The report of the treasury much cheaper in foreign countries. But the and woolens and iron and steel to 40 per and arraigned him before the bar of mankind The next largest item is tin plate, the department shows that we have now in the whole labor cost is only 10.9 per cent. If the cent. they will be ruined. This argument for cutting off our trade with all parts of the amount of reduction being \$5,700,000. Not

> payers, I would keep a high duty on sugar can get enough to wear in winter. But we side say that is free trade, too. and lower the duties on cotton goods, woolens are met at the threshold with a proposition duty under the existing law is \$59.55 on and manufactures of iron and steel. If the from the other side to increase the duties on every \$100; by this bill it is \$52.17. And tate of 40 per cent, on these three articles wool and woolen manufactures \$16,000,000. only raised the price of the domestic produce
>
> This would practically prohibit the importational your workingmen going to their work
>
> This would practically prohibit the importational your workingmen going to their work

people over \$400,000,000. Why then Embraced in this schedule which they de- their dinners. You will find the man should we repeal the duty on sugar and keep mand is one of the most remarkable proposi-ing and canning business of this country the high duties on the others? The duties on tions that has ever been submitted to a legis- carried on by the use of foreign tin plate. the others ought to be lowered and the duty lative body, and that is that the cheap wool You will find this article everywhere, paying that now comes in as carpet wool shall not now a duty which does not disturb anybody be manufactured into clothing, as it is being done today, because the better wool is kept out of the country now by high duties. How is this law if enacted to be carried out? Are we to have Pinkerton detectives examining people's clothing, and if some garments are made of carpet wool, instead of clothing wool grown on American ranches by alien flock masters, are the garments to be taken off the backs of the people and confiscated! Our people are today wearing carpet wool in their clothing because the duty on the clothing wool keeps it out. Out of 114,000,000 pounds of wool imported in 1887, over 80,000,000

pounds were carpet wool. And now the wool manufacturers' and wool growers' associations and their allies double the labor cost here. The present reve- are determined that we shall not even wear carpet wool. On the 14th day of last January they met in this city, in "a dark lantern room," and agreed on a schedule that raises the duties on wool and woolen goods so high that neither can be imported. Now what are our people to do for woolen clothing! Mr. Dodge, the statistician of the agricultural department, and a protectionist, says in his official report that we only grow 255,000,put it safely when we say our product does not exceed 300,000,000 pounds. Our annual consumption is about 600,000,000 pounds. Now if we refuse the importation of the foreign wool to satisfy the wool growers, and refuse the importation of woolen goods to satisfy the manufacturers, what are we to do for clothing? I suppose they expect the people to go naked and vote the Republican ticket. [Applause.] But we say to you we shall have plenty of good woolen clothes. Serve the Lord and vote the Democratic ticket. [Renewed applause on the Democratic side. 1

Mr. Speaker, we have put wool on the free list not only to cheapen the clothing of the people, but also in order that we may give to our own workmen in this country the making of the \$44,000,000 worth of woolen goods that are annually imported. [Applause.] Instead of importing from \$45,-009,000 to \$50,000,000 worth of woolen goods, which we are now compelled to do because you will not let us import the wool, we propose to admit free all the wool that our people require and let our own people make these woolen goods, and thus increase the demand for their work, and in increasing the demand for their work increase their wages,

Sir, the main object in this bill, the great central feature, is that it is a bill to better the condition and increase the wages of our of the National Association of Wool Manu- laboring people. [Applause.] We are the greatest manufacturing people in the world. We are the greatest agricultural people in the world. We are the most skilled people people in the world. We have the handsomest men and the prettiest women in the

the manufacturers of other countries! Why

son says in the Declaration of Independence, sugar and a bounty to the sugar grower, the effords in winter the clothing of 60,000,000 | world? Give us a fair field and an open fight,

great deal of sympathy manifested on the not deprive any man in this country of em-Now, which is the better tax to keep, the other side for the sheep. They tell us by ployment. It does not take a do lar of profit one that brings \$58,000,000 with \$6,000,000 of | heavily taxing the wool more wool will grow | from any manufacturer in the country. In kinds, and cannot be sold in competition bounty, or that which brings \$60,000,000 of on the back of the sheep. It is the back of order to meet the condition of the treasury, revenue with \$550,000,000 of bounty? Believing that a tax is a burden, and that it ought to be as light as possible to the taxpayers, I would keep a high duty on sugar

the man we are caring for on this side of the which is so alarming, we have taken off this which is so alarming, we have taken off this which is so alarming, we have taken off this which is so alarming, we have taken off this sold only tin cans. Boyat Baking Powprice of woolen clothing so that poor people sumers of tin plate. Gentlemen on the other

payers, I would keep a high duty on sugar

Have you thought how many people are interested in tin plate! You will find it in the homes of all your poor people. You will with tin buckets in their hands carrying at all but which is piling too much money into the treasury and congesting the circulation needed in the channels of business. To remedy this disturbing condition we propose to put this \$5,700,000 back into the pockets of the poor people of this country. If that is free trade make the most of it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The next item is salt. Salt was put on the free list for the first time by the measure which Thomas Jefferson took part in framing. Salt is not a product of the skill of the human mind or hand. The Builder of the universe has made salt. Salt is in all the multitudinous waters of the sen; sait is beneath our feet in all the bowels of the earth; God, in his providence, has made it for man. It is necessary for animal existence. It ought not to be taxed. We have put salt on the free list, so that salt may be free for our great packeries of pork and beef, for our butter makers who are exporting butter largely, for those who cure pork, either for their own use or for the market. This removal of duty affects especially in the north and the northwest. It should commend itself especially to you gentlemen who represent northwestern constituents who send into the market bacon and pork which we buy from you. But because a few people are interested in having a monopoly of the salt business we are branded before the bar of the country as free traders when we consent to remove the duty on this article, and give back to the people this bounty which God has prepared for them.

[Applause on the Democratic side.] Next is the item of burlaps, on which we make a reduction of \$978,000. Not a yard of it is made in the United States. The duty upon this article brings money into our coffers which is not needed. It is better that the people who use these burlaps should have this money in the channels of business. They tell us this is free frade. Every reduction of the tariff which we propose to make be charged as free trade, and nothing commends itself to the judgment of those who make this charge except that we would couple with reductions on a few little things in the tariff some free whisky. [Applause on the

Democratic side, Now, Mr. Speaker, what further have we done? We put flax, hemp and jute on the free list, from which was derived a revenue of \$1,700,000. Well, our friends say we ought not to have done that. They say, Your are ruining the flax and the hemp industries of this country; you are ruining indastries in which a very large amount of capital has been invested, and we are going to extend these industries and produce sunn and sisal grass after a while, and we will make a vast field of employment for our people and a profitable industry for our coun-

What is the fact? We have been trying this thing for many years, and the industry we can bestow upon it. With all the milk diing hand out of our business. [Applause we can give to the babe it has refused to prosper, and but a short time ago a gentleman on the other side of the house, when We say to the government: Call upon the they had made up their minds to starve the people and tell them how much you want to little infant sugar that they have nursed so support an honest, economical administra- long, said that they found that the money that purpose; we will give it to you cheer- thrown away and wasted; sugar refused to political power, when our own intellects are covery, and the reason they wanted to throw superior to the intellects of any people on the it aside was that it ceased to prosper, and tenderness that could be bestowed upon it has not prospered, and is passing away; it is dying, it soon must depart; and hence I repeat, in the light of their own philosophy, and learning the lesson from that side of the house, we took it and put it on the free list. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Another thing: we have taken opinm, \$468,000 worth of medicinal opium, a medicine for the relief of the sick and the suffering, not an ounce of it grown in the United States, and that also we put upon the free list. But they do not want free opium; it is whisky they want; they refuse opium altogetner. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Have we endangered any one industry by this change? And yet they demand that the dirty shall be put upon opium too, because by releasing the duty it might be considered a step in the direction of "free trade." Well, what next? We have got cotton ties

on the free list. The duty collected on these is \$121,000 annually. Nearly all these cotton ties are made in foreign countries, as I am CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE !



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