

THE VIDETTE.

TROY, N. C., OCT. 18, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
of Wake.

FOR LIKELY GOVERNOR.
THOMAS M. HOLT,
of Alamance.

For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas S. Ashe:

JOS. J. DAVIS,
of Franklin.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court under amendment to the Constitution:

JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
W. M. L. SAUNDERS,
of Orange.

FOR TREASURER.
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
TREDGORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe.

FOR AUDITOR:
G. W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne.

FOR CONGRESS.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
JNO. S. HENDERSON,
of Rowan.

For ELECTORS—State at Large.
A. M. WADDEL, of New Hanover.
F. N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1st Dist.—Geo. H. Brown, of Beaufort
2nd Dist.—Jno. E. Woodard, of Wilkes
3rd Dist.—Chas. B. Avesack, of Wayne
4th Dist.—Ed. W. Post, of Johnston
5th Dist.—John H. Dobson, of Surry
6th Dist.—S. J. Pemberton, of Stanly
7th Dist.—L. C. Caldwell, of Iredell
8th Dist.—Thos. M. Vance, of Caldwell
9th Dist.—W. T. Crawford, of Haywood.

Don't be Deceived.

Here is a sample of Republican buncombe:

Cleveland wants to keep the tax on the home folks and let the foreigners go free. Harrison wants charity to begin at home.—Raleigh Signal.

A man of common sense who knows what a tariff tax is, must know that this tax is collected on goods only that are imported to this country from foreign countries, and that the declared policy of the Republican party is to raise this tax so high that foreigners will be prohibited from bringing their products to our markets, which of course, must result in no such products being brought to our markets, and no taxes from such a source can be collected; whereas, the policy of Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party is to reduce the high tariff to such figures as will allow of the importation of foreign goods, thus creating a source from which the national taxes can be collected from foreigners alone. The fact is, the Republican policy, if followed out, will surely result in driving from our markets all imported goods, which means no chance for taxing foreigners, and as the government can't be run without money the false claim of the Republican party that it and its leaders favor the repeal of the internal revenue tax is made clear. How can they tax foreigners when they pass laws prohibiting them from bringing anything to this country from which to collect taxes? And when this is done, which very thing they are now trying to do, how can they expect to run the government without taxing the "home folks"? Why, of course, if their policy is followed, the revenue tax must stay. Yet the hypocrites say they want to repeal the internal revenue taxes, when there is no theory by which they can reach such a result, and their Senate tariff bill shows this to be true, for there is no relief from the oppressive measures embodied in the internal revenue system even hinted at. They propose in their bill to remove the tax from tobacco and alcohol used for scientific purposes, and nothing else. Is this repealing the law or any part of it? Not much. And what good will it do our people to take the tax off of alcohol? None of it is made in our country.

The Democratic tariff bill proposes to remove the tax from tobacco, and strikes a fatal blow at the objectionable features of the whole system, by doing away with store-keepers at all the small country stills, which kills the spy system out right; yet the Republicans have fought against the passage of these measures all the while, as they have done every other bill looking to a repeal of the internal revenue taxes. No, sir. Your man Harrison and his party don't want to know what charity is at home or anywhere else!

Dockery's Neighbors Speak Again.

In commenting on the card of D. D. McIntyre and other Alliance men of Richmond, copied from the Länrinburg Exchange, the News and Observer of the 12th says:

"Dockery's farmer neighbors in Richmond county have come out in the public press and declared that the Radical nominee is no farmer, is no better in that respect, indeed, than the most shiftless negro cropper. Dockery's Alliance neighbors now come out and formally declare that he is no Alliance man; that while claiming to belong to that organization he is violating every one of its vital principles. Read what they have to say as it is printed in full elsewhere. The card appears in the Länrinburg (Richmond county) Exchange and we take it for granted that they are, for the most part at least, from Richmond (Dockery's) county. They are certainly aware of the vast difference between Dockery's professions and his practice as an Alliance man and they express their sentiments in no uncertain language. They are evidently good Alliance men themselves and what they say is good reading for Alliance men generally. They call upon Dockery either to disclaim utterly or openly to espouse and endorse the principles of the Farmers' Alliance. Will he heed their demand? It is safe to say no. He will go on as he has begun. He will continue to claim fellowship with the most worthy organization while violating openly every principle on which that organization rests. Oh what a fraud he is in whatsoever way he is considered! A pretended farmer and yet no farmer at all; avowedly opposed to lawyers and yet himself a sort of jack-leg lawyer and training his son for the bar; a pretended friend to the negro and yet speaking in as much contempt as Dan Russell does of the colored man wherever it suits his purpose to do so; a man with a white skin and yet seeking to foist himself on the people of North Carolina as their Governor by the aid of negro votes; a man of respectable antecedents and yet slandering respectable white women, the wife of the President among them, and ministers of the gospel; a pretended friend of the people and yet seeking with all his might to retain the burdensome war taxation which is grinding us in the dust; a pretended friend to agriculture and yet the pliant tool of trusts and other combinations of monopolists at the North that are throttling agriculture the country over; and last, but not least, the pretended Alliance man who violates constantly the most vital principles of the organization in which he claims membership. How can any self-respecting citizen of the State vote for such a man to fill the highest office within the State's gift? Read the card of the good and true Alliance man."

Shortly after 8 o'clock last Saturday evening Brown's Powder Magazine, at Roanoke, Va., blew up, giving the entire city a terrible shock, breaking a large number of plate-glass store fronts and hundred of panes of glass in private residences. The magazine was situated about one mile from the city and contained 400 kegs of powder and 2,500 pounds of dynamite. The entire population was terribly scared and much excitement prevailed until the extent and nature of the disaster were known.

It is stated that the Italian government is unearthing a huge socialist conspiracy.

Read This,

CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

N. Y. Times.

Senator Quay is in a very unamiable mood nowadays, and not a little of his bad humor is caused by the persistence of the Hon. Levi P. Morton in making him spend many thousands of dollars in endeavoring to carry North Carolina for the Republicans. According to a member of the National Republican Executive Committee this has been the burden of Morton's song ever since the beginning of the campaign. Mr. Morton said some time ago that he had given to the National Republican Committee three times the amount of what his salary as Vice-President would be, which is supposed to mean that he has contributed \$95,000. In return for this he has insisted, and still insists, that the full power of the National Committee shall be used to carry North Carolina. Senator Quay objected at first, but he could hardly help yielding to the party's candidate for the Vice-Presidency and its greatest pecuniary aid, so an energetic Republican campaign has been carried on in North Carolina, and Senator Quay has spent money in that State which he wanted to devote to other States.

The disgust of Senator Quay now is due to a discovery which he has just made of the reasons which actuate Mr. Morton in desiring to have North Carolina go Republican. They are, in short, that the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. are holders of what are known as the special tax bonds, which now amount, principal and interest, to more than \$30,000,000. These bonds were issued when North Carolina was in the hands of the carpet baggers and it was pretended that they were to be devoted to the building of certain railroads in the promotion of which Milton S. Littlefield was the chief actor. A special tax was levied for their payment, hence their name. Littlefield took the bonds, sold them in New York for what they would bring, and did not build any railroads with them. The fraud was so gross that after North Carolina came under the control of its decent and respectable citizens, a constitutional provision was enacted forbidding their payment unless such payment should be authorized by a majority of the voters of the State at the ballot box.

Morton, Bliss & Co. bought up these bonds after their repudiation for almost nothing, and have made several attempts to collect them through the courts. Test suits have been brought in individual bonds in the United States Circuit Court for North Carolina in the name of dummies who reside in North Carolina. The suits are not brought by Morton, Bliss & Co., in order to avoid the provisions of the eleventh amendment to the Federal Constitution which forbids the bringing of a suit against a State by a resident of another State. One of these suits is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, with small chances of success. But, even if the suits were to succeed, the collection of the judgment would be difficult, unless the people, the legislature, and the Governor should be in favor of paying it. Therefore Mr. Morton is very desirous to have North Carolina go Republican, and there are persons at the National Republican Headquarters who are unkind enough to say that his main, if not his sole purpose, in obtaining the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency, was to be thus enabled to employ the whole power of the party through his National Committee to collect his bonds which he bought for almost nothing after they had been repudiated. In other words, that his candidacy is only a vast financial speculation, in which he uses the Republican party as a tool to accomplish his ends.

Senator Ransom is about to freely expose it on the stump, and his exposure will finally defeat it. The people of North Carolina do not really want to pay for bonds from which they never received any benefit, and which were issued by rascals whom they have recently driven from the State.

A Newark, N. J., special of the 9th says: The charter election held here today shows a Democratic gain on the general ticket of about 700. The Republicans elect eight aldermen and retain control of the council. The Democrats gain two aldermen and ten school commissioners. For the first time in twenty years the Democrats have carried the city at the charter election previous to the Presidential election.

Bad Statistics.

Rockingham Rocket.

The Raleigh Signal amuses itself and interests its readers by publishing a long list of negroes which it alleges President Cleveland appointed to office during his administration. This is intended for white men only, and is meant to influence their prejudices, for the so-called Republican party think that the negro will be their slave whatever they may do. We have heard of one fellow with a white skin whose hostility to President Cleveland is so great on this account that, in order that he may avoid contact with the negro, he has concluded to join the Radical party to escape the contamination. Poor numbskull! If he had any sense at all he would know that if the allegations in regard to the appointments indicated were true he was simply "jumping from the frying pan into the fire." But that is not what moves him. He naturally belongs to the Radicals, and really prefers to associate with the negroes.

But the Signal's statement is false, and we have not the charity to believe it was sincere when it published it. President Cleveland did not make the appointments which this hypocritical paper charges. One of the persons, John A. Hyman—Hon. John A. Hyman—was a Radical member of Congress about twelve years ago, and we know he was appointed during the administration of Hayes or Arthur. He was in office when the present administration came into power, and the only sin it has committed was in not removing him. And so it is with nearly every one on the list! The Signal should be ashamed of itself for this deliberate fraud upon its ignorant readers. Judge Fowle demanded of Oliver Dockery to name one of Cleveland's appointees who was a negro, except the Register of Deeds in Washington, and he could not do it! It is simply disgraceful for a party to be obliged to maintain itself by deliberate falsehood. And yet our Richmond county Radicals are scattering the base statement. But we have long known that their consciences—if they have any—are equal to any demand.

Every intelligent man knows that the President does not make a single one of the appointments in the list which the Signal publishes. All are made by the departments. But, as we have said, nearly all of the persons named were appointed during administrations preceding Mr. Cleveland's and the only crime committed is that of not turning them out!

The fact is, the so-called Republican party is a party of fraud and pretension, and will scruple at no falsehood necessary to get power.

And Still Another Nailed.

The subjoined correspondence of the News and Observer explains itself:

CALAHAN, N. C., Oct. 8th 1888.

Hon. A. M. Seales, Governor N. C.:

DEAR SIR—Will you please give me the number of negro justices of the peace now acting as such in the State? Where are they, who are they and when were they elected? How many negroes have been appointed to office in this State under Democratic government?

Now while I do not believe there are any, nevertheless the Republican speakers are making such charges. I want to know the facts in the case.

With much respect,

J. ANDERSON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, Oct. 9th, 1888.

J. Anderson Esq.

DEAR SIR: The recorded list of justices of the peace does in no way indicate who are white or who are colored; but after investigation and full conference with the officers of the government I feel safe in saying that there is not a negro justice of the peace holding a commission in North Carolina unless he was appointed and commissioned by a Republican clerk of the court. They have the right to appoint under certain circumstances and may have appointed some negroes. As Governor, I have never appointed any but white men and I repeat that in my opinion there is not a negro justice in the State that has been appointed under any Democratic administration.

Yours truly,

A. M. SEALES.

And so we have the pleasure this morning of spilling another Radical gun not to speak of exposing another desperate Radical falsehood in all its hideousness. What further depth of depravity will the Radical leaders now be able to find?

The Tariff.

Democratic Hand-Book.

But high tariffs are getting to be as distasteful in manufacturing Massachusetts as in agricultural North Carolina, and that, too, it seems, without regard to party lines. The Tariff Reform League of the State is now circulating two strong documents, one of them giving the position of strong protectionists and Republican leaders in regard to the tariff before it became a campaign issue and the other giving "twenty questions" for protectionists to answer, some of which read as follows:

1. Why, under the benign influence of our war tariff, are one-third of our wage-earners out of work one-third of the time? (Mass. Labor Rep., 1887, p. 294.)

2. Why did wages in Great Britain go up between 1872 and 1883 9 per cent., while they went down in Massachusetts during the same period 5 per cent.? (Mass. Labor Rep., 1887, p. 143.)

3. Why did the cost of living here increase 14 1/2 per cent. between 1860 and 1878, notwithstanding the tremendous improvements made in cheapening the cost of production? (Mass. Labor Rep., 1885, p. 467.)

4. Why are wages in free trade England from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than in any protected country on the continent of Europe? (U. S. Consular Labor Rep., volume 1, p. 178.)

5. Why does China, which has nurtured her people under a prohibitory tariff for several hundred years, pay her common laborers 20 cents a day and her skilled mechanics 30 cents a day? (U. S. Consular Lab. Rep., vol. iii, p. 343.)

6. How are we able to sell annually \$700,000,000 of the products of our high-priced labor in foreign markets against the whole world, if, as protectionists assert, free competition in goods means equality in wages? (U. S. Report on commerce and Nav., 1887, p. 18.)

7. Why did the wealth of this country increase in the low tariff period—1850-1860—126 per cent., and in the high tariff period—1870-1880 only 80 per cent., even after reducing the census values of 1870 to a gold basis? (Tenth Census, vol. vii, pp. 3, 4, 13.)

8. Why did the values of farms in this country increase from 1850 to 1860 103 per cent., and from 1870 1880 only 37 per cent.? (Census vol. Agriculture.)

9. Why was the average annual increase in Massachusetts savings bank deposits from 1850 to 1880 12 per cent and from 1870 to 1880 only 5 per cent.? (Mass. Savings Bank Rep., 1887, p. 616.)

10. Why did American vessels control three-fourths of our foreign carrying trade in 1856, and less than one-sixth of it in 1880? (U. S. Rep. on Commerce and Nav., 1887, p. 89.)

11. Why did Congress, after living eleven years under a low tariff, vote in 1857 to make it still lower, and why did all the Massachusetts members support this reduction? Was Henry Wilson, the shoemaker, an enemy of labor? (Con. Globe, 31 ses., 34th Congress, pp. 971, 1062.)

12. Why did wages in Massachusetts advance from the high tariff decade ending with 1830 to the low tariff decade ending with 1860 52 per cent., while they advanced from 1860 to 1883 only 28 per cent.? (Mass. Lab. Rep., 1885, pp. 142, 466.)

17. With Poles, Bohemians and Italians swarming into this country tree of duty, how much are our wage-earners benefited by the protective tax on lumber, coal, clothing, salt and almost everything they have to buy? How much higher ought the tax to be in order to make us all supremely happy?

19. How do Pennsylvania manufacturers accumulate their "fat," except by preying upon the general public, forced by the tariff to buy their wares at their own price?

Verily, these are hard questions for protectionists to answer.

The Senate Tariff Bill.

A special from Washington says: The majority report and the minority report on the Senate tariff bill were represented in the Senate today. The majority report contains 25,000 words and is signed by all the Republican members. The minority report is signed by Senators Harris, Vance and Voorhees, and contains 8,000. Senator McPherson agrees with this report in the main, but dissents from its dutiable list. Senator Beck submitted an individual report of 7,000 words, setting forth his views.

The majority report among other things, criticising the Democratic position says: "It would have been easy at any time when Congress has been in session, since the first of March, 1885, and its sessions have covered at least 20 months of that period, to have secured the concurrence of both Houses upon a measure which would have reduced the revenue and amended the administrative features of our customs laws in a satisfactory manner."

It has been the evident purpose of those who have controlled the policy of the party in power to delay action, magnify causes for uneasiness, and to magnify and intensify evils, until the people of the country should imperatively demand relief and then to assume that the evils and embarrassments from which we are suffering, are the necessary incidents of the protective system, and that relief can only be found in the emasculation or destruction of that system.

"The known attachment of the mass of the wage-earners of the country to a system which has been productive to them of unexampled prosperity prevented the adoption of a policy of open attack, and made it necessary that some plausible reasons should be found for the steady accomplishment of their destructive designs."

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Presents the Mills bill, and favors its adoption by the Senate. It says: "The essential difference between the House bill and the Senate substitute are apparent and radical at the outset, in the matter of the revenue."

"The one is framed in the interest of the public treasury, the other in the interest of the private pockets. The one is framed in the interest of the whole people, the other in the interest of a hundred thousand manufacturers. The one is designed to reduce both government revenue and taxation, the taxation especially which bears heaviest on the necessities of life, the other is intended to raise the public revenue, indeed, but to maintain private revenues, by increasing and retaining taxation on all necessities."

"The substitute offers to the people free alcohol and free tobacco, leaving all the expensive machinery for the collection of the revenue, and the enforcement of the law in full force, while it increases taxation upon the actual and indispensable necessities of life, and this, too, when there is a large surplus in the treasury and under existing laws is being increased at the rate of over \$1,000,000 per month, thus withdrawing and withholding from the channels of trade, commerce, and the business of the country, money absolutely necessary to their successful operations."

SENATOR BECK'S REPORT.

Mr. Beck, in his report, deals vigorously with the Senate tariff bill, commends the Mills bill, denounces Gen. Harrison and the Republicans generally, and says the principles represented by the Senate bill and the Mills bill are infinitely more important than the money involved, and that the pretences upon which high tariff is demanded will be as strong fifty years hence as now.

Hon. W. H. Kitchin is doing good work in the West. He is one of the ablest speakers in the State.