

ABOLITION (Mississippi)  
 MURKIN PRINTING COMPANY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION  
 CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Year \$1.50  
 Six Months .75  
 Three Months .50

MURRILL, - - - Editor.

Established at the Post Office in Hickory, North Carolina, by MURRILL & COMPANY.

THURSDAY JANUARY 5, 1888.

**Abolish the Internal Revenue.**

With the first issue of the new year we renew the old cry against the Internal Revenue. We want no half-loaf, or piecemeal about it. We want the whole law repealed and forever abolished from our code of laws. When, in time past, we read the deliberately prepared platform of the Democratic party, followed, endorsed and eulogized by labored editorials in its leading journals, and listened to the eloquent and patriotic denunciations of the system, we were made to believe it was undemocratic, un-American and iniquitous, and the more we read and see and think about it, the more confirmed we grow in that belief. It corrupts and alienates the fealty of the citizen from the government, impoverishes the masses and enriches a favored few, whose corruptions in office, and oppressions of the people in the name of the government, day after day, widens and embitters the feeling between the government and the governed. It is true, as the President says, that "none of the things subjected to this tax are necessities, and there is nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardships to the people," and if it were also true, as he says, that "there is no just cause of complaint by the consumers of the articles," yet the great overpowering fact remains, that the system is obnoxious to the people, and a menace to the rights of the States—the fundamental principles of the government.

As the first move towards relieving the surplus and reducing the tariff this excise should be repealed. The annually increasing surplus in the Treasury is an annually increasing hardship upon the people, a promoter of extravagance among their representatives, and a positive hindrance to a reformation of the tariff to a revenue basis. Protection prohibits the importation of foreign goods and, so far, lessens tariff revenue. If the internal revenue is abolished the needs of the Treasury will compel such an adjustment of the tariff as the constitution provides for, and the Democratic party has always advocated a tariff for only.

As a result of the derivation of liquor traffic is the greatest obstacle in the progress of the temperance reform. While good citizens—church men—are blinded into a toleration of this iniquity by the small amount of tax it pays, the dealers are amassing fortunes from their impoverished and doomed customers.

The liquor tax has not been a burden but a blessing to the liquor dealers. Instead of its being oppressive it has been the source of profit. Whiskey was sold at wholesale in 1861 at 25 cents a gallon, and retailed at from three to five cents a glass. To-day it sells at wholesale for \$1.13. This includes the tax of 90 cents, leaving 23 cents as the price of the whiskey; while the retail price is from five to 15 cents a glass, fully twice the retail price of the same article before the tax. As there is no other reason for the increased retail price, the tax must be accepted as doubling the cost of the liquor. Consequently, one-half of the present expenditure for whiskey is represented by the tax, one-half of the sum paid by the drinker being taken by the dealer to pay it.

The total cost of the drinks purchased is variously estimated, but the best verified figures place it at \$950,000,000 annually. Then one-half this sum, \$475,000,000, is taken from the drinkers to pay the tax. The tax is, in round numbers, \$100,000,000, which leaves a net annual profit of \$375,000,000, in the hands of the 200,000 retail liquor dealers—an average annual profit for each of \$1,875.

It is this profit that has given the people the gilded gin palaces that line every avenue in the cities and larger villages of the country, and it is this profit which is giving the liquor traffic a power in politics that cannot be for good. Remove the tax from this monster evil and it will stand before the world in all its naked ugliness, and men will then denounce it who are now bribed into silence. We repeat we want no half-loaf in this matter. Let the whole system with all its evils and its revenues be forever abolished.

If all the railroad authorities would keep drunken men off their trains, much trouble and many deaths would be avoided. This law is enforced on the N. G. road by Capt. Waddell to the letter. A lot of drunken roughs at one of the stations the other night swore they would ride, but Capt. Waddell met them at the steps and give the foremost one a slight push back, when he fell against the next one kicking him down, and the others stumbled and fell until all were down in a confused heap, kicking and cursing the Captain, the law and the off-moving train. The Captain had no more trouble from drunkards during the holidays.

Three members of the Fiftieth Congress have died since their election.

Several leading newspapers are advocating such a change in the constitution and laws as will make the House a continuous body like the Senate, and cite, with much force, the loss of time and the delay of needed legislation in favor of the change. Many important bills were passed by the Senate last Congress, but failing to get through the Home will have to be re-introduced and passed in the Senate by the present Congress as entirely new propositions. To remedy this and other named evils, two constitutional amendments are suggested. One of these provides for the termination of the Fiftieth Congress on the 30th day of April, 1889, and the commencement of the President's official term on the same date.

The other provides that the House, like the Senate, shall be a continuing body, and that its Members shall be divided into two classes, so that half may be chosen every year, their official term to begin on the first Monday of December of the same year in which they are chosen. Under this system the organization of the House would be perpetuated as in the Senate without lapse. The amendment then provides:

To give effect to this article, the House of Representatives in being at the time of its ratification shall divide the Representatives of the next Congress into two classes, apportioning between them as equally as may be the Representatives of each State. When the two classes are thus formed, it shall be determined by lot which shall hold their seats for two years, and which shall hold their seats for three years, in the first instance. The successors of each class shall thereafter be chosen in alternate years. The terms of office of all Senators and Representatives which otherwise would expire on the 4th of March, shall continue until the first Monday in December following.

**Ex-Secretary Manning Is Dead.**

Hon. Daniel Manning, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury died in Albany N. Y. Dec. 28 1887. No man has ever been so little in public life, and so universally respected for all that goes to make a truly great man as Mr. Manning. He never filled but one office—Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, but he filled that so well that all parties acknowledge him a great man. He was born Aug. 10, 1831, and was therefore in his 57th year. The President, members of the cabinet, and other great men attended the funeral on the 27th. The whole country mourn the loss of one of the greatest men.

The 18th section of our town ordinances makes the explosion of fire-crackers within 100 yards of any public road street or dwelling within the limits of the town, subject to a fine of \$25, imprisonment or work on the streets 30 days. The law is a wise one, made for the protection of life and property, and yet it was entirely ignored.

The sidewalks were so thronged with boys and fire that it was both difficult and dangerous for ladies to pass them. Two ladies, we have heard from, had the crackers strike them in the face, leaving burns that give pain for some hours. Horses were frightened almost to cause runaways. They were thrown down in the wells and under the feet of people, and made a general nuisance to the general public. A still more serious question connected with this nuisance is; where do the boys get the money to buy the crackers? Of course some, we hope most of them, get it honestly, but we have fears that all are not so fortunate. When some boys have a thing of this kind others want it and will have it by fair means or foul. They will beg, borrow, or steal if it can be obtained in no other way. We repeat, the law forbidding their use in the town is a good one, and we hope the town officers next year, and forever hereafter will enforce it. It should be made the law over the whole state and the whole South. It would save us thousands of dollars and much loss by fires.

**Shooting a Brother-in-law.**

The Wilson Advance says:—Mr. Theodore Hobgood, formerly editor of the Asheville Advance, shot Mr. Wm. C. Gorham, at the residence of Mrs. F. A. Gorham, mother of Mr. Gorham and mother-in-law of Hobgood.

It appears that Mr. Gorham had invited Mr. and Mrs. Hobgood to take tea at his house, and, being somewhat under the influence of liquor, became insulted at something Mr. Hobgood said, and ordered him to leave his house. After Mr. and Mrs. Hobgood went to her mother's house Gorham came to the house and inquired if his wife was there, and was informed that she was not, and Mr. Hobgood added, "No, she is not here." Whereupon Gorham asked him with an oath, what he had to do with it, and immediately advanced upon him with a pistol, with which he struck him on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound above left temple. Hobgood clinched with him and in the scuffle which followed, both fell to the floor, when Hobgood, having drawn his pistol, shot Gorham twice, inflicting two severe wounds.

Hon. John S. Henderson spoken of by a friend as a man to run by the vote for Governor. I rate record in favor of abominable internal and a good record else. We would support Judge Charles Alexander, Maj. Stedman, or Col. Holt, elected. John Henderson make a splendid "make a good Governor gentleman mentioned and their pride. We are for the be elected—Charlotte

So are we. All John Henderson is, but we wait him to gross. As Governor nothing towards abominable internal ty," but as a member may do a good deal the nomination of for any opposition to we oppose a precedent influence Judges to with policy. The e the State claims the ticket, and the Cap that has not been rep Executive office in or more, offers her dishonorable son, Maj. C at present Lieut. G the line of promotion mirably qualified in e the Governor's office the State and credit Stedman has an unsul would make a good farmers will demand a and so far as we have Alexander is their Stedman and Alexander monize and unite the forces to the tune of ty, and so let it be St exander.

**What Am I?**

The symptoms of unhappily but too well differ in different some extent. A Bill dom a breakfast frequently, alas, he has petite for liquids but ids of a morning. I hardly bear inspection if it is not white and rough, at all events. The digestive system of order and Distipation may be a system two may alternate. Hemorrhoids or even There may be giddiness headache and acidity and tenderness in stomach. To correct effect a cure try *G. Flower*, it cost but a sands attest its efficacy.

**Harper's Magazine 1888.**

Contents: "The S one to another, Let unto Bethlehem." The Adoration of the Van Dyke, D.D. Writations. The Italia Deputies.—J. S. Twenty Portraits. A Poem.—M. E. M. D of Virginia. A Rives. With Six Illu B. Frost. From Da Poem.—Nora Perry. Sculpture.—Theodor Twelve Illustrations. Savannah, Georgia. With Twelve Illus Tariff. (For Rev Henry Watterson. A Novel. Part I. The Shade of Am Abbey.—Archd Eight Illustrat Progress. Editor's Str Current Ex

**Royal B**

In our is given various is at it Royal and a