

THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

By JOHN T. BRITT.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

RULES OF THIS PAPER.

The following are the regulations which will be adhered to in every instance:

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the Public Ledger is \$1 a year, payable only in advance.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SUBSCRIPTION. Two weeks before the expiration of subscription the subscriber will be notified by a X mark on the margin of his paper that it will be discontinued unless a renewal is sent in, accompanied by the cash.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad type (1 yr., 6 m., 3 ms., 1 mo., 2 wks., 1 w.) and rates for different ad sizes (1 col., 1/2 col., 1/4 col., 1 inch).

Business locals, common type, per line, first week, 10 cents; same, each additional week, 5 cents.

PAYMENT FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Regular yearly contracts, payable quarterly. All others, when bill is presented, except legal notices and transient advertisements, which must be accompanied by the cash in every instance.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We want a good, live, reliable correspondent in every section of the county. To all who will send us the news, we will send the paper free.

JOB WORK.

We have a well-equipped Job Office, and can do nice stationery work, hand-bill work—in fact, all kinds of work at prices that will be reasonable. We guarantee our stationery, and can please you. We do no credit business in this department, as only the cash can buy from stationery merchants at reasonable figures.

OXFORD, N. C., JULY 27, 1894.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—FIFTH DISTRICT, AUCUSTUS W. GRAHAM, OF GRANVILLE.

Cleveland is right in the letter as well as in the spirit.

The farmer never strikes and hardly ever rides in a Pullman car.

Debs can hardly claim to be a martyr, even if the law does give him a washing.

Since the dethronement of Senator Ingalls Kansas has no favorite son save Mrs. Lease.

No patriotic citizen should vote for a demagogue, no matter what party brand he has on him.

And to think the Senate is trying to tie up such a big thing as tariff reform with a Sugar bag string.

Capital and labor are not natural enemies. They are friends wherever the mischievous agitator is absent.

Tillman talks of re-establishing the State dispensaries. Is there another whisky war on the horizon?

Speaking of mysterious disappearances the melting of the various industrial armies seems to be several cases in point.

Governor Altgeld says he is not an Anarchist. It's a good time for those in jail who claimed he was to beg his pardon.

"There will be a quiet revolution at the ballot-box," says Mr. Debs. This is the only sort of a revolution for Americans to attempt.

Debs, the strike boss, was a Democrat until last year, when he publicly renounced the Democratic party and proclaimed himself a Populist.

Wilkesboro Chronicle says.—One of the greatest financial reforms needed is that everybody pay their debts and stop making debts when they have no visible means of paying them.

The fusion idea of Republicans and Populists is to elect a composite Legislature, and have it to elect J. C. Pritchard and Marion Butler as United States senators. It is also part of the programme to change the present system of county government.

John C. Shaw, of Fayetteville, was nominated by the Democratic convention for the Third Congressional District of North Carolina at Dunn last week on the ninth ballot in place of B. F. Grady, the present incumbent. Mr. Shaw was the Cleveland elector for that district in 1892. He has been a member of the Legislature, and is a talented young man of promise. The convention reaffirmed the Chicago platform and was entirely harmonious.

After thirty years of high tariff the American workingman finds more food for reflection than for digestion.

General Coxe, of the late army of the Commonwealth, is over in New York prophesying that the Populist party will sweep everything before them at the coming election.

So the Republican State executive committee has been called twice to meet at Raleigh on the 30th inst.—once by Mr. H. L. Grant, of Wayne, and now by Col. V. S. Lusk, of Buncombe, who recently characterized Chairman Eaves as "a cow-bunch of liberty."

The late President Debs in the seclusion which a prison grants, continues to pretend that a strike of the American Railway Union is still on, but the withdrawal of the United States troops and of all organized militia except the home contingent from Chicago is pretty good evidence that no one else is aware of the existence of a strike.

The House of Representatives has for the second time passed a resolution favoring the election of United States Senators by popular vote. The resolution did not receive Senatorial sanction the first time, nor is likely to fare better now. The public sentiment may be drifting that way, but Senatorial sentiment is not, and the Senators have the veto power in this case.

The Populists in Mississippi have adopted the Coxe idea of conducting their various campaigns. A congressional convention is soon to be held at some out of the way town off the railways, and a line of march has been laid out for each county delegation, converging at a point about ten miles from the destination, where all will unite and tramp to the place selected for the nomination.

The present assault of anarchy against free government in the majesty of its laws has developed but two great men. They are Grover Cleveland, the Democratic President, who has sized up to the full measure of his great duties, and C. K. Davis, Republican Senator from the State of Minnesota, who gave to the country the first manly, patriotic, and courageous utterance in the support of the government.

Mr. Cleveland's letter is simply an honest demand for honest obedience to the clear judgment of the nation. He does not tread upon any disputed party ground. He asks that good faith shall be maintained with the people, and that is all. He knows that the failure to enact an honest tariff bill must be disappointing to the people, and he well knows that the defeat of tariff legislation by speculative interests would be simply to invite a deluge upon the Democratic party.

North Carolina, says the Charlotte News, through all the trials of the nation, remains the happiest and most peaceful of all the States. In all other parts of the country they have strikes, rows, wars, and famines, but the Old North State goes quietly along in her road of steady progress being the pride of man and the favorite of God. In the end, North Carolina will have lived a quiet though progressive life and her reward in material development will be beyond comparison with most of her sisters.

The Alabama Republicans have no candidate of their own, and doubtless would not know what to do with one if they had, but the leaders who assembled in Birmingham last week—the convention representing forty-four of the sixty-six counties of the State—were evidently not prepared to throw their strength in with the Populists as in former years. This is the convention that passed a resolution declaring that "the more just and equitable administration of the laws will be obtained under the administration of Colonel Oates than Captain Kolb, the Populist nominee," all of which means that the campaign is a square fight between the Democrats and the Populists, with the better part of the Republican end in favor of Oates.

Most, Altgeld, Waite, Penroyer, Debs and Sovereign constitute a list of Anarchists quite as long as we have any use for in this country. Mr. Mowbray, of England, is not wanted, and the sooner he is made to feel that this country is too hot for him the better. The American Republic is the antipodes of anarchy, and should never be allowed to become the asylum of foreign Anarchists. Bounce Mowbray.

A mass meeting of fifteen hundred men was held at Ogden's Grove, near Chicago and Debs was nominated for President of the United States amid great enthusiasm. The speakers were local labor men, and their remarks were all of one tenor. They eulogized Debs and denounced President Cleveland. The meeting declared itself as utterly opposed to the Democratic and Republican parties and predicted a sweeping success for the Populists in the next election.

If the blustering Anarchists who have been loudly demanding the impeachment of Attorney General Olney will take the trouble to read the constitutional provisions about impeachment and compare these requirements with the vote of the Senate on Senator Daniel's resolution sustaining the action of the President and his subordinates in their efforts to enforce the laws, they can form a pretty good guess as to their chances of getting impeachment charges before the Senate.

If Gus Graham should be successful in securing the nomination and receive an election, he will not be content as a silent looker on in Congress and a voter under the leadership of others, but will force his way to the front by his pluck, energy and force of intellect. It would only be a question of short time, when he would prove himself in debate and influence the equal of the strongest intellect now in Congress. The saving of the party from defeat in this district demands that Gus Graham should be nominated.—Durham Recorder.

CLEVELAND IS HEROIC.

The letter addressed by President Cleveland to Chairman Wilson, of the committee of ways and means discussing the issue of tariff reform is one of the most heroic of his many heroic acts, says the Times. Mr. Cleveland is always heroic in a great emergency. He never seeks to inject himself into a public dispute if he can reasonably avoid it. But when a public necessity confronts him, the people have never had a statesman who has risen to great public duties with greater heroism.

There is practically no concealment as to the influences that controlled the Senate in modifying the Wilson tariff bill. They were largely, if not wholly, speculative, and that has made some of the amendments specially objectionable to the people of the country who desire honest tariff reform.

The necessity for increased revenue not only justifies, but seems to demand the tax levied upon sugar. The people are now taxed heavily upon sugar, while the nation gets nothing, as what the people pay is divided in sugar bounties and protection to the Sugar Trust. With a tax of 40 per cent. on sugar, and the repeal of the sugar bounties, the people would pay but little more, and the government would realize nearly forty millions. The only reasonable point of dispute about the sugar tax relates to the differential one-eighth of a cent per pound on refined sugar; that gives the Trust about one-half the protection it has under the McKinley bill, but it is complained of, and especially by the high protection journals and statesmen, as giving excessive favors to the sugar monopoly. Since the friends of protection declare the differential one-eighth of a cent per pound to be excessive, there seems to be little reason why it might not be reduced, or entirely stricken out.

Itch on human, mange on horses, dogs and all stock, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. G. Hall, druggist, Oxford, N. C.

STAND BY PARTY PRINCIPLES.

Cleveland Writes a Letter to Chairman Wilson, Urging Him to Fulfillment of Party Pledges.

WASHINGTON, JULY 19.—The following is President Cleveland's letter to Representative Wilson upon the tariff situation, which Mr. Wilson read as a part of his remarks in the House this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, (WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, '94.) [PERSONAL.]

Hon. WM. L. WILSON:

My Dear Sir: The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two houses of Congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation, makes it almost certain that you will be again called on to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform. My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment, and have so often promised its realization to my fellowcountryman, as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. I believe there absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence. I cannot get rid of the feeling that this conference will present the best if not the only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of Democratic effort, the fulfillment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well-defined lines of principle will not be the sole task of the conference, but as it seems to me, its members will also have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered. In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action under your leadership of the House of Representatives upon the bill now pending. Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill in its present form as it will be submitted to conference falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored; for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement; which, in its anticipation, gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party peridy and party dishonor.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principles so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platform and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party now has that power. We are as certain to-day as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people. It must be said that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises, or bear a genuine Democratic badge, that does not provide for free raw materials. In the circumstances, it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle? It is quite apparent that this question of free raw materials does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or

small, is alike violation of Democratic principles and Democratic good faith.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform and in accordance with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference, that have aroused, in connection with this subject, a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought if possible to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which in formulating tariff legislation ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come but it seems that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of the tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principles. With all there is at stake there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are all willing to stand, where conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem, without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions. I ought not to prolong this letter.

If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. In the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered, the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the general results as far as these are concerned will be to place home necessities and comforts easier within their reach and to insure better and surer compensation to those who toil. We all know that a tariff covering all the varied interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours must of a necessity be largely the result of an honorable compromise. I expect very few of us can say when our measure are perfected that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deprecate the incorporation into the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is party duty. This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation, that a quick and certain return of prosperity wait upon a wise adjustment and the confiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and well-being. The Democracy of the land pleads most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken; but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND. A new Populist paper, The Reformer, made its appearance at Wilson. It is owned by fifteen stockholders and is under the editorial management of Mr. S. P. Clark.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer effectually knocks on the head Davie county's claims to having the oldest gander in the State. He brings in two from Cleveland county aged 53 and 72 respectively.

Advertisement for SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES. Includes an image of a stove and text describing its durability and economy. EDWARDS & WINSTON.

Advertisement for CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Includes text describing its benefits for various ailments and contact information for The Centaur Company.

Advertisement for OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE. Includes text describing the school's location, facilities, and contact information for J. A. & M. H. HOLT.

Advertisement for JUDGE WALTER CLARK and ELECTROPOISE. Includes text endorsing the product and contact information for Electrotration Co.