THE DEMOCRAT.

W. H KITCHIN, OWNER — WE MUST WORK FOR THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE. — SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 PER YEAR

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LISTEN WHAT A CLEVELAND JOURNAL SAYS.

The N. Y. *Star*, the strongest administration paper in the country, charges upon the authority of Dan Manning a loss of $30,000,000 revenue yearly at the port of New York by undervaluations of imported goods; and goes on to say the fault is not in the law, but in its execution. Listen what it says:

What we need is a corps of valuing officers such as we had when Robert J. Walker was secretary of the Treasury, appraising by such equitable and open methods as obtained when Augustus Schell was the Collector of the port. The officials who have held over from Republican administrations are not of that stripe. Neither are the Treasury agents who are supposed to see to the correction of errors and the detections of delinquents.

Whatever may be done about the law, there is no doubt what must be done about the local customs force. It must be changed until the authority of administration no longer rests with those who cannot or will not do honest and efficient work. We must return to reliance upon Democratic men as well as upon Democratic methods if we want to save the commercial honor of the port of New York."

Good Lord! did you ever hear such an endorsement of our position from a Cleveland journal. A journal that sneezes every time Cleveland coughs. Listen, read it again, it is too good to be lost. "*We* must return to reliance upon Democratic men as well as Democratic methods, if we want to save the commercial honor of the port of New York." Did you ever hear the like before? Is this not exactly what we have said first, last and all the while? "It must be changed." Of course—and why don't your Boss turn out these Republican officials and put in honest Democrats.

Now this is nice. The *Star* can say this, and that is all right, but if we presume to say as much we are disloyal. Good,

THE GREAT MEN OF EARTH.

We are sick and tired of so much gush and non-sense over every Republican when the Lord has seen fit in His wisdom to cut down. In the estimation of the South, judging from some of our exchanges, Abraham Lincoln was the greatest man the world has ever produced, Grant the next greatest, and then comes John A. Logar. The dead body of each of these gods were put on exhibition, that an idolizing world might view their supreme grandeur, greatness and goodness. The South hater now lies in state in the rotunda of the National Capitol that his idolizers of the North, and the hypocrites and sycophants of the South can show their love and veneration for the departed, and pay homage to the dead body, and honor his great statesmanship, generalship, magnanimity and Christain virtues. This paper has neither love nor veneration for any such nor has it much respect for any Southern man who goes into spasms over their departure.

WHAT TO BE DONE.

If the Democratic party desires success let it at once curtail the annual expenses of the national government at least fifty million dollars and at the same time and in the same act, if possible, reduce the taxes one hundred million. This will give and restore confidence, it will give relief to the people, it will deprive the manufacturers of the privilege and power to extort from the people three or four hundred millions of dollars over and above the cost of production and the legitimate profits of their business. We have charged the Republican party with squandering and stealing yearly from fifty to one hundred millions of the people's money, and we were simple-minded enough to believe the charges true and we still believe the charges true. We told the people, if they would restore us to power we would save that amount. Now if we fail to keep that pledge are we not obnoxious to the same charges of extravagance, corruption and unfaithfulness? If the same amount of taxes are collected and expended under a Democratic administration as under a Republican administration, what have the people gained by the change, and especially what have they gained if the Republicans are retained in office under a Democratic administration? Our leaders ought to seriously consider these things and act accordingly.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

To be a National Democrat, a man must worship the men in the White House and confess that the Democratic party is taken up by absorption and is centered in him. To be a Democrat in North Carolina, we presume a man must support Thomas J. Jarvis for Governor and then for United States Senator. Well, we have no objection to any man in the State, who feels so disposed, doing just as he pleases in this matter, but as for us, we shall take no Cleveland nor Jarvis in ours. We have aided in honoring both of these gentlemen time and again and we hope them great success in the positions they now hold; but we think there are other equally as able, worthy and available men as they are, who can come as near as either of these gentlemen in carrying the United States and the State of North Carolina in 1888; and if it should ever come to pass that any one man shall be indispensable to the salvation of the Democratic party, we think the party had better disband. If its life and success depends upon such a slender thread, it can not live long. Put us down on the side of rotation in office, all things else being equal.

ANSWER, DEAR BROTHERS, ANSWER.

Let those who are continually carping at the DEMOCRAT, the Wilmington *Star* and other solid, unadulterated Democratic papers, answer one or two questions which we will now propound. Must we endorse, throw up our hats, and hurrah for our side, when our side is doing exactly what we have been denouncing the other side for the last twenty years and because of which they were driven from power by the people in 1884? Please answer this soberly, candidly, honestly and with Democratic courage and with brotherly love. We are more pained at heart and deeply mortified to be constrained to disagree with such men as fill the most exalted positions now within the gift of the people. Corruption, extravagance, fraud, maleficent and all manner of wrongs were charged against the Republican party before 1884. And as a proof of our charges, we cited and anon referred to the amount of money unjustly collected and expended yearly by the Republican party. Now the square truth is, we have collected and expended more money yearly since we have been in power than the Republican party did. You say it was collected and expended according to law. Granted. But under a Democratic administration laws were passed and approved by a Democratic President which made it necessary to expend more money than under a Republican administration. The pension obligations are, we believe, $16,000,000 more than heretofore and the river and the harbor bill about $6,000,000 more than usual, but these amounts were unjustly added to the burdens of the people by a Democratic administration. And now this same administration proposes to expend from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000 more upon coast defences. Every dollar used over five or six millions in fortifying the six thousand miles of water line around the United States, will be so much money extorted from the tax-payers for a useless purpose. We doubt whether over one or two millions ought to be used. Three thousand miles expance of water separates us from all foreign powers. For nearly one hundred years, while we were growing from infancy to manhood, no nation has ever threatened to invade our soil or bombard our seaports. Is it reasonable to suppose, now we are full grown as a nation and a power among the powers of the earth, that any one or all of them combined, will ever attempt to invade our country or even attempt to shell our cities on the waters edge? We say not; and in our judgement all this to do about seacoast defences, is another plan to get rid of the surplus and keep the present war taxes up, and the yokes upon the necks of the people. This is our opinion, and yet we expect to be charged with being opposed to the party, because we have honesty and manhood enough to speak what we think. We don't care if every man, woman and child in the United States think we ought to spend millions on coast defences, we enter our dissent from any such a proposition to get rid of the surplus; and we don't care who it pleases or who it displeases. We have digressed a little, but we now come to our second question. The present administration is doing all in its power to repudiate, disgrace, demonetize silver and destroy our green-back currency. Now must we, in order to be in harmony with the cranks on our side, say this is Democratic and join in with the traitors and aid in breaking down the noblest, grandest and soundest political party that ever controlled the doctrines of the people? Well we shall not do it to please any man or party. This is our country as well as yours. We have an inheritance here as well as you, and we mean to stand by the principles of the party as we understand them.

JUDGE'S SALARIES.

We have read what our exchanges have said upon raising the salaries of the judges. Well, we think $2500 is enough these hard times for any judge. We would not object to a bill allowing each judge say three hundred dollars to cover travelling expense. We don't believe any judge now on the bench was making from his profession at the time he was elected judge more than twenty-five hundred dollars over his traveling expenses, and we don't believe they could make so much now at the bar. And if they think they can let them resign and try it. All their places can be filled as ably as they are now filled from the ranks of the profession.

We are not in favor of doing any thing more for office-holders or office-seekers, until there is something done for the people. If public servants can't afford to serve the public for the salaries attached to their offices let them return to private life. There is no compulsion to hold office. If our contemporaries really knew how poor our people are, and how hard it is for them to make buckle and tongue meet, they would not consent to lay one pound of burden more upon them.

Wait gentlemen, until we can see and feel that grand and glorious prosperity in the state of which you so proudly boast. The prosperity and good time of which you speak have not put in an appearance in this section yet. None of our judges are suffering, and if they are, the people are suffering still more.

LABOR SAVING MACHINES.

It is a very serious question in our mind, whether the inventions of labor saving machines, to the extent they seem destined to go, is beneficial to the laboring classes of the human family. The more inventions and the more perfect they do their work, the more labor the accumulated capital of the world can dispense with. For instance, it formerly took ten shoemakers to make shoes for one thousand people six months, whereas now, with labor-saving machines, two men can make shoes enough to last ten thousand people twelve months. Suppose some inventive genius, that did not have three grains of common-sense in any other department of human industry, were to invent a perfect machine to pick out the cotton crop of the South, with one fiftieth part of the labor now employed in its housing? Don't you see forty-nine laborers out of every fifty in the South during the three fall months would be out of employment and on starvation rations? Of course it would benefit the cotton grower, but it would be death to the five million cotton pickers who now house the cotton crop of the South. The same may be said of all kinds of work.

If every man owned a small farm sufficient to support himself on and shelter him and his from the storms of winter, then these machines would enable each individual to give more time to the cultivation of his mind and for other leisure or rather non-lucrative callings. But as not more than one-tenth of the human race own land, what will become of the other nine tenths, if this one tenth can dispense with the labor of the other nine-tenths? Wealth accumulated in the hands of a few has neither soul nor mercy. Neither money nor power has any feeling, sympathy, charity or mercy. Dependence, poverty, helplessness and want would be kicked about by wealth and power as footballs, if they should ever get full and complete control of the destines of the race of men. It is said that corporations have no souls. Wealth, power and authority combined are utterly devoid of any of the attributes of God, and would if allowed, ride rough shod over Deity Himself, much less over His creation.

And herein the dangers to the liberties of the masses lie. Seventy of the wealthiest men in the United States can in twenty-four hours put the price of meat, flour, cotton, wheat or any other commodity produced by the twenty millions of laborers in this country up or down just as it may suit their plans of speculation. They can at the tick of the wires, put the necessaries of life out of the reach of the majority of the people. And they are enabled to do this by labor-saving machines and by the combination of their wealth, and its concentration upon any one article at a time or any half dozen commodities at one and the same time. This enormous and dangerous power ought to be taken away from that class of people at once, the bondholders, bankers, railroads, telegraph companies and manufacturers control the legislature of Congress and of all the States, and until this power is broken, this influence destroyed, there is not, nor can be, any hope for the masses of the people. The surest way to bring about honest legislation, is to elect none but honest men who have no interest in these corporations. Let the work begin in the next election.

WAKE FOREST.

One hundred thousand Baptists' hearts in North Carolina have been made glad with great joy by the noble and magnificent gift of fifty thousand dollars to the endowment fund of Wake Forest College. This donation is all the more gratifying and inspiring because it came from a Northern man and a Baptist. The Lord must have inspired and moved the heart of this Christian gentleman to make this splendid gift to our noble institution. Not only Baptists' hearts have been made glad in the State, but five hundred thousand other christian hearts in the State join with us in rejoicing and thanking the noble giver for his bigness of heart, and greatness of soul. It is a grand impetus to the cause of education all over the State. Twice Wake Forest has been torn, once before the war and once since the war. She struggled in her infancy before the war to almost womanhood, but the war wrecked her hopes and blasted her prospects. After the war she started not where she left off, but where she first began.

By the indomitable, and invincible efforts of the Trustees and the Baptists of the State, this institution after the war, almost Phoenix like, rose from its ruins until now it ranks with the foremost colleges of the South. This College has just begun its career of usefulness. We still expect God to move upon the hearts of his people, as he did of old upon the face of the waters, until the endowment fund shall reach half a million and Wake Forest College shall stand at the head of the list of the colleges of the South.

God bless Bostick and all other noble hearted Christian gentlemen who are inspired and moved to such noble deeds of love, charity, and thanks-offering. May their robes be washed as white as snow, and their names be exalted and honored in the kingdom of God.

TARIFF.

Powerful monopolies, unjust and exorbitant duties on imports, and numberless restrictions on commerce have almost stopped exportation and importation. In truth it may be said that the United States make what they consume and consume what they make. We seek no markets for our productions and commodities in foreign lands and allow no foreign productions or commodities to come here. This course pursued by the Protectionists, is in opposition to the laws of nature and the laws of trade. No country ever prospered or can prosper under such restrictions and prohibitions. Commerce ought to be free and untrammeled; trade and barter, the first law of political economy, can not succeed or prosper without the greatest liberty and the least restrictions. The policy parsued by the Protectionists since the war will ultimately ruin and impoverish beyond redemption the American people, if tolerated. We must have markets for our own production. Our people can neither buy nor consume all we produce, and none but cranks can so believe. Every citizen ought to be allowed to sell in the highest markets and buy in the lowest markets. To forbid this, is to stifle trade, hedge in commerce, bring about stagnation in business, and super-induce ruin and poverty. It would be very unjust to remove the Tariff from sugar, wool, and rice, but to do so would drive the sugar, rice, and wool producers of this country in the Democratic party, and would enable this party to remodel the Tariff and put all Tariffs on a revenue, basis. Sugar pays 55,000,000 dollars into the coffers of the government. This is $25,000,000 more than it ought to pay. Make the Tariff half what it is now, and it would be a clear saving to the people of more than $100,000,000 yearly. Foreign merchants would import in to this country double what they import now, and that would raise fifty million dollars revenue and save the people in the reduced price of sugar more than one hundred million dollars. It would not be so profitable to the Louisiana sugar grower, to be sure, but why should the sugar grower in Louisiana be protected any more than the North Carolina cotton grower? Why should the the sugar men, the rice men, the iron men, the steel men, and the wool men, recieve more consideration from the government, than the wheat and corn raiser, the cotton grower, the plower, the black smith, the doctor, the lawyer, the farmer the ditcher or rail splitter? Yet the government tax s each of the latter class near fifty per cent. on everything he consumed for the special benefit of the former classes. It is wrong, it is mean, it is oppression, it is down-right robbery to levy a contribution on fifty-five million of people for the special benefit of three million. Yet this is exactly what the Republican party is doing and has been doing for the last twenty years with the aid of Sam Randall, McPherson and company.

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TIME TABLE.

P M		A M	
Tarboro (Lv.)	6 00	Tarboro (Ar.)	10 [illegible]
Harrells	6 15	Harrells	10 2[illegible]
Warrens	6 25	Warrens	10 10
Bethel	6 39	Bethel	9 42
Rober'nville	7 15	Robersonville	9 05
Everett's	7 35	Everett's	9 00
Wil'ston (ar)	8 05	Williamston (lv)	8 30

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Tarboro, N. C., June 1st, 1883.

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2:50 P M FAST MAIL, daily, connecting for Charleston, Savannah and Florida. This train makes no local stops. Pullman sleeper Washington to Charleston.

5:08 P M ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday.)

6:58 A M freight, daily (except Sunday.)

9:18 A M, 5:58 P M } Sunday excursion

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTHWARD—FROM APPOMATTOX DEPOT.

1:58 A M FAST MAIL, daily Makes no local stops. Sleeper Charleston to Washington.

7:30 A M ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday.)

3:27 P M daily, Stops at Chester, Centralia and Drewry's Bluff. Pullman sleeper Savannah to New York

[illegible]:08 P M freight, daily (except Sunday)

7:38 A M, 1:23 P M } Sunday excursion.

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