THE DEMOCRAT.

E. E. HILLIARD - - - - - Editor
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ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL DEAD.

This able and honored statesman passed out of life Sunday morning at 5 o'clock at the Randall residence in Washington. He was one of the strongest democrats that have been in the United States Congress during the last quarter of century, all of which time he has devoted to the service of his people in the councils of the nation. He was the friend of the South and every Southern democrat feels touched at the sad news of his death. He served his people well and has left a record of which his party and all who knew him are proud.

Want of space forbids further notice here. The Richmond *Dispatch*, in its opening sentence in Tuesday's editorial on the dead statesman, tersely says:

"A Roman sentinel as regards the matter of duty; a gladiator in the arena of parliamentary tactics; a patriot, a statesman, and one of the strongest friends and noblest champions the South has had in Congress since the war, has fallen."

☞ *The annual crop on the Scotland Neck section of the Roanoke river lands averaged seventy-five thousand barrels of corn from 1845 to 1865, and the same lands are capable of producing the same crop again with the same dikes on the river.*

HALIFAX COUNTY ALLIANCE AND THE WELDON FAIR.

The Farmers' Alliance is a power in almost every county in North Carolina, and it has its share of influence in Halifax county. It is one of the leading purposes of THE DEMOCRAT to labor with all its capacity to show up the resources of Halifax county.

The county fair is an opportune time and place for doing a great deal to this end. Since the last Fair it has been published through the columns of this paper, at the request of the President of the Fair, that gambling will not be allowed as it has been; and no farmer can hesitate from convictions against that evil to do his part in person and influence for the Fair. The gambling evil is not to be in the way any more.

Now, THE DEMOCRAT calls upon every Alliance in the county to give expression one way or the other in this matter of showing up our county resources at the next Fair. We speak of it now so that it may be brought before our farmers in time. The county's resources can not be fully shown up in one year; but a good beginning can be made. How about it, gentlemen of the Alliance?

☞ *The Roanoke lands of Halifax, Northampton, and Bertie counties were the granary of the Confederate army around Richmond from 1860 to 1865, and the same lands are capable of producing the same crop again with the same dikes on the river.*

PERSONALS.

Miss Lucy Manning of Henderson and her sister Mrs. Mangum are visiting their sister, Mrs. C. W. Dunn.

Miss Kate Tillery, of Tillery, is visiting the family of Mr. Jno. P. Pothell.

Mr. Robert, of Augusta, Ga., has been on a visit to friends in this community. He was in town Sunday, and made quite a favorable impression on those who met him.

Mrs. Boswell, of Illinois, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Coughenour, a few days, and left Wednesday on her return home, attended by Mrs. Coughenour, who will spend some time at her old home with her parents. Mr. Coughenour attended them as far as Richmond.

Miss Etta Allsbrook who has been home several days from sickness was well enough to return to her school at Black Creek last Saturday.

Mr. John B. Neal, Jr., is home on a visit to his father, Major J. B. Neal.

Mr. R. H. Smith, Sr., went to Raleigh Monday to attend to business of the Insane Asylum.

Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a pleasant and effective remedy may be found in Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm!

For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

"If you feel out of sorts," and peevish—take Dr. J. McLean's Sarsaparilla; cheerfulness will return and life will acquire new zest.

For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

VOORHEES SPEAKS.

[Continued from last week.

The very house in which the farmer lives is a monument to unnecessary, unjust, vicious, wicked and criminal taxation. His barn is the same. There is not an inch of lumber, or a shingle nail, or a pane of glass in either of them which has not cost the farmer an average tax of more than 50 per cent, paid, not to the Government, but as a naked subsidy to the manufacturers of lumber, iron and glass. His table, spread with dishes and with his daily food, is an altar reared to taxation, on which he sacrifices three times a day to the unholy god of mammon now controlling the councils of the nations and devouring the enforced offerings of unpaid labor. His bed is not a place of untroubled rest; it is lined and stitched and quilted with dishonest taxes, which he is compelled to pay before he can draw his blanket over his weary frame and sink down to sleep.

But in discussing the effects of a high protective tariff on the farmer, and on his struggles for a prosperous home, there remains for consideration another page of startling statistics and agricultural disasters. In high-sounding phrase, and with the swelling note of a bugle proclaiming victory in advance, the advocates, the orators and the essayists of protection are constantly boasting of the growth and development of the country, and citing its wealth as an evidence that their policy is sound and just. But is it true that there has been a healthy development of the true interests of the American people, and an honest, beneficial accumulation of wealth in this country under our present financial policy, and more especially by virtue of the present system of tariff taxation?

The prosperity of huge corporations, the accumulation of vast fortunes in the hands of the few, the swollen bank accounts of trusts, syndicates and protected manufacturers, are no more evidences of a people's wholesome growth and greatness than were the riches of Dives when he refused a crumb of bread to Lazarus, nor than the ill-gotten possessions of the Scribes and Pharisees who devoured widows' houses and made long prayers in the days of our blessed Saviour on earth. The only genuine strength, progress and glory of a nation must arise from the increasing value of its agricultural lands, and in the yearly incomes and substantial gains of its laboring people, thereby as a consequence securing their contentment and their happiness.

Sir, our present system of protective tariff taxes was enacted 28 years ago, and I deny that the farmers of the United States have been prosperous under its operation; I deny that they have had fair profits on their labor; I deny that they have had reasonable yearly incomes, or, on an average, any income at all, after barely securing the absolute necessaries of life. On the contrary, I assert that while farmers have been compelled to continue the payment of war taxes in a time of peace, there has been not only no increase in the value of their lands during the last quarter of a century, but an absolute loss of not less than 33 per cent.

Reliable statistics warrant me in saying that the improved farm lands of the United States, if put to sale to-day under the most favorable circumstances now possible, would not upon a general average realize more than two-thirds their value twenty-five years ago. Take the lands of the State of Ohio as an illustration of this startling fact. Ohio is one of the most favored States by nature in the American Union, and yet three years ago Governor Foraker, in an official address, comparing the value of real estate in 1857 with what it was in 1880 in that great Commonwealth, said:

"There has been a heavy decline. Farm property is from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than it then was.

"But the rich and productive lands of Ohio have been not only rapidly diminishing in value, but their owners have also been forced to mortgage them to a most alarming extent. It is estimated from official statistics that the mortgaged indebtedness of the farmers of Ohio reaches the enormous sum of $300,000,000.

* * * * * *

Sir, the inquiry as to the cause, or causes, of this appalling condition is earnest and universal among the laboring classes, and especially among farmers, at this time. The main answer is easy and obvious; it is to be found on the very surface of our affairs. Living under a plutocracy, the farmer does not own his full time and labor; he owns a part, but not all. He needs all the six days of the week in which to work for himself, his wife and his children, but under the iniquitous system by which the tariff taxes him upon every necessary of life, he is compelled to devote the proceeds of at least two days out of the six to the protection and enrichment of the robber barons.

One-third of his time the American farmer is a toiling serf for the payment, not of revenue to his Government, but of naked tribute to those who are protected in charging him from 25 to 100 per cent. more than it is worth on every article his wants compel him to buy. For two days' work, we will say, a farmer can earn a pair of blankets worth $3 to make, but which are increased in price by tariff protection to $5. To whom does the additional labor on his part, necessary, to enable him to buy them, belong? The same question may be asked in regard to all his agricultural implements, his household and kitchen utensils and furniture, and all the clothing on his back, purchased in markets viciously protected in the right to add war taxes to prices for the benefit of the manufacturing monopolist on every article there sold.

Sir, we are all familiar with the name applied to a system of government by virtue of which one class owns the labor of another class, and it is a moderate and reasonable statement to make that the American laborer, and more especially the farm laborer, is already one-third slave by law, with the clutch, greed, and power of his master, the plutocracy, increasing the degree and the degradation of his servitude every hour. The relations of the laboring classes to the feudal barons of Europe during the Middle Ages were exactly the same in principle as those now existing between the laboring classes of the United States and the favored few, for whom they are hewers of wood and drawers of water.

* * * * * *

To the farmer now in trouble, with a mortgage on his homestead, the interest unpaid, foreclosure approaching, no demand for what he has to sell, and no money in the house—to him I commend this picture of the Carnegie banquet as the best explanation of a high protective tariff ever before known in American history. At one end of the tariff question the manufacturer, the protected monopolist, spreads an imperial banquet board, loaded with epicurean dainties from every clime, and flowing with wines costlier than nectar, while at the other end of the question farm laborers, wage-workers, and all who live by the sweat of their faces are in deep apprehension, in sighs, in distress, and often in tears. When I reflect on the bitter trial which the farmers are undergoing at this time, and the depression and suffering attendant upon other working classes, there is but on other occasion of the kind which can parallel, to my mind, the impious mockery of Carnegie's entertainment.

Belshazzar the king made a great feast to a thousand of his lords, and drank wine before the thousand.

They drank wine, and praised the gods of gold, and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood and of stone.

In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall of the king's palace; and the king saw the part of the hand that wrote.

Then the sacred historian says the king was filled with terror, his knees smote together and he cried aloud, and for a time in vain, for an interpreter of the writing on the wall. An interpreter came into his presence at last, and after taxing him with the use of the sacred vessels taken from the Temple of Jerusalem, said:

And thou hast praised the gods of silver and gold, of brass, iron, wood, and stone, which see not, nor hear, nor know; and the God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified.

How swiftly your minds anticipate the remainder of the old and sublime story! "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin" signified the downfall of a kingdom upheld by injustice, impiety and crime. My earnest prayer and belief is that a handwriting, beginning in the banquet halls of unrighteous monopolies, and spreading over the walls of all the farm houses and homes of labor in the United States, is now heralding the speedy overthrow of a system of extortion and robbery more wicked and criminal in the sight of God and man than all the sins of Babylon when her robes were most scarlet with impiety.

And now, sir, having pointed out to some extent at least, the condition of the farmers of the United States at the present time and the widespread and crushing evils which have befallen them through the criminal policy of their government, it remains as a part of my duty to suggest such remedies as I would adopt had I the power to enact and enforce them.

First. Tariff reform should be so thorough, complete and unsparing that, after providing sufficient revenue for the Government, not one dollar would be further required of the farmer as protection to high-priced goods, wares and merchandise, because of their being manufactured and sold by American monopolists. The only protection connected with tariff taxation should be a mere incident to a tariff laid for nothing else but Government revenue, and even that, when it enhances the cost of the necessaries of life, should be wholly eliminated if possible.

A tariff enacted for the sake of protection, designed as a law whereby one class of our citizens is protected against competition in the manufacture and sale of articles at increased prices over their real value, is not only a violation of the Constitution, but a legalized crime, more distinctly at war with principles of liberty and equality than the stamp tax which caused the American Revolution. Such is the system now in existence. Its reform and revision on the basis of a tariff for revenue only would relieve the farming class of the payment of not less than $500,000,000 annually extorted from them for the protection, aggrandizement and enrichment of manufacturing monopolies, trusts and all the kindred brood of ugly moneyed monsters which now infest the land and prey upon the people.

By the tariff reform which I indicate it would become the farmer's turn to enjoy protection; protection against high priced markets in which to buy, and low priced markets in which to sell; protection in the ownership of his own time and labor; protection against the condition of a slave for two days out of every six, with monopoly as his owner and overseer; protection against class robbery, spoliation and plunder; protection in the secure possession and enjoyment of his own earnings without being compelled to divide with legalized looters or pay ransom to financial brigands. I am for this kind of protection, and it would afford immeasurable relief where relief is most needed and most deserved.

Second. A full supply of legal tender money in the hands of the people, proportioned in amount to the population and business of the country, is as essential to the prosperity of the farmer as a sufficient quantity of blood is to human life. It is nowhere denied that there is at this time a meager and stinted volume of currency in circulation amongst the producing and business classes. This fact is owing largely to the absorption of money by the monopolies at the money centers, and to a great extent also to the growth of population and the expansion of business without any corresponding increase in the amount of our circulating medium.

The figures of the census and the statistics of finance show that while our population has increased 25,000,000 in the last twenty-five years and the requirement of business for the use of money has increased in the same proportion, yet there is in fact less money in actual circulation in the hands of the people or attainable by them for daily use than there was a quarter of a century ago. It is the constitutional power and the constitutional duty of the Government to authorize and enact by its stamp, on either gold, silver or paper, a sufficient amount of money, full legal tender in quality, to meet the sound and healthy demands of the people in their trade, their commerce and their development of the physical resources of the country.

Thus the Supreme Court of the United States has decided, and thus, in spite of those interested in the scarcity of money, in the low priced property, and in cheap labor, the law stands settled. With the power in Congress to declare what shall be money and how much shall be issued what necessity can there be for the farmer to offer his lands to the Government as security for a small loan in his sore distress? He has a higher right than this to a much ampler and more enduring relief. I fully agree with the Senator from California [Mr. Stanford] in his statement that "an abundance of money means universal activity, bringing in its train all the blessings that belong to a constantly employed, industrious and intelligent people."

I do not, however, agree with him that the land owners of the United States, the sovereign people who own and support the Government, should be left to become borrowers at the door of the Treasury on their mortgaged homes at one-half or one-quarter of their assessed value, or at any other appraisement. I do not agree with him that such a system would in the long run bring any relief at all. The owners of the soil stand on higher, safer, and more dignified ground. The Constitution of the United States confers the power on Congress to create and issue all the money needed for the relief of the people: and for the value, the integrity, the good faith, and the final redemption of this money all the lands between the two oceans, all the homes on the farms or in the cities, all the wealth of monopoly and of corporations, all the credit resources, and honor of the Government itself stand pledged, and will stand pledged forever.

Let Congress, on such a pledge, such a mortgage, furnish to the laboring masses and the active business interests of the country an amount of currency in proportion to population and trade, and every active industry will be stimulated, prices for agricultural produce will become remunerative, mortages will be paid off, old debts will be wiped out, wages will increase to a fair exchange for work in the shops and in the coal mines, the wrinkled visage of hard times will be smoothed, and homes now dark with gloom and distress will smile with peace and plenty. The largest amount of legal tender notes (greenbacks) known in our financial history since the war was $432,757,604, and at a time when our population was 25,000,000 less than it is now.

The present amount of the greenback circulation is $346,681,016, being a contraction of the currency, for an enormously increased population, of $86,076,588. Had I the power, I would, as a measure of justice, wise policy, and permanent relief to every worthy and industrious class of citizens, restore the greenback circulation to the highest point it ever reached in time of peace, and there maintain it. Let the $86,076,588 be re-issued, with debt-paying power, and the humiliating idea of mortgaging homesteads for small loans will disappear forever. No speculative disturbance in values would follow such an increase of our circulation, for it would even then be too small in its ratio to a population of 60,000,000 and to the great developments yet to take place in this Union of forty-two States.

Third. The free coinage of silver also presents itself as a measure of relief to the American farmer, and to the laborer for daily wages. Argument against the use of silver money to the full extent of all our silver resources is never heard in the channels of trade nor in the fields of active industry. Its enemies are not to be found in the ranks of labor nor in the sanctuous council chambers of the arrogant plutocracy, where the chief aim and end of government is to increase the power of money over lands and houses, and over men and women, by making it scarce and hard to obtain by the plain unprotected people.

Those who affect an alarm at silver inflation are mostly those who are bent on the contraction of all kinds of currency in order to increase the purchasing power of the money which monopoly and privilege have already given them. The financial credit of no nation in the world stands higher than that of France, and the circulation of silver amongst the French People is $14.76 per capita, while it is but $2.72 per capita with us. With more silver products than all the world beside, the people of the United States are demanding fair play for silver money and the assistance and stimulus of its unlimited coinage and circulation. With all the sneers and calumnies that have been heaped upon it, gold can buy no more in the markets than silver, and can carry its aristocratic head no higher than the dollar of the fathers. The adoption of the free coinage of silver will mark an era of prosperity to the American farmer and to all the industrial classes.

Fourth. Another measure of relief for the embarrassment and depression of agricultural interests and the disturbance of their markets should be the prompt enactment of laws, either by Congress or by the States or by both, punishing with State's prison imprisonment those who speculate on the great food products of the world and gamble on their future prices, without ever having owned a bushel of corn or wheat, or a pound of beef or pork, or of any other commodity which they assume to buy and sell. This is an interference with the honest, legitimate trade of the farmer which should be made a felony, and punished as such.

Fifth. To the foregoing proposition in the interest of the farmer I would add a liberal policy of pensions and a full and generous recognition of those who served their country in the hour of peril. Money paid in pensions to the soldiers is not only a benefit and blessing to him and those who are dear to him, but also to the produce dealer, the merchant, and to all within the range of its circulation. But for the large sums which for years have been disbursed by the Pension Office and thus reached nearly every neighborhood in the United States and gone into general circulation the present financial crisis amongst the farmers and laborers would have come at an earlier day. As a benefical measure, therefore, to all, as well as a duty of the most sacred character, the soldier should be paid by his Government as one who was willing to die for his Government. On that lofty basis his equities are without limit, and justice should at all times stand ready to enforce them.

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Evils which have grown venerable and hoary in plundering the toiling masses of mankind have always been upheld by caste and aristocracy, whether in council, debate, or by the steel-clad hand of war, or by the ghastly gibbet. It was the awful denunciation of the mighty Nazarene hurled against those who were "full of extortion and excess," rather than the preaching of a new dispensation which inspired the accusations before Pontius Pilate; and those who followed Him with bitterest execrations and most insolent triumph to his death agony on the cross were the usurers, the money changers, the accursed plutocracy of Judea. And from that great hour to this the resentment of chronic and corrupt riches, entrenched behind accumulated laws and constructions has known no bounds at the intrusion of the reformer. It has been the most envenomed and merciless sentiment ever known to infest and pollute the human soul.

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Thomas Jefferson, more than a hundred years ago, laid the hand of reform on the laws of primogeniture, the laws of entail, and the union of church and state, and as a consequence was painted as a Jacobin and atheist, an enemy to God and man, by the orders of privileged society, and by the same powerful classes which afterwards so fiercely sought the destruction of the great British statesman and reformer. No one need suppose that the same rule will not prevail now. The tariff reformers of the United States in the present crisis will encounter a hostility filled with all the wickedness, corruption, and malevolence which more than $500,000,000 a year as a clear robbery from the people, and a clear bonus to protected monopoly, can inspire.

All that money can do to subsidize the press and fill its columns with false arguments, false statements and false accusations against tariff reform and tariff reformers will be done; all that corruption funds can do in carrying elections by venal blocks of five, and in thus defeating the advocates of honest and equal taxation, will be accomplished; and all the arts of intimidation on one hand, and alluring seduction on the other, in the bestowal of office and the distribution of official patronage will be restored to, in order to retain the ascendency of the money power over the possessions and liberties of the people. In the face of these things, however, and with a full knowledge of what is before us, we will gird up our loins like men and go forward to the fight.

The battle may be long and weary, and some of us may fall in the conflict, or sleep in peace by the wayside before it is over; but after awhile, amidst the glad shouts of liberated millions, the sun will go down on a great and final victory of the eternal right over legalized wrong, of freedom and equality over caste and servitude. Hail mighty day of the swift coming future!

Born of the seventh generation of farmers in an unbroken line on American soil, inured in my youth to their daily labors, and made familiar with their hardships and privations, it is my birthright to speak for their deliverance from oppression and their restoration to prosperity, dignity and honor. This I have here and now aimed to do on principles fully indorsed by the people of Indiana when they sent me to this body, and to that intelligent and just minded people I hold myself responsible.

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