

# WINDSOR PUBLIC LEDGER.

DR. E. W. PUGH, POLITICAL AND LITERARY EDITOR.

OUR MOTTO: DIEU ET MON DROIT.

BENJ. H. SWAIN, OWNER AND EDITOR.

VOL. II.

WINDSOR, BERTIE COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26 1887.

NO. 10.

## LARGE STOCK OF

### FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS

FLANNELS,  
WORSTEDS,  
CASHMERES,  
TRICOTS,  
ETC.

Fine assortment Opera and Basket Flannels all Shades.

## HEAVY WOOL BLANKETS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, AND CAPS.

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LADIES' JERSEYS AND JERSEY JACKETS.

WINTER GOODS.  
TRIMMINGS,  
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KID GLOVES,  
BLACK GLOVES,  
COLORED GLOVES

Excellent line LISLE THRAD HOSE.

CHILDRENS, MISSES AND LADIES HOSE. GENTLEMENS HALF HOSE.

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at lowest cash prices

HEAVY WINTER BOOTS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

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Corn and Hay always on hand.

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Full line of Clark's O. N. T. spool Cotton, which must be sold.

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Before purchasing elsewhere call and see me.

J. B. NICHOLLS,  
WINDSOR, N. C.

## ROSES.

Let me lie where the roses grow;  
Let them their fresh green branches throw  
Around my mound in the grass.  
Let them lift, in their fullest glow,  
Their faces high to laugh and show  
A welcome to those who pass.

But let no sound by me be heard—  
Babbie of stream, or song of bird,  
Be stilled in the calm earth's breast.  
In the quiet gloom let me lie,  
When the tired ear and weary eye  
May take their well earned rest.

The day is gone, so long and drear;  
Sweet it is to be resting here,  
In the long and silent night.  
For fear and grief away are swept,  
Bitter tears are no longer wept,  
While I wait for endless light.

Light to reveal the cherished dead  
In lands from which all ills have fled,  
And the ruins which death has made.  
Lands which never shall hear a sigh,  
In which nothing but death shall die,  
And the roses never fade.

—Temple Bar.

## RANDALL'S FALLACIES.

There was no other significance, there could be no other significance, in the selection of Mr. Randall, of all men, for the task assigned to him; and that he himself so understood his role is proved by every word that he uttered. The benefits and blessings which the people of Georgia now enjoy, were claimed by him as the results of the new sort of statesmanship which regards taxation as the basis of national prosperity.

The present high tariff has been in existence since the war began, and the South has experienced its effects ever since the war ended. In that period the prices of the necessities of life were long kept at war rates. This fact Mr. Randall found it convenient to ignore, while he put forth the ingenious claim that the cost of such necessities now is lower than in 1860—a signal instance of the benefits of protection. The South has been back in the Union since 1865, and has been in sore straits for the greater part of that time, although the high tariff was in full play. He finds, however, that there is now a marvellous progress in certain industries—thanks to the same beneficent agency.

It was not claimed that prices are as low as they might be, but that they are lower than they were nearly thirty years ago. Nor was it claimed that they have been reduced in the United States only. This Mr. Randall knows is not the fact, since they have been lowered, at the same time, in countries where protection plays no part. It is as well, therefore, to follow his investigation a little further than Mr. Randall cared or found it convenient to go. We need not consider every instance he offered to show the benefits of the policy he advocates. The weakness of his whole argument may be exposed by examining a few specimen fallacies only. The reduced cost of food and clothing, and the wonderful progress in railroad building in the South, were particularly insisted on.

The reduced cost of food need not be discussed at length. Food is produced on the farms, and one claim of the Protectionists, when it suits their purpose, is that the price of all farm products is enhanced by the operations of the tariff. It is sufficient, for the purpose of aspersing one of their class, at least, to set the one claim over against the other.

Nor was Mr. Randall more fortunate in his reference to the reduced cost of clothing. However low the cost may be now, it would be very much lower but for one obstacle, and that obstacle is our high protective tariff.

Last year the people of the United States imported foreign clothing to the value of not less than \$100,000,000, upon which they paid taxes at the customs houses amounting to \$50,000,000. This, of course, was in addition to the enhanced cost of domestic clothing, upon which they are taxed indirectly; but none the less surely, to a far greater amount. It is small comfort to the people of any Southern State to know that they pay their full share of this tax and get no part of it in return. And it was wise of Mr. Randall not to go further into this branch of his subject. The tariff keeps up the price of clothing and everything else that the people of Georgia, and the South generally has to buy, and they sell their cotton in a free market. It is not surprising that he touched so lightly on so delicate a point.

But what of railroad building? The Southern States are among the foremost in the field of development; how does the tariff help or hinder them here? "We are told" says Mr. Randall, "that the railroad mileage of the South has been increased 15,000 miles since 1879," or in the six years from 1880 to 1886, inclusive. Now, the increased cost of steel rails which is directly due to the operation of the tariff, amounts to about \$12 a ton at the present prices. This means a tax of \$1,500 a mile, at least, on every mile of railway that was built in the South in the period which Mr. Randall mentions, and was collected on the bare rails alone, without taking the rolling stock, etc., into the account. A very simple calculation shows, then, that the amount of tax paid by the South on this single article, in six years, was \$22,500,000. The iron and steel manufacturers of Pennsylvania got the benefit of this vast sum, and their satisfaction and Mr. Randall's can be easily understood.

It is not so easy to conceive why the people of Georgia and other Southern States should take any particular delight in the process by which they are robbed, or why they should desire it to be continued.—News and Courier.

Unsuspected disorders of the kidneys are responsible for many of the ordinary ailments of humanity which neglected, develop into a serious and perhaps fatal malady. Experience would suggest the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm.

## WHAT WOULD FOLLOW TARIFF REFORM.

By putting coal, iron ore, wool, salt, flax, hemp, jute, chemicals, drystuffs, and the rest of the raw materials of labor on the free list with rice, fish, and certain other necessities of living, an annual reduction of \$20,000,000 would be made in current revenue from customs. Ex-Secretary Manning indulged in no exaggeration when he said in his Treasury report of last December that a repeal of the duties on wool alone would afford more relief to the workingman of this country than would the total repeal of the internal taxes on whiskey. Yet the duties on wool last year did not much exceed \$5,000,000, while the internal revenue from whiskey amounted to nearly \$70,000,000. The whiskey taxes went into the public Treasury for the support of the Government, and the duties on wool grievously enhanced the cost of clothing, flannels and blankets to every family in the land.

With the repeal of the duties on raw materials a substantial reduction of duties could be made on manufactured articles of necessity without any detriment to American industries, and this would diminish the surplus revenues to the probable amount of \$20,000,000 more. It is said, however, that a reduction of duties would stimulate imports, and thus cause an increase of revenues from customs. Experience, however, does not warrant this

conclusion. The heaviest importations into this country have been made under the highest rates of duty. Free raw materials would enable American manufacturers to compete with European rivals both in home and foreign markets; and the influence of this change of policy more American fabrics would be sent abroad, while fewer foreign goods would be imported.

The policy of the advocates of tariff reform would reduce the excessive Treasury surplus, remove the temptations and opportunities for extravagant expenditure; relieve labor of needless burdens of tax; increase the comforts of American families, and give a mighty impulse to the country's industrial and commercial development.—Philadelphia Record.

Undue exposure to cold winds, rain, bright light or malaria, may bring on inflammation and soreness of the eyes. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve will subdue the inflammation, cool and soothe the nerves, and strengthen weak and failing Eye Sight. 25 cents a box.

## KRUPP'S GREAT GUN FOR THE ITALIAN NAVY.

The great German manufacturer of steel and of the most powerful artillery, Herr Alfred Krupp, who died on July 14, had at Essen, for two years past, a gun constructed for the Italian Navy which is the largest hitherto produced. This huge piece of ordnance was placed on a special railway wagon for conveyance to Antwerp, where it was put on board ship to be carried round into the Mediterranean, consigned to the Italian naval arsenal at Spezia.

The railway truck, built expressly for this purpose, was 75 feet long, with thirty-two wheels and sixteen axles; but its length could form bendings, at six points, to pass round curves on the line of rails, this carriage, without its load, weighed ninety six tons. The gun, which weighs 118 tons, is 45 feet long, and its internal caliber is nearly 16 inches rifled with ninety-two spiral turns. It throws a steel projectile weighing nearly one ton, with a charge of six cwt. of brown prismatic powder, having an initial velocity of 614 yards in a second and a range of nearly eight miles. The shot can penetrate a steel armor plate 36 inches thick immediately at the mouth of the gun, and a plate 29 inches thick, it is estimated, at the distance of a mile or more. It is believed that no armor plated ship in the world can endure the fire of such powerful guns. Krupp's factory, however, is engaged in making two of still larger dimensions.—London News.

A beautiful woman must be healthy, and to remain healthy and beautiful she should take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It imparts tone and flush to the skin, strength, vigor and pure blood; is equally adapted for all ages, from the babe to the aged, of either sex.

## THE STABILITY OF OUR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

It is not just, to the trustworthy institutions and influences of American life, to ignore or to depreciate the actual work they are doing in the real naturalization of our alien populations. We have planted ourselves upon a great principle, the highest ever reached by a nation, to wit, that if a man is treated like a man he is likely to become a man; and if he does not, his son will. We have resolved to try the experiment of liberty under law, even upon the law-oppressed and the lawless. So far we have every reason for congratulation. We are achieving a wonderful success; and the only serious failures of our system have come from a too lax and not from a too rigorous en-

forcement of its principles. When the scholar and the merchant fail to vote, while the day laborer and the barroom loafer are prompt at the polls, our system is not fully applied. The ballot then is over-spurred and underballasted. The analogy holds in other particulars; let the spirit of American institutions be carried to its fullest extent; let the individual feel his responsibility as a citizen; let his children be trained in the common school; let the churches have a free field and no favors, let law be sustained by the active efforts of the best men and women in the community, and America is in no more danger of losing the institutions or the spirit of the forefathers than she is of losing her climate.—Forum.

If the stomach performs its functions actively and regularly the food of which it is the recipient, is transformed into blood of a nourishing quality, which furnishes vigor and warmth to the whole body, the remedy to give tone to the stomach is Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.

## SPEND WISELY

Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald. Straw by straw, the hatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop, the rain comes into the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save, begin with your mouth; there are many thieves down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. In clothes, choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks. Never stretch your legs further than the blanket will reach, or you will soon be cold. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember, it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for savings bank. Fare hard and work hard while you are young, and you have a chance of rest when you are old.

## THE PANSY.

Frequently accidents occur in the household which cause burns, cuts, sprain and bruises; for use in such cases Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment has for many years been the constant favorite family remedy.

There is a fable told about a king's garden, in which, all at once, the trees and flowers began to pine and make complaint. The oak was sad because it could not yield flowers; the rosebush was sad because it could bear no fruit; the vine was sad because in had to cling to the wall and could cast no shadow.

"I am not of the least use in the world," said the oak.

"I might as well die, since I yield no fruit," said the rosebush.

"What good can I do in the world," said the vine.

Then the king saw a little pansy, which all this time held up its glad, bright, and fresh face, while all the rest were sad.

And the king said: "What makes you so fresh and glad, while the rest pine and are sad?"

"I thought," said the pansy, "that you placed me here, because you wanted me, and so I made up my mind that I would try to be the best little pansy that I could be."

Reader, are you like the oak, the rosebush and the vine—doing nothing, because you cannot do what others do? Then, rather be like the pansy, and do your best in that little spot where God's hand placed you.

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BALTIMORE MILLINERY.

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WINDSOR, N. C.

Table supplied with the best the market affords.  
Bar supplied with choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.  
The only first-class, home-like, free and comfortable hotel in the city.  
Don't forget the "Cat Killer."  
Rooms recently renovated and windows cut down to floor. Double piazza around the hotel.  
Private sitting room for ladies up stairs.  
Free Hack to meet Steamers.  
Telegraph office attached.  
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Mrs. S. C. Barret has just returned from New York with an elegant line of Spring goods. Consisting of millinery of all kinds. The latest novelties of the season in Hats and Bonnets. FANCY GOODS—Her Notions are unsurpassed. DRESS GOODS—The latest novelties in styles and shades. Trimmings to correspond. Elegant line of Beaded Trimmings and Panels for Silks. Fine line of Silks in patterns, handsome Velvets. Everything that pertains to beauty the ladies. Give me a call, will guarantee prices and styles shall suit the most fastidious. I thank my friends for past patronage and hope to see my old customers and a number of new. Come one, come all, and see the handsomest line of good in Windsor.

B. M. BATCHELOR.