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NO. 2.

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CLOUD AND SUNSHINE.

BY HENRY E. OBR.

The little clouds which troubles cast About the life of every day, Will change to golden fleece at last For those who tread in honor's way. Where Truth is king and Faith is seen Arrayed in royal robes of light, And Love is law and Beauty queen, And days without a touch of night.

First the cross and then the crown— Life's frowns are only for awhile— The sorrow-clouds that bow us down Will melt beneath a love-lit smile, And all the spectres of the past That fill our souls with needless fears, Will change to shapes, like fancies cast, And crown with joy our future years.

A shadow crept across my path. I could not chase its gloom away, Till hope sang of a by-and-by (It was a sweet, consoling lay), Then all the music of the spheres Was rounded in a simple strain, And faith, with love, the hope of years, Came tripping back to me again. —Nortolk Virginian.

A FARMER ON THE BAGGING TRUST.

Mr. Richard W. Knott in the Louisville Home and Farm goes to the root of the bagging trust matter with singular force and point. He shows that the Jute Bagging Trust is nothing short of an organized raid on the Southern planters by Northern capitalists, Boston capitalists, he says: "Protected by the duty on jute bagging," he explains, "which excludes the foreign article. The Boston syndicate bought from the manufacturers all the bagging on hand, with the agreement that the mills would shut down for five months, or until the bagging for the crop is purchased. Then the price began to advance from seven cents, which furnishes a profit to the manufacturer, until it is now eleven or twelve cents."

"What," he asks, "prevents the American planter from buying his bagging abroad?" And he answers his own question in the strident tone: "The tariff on jute bagging is, on the lower grade, 13 cents a pound; on that valued at 7 cents a square yard, 2 cents, or 55 per cent."

The Mills bill puts jute and jute bagging on the free list, so that if it were the law today it would be worth to the Southern farmer several millions of dollars for the one item indicated above. The advance in the bagging, Mr. Knott shows, is a dead loss to the farmer. The latter "can get nothing for his bagging; it is always 'counted out' in the price paid or in the weight." The tariff on bagging, he insists, "is a bonus paid for the formation of a bagging trust."

"The tariff on cotton ties goes to one or two establishments in Pittsburgh."

"These are illustrations of how the tariff robs the farmer." The tariff on cotton ties is 85 per cent. That is to say, the planter pays \$1.35 for \$1.00 worth of ties.

Continuing as to the tax on bagging Mr. Knott says: "When the cotton planter sends his cargo of cotton abroad and gets in exchange a cargo of jute bagging the officers of the government confiscate one-third of the return cargo at the custom house, claiming it as an import tax to protect the jute bagging trust."

And he concludes indignantly as follows: "Yet we are told that the manufacturers and the managers of trusts and the officers of the Protective League are sending money and men into the district of Roger Q. Mills, in Texas, to defeat him, because in the bill he introduced he put cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list!"

"What reply," he asks, "will the farmers of Mr. Mills' district make to the demand of the Trust that Mr. Mills be kept at home?" What reply, we ask, will the farmers of the whole country make to the innumerable demands of the various trusts? What reply will they make to the iniquitous demands of the Republican party, which, through

its high tariff policy, calls upon them to contribute of their hard earned moneys, even to the point of exhaustion, to support these death-exhaling flowers of the protective system? What will be their answer when they are called upon to decide in November? We believe it will be in behalf of the masses against all combinations whatsoever calculated to increase the burdens the people have to bear or in anywise to fetter their hands in the work of making honest livings.—News and Observer.

FEDERAL RADICALISM.

Colonel Dockery, though a Southern born man, defends and justifies, or rather attempts to defend and justify, the Federal financial policy of his party. Of course, he is one of those Southern men with Northern principles that his friend, Judge Russell, of civil rights odor, speaks of.

Colonel Dockery insists that that the policy of his party is patriotic because the Northern manufacturers have flourished under such taxes. Yes, the whole course of the Republican party has been to favor the rich men of the North who control it. First the bond-holders, and next the Northern manufacturers. He points with pride to them. He does not point with pride to the common people of the North, or to the grangers of the Northwest. These are suffering under the burdens of the Republican messengers. Nor does he point with pride to the condition of our people of the South, who have the oppressive and tyrannous yoke of moneyed despotism pressing them down.

The Southern cotton crop has yielded in clear cash since the war \$5,000,000,000; what has become of it? What has become of this immense sum? It has gone in taxes and under the "depleting system" of the Republican party to the North. Colonel Dockery cannot point with pride to the condition of our people here in North Carolina, whose favor he now seeks. We are poor and have made no money, notwithstanding the twenty-three years of honest toil and hard labor of the past. We are crushed with poverty, which is due in large measure to the outrageous system of the Republican party—a system which they refuse to modify or change, although it is absolutely destroying the people of the South. We assert that this system called by Colonel Dockery "wise and beneficent," pursued so persistently by the Republican party, exacting, as it does, high taxes unnecessarily from the people, is a tyranny and a despotic use of power. It has been particularly harmful to the South ever since the war, but what is good for us the Republican party never cares to consider or regard.

We insist that the Republican party ought not to have imposed such heavy taxes on the people, particularly on the people of the South in our impoverished condition, so soon after the war; that it was heartless to crush the life out of us in that way, there being no necessity; and if taxes could be reduced in 1871 the tax ought to have been taken off the people and not of the incomes of the millionaires of the North who had amassed great wealth by plunder during war. And we further insist that if ten or fifteen years ago the government could get along with \$258,000,000, it is tyrannical and unjust to take from the people now \$379,000,000, for one-fourth of which the government has no use.

The rapid payment of the bonds, the shifting of taxation from the incomes of the rich to the daily used and necessary articles of the poor, the degradation of the poor man's money, silver, were heartless and despotic discriminations intended to favor the powerful and oppress the poor. They have done everything that they should not have done and have left undone everything that they should have done. The chief cause of depression in money matters is the result of Radical legislation which Mr.

Cleveland is compelled by law to see carried into effect. The only relief from its beneficial effects, temporary, at best, has come through the exercise of executive power in the purchase of bonds and the issue of certificates by which panic and disaster were averted. Permanent relief can come only from the enforcement of the Democratic policy of reduction of taxes. That cuts the evil up by the roots.

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE STATE GUARD.

We have no regular militia organization in the State, and the great body of our citizens are exempt from a duty which formerly took their valuable time, without adequate profit to the State. Instead, we have a State Guard, a volunteer organization, which is always at the service of the State to aid the civil authorities to quell a disturbance. An appropriation of \$800 each to not more than twenty-five companies of the Guard, making in all \$7,500, to encourage these companies, and prevent them from disbanding, is not thought to be extravagant. It is too soon to forget the promptness with which the companies of the Guard, under orders from the Governor, marched to one of our Eastern towns where a mob was defiant of law, and seemed determined on riot and bloodshed. This appropriation, with a salary of \$600 to the Adjutant General, and \$160 to keep the State's arms and ammunition in order, is all that the military organizations of the State cost. The expenses of the recent Wrightsville encampment, etc., were paid from proceeds of sales of old arms donated by the United States.

IS DOCKERY A PROHIBITIONIST?

The Rockingham Rocker, published in Dockery's own county, having been informed that a good old Democrat had announced his purpose to vote for Colonel Dockery because the Colonel was a prohibitionist, releases its hands in holy horror, and says:

"Angels and ministers of grace, defend us! Dockery a prohibitionist! Whence springs the zeal of any Republican who would make it appear that Colonel Dockery favored prohibition, moved by the hope that such impression, lodged in innocent minds, would draw votes to him from the Prohibition party, or at least draw votes off the Democratic party? It is one of the richest things among the humors of the campaign so far, inasmuch as it is a matter of history that Colonel Dockery not only wrote a long letter to the Wilmington Star against prohibition, but in the campaign of 1881 canvassed portions of the State against it, and actually made bold enough to draw arguments from the Bible in support of his positions. How could the old gentleman of Fayetteville have become so woefully misinformed? We would be glad to know."

THE RADICAL PARTY AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM.

What record has the Radical party made in the matter of internal revenue taxation? A short horse is soon curried, and the story is quickly told. The Radical party put the tax on the people, and has kept it there, persistently refusing to repeal it or even to modify it essentially.

Six years ago the Radical party in this State, in State Convention assembled, was, as usual, in favor of the continuance of the system, and advocated expending the money derived therefrom "in educating the children of our common country." Four years ago, having in the preceding two years become suddenly and violently virtuous, it solemnly resolved, in State Convention assembled, "that all internal taxes imposed by the national government should be abolished." It was not until 1884, then, that

the Radical party in North Carolina found out it was opposed to the internal revenue system, but that was a long way ahead of the national party, for as late as its recent Convention held at Chicago, 21st June, 1888, the national party went no further than to resolve that it would favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system. In case there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, in their opinion, they left as in no kind of doubt, for they went on boldly to say:

"We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of the harbors and channels of internal or coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interest of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt."

Does any one suppose that there will be a dollar of surplus in the treasury when all these things shall have been done? and yet only when they shall have been done will the National Radical party consent to the repeal of the internal revenue system—that is to say, not until "the day after judgment." Before all these things or the half of them shall have been done the very memory even of a "surplus" will have been lost.

Compare this record with that of the Democratic party and see where the most hope lies for the entire repeal of the infamous system. The thing is so plain that he who runs may read.

FLEEING FROM THE MORMONS.

A pale faced little woman, giving her name as Elizabeth Thornhill Batten, formerly of North Shields, England, was picked up in Chicago apparently fainting from hunger. She claimed to have had nothing to eat on her four days trip from Ogden, Utah, on the way to her old home in England. She told a terrible story of experiences among the Mormons. Her son, she stated, had been induced against the wishes of his parents to join a party of emigrants organized by Mormon missionaries in England. The father, frantic with anxiety, followed to Utah. He found employment with a Mormon, Joseph Holbert, but was unable to save enough to help continue the search until he pretended to join the Church. Then he got money and sent some to her, but all his letters telling of the condition of affairs in Utah were intercepted, and others substituted urging her to come to Utah with the missionaries; Batten was murdered shortly after she joined him. She was defrauded by Holbert of her husband's savings, but fleeing to Ogden, she earned enough money working in a hotel to pay her passage money.

CRACKS IN THE WASHINGTON MONOLITH.

The base of the monument shut itself continues to show more markedly as time goes on, the weight of the tremendous shaft above it. The meeting edges of the huge marble blocks are splitting and crumbling away into small pieces, and are seamed, scarred and cracked by the enormous pressure upon them. Through these crevices the cement or other foreign matter has penetrated, causing discolored blotches upon the white marble. Whether this crumbling process, which is continually going on, will eventually impair the stability of the shaft is a serious question. Never in the history of the world has a foundation of any kind had to support so stupendous a pressure as rests upon the base of the Washington monolith.

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