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JNO. W. WOOD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
LEWISTON, N. C.

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GLOOM AND GLEAM

ROBERT F. HORTON.

I have my times all dull and gray,

When life crawls maimed and slow,

And not a sunbeam marks the way

Which I am forced to go.

But I have times—God sends them me,

And on them sets His seal—

When every moment laughs with glee,

And we smile into weal.

And then I mount on airy wings

Which quiver in the sun;

I look on all these men and things,

And love them every one.

Or else I climb up at my will,

With hope and gladness shod,

Until I stand upon the hill

Wrapped in the arms of God.

God sends them me and makes them mine

And takes them then away,

I could not, if I would, repine

When times are dull and gray.

—Good Words.

THE TARIFF.

But what is the tariff—to begin with?

A tariff is a schedule or table of taxes or customs levied by a government on the merchandise that comes into its ports from foreign countries, or that goes out from its ports to other countries.

To collect these taxes, custom houses, as they are called, are established at every port, and at other points along the coast watch is kept that goods be not landed without payment of the required duties or taxes.

Tariffs may be divided into three classes, viz: Tariff for revenue, protective and prohibitory tariffs.

What is a tariff for revenue, or low tariff, as it is generally called? A tariff for revenue, strictly speaking, or low tariff, as it is generally called, is one arranged with a view to raising revenue and to distribute as equally as possible the burdens of taxation without regard to any other consideration. Practically, however, there will never be such a tariff, "pure and simple," strictly speaking, as in all tariffs there must in the nature of things be more or less "discrimination," and the moment "discrimination" begins the tariff becomes more or less "protective."

And what is a protective tariff? A strictly protective tariff is one that has its duties so arranged as not to prevent importation of foreign goods, and consequent competition between home and foreign manufacturers, the object of it being to give the home manufacturer the advantage over his foreign competitor to the amount of the duty.

And what is a prohibitory tariff? A prohibitory tariff goes a step farther and discards entirely all thought of revenue, being a system of import duties or taxes so arranged as to prevent the importation of certain goods or merchandise. This is accomplished by requiring such goods to pay very high duties or taxes for the privilege of entering our markets. The object is by adding the high duty or tax to the cost of manufacture to prevent the foreign manufacturer from coming into our markets, so as to break down competition and give the home manufacturer a free swing to sell at any price he may choose. Competition, as we know, while it increases trade diminishes prices.

Of course, so long as there is a government the people who live under it must be taxed to provide money for its support, and in a great country like ours, containing 60,000,000 of people and covering such a vast extent of territory, a very large sum of money is every year absolutely necessary to pay actual running expenses, even though the government be administered upon the most economical scale. And this being so, a tariff to raise the revenue necessary for the expenses of the government is, and has been, unavoidable. But in selecting the articles for tariff taxation and in fixing the amounts of that taxation the object of Congress should always be to dis-

tribute as equally as possible the burdens of taxation, and in the matter of discrimination to favor the necessities of life rather than its luxuries, and generally, to do the greatest good to the greatest number of our people. How these ends are to be accomplished in detail is a matter for the wise discretion of our Federal legislators. But by no sort of construction can this be said to give Congress the authority to make discriminations or give protection simply for protection's sake, in order to build up manufacturers, for instance. If the manufacturers or producers be benefited or "protected" by a tariff it is manifest that it is done at the expense of the consumer, and to do this violates the mandate which requires Congress in levying a tariff to distribute the burdens of taxation as equally as possible.

It is the policy of the Radical party, however, to enrich the manufacturers of the country at the public expense through the agency of the tariff. That this is contrary to every principle of right and justice is perfectly manifest. If, indeed, the employees of the manufacturers were benefitted, the wrong might the better be submitted to, but they are not benefitted. "Protection" is for the bosses, while for the "operatives" it is unlimited "free trade."

Fifty years ago the cry was for protection to "infant industries;" now the cry is for protection for protection's sake, and the bigger and stronger and older and more matured and more powerful and more giant-like the industry now is, the more lustily it cries for protection and the more it gets of it. The modern idea is not to distribute the burdens of taxation as equally as possible, but as far as possible take them from a chosen few, the rich manufacturers, and place them upon the poverty-stricken consumer; not to do the greatest good to the greatest number of American people, but to enrich a chosen few, mainly in the Northern section, at the expense of the country at large.

This is the tariff policy of the Radical party and it is entirely in keeping with its policy in the matter of paying off the Federal debt. Everything that party does and everything it leaves undone is for the benefit of Northern money sharks.

As we have said, taxes are necessary, but the less of them the better, especially when Federal tax gatherers have to go into a State for their collection, and in this case we object to the mode of collection quite as much as to the taxation itself. Like our forefathers, we object to the system for the very reason Mr. Hamilton urged it, that is to say, because it strengthens the power of the Federal government and weakens that of the States, as he said, "by introducing the influence of officers deriving their emoluments from, and consequently interested in supporting the power of, Congress."

THE TARIFF—HOW THE LABOR PARTY SEES IT.

Putting the whole tariff question in a nutshell, the Labor party says it is "free trade for employees and 'protection' for the bosses," and thereupon Robert H. Cowdrey, the candidate of the Labor party for President, asks the following plain questions:

1. Have you ever seen a laborer who cared a nickel whether he worked for a protected or an unprotected employer?

2. Have you ever seen a laborer who expected to receive more wages from a protected than an unprotected employer?

3. Have you ever seen a protected manufacturer pay higher wages than he was compelled to?

4. Have you ever seen a very wealthy firm pay more wages than a moderately wealthy one?

5. Have you ever given more for anything than you were required to?

6. If, then, the unprotected manufacturer pays just as high wages, and still is able to make a profit, by what method of reasoning do you arrive at the con-

clusion that the protected manufacturer pays higher wages because of protection?

7. And if the protected manufacturer does not pay more than the unprotected one, what becomes of your protection theories?

8. Is it your answer that protection raises all classes of wages in all occupations?

9. If that is it, then, as home labor is not protected from foreign labor, you must of course include the raising of all wages in all countries. Now, if that is true, then how about the pauper wages of Europe?

10. If you say capital will not be protected unless it is protected, how do you explain the fact that it is being invested in unprotected industries?

11. If protection prevents us from selling in foreign markets, does not protection make less work instead of more?

12. If there is free trade in labor, and high protective prices for those things which laborers must buy, is not the laborer being robbed instead of benefitted?

13. If protectionists desire to pay high wages, why do they always employ the cheapest labor they can find?

14. If wages are increased by protection, why do these protected manufacturers endorse protection and spend large sums of money to uphold it?

15. If unprotected industries pay the same wages as those that are protected, are they not as valuable, and, if so, why burden them by making them pay heavy taxes to the protected ones?

HOW PENN LAID OUT THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.

William Penn when laying out the city in 1682 is said to have modeled it on a design of ancient Babylon, and expressed a desire that Philadelphia should be a green country town, which would never be burnt up and always wholesome. Penn had an evident partiality for pure air and green fields and loved a garden. Margaret, his youngest daughter, who accompanied her father when visiting the country in the early part of the eighteenth century, seemed to have inherited his love for plant life and his surroundings. Penn at that time built one of the wings of a contemplated mansion at Springettsbury, where he proposed residing whilst in the province. A green house was erected under the supervision of his daughter, whilst her amateur counsels influenced her father's plan for laying out a garden which, however, was simply a repetition of the formal style at that time prevailing in England, with hedges closely clipped, arbors at measured intervals, and a wilderness. The plants flourished finely, no doubt greatly due to the oversight of the fair Margaret, and the garden continued an attractive feature until 1775, when it was destroyed by fire.—Prairie Farmer.

ORBIT OF THE NEW COMET.

Professor Boss, of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, has completed calculations of the orbit of the new comet discovered by Professor Barnard at the Lick Observatory, September 2nd. This comet has remained so nearly stationary since its discovery that the determination of its true orbit or path in space has been a work of great difficulty, and the result at present reached can be regarded as merely approximate. According to these the comet is now about twice as far from the earth as the sun is, or about 190,000,000 miles, and is, at the same time, about 170,000,000 miles from the sun. It is moving towards its perihelion, or point where it will be nearest the sun, and present calculations indicate that this point will be reached December 10; but this date is liable to be in error by fully thirty days. As the comet and the earth are moving toward each other from opposite directions, the velocity of approach toward us is something unusual—about 3,000,000 miles a day. Consequently

the comet will rapidly increase in brightness; for instance, on October 6th it will be five times as bright as at the discovery and about the middle of November sixty times as bright. But at discovery it was extremely faint, and it is rather doubtful whether it will become visible to unassisted eyes. Subsequent calculations will determine this question with much greater certainty.—Norfolk Ledger.

THE BAGGING TRUST.

There is more than a possibility that the greed of the Jute Bagging Trust will bring its own punishment. The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer Sun, September 11, says: "The Lane cotton mills, of New Orleans, have commenced the manufacture of strong, open cord-woven cotton bagging forty inches wide, which, it is claimed, is as suitable as jute bagging for baling cotton." The new baling has been put to a severe test at New Orleans by rough handling and has given entire satisfaction. It will keep the cotton cleaner than the jute bagging, safer from fire, and with proper machinery for turning it out can be made for less money. It sometimes happens that the oppression and overreaching of monopolies give a spur to invention. The rascals who have combined to skin the farmers of the country by putting up the price of bagging would have no sympathy if they found themselves coerced by the introduction of a cheaper substitute, manufactured from raw material of home growth, upon which no tariff can be laid as a foundation for a new trust.

A JUDGE'S SENSIBLE WORDS.

Judge Tuley occupies a position which enables him, almost compels him, to collect statistics as to the causes of divorce. In a recent interview he said: "I would not add nor take away any of the causes of divorce now given by the statute. If it were practicable, I would prohibit by law any newly married couple living with the parents of either within the first five years. When left by themselves their characters sooner assimilate, and they much sooner learn that in order to be happy, there must be continual and mutual self-sacrifice and dependence of each upon the other."

There is condensed in the last sentence the result of much experience by a close thinker. A vast amount of unhappiness might have been avoided, if every newly married couple and the parents of each could have been made to know this, before it was too late.—Chicago Times.

LIGHTNING ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Yesterday afternoon thirty-five tourists from various parts of the United States visited the summit of Pike's Peak. Between 2 and 3 o'clock a severe electric storm, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, occurred. The visitors took refuge in the signal station. Miss Laura Cook, aged fourteen years, daughter of Mr. George D. Cook, of Chicago, was standing in the open doorway while the storm was at its height, gazing at the raging elements. Suddenly, and simultaneously with a deafening crash, a blinding light filled the room and the spectators were horrified to see the blue blaze of a lightning bolt strike the unfortunate girl full in the face and circle downward around her body. "She was knocked senseless to the floor, and a fearful sight met the eyes of her relatives and friends, who crowded around her. Her head was swollen to an enormous size, and her body and limbs were cut in stripes and horribly mutilated. The incident is a peculiar phenomenon, and old mountaineers claim it to be the first serious electrical disturbance ever occurring above the clouds in the history of the State.—Colorado Springs Special to Omaha Bee.

F. D. WINSTON. W. L. WILLIAMS.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

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