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BENJ. H. SWAIN, OWNER AND EDITOR.

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WINDSOR, BERTIE COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1888.

NO. 6.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
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THE SONG OF THE ASTERS.

BY FLORENCE STOLLAD BROWN.

O'er hill and meadow, wild and gay,
In merry troops uprising,
We shake for glee each trembling spray,
Our careless wealth out-flinging:
And narrowed in the rippling brook,
Our feathered shapes are dancing,
From open path and forest nook
Our roguish eyes are glancing.

Oh, pass us not unheeding by,
Altho' we have to tease you:
When winter's cold is drawing nigh,
We brave his blasts to please you.
Believe there starts from out our hearts
A flood of sunshine golden,
Streamed up from August's gleaming darts,
When we in buds were holden.

We deck the world with hardy bloom
When fairer flowers have faded,
And linger till November's gleam
Our kingdom has invaded
Then grieve a little when we yield
To frost and blight, our masters,
And love us children of the field,
Young autumn's glowing asters!

FIFTY YEARS AGO—MR. WILSON'S ARGUMENT.

Fifty years ago, when Henry Clay advocated a tariff, it was not to give protection for protection's sake and for all time, but to give it to "infant industries," and temporarily only. Now the demand is for protection to full-grown giant monopolies and for all time. When Mr. Clay advocated 20 per cent. Now Colonel Dockery boldly claims 47 per cent. and more. What he advocated was as different, not only in its amount, but in its purpose, as the circumstances of the age in which he lived are different from those of the one in which we live. In spite of all this, however, the Radicals of today unblushingly appeal to the authority of his great name and apply to a policy of protection for protection's sake, and for the benefit of giant monopolies, arguments that he applied only to infant industries. His main argument was, briefly, "That the protective system would build up a home demand for the products of the farm and thus maintain or advance the price of those products."

But all the force there may have been in the "home market" argument when Mr. Clay used it is entirely dissipated to-day. Mr. Clay spoke to a country without railroads, without telegraphs or steamships, and when the value of a bushel of wheat was exhausted by a haul of 300 miles, and that of corn by a haul of 100 miles. It was a day when Mr. Webster described American manufactures as "a little capital mixed with manual labor." At that time the neighboring village or town consumed the farmer's products and wore the clothing made from his wool and cotton.

The world has been created anew since Mr. Clay made that speech. To-day we have a railroad system of 150,000 miles extending into every corner of this country where population or product invites it. To-day we have instantaneous communication with every section of the country, with every portion of the world. You can order a cargo of tea from China and it will be loaded on the ship before night. An order for wheat from Liverpool to San Francisco will outstrip the lagging sun and get there hours before him. You can transfer millions of dollars in the twinkling of an eye from the money market of Calcutta to that of London or New York. The whole world with the construction of railroads, with the building of steamships, with the laying of cables, has been drawn into one family. The price of the farmer's product is no longer decided in the market of the neighboring village, but in the great market of the world.

During all this time the progress of invention has been displacing human labor by machin-

ery. Today one man in a factory, and frequently a child, tending some great mechanical invention, produces what in Henry Clay's day would have taken the labor of ten or even twenty men.

The report of the Bureau of Labor tells us that in a manufactory of agricultural implements 600 hands do the work that formerly required 2,145; in one of boots and shoes one hand does the work of five, and will produce enough shoes in a year to supply a thousand men; in one of carpets one hand with the improvements in machinery does the work that required from ten to twenty; in spinning, the work of from seventy-five to one hundred; in hammers used in the manufacture of steel, there has been a displacement of employees in the proportion of nearly 10 to 1; of paper, a new machine for drying and cutting, run by four men and six women, will do the work of 100 persons; of wallpaper, the displacement has been 100 to 1. The mechanical industries of the United States carried on by steam and water represent the labor of 21,000,000 men. On our railroads today 250,000 men do the work which when Mr. Clay spoke would have required 18,500,000 men and 54,000,000 horses.

In a word, to do the work now done by power and power machinery in our mechanical industries and upon our railroads would require men representing a population of 172,500,000 in addition to the present population of 55,000,000; and yet while Mr. Clay was willing to compromise on a tariff of 20 per cent. to protect human labor, to protect flesh and blood, the demand today is for 47 per cent. to protect machinery.

To-day American manufacturers no longer mean as they did to Daniel Webster, manual labor mixed with a little capital. They mean great capital mixed with a little manual labor. Moreover, as our transportation system has been perfected, we have witnessed the gradual disappearance of local manufactures and their passing to immense industrial establishments at particular points. They are today sufficient and more than sufficient to supply all the demands of our home consumption, and yet the farmer has to look abroad for purchasers of his surplus products.

Two thirds of our cotton, nearly one third of our wheat, immense quantities of other farm products must be sold to foreigners for lack of home consumers, and yet the argument is daily addressed to the farmer, "Tax yourself still longer to diversify industry and build up home purchasers for your products." Our surplus wheat crop last year would feed thirty millions of people. Is there any device of taxation by which the farmer could build up a home demand for that? You say to the Minnesota farmer, complaining that he gets but 60 cents a bushel for his wheat, "Continue to uphold the tariff; it will start up other industries in your State to buy your wheat." But the farmer, if he is intelligent, knows that there is a cry of over production from our manufacturers today; that we already have more than we can find a market for; and as long as there is free trade among the States of this country there is no taxation to which he can submit that will necessarily bring these industries to Minnesota aside from such natural advantages as would bring them there without such taxation.

But suppose you give him a rolling mill capable of supplying all the steel rails needed for the railroads of his State, a sugar refinery capable of supplying all the sugar consumed in his State, and a boot and shoe factory sufficient for the demands of the entire population of Minnesota, there will not be human labor enough in any one of them to consume the wheat crop of a single farm. With all the families dependent upon them they would add not one mill to the price of his wheat, and little if any, to the price of his other products.

So much for the home market idea. It is but a snare and a delusion to the American farmer in the condition of the country

as it exists today. His surplus products sent abroad determine the prices of those he sells at home. Without such foreign market they would sell still lower at home. But to the gentlemen of the Home Market Club of New England the home market idea is a most solid and profitable reality. It means for them a population of 60,000,000 shut in by a benevolent government and forced to buy of them at prices which the government is seeking to stimulate 47 per cent. higher than they would be if subjected to the same competition under which the farmer sells his staple products."

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

1. Let there be a County Committee composed of active, working, zealous, intelligent men.

2. Let there be Township Committees composed of the very best men in the township. Right here the work is to be done, and hence the absolute necessity for the very best men the party has in the township.

3. Let each township be divided up into convenient districts, with known, well defined boundaries, as far as possible, such as roads, creeks, etc., each committeeman taking one subdivision under his especial charge. In each subdivision let there be a subcommittee of three, or four, or five, or as many as need be, with its proper township committeeman at its head, and appointed by him. This subcommittee is to report to its chairman and operate under his directions.

4. Let each subcommittee, at the earliest moment, prepare a list of all voters in its subdivision and return the same to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of its township, so that the township chairman may fill up and return to the Chairman of the County Executive Committee the Canvass Books heretofore sent to him by the Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

5. Let each subcommitteeman examine the registration books from time to time and check off the voters who have not registered, and then use every effort to get Democratic voters to register.

6. On the 16th of October let each subcommittee meet with its chairman and check the Democratic voters who have not registered and make arrangements for inducing them to register. On 30th October let them meet again for same purpose. The election takes place on Tuesday, November 6th.

On election day let the township and sub-committee be early at the polling places with their list of voters. Let the names of voters be checked off as they vote, and at one o'clock let a list of absent Democratic voters be made by the township chairman and given to the sub-committee, who will at once proceed to ascertain if the absentees cannot be induced to come to the polls and vote. For this purpose the chairman of the township committee must have provided suitable conveyances and have them constantly ready to hand.

NO SOLITUDE FOR THE FAIR.

To a woman in what is conventionally known as good society, the love of solitude is utterly unknown. She is chaperoned and escorted and accompanied till she has not only no clear idea of her own identity, but no very clear identity of which to have an idea.

To achieve this result is, under circumstances that very frequently occur, a tax that becomes a serious burden materially, as well as constant clog mentally. A man may betake himself to any place or resort he pleases, be a spectator of its life and yet retain, if he likes, the personal solitude of the primeval wilderness; but if a woman would go to the mountains, to the sea, to the city—anywhere she will, she must have at least a woman companion with her in the guise of a chaperon, friend or maid. Otherwise, she will acquire, at best, a reputation for eccentricity, and, at worst, something even less desirable. And thus she never tastes the sweets of solitude.—Boston Traveller.

AN INGENIOUS CRIMINAL.
The old story of the jury that found the prisoner not guilty and hoped he would do it again has a close parallel in a case recently tried in one of the New York courts. The defendant, a German widow, was on trial the second time for arson, the first trial having resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The testimony showed that she was found fast in her room bound and gagged, with a fire burning in the middle of the floor, and there was a very strong suspicion that the gagging were her own work. A Davenport Boy, the jury, however, found her not guilty, and the interpreter—she could not speak a word of English—Informed her that she was free. As she turned with a smiling countenance to leave the court room the Judge asked her interpreter to say to her that the case had a very suspicious look, and that she had better not go around getting herself tied up and gagged and having fires in her room. The interpreter did so, and electrified the court by announcing that in response she solemnly promised never to do it again. The jury, no doubt, felt convinced that its duty had been properly discharged.—Detroit Free Press.

ADDRESSING ENVELOPE.

Do not write the address so as to cover the whole envelope. Almost every day I see envelopes on which there is no room left for a postmark without disfiguring the address. It is no wonder that such letters go astray. Write your correspondent's name first, beginning at the left hand side of the envelope, put the name of the town a little to the right on the line below, and that of the state still further to the right on the lower edge of the envelope. Then note the county, street and number or box number in the left hand lower corner. Don't adopt the new "fad" of writing the state first, then the town, and lastly the name. You would have to regenerate entirely the postal clerks to make that custom successful, and the present generally used form is much more sensible.—Horace London in The Writer.

DISCOVERIES IN SYRIA.

The United States Consul at Beyrout reports that a few months ago a party of Germans, under the patronage of their Government, began excavations in a mound at the foot of the Amanus (a mountain two days' journey south of Marsh in the Vilayet of Aleppo), and have discovered some 50 blocks of black basalt with bas-reliefs of men and animals, constituting the basement of a large palace. These sculptures bear unmistakable characteristics of Hittite art, but no Hittite inscriptions have yet been found. In the court of the place was discovered a colossal statue of Sardanapalus covered with Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions. The Germans are still pushing forward their excavations in eager expectation of more important discoveries.

AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

At the Hoffman House, New York, Tuesday evening week, Lawyer John D. Townsend put up \$1,000 in cash in a bet with an unknown man that Cleveland and Thurman would be elected, the odds being \$1,000 to \$900. The money was placed in the hands of Mr. Ed. Stokes. The news that Townsends was backing the Democratic ticket with hard cash preceded him to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, whither he went, but there was no money for booming here.

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