

STOP

Borrowing YOUR Neighbor's LEDGER! WE Will Send it to YOU Twelve Months for ONE Dollar. Six Months 50 Cents.

WINDSOR LEDGER



State Library

When YOU see an X marked across this space of this LEDGER, RENEW YOUR subscription.

VOL. 17.

WINDSOR, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22 1900

NO. 43.

CARPETS.

You can have a better carpet, a prettier carpet and a cheaper carpet than your neighbor by writing for one of our 16-colored illustrated catalogues...

We prepay freight, sew carpets free and furnish wadded lining without charge.

Our General Catalogue tells about every thing to cut, wear and use, and will save you money on every thing you use at every season of the year.

Our Made-to-Order Cloth Catalogue with cloth samples attached shows you the latest styles of suit and overcoat, prices ranging from \$19.50 to \$25.

If you have not dealt with us before, now is the time to begin. All catalogues are free. Which do you want? Address this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON, BALTIMORE, MD. Dept. 906.

DR. W. L. DAVIS

Consulting Optician. All errors of refraction scientifically corrected.

First-class Watch repairing. Clocks and Jewelry and all kinds of Spectacles and Eye-glasses for sale.

R. W. HALISH,

Expert Watchmaker and Graduate Optician. Main St. next door to Mrs. Barrett's store.

Cash Paid For Old Gold and Silver. WINDSOR, N. C.

TIME TABLES.

Wellington & Powellsville RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Table with columns for North, South, and Station names (Windsor, Butler, Askewville, Holly Grove, Branning, Powellsville, Ahooskie).

Train No. 2 makes direct connection with the NORFOLK & CAROLINA train No. 107 at Ahooskie...

J. W. BRANNING, G. E. BRANNING, General Managers.

M. C. HINSHAW, General Freight & Passenger Agent.

CHESAPEAKE LINE.

U. S. Mail Steamers. Atlanta and Charlotte.

To All Points North East & West.

Lv. Norfolk, Jackson St. 5:45 p. m. Lv. Old Point Comfort. 6:45 p. m. Ar. Baltimore, Pier 19, Light St. 7:00 a. m.

Lv. Baltimore. 7:55 a. m. Ar. Philadelphia. 10:15 a. m. Ar. New York. 12:35 p. m.

Steamers leave daily except Sunday. For staterooms and information call at Norfolk Ticket Office, Main and Granby Streets. Phones 112.

E. T. LAMB, Gen. Agt. W. B. BROWN, Pass. Agt.

NORFOLK AND CAROLINA RAILROAD

CONDENSED SCHEDULE Dated Jan. 15th, 1899.

Table with columns for No. 7103, No. 49, STATIONS, No. 7102, No. 7101.

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pine's Point and Wilmington. Train No. 49 connects at Rocky Mount with train 23 for all points South and No. 73 train for all points North.

G. M. SERPELL, General Manager. J. R. KENLEY, Supt. Trains.

T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

MR. W. L. BRYAN'S FINE SPEECH IN RALEIGH

He Addressed the People all along route from Richmond to Raleigh

WHERE HE MAKES A GREAT SPEECH PLEADING THE FARMERS' CAUSE.

I will tell you the difference between a speech to a city-resident and a farmer. When I make a speech to a farmer I take as my text that every farmer ought to vote against the Republican party; and when I talk to town people I change my text just a little and say that every one in town who lives off the farmer ought to vote against the Republican party.

THE "BUSINESS MAN."

"Nothing has provoked me more, as I have listened to Republican speakers than to hear them talk about the 'business man,' as if he were the only man to be considered, and when they define the term 'business man' they exclude the most important business man in the country. What about the farmer? Is he a business man? No. He just works; that is all he does. He is no business man. He gets up in the morning and works all day. He commences in the spring and work all summer and when through if he gets a reasonable interest on the money invested in the farm and a reasonable compensation for the work he does himself, and pay his taxes, he will not find a great deal left. But he is not a business man; who is? The man who goes on the board of trade in the morning and by betting on the prices of products of the farmer, makes more in a day than the farmer can make in a year. Who is the business man? The miner is not a business man. He goes into the ground and brings out precious metals and these metals coined into money helps every producer of wealth but he is not a business man. Who is? The man who goes in the back room of the bank and corners those metals in the form of money, he is the business man. I say it provokes me to have the term 'business man' so defined as to exclude the most important business man in the country, and I like to talk to the farmers because I want to impress upon the farmers the most important question before the country, and I want to show them their interests in these questions, and if there is a farmer who feels tempted to vote the Republican ticket, I want him to take the Republican policies to-day and ask himself whether these policies are good for the farmers. I want to apply the fundamental principle to three or four questions and I will have to discuss each separately.

TAXATION.

"Take the subject of taxation: Is there any rule that enables us to determine in what proportion people should pay taxes?"

"I say that there is. Every citizen should contribute to the support of his government in the exact proportion to the benefit received from that government. That is a just rule.

"Every man should be willing to contribute in exact proportion to the

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Oliver, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body, if weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cts. Sold by R. C. Bazemore.

benefits he receives and no man should be compelled to contribute in any larger proportion. How do we find it to-day? Do people pay their taxes in proportion to the benefits received? Until the Spanish war broke out we collected almost all of our revenue from two sources: from liquor and tobacco and on the import duties on what we wear and use. Do men pay this tax in proportion to income? No; the man with an income of \$100,000 does not use one hundred times as much liquor as the man with an income of \$1,000. The man with an income of 100,000 does not use one hundred times as much liquor as the man with an income of 1,000. He could not; it would kill him. Therefore when we collect our taxes largely in that way we make the poor man pay for more than his share, and the rich man less. How about import duties? They are on the proportion of what we use and eat; do we eat in proportion to what our income is? Not at all. Some one has suggested that while the poor man is off looking for food for his stomach the rich man is going from place to place looking for a stomach for his food. The man with an hundred thousand dollars income does not eat one hundred times as much as the man with the \$1,000 income; therefore, we make the man with the small income pay more than his share and the man with the large income pay less than his share.

STAMP VS. INCOME TAX.

"When the war broke out we needed more revenue. Could we collect it from an income tax? No. Why? Because of that decision of the Supreme court rose up to paralyze the arms of the government.

"I wonder why the people did not see this. In 1869 the Republican Judge Justice Brown in his dissenting opinion pointed out the danger. I wonder that the people did not realize the danger. But my friend it takes a good while to educate people up to the plainest proposition of political science in government. One man may see it; a few may see it; but partisanship often interferes with its being seen by many. When the income tax bill was before the courts a New York Democrat warned the party that if the party favored the tax, the rich Democrats would leave the party; I defended the rich Democrats; I said no rich Democrat would leave the party to avoid a just law. I did not know them then as I did afterwards. I said suppose they do leave; will not the poor Republicans come in to take their places? But I did not know the poor Republicans then as well as I did afterwards. I thought that when a poor Republican saw a rich Democrat rush out of the party to avoid a just law the poor Republican would rush in to secure the just law. That is what I thought. I thought he would exercise the same good sense the Irishman did in driving the mule. The mule got to kicking and at last got his heels over the dasher board the Irishman said: 'Alright, you can get in if you like, but if you do I get out.'

A REVERSIBLE ARGUMENTS

"But I found that poor Republicans were so partisan that they would hurrah for anything in the platform. I went over into Iowa to hear a great Republican make a speech at one time—I wanted to hear the best that could be said on that subject. I remember that there were Republicans farmers there with corn stalk canes,

and when the speaker said that the Republican party had put a tax on wool to raise the price of wool and thereby benefit the farmer they raised their canes and hurrahed; and when he told them that the Republican party put a tariff on woolen goods to lower the price of clothing, they raised their canes and cried hurrah. They thought they had found something that would catch them corn and wine. I have heard a speaker make an argument like this that under free coinage a mine owner could take 50 cents worth of silver to the mint and convert it into a dollar and make 50 cents by the operation. After the speaker had shouted himself hoarse in analyzing this, then explained to the audience that under free coinage the mine owner would take 50 cents worth of free silver and make a cheap silver dollar that was worth only 50 cents, and not make a cent. The one proposition contradicts the other and I have heard the Republicans hurrah for both. I was reminded of the man who was traveling the mountains and said that the path was so crooked that he often met himself coming back. UNEQUAL BURDENS.

"I say I wonder why Republicans did not, in 1896, see the necessity of income tax, but when we needed more revenue the Republican party, instead of amending the Constitution to authorize the income tax, brought in a stamp tax. The Republican party might have proposed an amendment to the Constitution—it might today propose an amendment to the Constitution that would help the government, but instead of that it lays the burden of the responsibility upon the backs of the people without justice and without equity. I run across a stamp tax every day when I send a telegram. I find that I have to pay the regular rate that I used to pay, and in addition thereto, 1 cent on each telegram for the benevolent assimilation of the Filipino. Why is it that the man who sends the telegram has to pay the tax? Because the Republican party so wrote the law that the telegraph company could shift the burden upon the man who sent the telegram. They would have more influence than all the poor Republicans who voted for the ticket. I had an experience with this tax out in Iowa. I found that the fare car was 30 cents between Sioux City and Council Bluff. I was not accustomed to paying 30 cents, it was usually 25 or 50 cents, and I inquired why this was and found that it had been a quarter until a tax of one cent was put on it, and then the Railroad Company raised the price to 30 cents so as to collect from the passenger the one cent charged by the government and then 4 cents for the trouble they went to in collecting the one cent. I only speak of this to show you how, under Republican legislation, all these burdens are shifted over on the backs of the people. In England they have a large army, but they have a tax that makes the rich bear their share of the burden.

THE DOLLAR ABOVE THE MAN

"In this country the Republican party wants the country to have an imperial policy, but it wants to throw an expense of that policy on the struggling masses instead of making the rich bear their part. If you could not see what the Republican policy was in 1896, you ought to see now that the Republican party has put the dollar above the man and makes money more precious than blood. In Justice Brown's opinion he said: 'I fear that in some hour of national peril this decision will rise up to paralyze the arm of the government! The hour of peril came, and the people found out that in the hour of peril the government could draft the citizen, but could not draft the pocket-book. (Applause.) And I want you Republicans to understand now, that in an hour of danger the power of the government is limited when dealing with the property of the citizen. In an

hour of peril the government can take a son from his mother, no matter how much the mother needs him; in an hour of peril this government can take the husband from the wife; in an hour of peril this government can take the father from the children; in an hour of peril the father, the son or the husband can be made to stand up in front of the enemy's gun; but in an hour of peril this government could not lay its hand upon the property of the rich and make them bear their share of the burden. Why is it? It is because the Republican party puts the dollar above the man, and if you Republicans think you are through with the income tax I want to tell you that that income tax question will be in the campaign this year even more prominently than in 1896, and that this fight for justice in taxation will go on until the Constitution is so amended as to specifically authorize an income tax, then neither one judge or nine judges can build a fortress around the government of the State or lay the burden upon the backs of the poor. We want the Republicans to help us carry out this doctrine, but if they refuse, we will try to carry it out without their aid, but it is for their benefit as well as ours. (Applause.) I am surprised that a man with an income is not willing to pay a tax upon it. I remember when they were collecting the returns after that law was passed, I sent in my returns. My income was large enough to reach the tax limit, and I was glad to make the returns, and I told my wife that I hoped my income would always be large enough to be taxable. (Laughter.) The people who has a small income are already paying more than their share, and the man who has a large income ought to be ashamed to shirk the responsibility of bearing his share of the burden. That is a question that concerns every farmer in this State and in this nation. I had an occasion to deliver some lectures, on the Northern Lakes and as I went into that country I noticed the summer homes that lined the lakes. I found there people gathered to secure a few weeks' rest and recreation, and the thought that came to me was this: how small a proportion of the people of our country are able to go off for a few weeks in the summer time and enjoy rest and recreation! That was the first thought. And the second thought that came to me was this: that a smaller percentage of the producers of wealth are able to take a summer vacation than of those who are mere traders in what others produce; and as I saw those beautiful summer homes, and mingled with those who were there enjoying a few weeks' rest, my thoughts turned back to the farms of Nebraska, and I asked myself, how many farmers' wives are able to go away from home for a few weeks in the summer to get a little rest from their toil? And then the question came to my mind, 'why is it that those who work the least time and get more money to enjoy a rest, and I asked myself, 'Is this the result of natural laws? If so, we cannot complain,' but I deny that this is the result of natural laws. I believe that it is because we make the poor man bear burdens that they ought not to bear. It is for that reason that he has to enjoy relaxation from toil; it is because we place upon the farmer more burden than he ought to bear that the wife is kept in the home 12 months in the year and cannot get the rest from the toil of the farm. Am I a demagogue or disturber of the peace because I do not endorse this result of the law? I protest against the injustice of the law, and I draw a line between what is proper legislation and what is improper. That is like Jackson drew it. I do not believe that the government should take from the rich and give to the poor. I mean simply that the government should protect every citizen in the enjoyment of what he himself can earn. Jackson said that if the gov-

ernment would distribute the blessings like heaven does its showers, then the government would be an unalloyed benefit to mankind. But then the government stopped in and made the rich richer and the poor poorer, and the poor had a right to complain of the injustice of the government. I simply complain of the injustice of the law that takes from the many and gives to the few—the law that gives to the favored law the blessing of the government and places upon the struggling masses greater burdens than they ought to bear.

MONEY.

Not One Line or Syllable Taken Out of the Chicago Platform.

"But this income tax is only one of the questions that the people have to deal with. The money question is one they have to deal with, and I am going to discuss it a little while, even if the Republicans do say the money question is dead. If you have read the papers published by the Republicans and gold bugs for the last four years you have read constantly that the Silver question was dead; and yet, my friends, it is still alive, and when I see how they have reiterated that this question was dead without making any impression upon the public, I am reminded of a man I New York Assembly who used walk up and down the passage between the walls, declaring loud enough for (Continued on 4th page)

A Sign of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Michas, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "Although she must soon die from pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her. This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at R. C. Bazemore's store.

ROBERTS' CHILL TONIC

Advertisement for Roberts' Chill Tonic, Cure for Malaria, Fever, and other ailments. Includes text: "IS A SYSTEM BUILDER, GIVES APPETITE & CORRECTS THE LIVER."

THE COUPER MARBLE WORKS

100-102 BANK ST., NORFOLK, VA.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power like?

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never falls. It is just as sure as that your watch will run, or that your pocket watch will show the time. It cures the scalp and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It keeps the hair from falling out and gives a soft soft touch to the hair as well.

Especially valuable to women in removal of dandruff, restores strength, makes the hair grow, and the glow of health radiates from the face. For daily use, it is a most valuable remedy. It keeps the hair from falling out and gives a soft soft touch to the hair as well.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Aulander, N. C. J. H. LIVERMAN, Prop'r.

Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants; offers the best advantages to travelers; the only livery in the town; backs to meet all trains promptly. Your patronage solicited, and satisfaction Guaranteed.

W. E. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WINDSOR, N. C.

Practices in all Courts. Special attention given to Collections.

MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, which we will send you free, contains a variety of designs of marble and granite monuments and will help you in making a proper selection. It can be had by all who desire to see the latest styles of monuments.

THE COUPER MARBLE WORKS

(Established in 1870.) 100-102 BANK ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Advertisement for S. Lipsitz: A GREAT BANEFIT TO YOU. In order to make room for Spring stock, I have reduced all Mens' and Boy's Over-coats, Suits, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Hats and Capes, nice Dress Goods and many other goods at very low prices. Don't fail to call, and see for yourself. S. LIPSITZ.