

### QUERIES.

Is it anybody's business,  
If a gentleman should choose  
To wait upon a lady,  
If the lady don't refuse?  
Or, to speak a little plainer,  
That the meaning all may know,  
Is it anybody's business  
If a lady has a beau?

Is it anybody's business  
When that gentleman may call,  
Or when he leaves a lady,  
Or is it necessary  
That the curtain should be drawn,  
To save from further trouble,  
The outside lookers on?

Is it anybody's business  
But the lady's, if her beau  
Rides out with other ladies,  
And doesn't let her know?  
Is it anybody's business  
But the gentleman's, if she  
Accepts another escort,  
Where he doesn't chance to be?

If a person's on the sidewalk,  
Whether great or whether small,  
Is it anybody's business  
Where that person means to call?  
Or if you see a person,  
As he's calling anywhere,  
Is it any of your business  
What his business may be there?

The substance of your query,  
Simply stated, would be this:  
Is it anybody's business  
What another's business is?  
If it is, or if it isn't,  
We would really like to know,  
For we are certain if it isn't,  
There are some who make it so.

—E.

### WHO PAYS THE TAX?

Wilmington Star.

The high tariff advocates, with Hon. Wm. McKinley in the lead, contend that the tariff is no burden to the consumer as it is the foreign exporter and not the American consumer who pays the duty. As transparent as this fraud is there are a good many people who are deceived by it and really believe that the foreign exporters do pay the duty and thus help to pay the expenses of running this government.

Not very long ago a Mr. Dolan, a citizen of this country, but a native of the Emerald Isle, received a half dozen pairs of woolen socks from his good old mother, as a present. The socks if they had been purchased in a store in Dublin might have cost, perhaps, twelve and a half cents a pair, but as they were made by the old lady they didn't cost anything. But when they arrived in this country Mr. Dolan found that he could not take them out of the custom house until he plunked down about forty cents a pair, which was the tariff duty. Mr. Dolan, who had been reading Mr. McKinley's tariff speeches about the foreign manufacturers paying the duty, wrote to him and asked him how it was that he had to pay for those socks, which were sent as a present, but Mr. McKinley never gave him the slightest information. Mr. Dolan has consequently been forced to the conviction that somebody else than the exporter pays the tariff on socks.

A year or so ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as a reminder to Mr. Harrison that he still esteemed him and occasionally thought of him over there in his Scotch castle, sent him a keg of Scotch whiskey. But as he thought it might possibly cause some of the President's prohibition friends to make some unkind remarks if the keg had been sent direct to him, he sent it to the Collector of Customs with a request to forward to Mr. Harrison. But Mr. Carnegie didn't read the American papers very closely and was not aware of the fact that the collector of the port of New York, to whom he sent it, had been retired and another one appointed before the keg of Scotch whiskey arrived. The consequence was that the ex-collector found a keg of Scotch whiskey on which there was custom dues of about \$49. As he thought it would look small not to pay it he paid it, and had the "spirits" forwarded to the White House. The presumption is that Mr. Harrison reimbursed him, as there is no evidence of Mr. Carnegie ever having sent along the \$49.

Just before the passage of the McKinley bill, a bill was presented in Congress to establish two signal display stations on Lake Huron. As the bill required some alteration on account of inaccuracies, it was held in hand until after the passage of the McKinley bill, when it was found necessary to increase the estimates, and ask for an appropriation nearly twice as large. In his letter to Secretary Rusk calling attention to this bill, Mark W. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, says:

This bill is of the same general character as Senate bill No. 295, which I returned to you December 26, 1891, and which appropriated \$12,700 for this purpose. The estimate for this bill was originally made by this office, but since that time a change in the tariff laws has nearly doubled the cost to the Government of telegraph cables. The Government now cannot import free of duty as formerly. Instead of \$1,500 a mile the estimates should be increased to—

7 miles cable, at \$3,000 per mile, \$21,000  
22 miles leadline, at \$100 per mile, 2,200

Total, \$23,200

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
MARK W. HARRINGTON,  
"Chief of Weather Bureau."

To which Secretary Rusk, in transmitting the bill, attached the following endorsement:

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
"Feb. 11, 1892

"Respectfully referred to the Commerce House of Representatives. I approve of the recommendation of Prof. M. W. Harrington.

"J. M. Rusk, Secretary."

It appears from this that neither Mr. Harrington nor Secretary Rusk believes that the exporter pays the duty.

If the Government has to pay double as much now for cable wire as it formerly did, in consequence of the increased tariff, how is it that the exporters pay the tax on the things which the individual American consumers purchase? Mr. McKinley should not thus have discriminated against the Government, as tight as it is run for money, while every one else gets their goods duty free, and the foreign exporters foot the bill.

### POLITICAL POINTS.

Our opinion is that while the South may appear to be an inviting field for gaining Republican recruits, Chairman Carter will be a sadly disappointed man on the morning following the November election.—Petersburg Index-Appel.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 was expended in sugar bounties last year. The Republican party has a patent on this method of cheapening sugar.—N. Y. World.

The Minneapolis platform is but two months old, and its authors are already making frantic efforts to escape from it. They protest that when they declared in favor of a new Force bill they had no serious purpose to enact such a measure. But can the American people repose any confidence in these expressions of contrition and repentance.—Phil. Record.

Under a Democratic administration 47 per cent. tariff yielded a revenue of nearly \$100,000,000 in excess of every legitimate annual demand for the conduct of the government. Under the succeeding Republican administration this average tariff taxation was forced to 60 per cent. The \$150,000,000 surplus left by Mr. Cleveland's administration was wiped out and in its stead a deficiency was found.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The third party people are very fond of alluding to the Democratic party as "the so-called Democracy." It is the same old party that it was when Virginia was suffering from the horrors of reconstruction, and which stood by her and all the South, when Ben Butler and Ben Harrison both were so anxious to fasten upon her the chains of bayonet rule and negro domination. It is also the same old party which has always championed the cause of the people against oppression and monopoly, and which has always opposed any new-fangled will-o'-the-wisp which has shown itself to lure the people to their own destruction. It is not the Democratic party that has changed, but it is the third party grasping after snares and delusions.—Richmond Times.

In the early part of the session of the 46th Congress (April 25 1879) the democrats refused to vote for the passage of the army appropriation bill, unless the republicans would vote to repeal the provisions of the law which had largely disfranchised Southern whites and enabled Federal authority to control elections. Ex-President Garfield, then a member of the House, offered an amendment in the nature of a compromise, and which admitted that some of the legislation complained of was "obnoxious and antagonistic to American ideas." The Congressional Record, 46th Congress, page 958, shows that the nominee of the Omaha convention for President opposed every ef-

fort to the objectionable provisions even modified in favor of Southern whites. He voted against every proposition to enfranchise the white men of the South. He voted to keep them in political slavery, even at the point of the bayonet. He voted to keep armed soldiers at our polling places. These are some of Weaver's votes. Can North Carolinians vote for such a man? They will not.—Chronicle.

### WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

Wilmington Star.

What the South wants is fair play, a lifting of the incubus which has been hanging upon her for thirty years. If by people have managed to live and prosper at all in spite of the obstacles to their progress that they have had to contend against, they have done more than any other people under the sun could have done under the same circumstances, and they could not have done this if they did not live in a section especially favored by Providence with a genial climate, a fruitful soil, and an abundance of varied and wealth-producing resources.

Beginning with nothing after four years of wasting, desolating war, with the old labor system destroyed and the laborers demoralized by their delusive ideas of liberty, without money to pay for labor and stock to work their farms, and with scarcely enough to buy seed to seed the acres they could plow they went to work with a Spartan courage and cheerful hope that succeeded to nothing but forgoes confidently onward. Year after year they brought the barren ground under the plow until the land again blossomed as a garden. Year after year the acreage was increased and culture improved until the crops were doubled.

Since the war, leaving out of consideration other crops grown, timber cut and sold, the product of her mines and quarries, her fisheries and her manufactures, the South has grown and sold \$10,000,000,000 worth of cotton, and yet there never was, perhaps, since the war a year when the Southern cotton planter didn't feel the want of money, or more money than he had or than his cotton crop would bring him. We specify cotton because that is eminently the staple crop of a great portion of the South, and is the export crop, or as some innocently call it, "the money crop."

There has been but little money made out of it. Why? Because even at what would be considered a fair market price there is not margin enough between that and the cost of production to yield a large return to the planter. And then when there is taken out of this the cost of meats, flour and other food stuffs that the planter does not raise, but buys from the West, this return is still further whittled down until he is a very large producer or a very clever manager who has anything left.

While not perishable, cotton cannot be kept over from one crop to the other safely for there are few planters who can afford to keep it over, and they, although prices may be low, risk losses when the new crop comes in. If it should be an ordinary crop, the only way that this could be effectively done would be by combination among the cotton growers, sufficiently strong to control the crop, which is not practicable because it would have to embrace too many people. Others may do the cornering, but the planters will never combine so as to control the cotton crop. If they could, the price would be more secure and business in that than in endeavoring to help the cotton industry by voting for impractical visionary or for impossible financial schemes.

The visionaries and the schemers tell the planter that the low price of cotton is the result of an insufficient volume of currency, and that the way to overcome this is to double the volume. This may look plausible to the unreflecting, but it is a delusion. The volume of currency has been increasing more or less for twenty years and under the present law we are adding about \$50,000,000 a year to the currency. There is now more money in existence, whether it be in actual circulation or not, than at any time since the war, and yet cotton is so low that it commands scarcely enough to pay the cost of production and marketing. The price of cotton is fixed in Liverpool, and the volume of American currency does not affect it a particle. If there was a per capita circulation of \$100 in this country instead of \$25, it wouldn't affect the price of cotton the fraction of a penny. The Southern planter wants something besides an increased volume of currency to help him. He wants clamps taken off, and the obstructions to the open markets of the world removed. Then the mutual trade relations that would spring up between him and the spinners of his cotton would create a larger demand and ensure better prices for the cotton he has to sell.

### THE DAIRY.

A cross of Jersey and good feed makes a good cow.

Shade in summer is as grateful to the cow as it is to man.

Improved stock is now so plentiful that none need breed scrubs.

Two pounds of butter per day each for Jersey cows is the report.

It isn't a question of thoroughbreds; all fairly good cows will make good butter when the care and conditions are right.

The more milk a young cow can be made to give the more she is capable of giving and the capacity may be increased up to her natural limit.

Professor Hunter Nicholson concludes that whatever articles of food enter into the ration of a dairy cow they need to be mixed with discretion, at the rate of, say, fifty per cent. discretion.

The cow inherits the habit of producing well at the pail, or she inherits the habit of producing fat on her ribs and back. The former is what we are after if we are keeping her for dairy work. She may also acquire habits.—Selected.

### STEVENSON'S PROBABLE APPOINTMENTS.

TO SPEAK AT RALEIGH, FAYETTEVILLE, WILMINGTON, GOLDSBORO, CHARLOTTE AND ASHEVILLE.

Charlotte Observer.

When Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, our candidate for Vice President, consented to come to North Carolina during the campaign, and to make five speeches, he left it to certain of his friends in the State to determine the times and places, himself suggesting a preference for two or three places which he named. The editor of the Observer last night received from Col. Thos. W. Strange, of Wilmington, a letter in which he says that on the occasion of a recent visit to Raleigh to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the State Association of Democratic clubs, he had a conference with Col. J. S. Carr, president of the association of clubs, and with Hon. F. M. Simmons, chairman of the Democratic State executive committee, and these gentlemen agreed on the following programme for Mr. Stevenson: That he shall speak at the mass meeting incident to the convention of Democratic clubs at Raleigh on the 31st inst. Then go to Fayetteville, Thursday evening, the 1st of September, speak there Friday, the 2d; go to Wilmington Friday night, the 3d; speak there Saturday, the 3d; spend Sunday on the road, go to Goldsboro on Monday, 5th, speak there that afternoon; leave at 4 p. m. for Charlotte, arriving here at 2 a. m., the 6th; speak here that day, leave here that evening or Wednesday, 7th, for Asheville, and speak there Wednesday or Thursday.

Col. Strange has written to Mr. Stevenson that this is the programme agreed upon. He will doubtless approve it and as soon as he is heard from the appointments will be officially announced.

### DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the State Democratic platform as adopted by the State convention assembled May 18:

RESOLVED, 1. That the democracy of North Carolina reaffirm the principles of the democratic party, both State and national, and particularly favor the free coinage of silver and the repeal of the currency and the repeal of the internal revenue system. And we denounce the McKinley tariff bill as unjust to the consumers of the country, and leading to the formation of trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people; and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton ties and on tin, so largely used by the poorer portion of the people. We likewise denounce the inequitable force bill, which is not yet abandoned by the republican party, but is being urged as a measure to be adopted as soon as they regain control of the House of Representatives, the purpose and effect of which measure will be to establish a second period of reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the liberties of our people and inflame a new race antagonism and sectional animosities.

2. That we demand financial reform, and the enactment of laws that will remove the burden of the people relative to the existing agricultural depression, and do full and ample justice to the farmers and laborers of our country.

3. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing such stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure most perfect compliance with the law.

5. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

6. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

7. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

8. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

RESOLVED, That the General Assembly pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective that the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike.

That we demand a graduated tax on incomes.

Let us Reason.

If any one who suffers from Rheumatism would stop and reason a moment before they decide to purchase some remedy, they could not help avoid any so-called cure that is sold for \$1. Figuring the retailers, the hoppers and the manufacturers' profits out of that solitary dollar, and their left not over 20 cents for the medicine. Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy appeals to one's good sense. The price is \$5 per bottle and to any one suffering from Rheumatism it is as cheap as it is good and effective. Sent by mail address by Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ON THE FORCE BILL.

"We solemnly declare that the need of a return to the fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our Government and the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

"We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of the Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white. It means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling-place armed with Federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrages of the electoral rights of the people in the several States; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonism, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all—a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate."

### WHAT GOOD ROADS MEAN.

Rural World.

They would make it possible for the farmer to take advantage promptly of the highest market, no matter at what season of the year.

They would save him days and weeks of time which he wastes every year wallowing through the disgusting mire of dirt roads.

They would reduce to a minimum the wear and tear on wagons and carriages.

They would lessen the expense in keeping horses in working order, and vastly less horses would be required in the country to perform the farmer's work.

They would require less expense to keep them in repair than do the dirt roads.

They would make it easier for a team to pull several tons over their smooth surface than to drag a wagon through the mud.

They would afford ready communication with the outside world at all times of the year.

They would spare the farmer many vexations and nervous strains.

They would practically shorten the distance to the local market.

They would increase the demand for country suburban property.

They would be free from dirt in Summer and mud and ruts in Fall, Winter and Spring.

They would bring every farming community into closer relations.

They would make an evening drive a pleasure instead of a vexation, as it is now.

They would do away with the absurd polltax and supervisor system in places where it is still in use.

They would be, in short, the best possible investment to the taxpayer if built and cared for by the national government and paid for by a national tax.

All these they would do, unless expense goes for naught.

### ASKED FOR AID.

Dumb Animals.

As a Pouter/valia farmer was passing through a patch of wood last summer a hen partridge fluttered up and ran between his feet. It was such a strange thing for so wild a bird to do that the farmer thought the partridge was blind. So he stooped over to pick her up, and then he found she wasn't blind at all for just as he was about to grasp her she darted toward the brush heap from which he had seen her emerge, stopped at the edge and looked back.

Presently she ran at the man again, with her wings down, clucking constantly and appearing to be in great distress about something. The farmer walked to the edge of the copse, and the partridge flew ahead and alighted on the ground two or three rods beyond, winging her way back again when she saw he was not moving. She repeated these manoeuvres until she led him to a henlock tree, and there, in a little curve made by the roots, he saw a nest full of eggs. At the same time he saw a black snake in the act of swallowing one of the eggs, and understood the reason for the partridge's actions.

He hunted up a club and killed the snake, relates Golden Days. As soon as the partridge saw that the snake was motionless she ceased her noise and hid in the bushes. The man went away, and in half an hour crept near enough to see the partridge sitting on the nest as though nothing had happened.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious and effective for the most successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Sold by Bryan & Chears, Plymouth, and Dr. E. F. Halsey, Roper.

K. of H. Plymouth Lodge No. 2508—meets 1st and 3d Thursday nights in each month. W. H. Hampton Dictator, M. B. Yeager Fin. Reporter.

E. L. of H. Roscoe Lodge—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday nights in each month. J. F. Norman Protector, N. B. Yeager Secretary.

I. O. O. F. Esperanza Lodge, No. 28 meets every Tuesday night at Bunch's Hall. T. J. Lewis, M. G., J. P. Hildard, Secretary.

### COLORED.

#### CHURCH SERVICES

Disciple—Elder A. B. Hicks, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. E. Mitchell Superintendent.

Methodist—Rev. C. B. Hognans, pastor. Services every 1st and 3d Sundays at 11 a. m., and at 3 and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., S. Wiggins, superintendent; J. W. McDonald, secretary.

1st Baptist, New Chapel—Services every Sunday at 11 and 3, Rev. S. K. Knight, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday.

2d Baptist, Zion's Hill—H. H. Norman, pastor. Preaching every 4th Sunday. Sunday school every Sunday, Moses Wynn, Superintendent.

#### LOGGERS

Masons, Carthagen—Meets 1st Monday night in each month. S. Town, W. M., A. Everett, secretary.

G. U. O. of F. Meridian San Lodge 1624—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month at 7 o'clock. T. F. Bembry, M. G., J. W. McDonald, P. S.

Christopher Atcocks Lodge K. of L. No.—Meets every 1st Monday night in each month at 8 o'clock.

Burying Society meets every 3d Monday night in each month at 8 o'clock, J. M. Walker secretary.

### Roper Directory.

#### CIVIL.

Justice of the Peace, Jas. A. Chesson.  
Constable, Warren Ochoona.

#### CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. T. Finlarson, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock (except the first), and every Sunday night at 7:30. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Sunday school Sunday morning at 9:30. L. G. Roper superintendent, E. R. Lewis secretary.

Episcopal, Rev. Luther Eborn, rector. Services every 2d Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, Thos. W. Blount superintendent, W. H. Daily secretary.

Baptist, Rev. Jos. Tinch, pastor. Services every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

#### LOGGERS.

Roper Masonic Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 448, meets in their Hall at Roper, N. C., at 7:30 p. m., 1st and 3d Tuesdays after 1st Sunday. J. L. Savage, W. M.; J. H. Clarke Secretary.

#### Important to Ladies.

Sir—made use of your PHLEOTOKER with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to prevent my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have, they would never again be without it at such times. I am yours respectfully,  
Mrs. ELIZABETH DIX.  
My merchant or druggist can procure PHLEOTOKER for \$1 a bottle.  
CHARLES F. RINLEY, Wholesale Druggist, 92 Cortlandt St., New York.