FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1883. OME FACTS ABOUT THE INCER-

NAL REVENUE. The Democrats of North Carolina demand the abolition of the internal revenue taxes. They demand it because these taxes are not required for the support of the Government, and they demand it because the system is a hateful one to the people, and in direct antagonism to Democratic principles. The late commissioner stated in his last report that, in six years, nearly seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars (or in exact figures \$748,834,081) had been collected out of the pockets

of the people under this system. There are four thousand persons em- is growing in this country that twaddle ployed in and under the internal reve- of a romantic character, muscle, pronue-bureau. There are 126 collectors, fessional beauty, and idiotic masculine whose salaries range from \$2,125 to \$4,500 a year. There are 976 deputy collectors, whose salaries range from \$100 to \$3,000, and under these collectors and deputy collectors there are 190 employes of different kinds, whose pay ranges from \$100 to \$1,700 a year. Besides these there are 867 gaugers and 1,552 storekeepers, whose pay is from Georgia 31, Alabama 24, Tennessee 21, \$3 to \$5 per day. To all these are to be | Louisiana 10%, South Carolina 127, added the 250 clerks and employes in Mississippi alone shows a decline of 0.8 the Commissioner's office in Washington, whose aggregate pay amounts to \$300,000 a year. The total cost of the internal revenue bureau is over five millions of dollars a year. The persons employed in it are an organized corps of political workers in behalf of the Timothy Kelly, will be hanged next administration upon which they are dependent, and their power is felt in every election, in the Southern States especially. This is another reason in addition to those already given, why the Democrats of North Carolina want the internal revenue abolished. The lars yearly for imported hay. And so few Democrats who are opposed to in North Carolina where as fine grass abolishing it give as reasons for their grows as the eye ever saw, vast quankeeping up a very high tariff-that the annually purchased. Republicans are therefore in fayor of it and that we would be playing into their hands by abolishing it. Neither of these allegations is true. A tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, will supply the needs of the treasury. The Republicans do not favor the abolition of the system, as their conduct during the last session of Congress abundantly proves. They claimed to have reduced the amount to be collectted by one-fourth, but they did not provide for a reduction of the number of collectors, deputies, guagers, storekeepers and other employes of the bureau. On the contrary, the Commissioner, while recommending a reduction of nineteen millions in the taxes, asked Congress for an increase of over a hundred thousand dollars for the ex-penses of his office. There has been a good deal of talk about the consolidation of revenue districts, but the consolidation has not yet been made, and when made will only reduce the number by thirty, and these thirty will not be in the South where the services of the officials will be needed in the next campaign, but in the East and West where they can be spared without injury to the Republican party. The amount of taxes collected will be largely reduced, but the expenses of collecting will be about the same, and the force engaged will be kept where it will "do the most good" next year.

Granting all that can be said about the evil and injustice of a high tariff, and of imposing taxes on necessaries, while removing them from luxuries, we still demand the abolition of the internal revenue system, because it involves greater evils, and more oppret-sion, and is contrary to the true principles of the Democratic party and hateful to the people.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

While the remarkable increase of manufacturing industries in the South attracts attention, the fact has been overlooked that in the pursuit of agriculture she is also making gratifying progress. According to a carefully prepared statistical article, of the agricultural products of the fourteen Southern States in 1882, in the Manufacturer's Record, published in Baltimore, it is shown that while the increase in the country at large was but five per cent. the South increased thirty-five per cent, representing an increase in money value within two years of \$214,000,000.

of these same acres, may in a few years be doubled in value, without touching an acre of the millions under forest growth, or of the swamp lands susceptible of drainage and of untold fertility when drained. What a magnificent demain our South-land is has never been realized but is slowly becoming so as the suggestive and eloquent figures that tell the story of her resources and progress are brought to light.

The Rev. Dr. R. A. Holland, of Chicago, who has just been called to the ship of Trinity Episcopal Church New Orleans, was known at the early age of 16 as the "Boy Methodist Preach-er." At the age of 19 he entered the Confederate service, volunteering as a rivate in Morgan's scouts. At the end of the war he took orders in the Protes tant Episcopal Church.

There are fourteen custom houses in Mains, the expenses of running which exceed the receipts about \$35,000, and they are kept up merely to make places for Republican politicians who might

The Texas Siftings says that indicted gamblers in that State hesitate to plead guilty lest they be mistaken for members of the Legislature.

In addition to the 50,000 ocean voyagers who crossed from this country the railroads for the fiscal year ending 1880 carried 270,000,000 passengers.

The National Anti-Monopoly Conference which assembles in Chicago July 4th, will be an important gathering. It is said that all the States will be represented.

We should judge from the solicitude shown by the Republican journals about the utterances of Democratic leaders, that they fear these leaders will say or do something foolish. This solicitude is somewhat remarkable.

London sends out missionaries by the score and Bibles by the thousand to the heathen but for all that it contains 6,000 gin mills, 150,000 known thieves and more than 1,000,000 of people who never enter a church.

The New York Commercial Advertiser notices that "a general impression eccentricity pay better than brains, or practical usefulness."

According to the late census reports the increase in cotton manufactures in the Southern States since 1870 has been as follows: Texas 97 per cent, Arkansas 51, North Carolina 50, Florida 42,

Daniel Carley, Michael Fagan and Thomas Caffrey have paid with their lives the penalty-for the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke in Phonix Park, Dublin. The fifth, Saturday.

The Macon Telegraph calls attention to the fact that while large profits are being made on clover in upper Georgia, still that State spends millions of dol-

opposition that it would necessitate tities of Northern and Western hay are Our Precious Metals. By a report of the Director of the Mint, just published, the yield of the mines of the United States for 1882

gold and an increase of \$3,800,000 of The comparative decline in the pro duction of gold was greater in Califor nta than in any other State or Territory, the yield being \$1,400,000 less than in 1881. This resulted from the interreption of hydraulic mining in the northern and middle counties of the State, owing to litigation, and also from falling off in the production of the quartz mines at Bodie. In Oregon, where the mining is chiefly placer, there was a diminution, and also in Nevada, Idaho and Dakota.

In silver the principal increase was

In silver the principal increase was in Idaho, Montana and New Mexico, Idaho showing an increase of \$700,000, Montana \$1,740,000, and New Mexico \$1,500,000. Colorado furnished about

Montana \$1,740,000, and New Mexico \$1,500,000. Colorado furniahed about \$600,000 less silver than in 1881.

Of the bullion production of the country, \$30,964,958 of gold and \$31,400,-972 of silver were deposited at the mints and assay offices for coinage or return in bars to depositors.

Of the deposits of gold \$5,600,000 were paid in bars for manufacturing purposes, and the remainder went into ceinage; \$1,400,000 were furnished by private refineries for manufacturers' use, and there was an export of \$175,000 contained in silver bars.

Of the total silver production \$15,750,000 were exported, \$5,904,000 furnished by the mints and assay offices to manufacturers, \$350,000 by private refineries for the same purpose, and \$24,700,000 were used in coinage.

By STATES AND TERRITORIES.

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES. The production of the country was

from the States a lows:	nd Territo	ries as fol
	Gold.	Ellver.
Alaska	150,000	8
Arizona	1.065,000	7,500,00
California	16,800,000	845,00
Colorado	3,360,000	16,500,00
Dakota	3,300,000	175,00
Georgia	250,000	
Idaho	1,500,000	2,000,00
Montana	2,550,000	4,370,00
Nevada	2,000,000	6,750,00
New Mexico	150,000	1,800,00
North Carolina	190,000	25,00
Oregon	830,000	35,00
South Carelina	25,000	50,00
Utah	190,000	6,800,00
Virginia	15,000	B 4000400
Washington T.	190,000	

Totals.... \$32,500,000 \$46,800,000

Polish Jake's Remarkable "Slate." Two months ago a Pole, named Jacob Meriwisky, came to Centralia, Pa, and opened a saloon. He was patronized by his countrymen and the roughest of the other nationalities. Being unable to read or write English, he requested the English speaking habitues to charge themselves with the amounts they were indebted. They did so, and yesterday all the prominent business men were attarted by the presentation of bills for liquor at Polish Jake's. They indignantly refused to pay, saying they had never entered the saloon, and other parties had used their names. An investigation of Polish Jake's books the future. With the introduction of labor-saving machinery, improved systems of agriculture, cheap fertilizers, and the cultivation of new and valuable products that have heretofore received but little attention, the product of these same acres, may in a few years Two months ago a Pole,named Jacob

Newbern, N.C., June 5.—The mandamus cases of Stewart Ellison and others against the aldermen of the city of Raleigh were heard to-day before Judge Philips. Mesars Fowle & Argo represented the plaintiffs, and Mesars Snew & Busbee the defendants. After argument the Judge decided that the pleadings raised issues of fact, and continued the cases for the issues to be tried before a jury at the next regular term of Wake Superior Court. The Judge granted an order in each case for the plaintiffs to justify their prosecution bonds by the 26th of June, or to give new bonds. Each side submitted motions to make additional parties, which motion the Judge has not yet decided. Special to News and Observer.

A Few Unvarnished Facts. Look Out For

Our success in forcing off a great portion of

OUR IMMENSE STOCK.

Has aroused the spleen of competitors, and since the insertion of our advertisement of last week (which, by the way, our patrons have appreciated), there has been some carping by competitors on the words "at cost." To our patrons we would say, "at and under cost" means selling them goods at a price lower than they ever have been or ever will be purchased for again. We do not mis-state facts-we do not advertise we are "selling out to retire from business," as a competitor has previously done, and after selling off old goods at good prices, start anew—with the people's money. No! We came here years ago, we came here to stay, as our fair treatment and invariable adherence to all our promises is our best. evidence. To make room for improvements we are selling off our stock

At and Under Cost.

which is as far below any, selling price" as our earth from the heavens above.

It smacks too much of the ignerance of olden years to say "cost" is a secondary consideration in fixing a selling price, as, thanks to the logic of our enlightened generation, they are too well versed in the principles of human action to suppose that "men dc business for the fun of the thing," and we believe our friends are not apt to be caught with the snaring allusion of the "selling price" is always regardless of the "cost," and this, like all false philosophic bubbles. bursts into a thousand fragmentory rays when exposed to the light of day.

We are not offering to sell auction jobs of small articles amounting to 25 or 50 cents, as a bait to the unsuspecting public, but are actually selling good, honest Clothing at proportionally low prices.

One and All Come and See Us,

Give us a call, and we will give you what we have always given, "FAIR AND SQUARE TREATMENT," and convince you of the fact that "Our Word is Our Bond," and not like others to beat around the bush, but to invariably do as we promise.

Yours, most respectfully,

L. BerWanger & Bro.. LEADING CLOTHIERS and TAILORS.

Miscellaneous. CAUGHT A BAD COLD

The SUMMER COLDS and Coughs are quite as dangerous as those of

But they yield to the same treatment and ought to be taken in

For all diseases of THROAT, NOSTRILS, HEAD 'or BREATHING AP-PARATUS

is the SOVEREIGN Remedy

ALL DRUGGISTS KEEP PAIN KILLER

BINE PINE

Spring and Summer



WE, HAVE

Added to Our New Stock Ladiso', Misses' and Children's

STRAP SANDALS

BUTTON BOOTS. And Another Lot of geo. H. Xbigler's Don't forget when you wish a pair of shoes of any kind, Trunk or Vallse, to call and see our goods and prices.

GRAY & BROTHER

Miscellaneous. JUST RECEIVED

THE DRUG STORE

TRYON STREET,

MINERAL WATERS of all kinds.

SACHET POWDERS. POND LILY TOILET WASE, &c

JORDAN & CO.,

NOT A CURE-ALL

Invaluable Cure for SCROFULA

his full strength. 5. 6. MORRISON.

Drummers are Sharp. A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY MADE.

Pruggists.

Wholesale and Retail

TRADE

A Large Stock of

PURE WHITE LEADS,

VARNISHES, &C.

TWO CAR LOADS

bender it May 18, 12, Commit

J. H. MCADEN

Lighted the six award from

Startling Advertisement

WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS TO BE MADE BY US.

Hold on to Your Money Until You Hear From Us.

Othello's Occupation Gone!

Goods Won't Sell "At Cost!"

AN ENLIGHTENED PUBLIC

Prefers Buying at a Truthful Profit to a DISCUISED "COST."

Varnished Prices, "Unvarnished Facts!"

We don't keep varnish pots, or brushes in our establish ment, our goods are yard wide, died in the wool Fast Colors warranted not to fade, rip or tear, and sell well a little ABOVI

An occasional stranger, when for the first time he exam mes our goods, with great temerity asks the question, "Ard these handsome colors STAMPED?" Appreciating his simplic ity we reply, "No. they are bought from reliable houses, no at 'Cost,' and are offered by a reliable house, not at 'Cost.' Being thus assured the articles for which a moderate com pensation is asked have a value, he buys with confidence, ex plaining as his reason for such extreme caution to having one bought from "AN IMMENSE STOCK" sold "AT COST" to MAKE ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT (?) a VARNISHED suit at a VAR NISHED price, leaving as a lifelong impression the "UNVAR NISHED FACT" that he had been "WELL STUCK!"

We are aware that contact with varnish vessels or pots of any kind must leave a GLUEY impression, and until the 'stand pipe' is hightened and the water supply increased we wi cease to notice any further "inky waves" from the editors the "Sidewalk" Bazar.

Our hats at 50 cents "FIT WELL," and the fact of not b ing "at cost" lends enchantment to the purchase. Our per ple like to patronize a prosperous firm,

E. D. Latta & Bro. J. M. MERITED BUT A COLL

MANUFACTURER OF THE CHLERRAPED "BULLY" CIGAR.

And Dealer in Chewing and Smoking Tobacco PIPES, AND SMOKERS' GOODS GENERALLY

The Best Grades of Cigare and Tobacco A wa s on Hard and Sale at Wholesale de la