

The Democratic Ticket.
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 6th.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

For Vice President:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

For Electors: State at Large
Alfred M. Waddell, of New
Hanover. Frederick M. Strud-
wick, of Orange.

8th District.
Thomas M. Vance, of Caldwell

STATE TICKET.

For Governor:
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.

For Lieutenant Governor:
THOMAS M. HOLT, of Ala-
bama.

For Secretary of State:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, of
Wake.

For Treasurer:
DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

For Attorney General:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON, of
Buncombe.

For Auditor:
GEORGE W. SANDERLIN, of
Wayne.

For Sup't Public Instruction:
SYDNEY M. FINGER, of Cataw-
ba.

JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Associate Justice of Su-
preme Court: [To fill vacan-
cy caused by the death of
Judge Ashe.]

JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin.
For Associate Justice Su-
preme Court: [Under Amend-
ment to the Constitution.]

JAMES E. SHEPHERD, of Beau-
fort.

ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

8th District.
WILLIAM H. H. COWLES, of
Wilkes.

The Republican Legislature
of N. C., for the year 1868-69
cost the State \$430,958. The
Democratic Legislature
of N. C., for the year 1887
cost the State \$60,499. The
above figures show that a
Republican Legislature cost
the State more than 7 times
as much as a Democratic
Legislature, and yet there
are men in Watauga county
who want to return to Re-
publican rule.

The Editor of the *Enter-
prise*, in last weeks issue,
makes a feeble and silly effort
to weaken the very able
speech of Mr. J. C. Hodges,
made before the Cleveland
and Fowle Club, of Boone
township on the 11th. inst.
But as usual and in harmo-
ny with all of its contempo-
raries of like persuasion, he
is compelled to resort to
misrepresentation and mis-
construction, to be able to
get up an article which would
belittle Mr. Hodges in the
eyes of the people of Watau-
ga county. The assertion,
in said article, that Mr.
Hodges was an undisguised
Free Trader, is in keeping
with the ungovernable prop-
ensity of that Journal for
misrepresenting the Demo-
cratic position on the vital
subject of taxation, as no
such argument was advan-
ced by Mr. Hodges in his
speech. "We presume how-
ever Mr. Hodges would spare
no pains to draw the color
line" says the *Enterprise*.
And in this it is correct, Mr.
Hodges, nor no other demo-
crat will fail to draw the
color line, as long as you
and your party, my brother
keep up an eternal howl a-
bout the county government,
the one is inseparable from
the other, and every true

democrat within this great
commonwealth will be ready
to meet you and your Black
Brigade with the color line
whenever you raise that old
and hypocritical cry. "That
is the way the land lays" my
brother, and you should
have long since found it out.
There will always be enough
patriotic, white men in N. C.,
on the white side of the color
line to keep your party with its
105,000, colored votes and
less than 20,000 white ones
out of power. We wish our
friend could see his party in
N. C., pass in view before him.
We think it would convert
even him. The further asser-
tion that Mr. Cleveland's
power and influence has been
used to elevate the black
equal with the white, is un-
worthy of the Editor of the
Enterprise, as it borders on
what seems to us to be a
knowing and reckless per-
version of the truth, which
should not be indulged in
by a respectable Journal.

No my brother, your efforts
to weaken the force of Mr.
Hodges speech, by misrep-
resentation, reminds us of a
sparrow-hawk attacking a
bald eagle.

Moravian Falls, N. C.
Aug. 24th. 1888.

Editor DEMOCRAT.

Politics, Camp meeting,
association and general news.

The democrats of Wilkes-
boro township met at Mo-
ravian Falls, Aug. 16th. '88
for the purpose of organizing
a Cleveland and Fowle Club.
R. A. Spainhour acted as
temporary Chm., and J. L.
Hemphill Sec. The names
of 53 persons were enrolled
as members of the Club, J. B.
Leach was elected President,
with S. H. Bobbitt R. M.
Staley, Vice President, N. E.
Parleir Sec. R. A. Deal cor-
responding Sec., and J. L.
Hemphill Tres.

Several other Clubs are re-
ported to follow soon.

The annual camp meeting of
Union, 2 miles from Wilkes-
boro convened Friday and
continued until Tuesday.
There was a large crowd
present Sunday. Six or
seven conversions. Some
seemed truly on their way
to Heaven, while others
(who were with their sweet
hearts) seemed to be as near
Heaven as they wanted to be.
The Brushy Mountain asso-
ciation holds its annual session
with the church at Walnut
Grove, beginning Thursday
August 17th. 1888

Several preachers from a
distance are expected to be
present.

All day yesterday we were
visited by a very strong wind
which blew down the corn
and etc., at a terrible rate,
old men say they never saw
anything like it for the time
of year.

I will close wishing the
DEMOCRAT much success.

A. A. L.

RANSOM AT MT. HOLLY.

He Runs Down from Washington and
Replies With Great Power and Elo-
quence to Two Northern Republican
Protectionists

Messrs. J. H. Gear, of Iowa,
and B. W. Perkins, of Kan-
sas, Republican members of
the lower House of Congress,
spoke by invitation at the
Mt. Holly fair, Thursday, de-
livering protective tariff ar-
guments. Senator Ransom
had been telegraphed to come
and reply to them, and ar-
rived at Charlotte at noon,
Thursday, took dinner and
at once boarded a special

train for Mt. Holly, reaching
there at 2:30 p. m. The *Char-
lotte Chronicle* says that
when he was told upon his
arrival that Messrs. Gear
and Perkins had not only
already made their speeches
but had already left on the
return to their homes, the
effect upon the Senator was
"one of sincere and unmis-
takable disappointment. He
was loaded for them, and
his disappointment at not
being able to meet them face
to face was too sore to con-
ceal. He made his speech,
however, and those who
heard him know that it was
well for the Republicans that
they had emptied their wind-
bags ahead of time, and es-
caped a conflict with Ran-
som, for our Senator had
come prepared for a big job
and was in the finest trim
imaginable."

The *Chronicle* says further
of the Senator and his speech:
"His appearance on the
platform of the car when it
reached Mt. Holly was the
signal for a general ovation.
He was escorted to the hotel
while arrangements for his
speech were pending, and
within a very few minutes
the news of his arrival had
spread far and near. When
Senator Ransom and his es-
cort reached the arbor a
crowd of 3,000 people was
gathered there to greet him,
and his appearance evoked
a mighty and enthusiastic
cheer." Upon being intro-
duced, he "came forward and
proceeded to deliver what
proved to be one of the most
powerful political speeches
ever heard in this State in
any campaign." He regret-
ted that he had not arrived
in time to hear the speeches
of Messrs. Gear and Perkins,
and to meet them face to
face before our people. He
then asked the audience what
questions had been discussed
by these speakers, and the
answer came up "They gave
us tariff and free trade and
protection." Senator Ran-
som then sailed into the dis-
tinguished gentlemen and
knocked both of them clear
out of the ring on the first
round. It is a fact that he
crushed them at the very
outset of his speech. He
turned to the *Congressional
Record* of June 10th, page
5,491, and quoted Perkins'
speech to show that he op-
posed the passage of the
Mills bill, because it was got-
ten up in the interest of Wall
street and the Solid South."

He asked how honest Re-
publicans even could counte-
nance men who spoke against
a bill because it was too fa-
vorable to the South? But
now they come down here
professing to be friends to
our people.

"He spurned the idea that
it was their intention to help
the South. If he had them
here he would ask them why
they did not influence the
North to do justice to the
South in the time of our
great distress? After seeing
the South wronged and op-
pressed and trodden under
foot for sixteen long years,
these two distinguished Re-
publicans now profess a great
love for it. Why did they
not appeal to Grant, Hayes,
Garfield and Arthur. He
showed how greatly things
had changed for the better
for the South from the day
Cleveland was inaugurated.
Bayard, Garland and Lamar
were all placed in high offices
and it was the first time since
1861 that the South had

been given a fair, equal and
just proportion of represen-
tation. It is not the office
or the profit, but it is the
justice and honor to the peo-
ple of the South. Why
should not the South have a
share in the government of
this country! The Republi-
cans say we are not fit to
hold office and we should have
none. Washington, Jeffers-
on, Madison, Marshall, Jack-
son, Taylor, Calhoun, Clay,
Badger and Gaston and all
Southerners. The South fur-
nished soldiers that fought
the battles of the Revolution,
she has furnished the great-
est scholars, statesmen, ora-
tors and heroes, and her
name all over the world, is
good for truth and honor.
Why, then, for sixteen years,
was she shut out? How we
would have loved you then,
Gear and Perkins, had you
then raised your voices in our
behalf.

"His picture of the condi-
tion of the South, and the
events of the period of 16
years, when bad Northern
men and some Southern
men, aided by ignorant and
unfortunate colored people,
controlled, and when Gear
and Perkins were helping the
combination to crush out
everything good in the South,
was one of the most eloquent
that ever fell from the lips of
a speaker. His arraignment
of the Republican party for
passing law after law against
the South, and which laws
were declared by a Supreme
Court, consisting of eight
Republicans and one Demo-
crat, to be unconstitutional,
was severe and had a telling
effect. He touched quite
effectively upon the battle
flag incident, and then got
in a point on the Republican
national ticket. He said
that if Mr. Gear were here
he would ask him this ques-
tion: If he were living in
North Carolina, and were
either a Democrat or a Re-
publican, would he vote for
Harrison and Morton? But
I would go on and state one
fact, suit is now pending
in the United States Supreme
Court, in which plaintiff is
Morton, Bliss & Co., of which
Levi P. Morton is the senior
partner, and the defendant
is the State and people of
North Carolina. The suit
is for something over \$13,000-
000, a debt which corrupt
Northern adventurers under-
took to put upon the State
of North Carolina in 1868-
69. If he were living here,
would he vote for a ticket,
whose second man is suing
and trying to make the State
pay \$13,000,000 which it
does not owe? If an honest
man he couldn't stand up
and say he would vote for it.
If Morton were suing Iowa
would Gear support his tick-
et? Ask Gear. If Morton
were suing Kansas would
Perkins support his ticket?
Ask Perkins."

"Coming down to the sub-
ject of the tariff, the Senator
made that question a particu-
larly interesting and in-
structive one, and his defense
of the Democratic policy was
the most convincing that we
have yet heard. On the tar-
iff question Ransom is at
ease and his speech, if pub-
lished in full, would make
a most excellent campaign
document. It is a pity that
upon this particular subject
Senator Ransom could not be
heard by the whole people
of this State.

His arguments are clear and
weighty and there is no get-
ting around the facts that he

utters."

The *Chronicle* concludes its
report as follows:

"Senator Ransom spoke
for two hours, and hundreds
of men who had crowded a-
round did not move from
their tracks. He spoke under
great disadvantages, yet he
scored a signal success. The
people who heard him will
not soon forget his admir-
able effort. It was a great
speech, a telling speech, and
the very kind that needs to
be heard all over the State.
Senator Ransom is entitled
to the thanks of all who love
the principles of the Demo-
cratic party for his visit a-
mong us yesterday."—Land-
mark.

What the Mills Bill Opposes.

The Mills bill is the chief
national issue between the
Democratic and the Republi-
can parties, and therefore
should be explained to the
people. The Democratic na-
tional convention has en-
dorsed it, and the Democratic
House of Representatives has
passed it; but the Republican
national convention has de-
nounced it and the Republi-
can members of the House,
except three, all voted again-
st it. The two parties have
therefore joined issue on this
bill and have appealed to the
people to decide at the elec-
tion which is right. It is a
bill to reduce taxation and
revise the present unjust tar-
iff laws, and is called the
Mills bill because its author
is Congressman Mills of Tex-
as. The reduction of taxes
by this bill would amount
to about \$80,000,000 a year,
an average of \$1.33 for every
man, woman and child in the
United States; that is, if the
Republican Senate would
pass this bill every man,
woman and child on an
average would hereafter pay
\$1.33 a year less taxes than
heretofore. Is this not worth
saving? And yet John Nich-
ols voted against it!

The Mills bill abolishes al-
together the tax on tobacco,
so that our farmers could
sell their tobacco without
paying any tax just the same
as they sell their corn, cotton
and wheat. And yet John
Nichols and the Republicans
in Congress voted against
this!

The Mills bill reduces the
tariff tax on all the necessa-
ries of life, so that poor men
can have them cheaper. For
example, it abolishes alto-
gether the tariff tax on salt,
which is now 40 per cent. It
reduces the tariff on sugar
10 per cent., on molasses 12
per cent., on medicines, 18
per cent., on window-glass
23 per cent., on starch, 53
per cent., on blankets, 30
per cent., on farming tools, 13
per cent., on crockery, 20 per
cent., on shoes, 15 per cent.,
on wool hats, 23 per cent.,
on carpets, 17 per cent., on
cotton hosiery, 15 per cent.,
&c., &c. These are only a few
instances of the tariff reduc-
tions that are made by this
bill, which the Republican
party is opposing. Ought
not the tax-payers to oppose
the Republican party—Land-
mark.

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