

THE ROANOKE NEWS

THURSDAY JULY 14, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.
- FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
A. E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.
- FOR SENATOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Maryland.
- FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
PES A. DOUGHTON,
of Maryland.
- OCTAVIUS COKE,**
of West Virginia.
- DONALD W. BAIN,**
of West Virginia.
- ROBERT M. PURMAN,**
of West Virginia.
- JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,**
of Virginia.
- FRANK L. OSBORNE,**
of North Carolina.
- GEORGE A. SHUFORD,**
of Tennessee.
- ROBERT B. GLENN,**
of North Carolina.
- CHARLES E. AYCOCK,**
of North Carolina.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has declined to allow the use of his wife's name by the ladies who proposed to form a "Frances Cleveland Influence Club" to take part in the campaign. He does not think "that the name now sacred in the home circle as wife and mother should be used in order to exert political influence."

ROBT. LINCOLN O'BRIEN, of the editorial staff of the Boston *Transcript*, has just received an appointment as private secretary to ex-President Cleveland, and will at once enter upon the performance of his duties at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1891 with high honors.

EX-CONGRESSMAN F. M. SIMMONS has been elected chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee and will in a short time open the campaign headquarters in Raleigh. As soon as this done the committee will be called together for the purpose of electing a secretary. Mr. Simmons will make a most efficient chairman. Mr. E. C. Smith declined a re-election.

THE Republican leaders in the State are building strong hopes of carrying the election upon the effect the Third party will have upon the Democratic strength. Chairman Hayes, of the Republican committee says: "We will get the electors and will get at least five of the Congressmen if things work out as we hope." That means if the Third party continues their fight and draws enough from the Democrats. If the campaign of the Third party should throw the State into the hands of the Republicans they could expect no favors nor the accomplishment of their demands.

GENERAL WEAVER, the People's party candidate for President, has been a little of everything in politics during his life. He was at one time a Republican and while one was very bitter in his denunciation of Southern men whom he now asks to vote for him. During the Republican period of his checkered career he said of the Southern people that those "who were not shot or hung are again conspiring to get possession of the government," and denounced them as "a hungry, rebellious, man-hating, woman-selling gang," and as late as July 10, 1888, declared, on the floor of the House of Representatives, that he "had nothing to take back." Now he asks this "hungry, rebellious, man-hating, woman-selling gang" who escaped shooting and hanging simply because he and his ilk had not the power to shoot and hang them to "conspire to get possession of the government," and put him at the head of it.

Can Southern Democrats vote for a man who holds them in such contempt? Will he look after the interests of men upon whom he has heaped contumely and vilification which he does not even now see fit to retract? Can the leopard change his spots?

THE STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD.

The strike of the workers in Carnegie's mill at Homestead, Pa., is attracting attention throughout the country, in as much as it can be used for political purposes. The facts in the case are these: The workmen's wages were adjusted on a sliding scale; that is, whenever the price of steel products advanced the wages advanced in proportion and there was no limit to the increase of wages, that being entirely governed by the advance of the price of steel. When the prices of the products of the mill go down the wages go down also, but by agreement the wages could not go below twenty five dollars per ton no matter how much the price of the product might decrease. Since this sliding scale was arranged the company put in improved machinery, by which it claims that a workman could turn out a great deal more in a day than he could with the machinery in use when the scale was adopted. The company therefore demanded that the minimum price should be placed at twenty-three instead of twenty-five dollars per ton. The workmen, they claimed, could make more money at twenty-three dollars per ton with the improved machinery than they could at twenty-five dollars per ton with the old machinery. The workmen objected to any reduction, and because the company insisted on it they refused to work. Thus far neither side had done wrong. The company undoubtedly had a right to demand a reduction while the right of the workmen to stop work is equally unquestioned.

But when the workmen went further and said the non-union men—men who were not bound by rules of the Workmen's Association—should not work in the mills and put this declaration into practice they exceeded their rights and became violators of the law. So when the company employed armed men to protect their property they also violated the law. It should have appealed to authorities of the State to protect their rights; and while the workmen had taken the law into their own hands the country sympathizes with them in their efforts to drive back the hired mob sent to overpower them.

There were employed at this mill 3,800 workmen, who were paid from ten to fifty dollars per week, and only 350 of them were directly affected by the proposed reduction. Most of the workmen are foreigners imported by the Carnegie company to take the places of American workmen who had before struck for higher wages, or because they were cheaper than Americans.

The Governor of the State has ordered the entire State Guard, 8,500 in number, to the place to protect the company's property, and enforce the law. It is not thought that there will be any conflict between the strikers and the troops, the prevailing opinion being that the workmen will remain passive as long as the troops remain on the scene, though they are still determined that the mills shall not be run by non-union men.

While we sympathize with the workmen in their efforts to maintain their wages, we do not propose to discuss the merits of that question just now, but we wish to say that the legislation of this country for the past twenty-five or thirty years has been in the interest of monopolies and has made it possible to accumulate tremendous fortunes and thereby give monopolists power to override the rights of others in a way not known prior to the war. And we say further that the Republican party is solely responsible for this legislation which has a tendency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer and to put the poor more completely in the power of the rich. The Republican party is solely responsible for this legislation and the growth of trusts and combines under it because they have been in full possession of the government with the exception of a few short intervals since 1860, and during those excepted intervals they have always controlled at least one branch of the government and made impossible legislation objectionable to them. When the Democracy had the Presidency or the House of Representatives it has always been held in check by a Republican Senate and no law could be enacted which was objectionable to the money lords which the Republican policy has built up and who to-day control the Republican party.

And yet these workmen in Pennsylvania who are resorting to violence to prevent a reduction of wages are Republicans and by their votes aid in keeping in power the party which is wholly responsible for the State of affairs now existing at Homestead.

Pennsylvania has always been and is still classed as solid for the Republican party, notwithstanding there are one hundred thousand Knights of Labor within its borders.

That the Republicans intend to make the People's party a mere adjunct to their own and hope to carry the election by the indirect aid of the People's party is very apparent from the utterances of the Republican press. The Buffalo, (N. Y.) *Express* (Republican) says: "There is no use for the People's party in the west. It has not justified its existence there. In the south it has a work to do. It has acquired itself there better than the party it supersedes. The People's party movement may be looked on chiefly as a southern agitation, and every lover of civil liberty under the constitution must wish it success in that which the Republican party has thus far been unable to do so." This means that the Republicans do not wish the People's party to accomplish anything in the Republican States of the west where it may work against Republican success, but they are quite willing for it to grow in the Democratic south where its success will accomplish "that which the Republican party has thus far been unable to do," namely to put the southern States in the Republican columns.

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Is a concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Dandelion, and other valuable vegetable remedies, every ingredient being strictly pure, and the best of its kind it is possible to buy.

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It will cure, when in the power of medicine. Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, Cancerous and all other Humors, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all difficulties with the Liver and Kidneys.

It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and gives great mental, nerve, bodily, and digestive strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

100 Doses One Dollar

NOTICE.

The undersigned having this day qualified before the Superior Court of Halifax county as executor of the last will and testament of Benj. A. Lavender, deceased, do hereby notify all persons having claims against their testator to exhibit the same to them by the 1st day of August 1892.

THOS. M. MAGUIRE, Executor, KATE LAVENDER, Executrix, Littleton, Halifax Co., N. C., June 27, 92, 10 7 60.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

John P. Leach and James M. Leach, partners as J. P. Leach & Co., plaintiffs,

Against

W. R. Curtin and Florence L. Curtin, his wife, and B. R. Browning and Howard Browning, partners as B. R. Browning & Son, defendants.

ACTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE ON LAND.

To the defendants W. R. Curtin and Florence L. Curtin, his wife:

In pursuance of an order made in the above entitled cause at Spring Term, 1892 of the Superior Court of Halifax county you are hereby notified to appear at the term of said Superior Court to be held at the Court-house in Halifax on the 10th Monday after the first Monday in September, 1892, and answer or demur to the complaint.

Witness John T. Gregory, Clerk Superior Court at office in Halifax this 21st day of June 1892.

JOHN T. GREGORY, T. N. Hill, Attorney, 6 30 61.

THE SUN

HAS SECURED DURING 1892:—

W. D. Howells, H. Rider Haggard, George Meredith, Norman Lockyer, Andrew Lang, Conan Doyle, St. George Mivart, Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling, J. Chandler Harris, R. Louis Stevenson, William Black, W. Clark Russell, Mary E. Wilkins, Frances Hodgson Burnett.

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Wilson, N. C., Sept. 8, 1876.

Mr. C. P. Knight, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter as to the merits of the Liquid Enamel Paint, it affords me pleasure to say it has given entire satisfaction, so much so that I have converted the painter that applied it. In fact the opposition to it was so intense when I was about to buy, I should have likely bought lead and oil had I not have known you so many years and having great confidence in your integrity.

Yours truly,
R. R. COTTEN.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., WHOLESALE MILLINERS, Baltimore, Md., 1884.

Mr. C. P. Knight, Sole Agent, N. J. E. Paint Co., Baltimore:

Dear Sir:—In January 1878, our store was painted with the Liquid Enamel Paint made by the New Jersey Enamel Paint Company. We used tints that generally show the effects of exposure, but the paint has retained its color, gloss and freshness. We shall take pleasure in using it in the future.

Yours truly,
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO. Chapel Hill, N. C., Jan. 9, 1884.

Mr. C. P. Knight, Baltimore:

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in stating that I have used, with much satisfaction, your Liquid Enamel Paint on our dwelling house in this town, and can confidently recommend it to all who would like to use a beautiful and durable paint for any purpose.

Very respectfully,
E. B. MARTIN.

JOHN ROBINSON, J. A. LEAK, President, Treasurer,
JOHN T. PATRICK, Secretary,
DIXIE AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL FAIR ASSOCIATION, Wadesboro, N. C., Nov. 21, 1879.

Certificate of merit awarded to C. P. Knight, Baltimore, for best prepared paint, being the New Jersey Enamel Paint, exhibited at the Dixie Fair of November, 1879.

Petersburg, Va. Dec. 16, 1889.

Mr. C. P. Knight, Baltimore:

Dear Sir:—We have used the Liquid Enamel Paint made by the New Jersey Enamel Paint Co., which I purchased through you, and we found it first class in every particular, and it justly deserves all that is claimed for it as to beauty, durability and economy.

Yours, etc., LEROY BOPER & SON, Woodsboro, N. C., Oct. 23, 1877.

C. P. Knight, Esq.:

The Paint, Liquid Enamel, reached me promptly. I will state that it has given entire satisfaction to both myself and painter. I regard it as the best in use as to quality and economy and I can unhesitatingly recommend it as such.

Very respectfully,
B. H. READ, Baltimore, Dec. 18, 1889.

C. P. Knight, Esq., Baltimore:

It gives me great pleasure to certify to the good qualities of your Liquid Enamel Paint, made by the New Jersey Enamel Paint Co. After using the old style paint for a number of years, we were induced to try your paint by those who had used it. We have now been using it some six or seven years, both for inside and outside work, and it gives entire satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,
DEFORD & CO.

C. P. KNIGHT,

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NOTICE.

Having qualified before the clerk of the Superior court of Halifax county as Administrator of the estate of the late John W. Lowe, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against the said estate, to present to me within one year from the publication of this notice, should they fail to do so, I shall plead this notice in bar of a recovery thereon.

Will be glad to have those owing the estate to settle at once.

EDWARD T. CLARK, Administrator of the estate of the late J. W. Lowe, 6-23-91.

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