

ROANOKE BEACON.

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"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

W. FLETCHER AUBSON, EDITOR.
C. V. W. AUBSON, BUSINESS MANAGER.

VOL. IV.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1892.

NO. 17.

Directory.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thos. M. Holt, of Allamance.
Secretary, State, Octavius Coke, of Wake.
Treasurer, Donald W. Bain, of Wake.
Auditor, Geo. W. Sanderlin, of Wayne.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sidney M. Finger, of Catawba.
Attorney General, Thos. F. Davidson, of Buncombe.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Sheriff, Levi Blount.
Deputy Sheriff, D. Spruill.
Treasurer, E. R. Latham.
Superior Court Clerk, Thos. J. Marriner.
Register of Deeds, J. P. Hilliard.
Commissioners, H. J. Starr, W. C. Mar-
shall, B. D. Latham, Jos. Skittetharpe
and M. A. Litchfield.
Board of Education, Thos. S. Armistead,
T. L. Tarkenton, J. L. Norman.
Superintendent of Health, Dr. E. L. Cox.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Rev. Luther Eborn.

CITY.

Mayor and Clerk, J. W. Bryan.
Treasurer, E. K. Latham.
Chief of Police, Joseph Tucker.
Councilmen, E. R. Latham, G. R. Bate-
man, D. O. Brinkley, J. F. Norman, J. W.
Bryan, J. H. Smith, Sampson Towe and
Alfred Skinner.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Methodist—Rev. W. B. Moore, pastor.
Services every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 8
p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday
night at 8. Sunday school at 9 a. m., J.
F. Norman, Superintendent.
Baptist—Rev. J. F. Tuttle, pastor, ser-
vices every 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 a. m.,
and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every
Thursday night at 7:30. Sunday school
every Sunday at 9:30 a. m., J. W. Bryan,
superintendent.

Episcopal—Rev. Luther Eborn, rector.
Services every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and
7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m., L.
I. Fagan, superintendent.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Meets Tuesday after the first Monday of
each month, Dr. H. P. Murray, Chairman,
LODGES.

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.

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

I. O. O. F. Esperanza Lodge, No. 28 meets
every Tuesday night at Bunche's Hall. T.
J. Lewis, N. G., J. P. Hillard, 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.
C. Mitchell, Superintendent.

Methodist—Rev. C. B. Hoggans, pastor.
Services every 1st and 3d Sundays at 11 a.
m., and at 8 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 8, Rev. S. E. Knight,
pastor. Sunday school every Sunday.

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

LODGES.

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

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

Christopher Atokos 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. Chesoon.
Constable, Warren Cahoon.

CLERGYMEN.

Methodist, Rev. J. T. Finlayson, pastor.
Services every Sunday morning at 11
o'clock (except the first), and every Sunday
night at 7:30. Prayer meeting every Wed-
nesday night. Sunday school Sunday morn-
ing 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, sec-
retary.

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

LODGES.

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.; R. L.
Williams, Secretary.

Important to Ladies.

Sir—I made use of your PHILLOXERON
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
protract 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 re-
spectfully Mrs. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure
RISLEY'S PHILLOXERON for \$1 a bottle.
CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Drug-
gist, 62 Cortlandt St., New York.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN OF 1892.

Air—"Bonnie Blue Flag."

The great campaign of ninety-two,
At Chicago, opened last June,
By patriots good and true
Whose loyalty none impugn.
With their country's good alone,
Inspiring each manly breast,
Discord was banished from their midst,
All working for the best.

Chorus:

Hurrah! Boys Hurrah!
Stand firmly to your post,
With Cleveland and Stevenson
We'll rout the Radical host.

With the noble firm resolve,
Their labor have well done,
They placed upon the Banner high
Cleveland and Stevenson
The Gallant Ship is now afloat,
Proudly riding the sea,
With a bold and fearless crew
Sailing to victory.

Chorus.

With Grover for Commander,
And Adlai as Chief Mate,
We'll charge the enemy's citadel
And capture the "Ship of State."
And with our trust in Him on high,
Who guides the Mighty Storm,
We'll bid defiance to "Force Bills,"
And Hurrah! for Tariff Reform.

Chorus.

Then arouse! brother Democrats,
Heed your country's cry,
Be up, your armor buckle on,
Meet the enemy drawing nigh,
Already the foe is on the tramp,
Arrayed in martial style,
Be quick! and guard each avenue
Through which he must defile.

Chorus.

And when November night is past,
Sweet peace will reign at home,
Cleveland and Stevenson on the Flag
Will float o'er the Capitol Dome.
And beneath its starry folds,
United we will stand,
With uncovered heads we'll shout
For God, and our Native Land.

Chorus.

Hurrah! Boys Hurrah!
Stand firmly to your post,
With Cleveland and Stevenson
We'll rout the Radical host.

—CHOWAN.

THE TARIFF PLANK AT CHICAGO.

When the recent convention met
at Chicago, the representatives of the
Democratic party were united and
zealous in their devotion to tariff re-
form, and full of the confidence born
of many victories freshly won under
its banner. They expected a clear
and courageous statement of funda-
mental party principle and of the
party's attitude to existing laws. The
resolution as reported by the com-
mittee left nothing to be desired on
the latter head, but instead of the
former contained a preliminary para-
graph or two, in which, with much
that was admirable, appeared some
of the familiar but now unsatisfac-
tory phrases of the make shift of
1884. The convention, with very
slight protest from the committee on
platform, took the risk of striking
out these phrases and their setting
and of inserting in place of them a
clear declaration of fundamental
party doctrine. The inserted words
are:

"We denounce Republican protec-
tion as a fraud, a robbery of the great
majority of the American people for
the benefit of the few. We declare
it to be a fundamental principle of
the Democratic party that the Fed-
eral government has no constitutional
power to impose and collect tariff
duties except for the purpose of re-
venue only, and demand that the col-
lection of such taxes shall be limited
to the necessities of the government
honestly and economically adminis-
tered."

This is no new doctrine. It is a
return to the frank and explicit
declaration of 1876 and 1880, showing
that the party is now ready to avow
in the thickest of battle what it then
avowed before the combat opened.

The democratic party has always
maintained the principle that the
power to impose and collect taxes in
aid of any private enterprise is be-
yond the scope of legislation, and
does not pass, under free government,
even with the general grant of legis-
lative power. This doctrine has been
upheld, in a long series of decisions
in the State and Federal courts, when
efforts have been made to use the tax-
ing power in the States for other
than public or revenue purposes. The
principle is the same when Con-
gress undertakes to "impose and col-
lect tariff duties" in aid of private
enterprise or for the support of
special industries, but there is no
way in which the question can be
raised, for the law imposing them
always appears on its face to be a
law to raise revenue, and courts cannot
inquire into the motives of Congress
in passing it. Even Mr. Randall, in

his speech in the House, in 1892, on
the Tariff Commission Bill, said:

"I do not favor a tariff enacted on
the ground of protection for the sake
of protection, because I doubt the
existence of any constitutional war-
rant for any such construction, or
the grant of any such power."

The denial of the right of the fed-
eral government to "impose and col-
lect" tariff duties for the sake of
protection is merely saying in a dif-
ferent form of words that under the
government of equal rights there can
be no class legislation. It is, there-
fore, in effect, but a re-statement of
the position taken by the party in
1876 and in 1886, and it does not
necessarily imply any radical depar-
ture from the methods of tariff re-
duction, to which it was deemed best
to give more prominence in 1884,
than to the great principle that de-
manded such reduction.

There is need for little comment
upon the paragraphs of the report of
the committee which were stricken
out in convention. They were no
longer aids, but incumbrances in the
fight. The temper and the courage
of the party are mightily different in
1892 from what they were in 1884;
what was necessary prudence then
would be cowardice now. The con-
vention responded fully and heartily
to the feelings of the party it rep-
resented. It showed its confidence in
tariff reform as the great and winning
issue by its nomination of Mr. Cleve-
land in the face of warnings that
would have driven it from a man
who did not also stand for a cause.
It meant that there should be noth-
ing ambiguous about the party's at-
titude to that cause, and that the
statement of its fundamental prin-
ciple should not be overlaid with
cumulative limitations. And in all
this the convention was right. We
have passed that stage in the great
tariff controversy where it is necessary
or proper to cumber party platforms
with limitations and promises and
protests. After the Mills bill and the
special bills passed by the present
House; it is superfluous to assure the
people that the democratic party will
proceed carefully and conservatively
in reducing the tariff. In dealing
with this as every other long stand-
ing abuse interwoven with our social
or industrial system, the statesman
will always remember that in the be-
ginning temperate reform is safest,
having in it the principle of growth.
—Extract from Hon. W. L. Wilson
in North American Review.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Supposing Mr. Harrison were to "modify
his views" of the Force bill. Would the
country be willing to trust him, bearing
in mind that it was a pet measure of his,
and that in his latest speeches he advised every-
body to obey the laws, no matter how bad
or unjust they might be?—Louisville Cou-
rier Journal.

The third party is right when it says
labor's demands must be won at the polls.
But the third party is not the agency to
bring about the needed reforms. The
Democratic is the party to assist "the under
dog in the fight," and a vote at the polls
for Democracy means a vote in favor of
improving the condition of the laborer.—
Savannah News.

Whitelaw Reid has recently been speak-
ing in the West. He stated that Madison
and Washington favored a protective tariff.
He is right, but the protective tariff they
favored was strictly for "infant industries,"
and they justly regarded it as a tax of from
15 to 17 percent. Even Henry Clay never
advocated over 20 to 30 per cent. These
old statesmen would turn over in their
graves if they knew that the people were
taxed 60 to 70 per cent, and that they were
quoted as endorsing such a system.—North
Carolinian, Raleigh.

BALANCING THE PARADOXES

N. Y. World.

No acrobat on a tight-rope ever had a
more ticklish task before him than have the
champions of McKinleyism in balancing
the paradoxes of Protection.

Their chief argument in this city is busy
in trying to prove:

1 That putting a tax on an article
cheapens it to consumers.

2 That cheapening the product enables
the manufacturer to increase or to "main-
tain" wages.

3 That the cost of food can be reduced
to workingmen, while the farmer gets high
prices for his products on account of a tariff
on foodstuffs which constitute the main
part of our exports.

4 That the foreigners really pay the
duty, though Mr. McKinley, in the kindness
of his heart, taxes them only \$150,000,000 a
year towards the expenses of the govern-
ment.

It is a very nice piece of tight-rope bal-
ancing which the defenders of taxing a
nation into prosperity have undertaken.

MR. HARDY COMES OUT FROM AMONG THEM.

Goldboro Argus.

We publish in this issue "an open
letter" from Mr. Dal. M. Hardy to
"Gov." W. P. Exum, which speaks
for itself. It is a calm, dignified,
comprehensive, patriotic document
—just such a manly and courteous
statement as those who know Mr.
Hardy best would have expected
from his pen. It will be read with
great interest throughout North
Carolina, and furnishes it wholesome
food for sober reflection to erring
Democrats who have gone off with
the Third party.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To Dr. W. P. Exum, People's Party
Candidate for Governor of North
Carolina:

MY DEAR SIR:—After looking carefully
over the field, I find every argument against
the Democratic party false.

I looked carefully through the "political
tickler" and I find that the Republican
party is responsible for all the bad laws,
and only occasionally has a Democrat voted
for any of these bad laws.

The Republican party passed all the bad
acts of financial legislation which we have
had since 1860, namely those acts explained
in the "seven financial conspiracies" so
truthfully by Mrs. Emery, and when these
measures went through Congress every
branch was Republican.

One of the leading facts our reformers
now advocate is that this legislation has
been more harmful than even the iniqui-
tous protective tariff laws, of which the Re-
publican party is also the author and
advocate. When Mrs. Emery's eloquence
shook the faith of the western Republicans
in their party, I am of the opinion that the
enjoyment should have been, go to the
Democratic party which has so earnestly
opposed these conditions that now crush
the laborer and farmer to almost a half-
existing state of livelihood.

The reformers now divide on the verge
of victory, it is not suicide—and especially
so when they are to look to the Republican
party for assistance, and that party the
acknowledged author of all the evils of
which we complain?

I see so many dangers ahead that I trem-
ble for the destiny of our State under the
existing political condition of affairs.

The Republicans are now taking a census
of the voters to find out their strength in
the following way:

First. To know how many People's party
men we have that have been Democrats.

Second. How many will return to the
Democratic fold in case they give us a
three-cornered fight.

Now if they are assured of a victory to
fight their own battle, they rejoice at our
division and will take advantage of the
same. But as the last resort they will sup-
port the People's party ticket, and a victory
with their support will be a blank victory
for reform and only leave us at their mercy
in 1896. Hence the very same lion that
pulls our head in 1892 will turn on us and
devour us in 1896. And I see that victory
for us now is a victory for the Republican
party in 1896, with the strong probability
of their coming in the field in the eleventh
hour this year even and carrying the State
by reason of the People's party.

While I regret to be seemingly untrue to
my friends in the People's party there is a
duty more sacred than personal friendship,
and that duty is to go into the cause that
calls the patriotic sons of North Carolina
to the standard-bearers of Democracy, and
under this banner I am not only true to
my friends but to all other citizens of my
State, because Democracy is the true friend
of all the people—the masses.

I surrender all political ambitions or
prospects for what I conceive to be a more
sacred duty: viz: voting the Democratic
ticket, and thereby proving myself faithful
to the best interests of my State and coun-
try.

I assure you of my personal friendship,
and also regretting everything that shall
prove detrimental to you personally. But I
assure you that the same motives that
caused me to be your political advocate,
cause me, upon accurate investigation, to
be true to the party that opposes the great
evils that now afflict us.

Yours very respectfully,
DAL. M. HARDY.
Goldboro, N. C. Aug. 29.

3500 Will be Given

For any case of Rheumatism which cannot
be cured by Dr. Drummond's Lightning
Remedy. The proprietors do not hide this
offer, but print it in bold type on all their
circulars, trappers, printed matter and
through the columns of newspapers every-
where. It will work wonders, one bottle
will cure nearly every case. If the druggist
has not got it he will order it, or it will be
sent to any address by prepaid express on
receipt of price, \$7. Drummond Medicine
Co., 18-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents
wanted. 9 21

DON'T BE AFRAID.

Printers Ink.

Too little advertising is like sowing too
little seed. A farmer in planting corn
sows a number of grains into each hill,
and is satisfied if one good healthy stalk
comes from each planting. It's the same
with advertising. It's the success of bright,
catchy advertisements that refuse to be
allowed for the fruit to grow, ripen, and be
gathered is as true as that wheat cannot
be reaped the day after it is sown.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75c. to
free yourself of every symptom of these
distressing complaints, if you think so call
at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's
Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guar-
antee on it, use accordingly and if it does
you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold
by Bryan & Chears, Plymouth, and Dr. B.
F. Halsey, Roper.

THE GREAT SOUTH.

Great South.

Nature in dispensing her blessings
has given to the South many natural
advantages. To describe the numer-
ous and varied industries and re-
sources of this great section of the
country, in this short article, would
be to write a large volume on one
small page. We are proud of our
country as a whole, but especially
are we proud of our own Southland.
We are proud of her people, proud
of her resources, and proud of her possi-
bilities.

The Sunny South is the land of
our birth, the scene of our early as-
sociation, and the stage upon which
our lives have been acted. In this
God-favored country we have the
most congenial climate, the most
unlimited water-power, and the
greatest and richest natural resour-
ces that kind nature has been able
to bestow.

Nature has discharged her duty by
presenting to us this lovely land,
these rich resources and this conge-
nial climate. And here the question
arises, What is our duty? It is our
duty as Southern citizens to develop
this fair land, to utilize the resources
and to make the South what her
Creator designed her to be—the
greatest country on the face of the
earth. It is not only our duty to do
this, but as patriotic citizens—as
those who love our country—it is a
solemn obligation enjoined upon us
all to do our part of this grand work.

WEAVER'S BRUTAL CRUELTY

TESTIMONY OF ONE WHO WITNESSED IT IN TENNESSEE.

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., Aug. 23.

To the editor of the Atlanta Journal:

I see in your issue of Saturday, the 20th
inst., an extract from a letter written by an
old citizen of Pulaski, Tenn.; also a copy
of a clipping from the Giles county Demo-
crat of the 20th of July, charging General
Weaver, the People's party candidate for
president with beastly cruelty towards the
citizens of Pulaski and Giles county while
in command of the Union army at that
place in 1864.

I can fully substantiate a number of the
charges contained therein, and could add
many others of like character, all from my
own recollection. Although quite young
at the time such a state of terror as we were
kept in by this brute in human form made
an indelible impression upon my mind.
My father, Dr. Perkins, was living in Pulaski
at this time. Our house, my grand-
mother's (Mrs. Dr. Osdway, now of Nash-
ville), and Major Jones, a relative of ours,
were used as officers' quarters. We were
subjected to many insults. Major Jones'
family were ordered out of their house
about 12 o'clock on a bitter cold night in
December. They were not allowed time
to dress. Mrs. Jones had to wrap her sick
child in bed-clothing and carry it in her
arms to a neighbor's house. Many acts of
barbarous cruelty committed on my rela-
tives and friends are fresh in my memory.
Men of the highest standing, both young
and old, were thrown into prison, kept
there for months and some shot down like
dogs with never a charge entered against
them. Ladies were insulted on the streets
—it was indeed a reign of terror. Such
acts of vandalism and crime I have never
even read of in a civilized country. All of
it was done by the order or with consent
of General Weaver.

MRS. ANNETTE E. HALL

THEY MISTAKE THE DIREC- TION OF THE ENEMY.

O. W. Clacknall in News and Observer.

KITTELL, N. C., Aug. 29th, '92.
Seeing as I do the misdirected attacks of
the Third party people on the Democratic
party it calls to mind an illustration which,
true and doubtless familiar to many of
your readers, is so applicable to the present
situation that I think they will pardon me
for repeating it.

In one of Caesar's fiercest battles, when
the iron legions of Rome themselves were
waning before the desperate onset of the
barbarians, a centurion was seen to desert
his post and hasten to the rear. The man
had been brave and true on a hundred
fields, but for the moment his nerve for-
sook him and he sought safety in flight,
settling a bad example to those at the
battle's front, and doubtless endangering
their support. On a steep to the man's
side, placing his hand on his shoulder and
pointing back whence the centurion came,
cried: "My friend, you mistake the
direction of the enemy. They are
there."

Thus let us approach such of our brethren
as now falter, and laying our hand on
their shoulder with all gentleness, say:
"My friend, you mistake the direction of
the enemy. Your enemy and your country-
is now as of old being faced and
fought by the Democratic party. The
battle waxes sore. Turn and meet them;
and be assured that in all things that are
good, in all things that are meet, you will
be upheld and furthered by the same party
that rescued you and us from the despoil-
ing and ruinous misrule of Black Republi-
canism; the party which has stood as a
well of defense between Northern malice
and Southern helplessness; the party to
which the Southern white man owes his
liberty; the Southern white woman her
immunity from outrage and insult; the
party which in the State when it had the
power has done all things for us, and in
the nation though sorely hampered by host-
ile majorities has done all that human
means could accomplish in our behalf.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the State Demo-
cratic 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 na-
tional, and particularly favor the free coinage
of silver and an increase 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 bur-
densome increase in the tax on cotton ties
and on tin, so largely used by the poorer
portion of the people. We likewise de-
nounce the iniquitous 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 es-
tablish a second period of reconstruction in
the Southern States, to subvert the liberties
of our people and inflame a new race an-
tagonism 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 im-
posing such penalties as shall secure most
perfect compliance with the law.

5. That we demand the free and unlim-
ited 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 is actu-
ally used and needed by them, be reclaimed
by the government and held for actual
settlement 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 hon-
estly administered.

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

RES