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SUNDAY, JANUARY 2/1881 THE DEMOCRACE.

The Views of Representative Frank Hard, of Ohio-Medified States Rights, Hard Money and Free Trade-Evils of Protection Demon-

osewood Phopinging Washington, December 29.—Mr. Frank Hurd represents the Toledo (Ohio) district in the House of Representatives. He is a Democrat, and his decided course in Ohio and in Congress in favor of sound money and in vigo-rous opposition to the anti-Democratic follies of the Democratic leaders in his State have made him a man of mark in his party. It will be seen from the following conversation that Mr. Hurd agrees with the Herald that a reorganization of the Democ atto party is necessary, and he believes that this engit

to proceed on sound and old-time Democratic principles. What these are he announces in the conversation, and it coratic principles. What these are ne announces in the conversation, and it will be seen that he regards the four-teenth amendment at removing from practical politics one of the former points of dispute, that of State rights versus federal or national authority. The citizen's paramount allegiance is due, he says, to the federal authority, and that has under the amendment allegiance it has the power to claim allegiance. The Democratic party, its holes, must be some time of the tarif, and what he says on these points and others less the ment of being frank and outspoken and mistakable. Mr. Hurd means to be heard on these ambiects in the present Congress, unless speaker Randall is able to silence him by the use of the rules of the House, and it is probable that if he once gets an opening other process of the House, and it is probable that the converted and it is probable in the first party of the foreign of the foreign goods they will possess all the admirable features of the locality of the protection to the same time a system of banking which will be accommodated to the peculiar features of the locality of each State."

"What you think, then, the national bank of the peculiar features of the locality of each State."

"Yes; I would fill the deficiency by supplying a system which will make banking as each State requires, and at the refore, can be transported across the banking as each State requires, and at the sme time of the same time of the same time of the same and the same time of the same time of the same time of the same and the reform on American pocks.

"The resolution that one citizens and, therefore, the same security and convenience to the billholder will be accommodated to the peculiar features of the locality of each State."

"Yes; I would fill the deficiency by supplying a system which will make the same time of the same ti

nois, Mills, of Texas, and Cox, of New York, will follow him!

Following is the conversation with Mr. Hurd:—

"I see, Mr. Hurd that you seem to agree with the Heraid in thinking some sort of reorganization of the Democratic party necessary. Temarked your correspondent.

"Herainization is undoubtedly required and her Hurd in apply. The default of the Democratic party must have length if the necessity of returning a the principles which it has maintained from the days of Thomas Jefferson.

"What you mean is that you would like to get the old Whigs out of the control of the Democratic party?"

"Certainty. I have a letter from one of the best informed men in the West, who says, Democrats to the front; old whigs to the rear."

ATTITUDE ON STATE RIGHTS. "In the reorganization of the Demo-cratic party what position do you think it ought to take on the question of State rights?" "The Kentucky resolutions of Mr. Jefferson asserted unquestionably the

Jefferson asserted unquestionably the power of the States to command the allegians of their citizens in a controversy between them and the federal government. This dectrine was accepted by the Democratic party in all its platforms until 1804. That dectrine the Democratic party would maintain now were it not for the Tour centh amendment. That amendment declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject, to the jurisdiction thereof are elizans of the United States and of the State wherein they diction thereof are elizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. This surrenders to the general government the power to define citizenship in the State. By subsequent provisions of the amendment the United States is given the power to protect the citizenship which it has defined. This means the transfer of the allegiance of a citizen of a State to the United States. It settles the question as to the authori-It settles the question as to the authori-

ty to which the paramount allegiance is due. This makes a nation, at least in the sense that the federal government ment has the power to commend the duty of the citizen in all controversies between State and ideral authorities. This new nationality does not necessa-

must be strictly construed by the well known Jeffersonian rule. The result is that we have a new nation created by this amendment not with a big N, but

the States. How tan that amendment affects the rights of a State to control its citizens in other respects is a question to be determined bereafter not so much in the field of political discussion; as by the courts. as by the courts."

THE HARD MONEY QUESTION.

What, then, do you consider the questions which the Democrats as a party ought to bring before the people wealth of the world have all the wealth of the world in our less and at money as the most important, because It think that we can have no stable business at home unless it be bused upon intrinsic value. To that end I propose, first, the discontinuance of the coinage of distonest silver dellars, the govfirst, the discontinuance of the coinage of dishonest silven delerance of the government is now engaged in the business of coining lies. It takes eighty-six cents or ninety cents and declares it to be 100 cents. Coinage, as I understand it, is the mere weighing of bullion given to the government and a certificate of its actual worth. A dishonest it, is the mere weighing of given to the government and a certificate of its actual worth. A dishonest come it is worse than clipping com. It is the last resort of a bank rupt government. With our resource and strength we ought to be able to give the people an honest weight. The robbery is of the poor, who are compelled to take the dishonest coin, and not ed to take the dishonest coin, and not has to pay to to 100 per woollen. The day labelet mering the day labelet mering mechanic, carpenter, men of a salary all

"Second—I propose that the legal tender paper currency of the United States. It was not, in my judgment, a constitutional evergies of paper to what the paper currency of the United States. It was not, in my judgment, a constitutional evergies of paper to what the paper can be wage of \$1.50 a day, bringing him, in a constitutional evergies of paper to wage of \$1.50 a day, bringing him, in a constitutional evergies of paper to wage of \$1.50 a day, bringing him, in a constitutional evergies of paper to wage of \$1.50 a day, bringing him, in a constitutional evergies of paper to waster and wage of \$1.50 a day, bringing him, in a constitutional evergies of paper to waster and wage of \$1.50 a day, bringing him, in a constitutional evergies of paper to waster and wast constitutional exercise of power to make it a legal tender, even during the war, but I submit to the decision of the Supreme Court on that subject, but am not willing to extend it beyond the express terms of the opinion, packed though that court was by a Republicant of the said \$50. I told him that he could have purchased as good a stove in Windsor, Canada, for \$30. I asked him how much he paid for the clothing of his though that court was by a Republican | family. He said \$100 at least. I told President to obtain that decision. I re-gard specie payment as a delusion as in Canada for \$75. I demonstrated to

THREE GREAT THOUGHTS FOR

"I am opposed to the national bank system because it affords an easy opportunity for the consolidation of wealth and because it makes a rigid system of banking to which every state regardless of its indictrial circumstances, is compelled alike to submit fifthe value of the national bank currency I fully appreciate. Its absolute security to the bill-holder and its interchangeability between the States without discounts are made from that locality. I believe, however, that a system can be devised, and with the full and free consent of persons engaged in national sales that are made from that locality.

THE TARIFF QUESTION. What is the next practical question that you think the Democratic party is bound to consider and bring before the

protection. I believe that no greater wrong and injury has been done the people of the United States than has been accomplished through the Morrill tariff in levying a tax which the government does not receive and from which the manufacturers imagine they are enriched thereby. A protective tariff bases itself upon the thought that the government should develope home industries and thus give employment to men engaged therein. Experience must have demonstrated that the protected industries do not grow permenently strong under a protective tariff. I think I can show that in the last twenty years the State of Ohio has paid for the manufactured goods of Pennsylvania nearly \$30,000,000 more than such goods were intrinsically worth. As I have said to our friends in Ohio, I had no objection to paying this amount to the State of Pennsylvania if it would only do Pennsylvania any good, but she has become the most bankrupt State in the Union in the very industries which have been pretected. It has had more traines more men out of employment, more riots of workingmen or disturbances of labor than any other State in the Union. Protection has only overstimulated some of Pennsylvania's in-dustries as it overstimulates all. In

rily mean centralization of authority in the federal government, because, first, the amendment itself is only a delegation of power to the federal government to be exercised with the other powers conferred upon they the constitution and, second, his delegation of power is to be exercised subject to the amending power of the constitution, which may take it away when three fourth of the States so declare; and, third, all the powers of the amendment must be strictly construed by the well truth is that the balance of trade is then against us, and is in aver aver when we import more goods than we export. This is demonstrated by a simple illustration. A man from with a little n."

EFFECT OF THE FOURTEENTH AMEND-MENT.

"If I understand you correctly, you hold that the adoption of the fourteenth amendment has pur all discussion of the mestion of State rights are not of politics?"

"It hink that all questions of State rights are not of politics so far as they relate to the paramount allegiance of the citizen. The fourteenth amendment has settled it that no fullification or secession can be resorted to for the protection of the reserved powers of the States. How tar that amendment affects the rights of a State to control its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of our country its country and the country its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects is a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of its citizens in other respects in a question of

the protectionists would say that the balance of trade is immensely in our

tion of silver, as I am not sure that tage, or the mechanic carpenter, bi-metalism in this country cannot be shoemaker and men a salary all maintained, but enough silver should have no protection, and all are combe put into the silver dellar to make it! pelled to pay from twenty-five to sixty an honest one.

it pretends to stand at present. Specie payment as I understand it, means the abrogation of all power is page to perform the functions of mone. That is it discharge depts. He say that specie payment has been required with four liundred millions of page currency defing the duty of specie is absurd. Specie payment can only be resumed when specie alone can pay debts. I would despread the protective tariff was taking nearly species and protective tariff was taking nearly species and payment can only be resumed when specie alone can pay debts. I would despread their wages, which the governor taken in the paid in a year nearly \$200 to the payment as I understand it, means the more for articles required by himself and family than they could have been purchased for in Canada. I told him to the payment that the would be payment can only be resumed when specie alone can pay debts. I would depayment can only be resumed when specie alone can pay debts. I would destribly every legall fonder note which comes into the Treasury of the United States and issue no other note in its stead, unless some necessity of the government should require it. If such necessity should occur I would issue a Treasury note without the legal tent of relance of the without the legal tent of all men on wages of from one-third to one-half or what there are not one-half or what there are no discovered and the protective tariff was taking nearly and one-half their wages, which the government did not receive because these ment did not receive because these

can make no wealth in a country. It creates nothing It may develope some peronices in a destain lacality, but fail: sales that are made from that locality: consent of persons engaged in national banking, which will combine the merits of the national bank notes and at the same time obvious the objections to

able to silence him by the use of the rules of the House, and it is probable that if he once gets an opening other Democrats, such as Morrison, of Illinois, Mills, of Texas, and Cox, of New York, will follow him!

Following is the conversation with Mr. Hurd:—

"I see, Mr. Hurd:—

"I see, Mr. Hurd: hat you seem to agree with the Heald in thin ing some sort of reorganization of the Democratic party notes of reorganization is undoubtedly recorded for the intensional bank note to the federal government.

"Because of the House in thin ing some sort of reorganization is undoubtedly recorded for the intensional bank notes of the country."

"I see, Mr. Hurd: hat you seem to agree with the Heald in thin ing some sort of reorganization is undoubtedly recorded for the intensional bank notes of the intensional bank notes."

"I see, Mr. Hurd: hat you seem to agree with the Heald in thin ing some sort of reorganization is undoubtedly recorded for the intensional bank in the federal government, based upon State bends of the highest credit. I suggest this as against the proposition to issue Treasury notes of the United States, for the authority to issue these notes will vest in the federal government, because the United States, simply because the United States, simply because the United States, state the result of the inability of the people in the uther countries of the people in the uther countries of the people in the uther countries of the federal government, based upon State bends of the highest credit. I suggest this against the proposition to issue Treasury notes of the United States, simply because the United States, simply because the United States, simply because the United States, products in the United States, simply because the United States, products in the federal government, based upon State bends of the highest credit. I many of the United States, simply because the United States, simply because the United States, products in the products. I may say that all their manufactured goods in the United States, produ

"You evidently want to re-establish commerce in American ships?"
"I certainly de antilledieve that if
Americans would only take ships into
the sea that it would prove the most people?"
The question of free trade and protection, or perhaps, better stated, the in it and for the country upon which tection, or perhaps, better stated, the in it and for the country upon which they could enter. The pretective tariff has driven our ships from the ocean by solembanding the price of materials which enter into them that we cannot compete with those engaged in shipbuilding in other countries." "How do you propose to make the people see these ill effects of a protec-

tive tariff? You must have seen that the Republicans made a good deal out of the protection at argument in the last can vass?

"I propose to agitate this question from to-day until the people shall learn their interest. Conferences of Demands their interest. Conferences of Demo-crats who think as I do should be called to determine upon methods and policies to secure this end. Speeches must be made in the House of Representatives and in the Senate which will enlighten the people. Democratic free trade leagues must be formed in every part of the United States. If Penney value insists in standing by protection let her go where she has gone for years, with 25,000 to 30,000 Republi-can majority. If Louisiana, with her sugar interests, also wants to go let her

go by 10,000 Republican majority, but Chie and Indiana and the great North-teet must be resolutionized and the past Republican majorities in these States must become Democratic majordustries as it overstimulates all. In this overstimulus many people have engaged in the enterprises protected who otherwise would not have gone into them at all. This has resulted in over production, which has overstocked the market and brought down the prices, to riff shall be imposed upon American breadstuffs, and thus destroy the free trade which makes the Western farmerrich. The Democratic party should be reorganized on these three great thoughts the rights of the Easte, modified by the recent amendment to the constitution; hard money, as the basis of all our business and the manuscraft of all our business and the measure of all our values, and free trade with all: the world as the greatest impulse to our commerce and the beginning of the growth of our people into the destiny which our situation as an ocean-

bound Republic intended for it. With this the Democratic party must win."



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for fuller information consult Catalogue of the school for the 76th year. The 77th year began September 8, 1869.

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Arr.Greensbero
Lv.Greensbero
Arr.Raleigh Arr. Goldsboso Lv. Greensbore for Richmond 8.23 PM 4 38 PM 11.82 AM 11.85 AM Lv. Danville

N. Danville

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