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VANCE'S LETTER.

SENATE CHAMBER, June 28, '90.

Elias Carr, Esq., President Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina, Old Sparta, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—So many reports concerning my position on what is known as the Sub-Treasury or Farmers' Warehouse bill have been circulated in our State, and I have received so many letters of enquiry on the subject, that I have deemed it my duty to answer them all in this way. I write to you as the honored head of the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina, and desire in this manner to make known to the people my honest opinion on this and cognate subjects. I do this all the more readily because I am conscious that I have never, in the course of my political life, concealed from the people who have honored me any candid conviction in regard to any important public matter. It is too late for me now to begin such a course.

On the 24th day of February, 1890, at the request of Col. L. L. Polk, President of the "N. F. Alliance and Industrial Union," I introduced in the Senate bill, 2806, popularly known as the Sub-Treasury bill, and procured its reference to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, where it was supposed that it would receive more friendly consideration than from the Committee on Finance, to which it would otherwise have gone according to the rules. On receiving it I told both Col. Polk and Dr. Macune the chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Alliance, that I was not prepared to promise them to support the bill; that it was a great and radical departure from the accustomed policy of our legislation, and that there were questions both of practicality and constitutionality, which I wished to reserve. I told them also, that I hoped for good results from its introduction, and believed that its discussion would attract the attention of the country to the condition and the wants of the agricultural classes, and if this bill was not deemed the proper one, that some other would be formulated in the direction of the needed relief. I procured an early consideration of the bill by the committee and a very able most interesting discussion by Messrs. Polk and Macune was had. But so far without result. The committee has not yet made a report, though I am assured that a majority of its members are anxiously seeking to devise a method of relief which shall not be open to the objections of that bill.

My own position remains the same. I cannot support this bill in its present shape. But I am not opposed to the principle and purposes of the measure. On the contrary, they are those which I have for ten years advocated, and for the accomplishment of which I have in every county in North Carolina again and again urged the organization of farmers, pointing out to them how that all other classes of society were organized for the promotion of their separate interests. It is a shameful truth, that in the enormous growth of the wealth of our country in the last twenty years, the farmers have not proportionately participated. All candid men admit that they have not had their share of the aggregate prosperity of our country. The reason of this is as plain to be seen as any cause for any effect. For a quarter of a century the legislation of our country has been notoriously in the interest of certain combinations of capital. The manufacturers have been protected by enormous duties upon foreign imports, many of which are absolutely prohibitory. The currency has been systematically contracted by the withdrawal of circulation and the demonetization of silver in the interest of the bankers, brokers, bondholders and all the creditor class. In this way the inevitable results have been produced. The enormous wealth of our country has more and more ceased to be widely distributed and has been concentrated in the hands of a few. Overgrown fortunes have been accumulated by the favored ones, while mortgages have been the chief acquisition of the many. The farmer being compelled to sell his surplus wheat, beef and cotton in free trade markets of the world, was not allowed also to buy his supplies in the same place but was compelled to bring his money home from Europe, and buy his iron, his clothing and all his farm supplies from the domestic manufacturers at prices enhanced not only by these enormous duties, but likewise by this severe contraction of the currency. What else could possibly have followed but indebtedness and bankruptcy for that class who had thus to bear the ultimate burdens caused by this disturbance of the laws of economy, and by which alone the undue riches of one class were secured?

All efforts to secure the repeal of this outrageous taxation and to restore the

full use of silver as money, having so far proved unavailing, reasonable men are not surprised that the oppressed class of our people have at last organized and determined to do something. For one I sympathize most cordially and sincerely with this determination. Inasmuch as it is impossible to compensate the farmer for the robbing of him under this tariff taxation by imposing tariff duties for his benefit—also for the reason that similar products to his are not imported into this country—the question arises, how shall he be compensated? If some way be not devised, and we continue to impose these tariff taxes on him, we simply admit that he is to be oppressed forever or until he is sent to the poor house; and that whilst we have power under the Constitution, to destroy by taxation one class of citizens, we have neither the power nor the disposition to compensate that destroyed class, nor to equalize the burdens of life among the people. I never will agree to this, and I stand ready to vote for any measure for the relief of the agricultural classes of the community that will serve the purpose, asking only that it be within the power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. We live, happily for us, in a government of limited powers, but because, as I believe the present tariff duties are utterly unconstitutional, and but "robbery under the forms of law," I cannot gain my consent to vote for this sub-Treasury bill which provides for the loaning of money to the people by the government, and which, in my opinion, is without Constitutional authority. I believe however, under that clause of the Constitution which gives Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign countries and among the States, that the bonded warehouses now in use for the reception of foreign importations might also be used at every port of entry in the United States, and others established elsewhere as well, for the reception of domestic articles, intended for export or for sale in other States, and that the government could be made to receive these articles and issue receipts therefor upon which the holders could readily borrow money. This, I believe, would answer every purpose contemplated by the sub-Treasury plan except that of borrowing money at a specified cheap rate. However this may be, I know, my dear sir, that neither you nor the good and true men whom you represent would ask me to infringe in any way upon the organic law of our country, in the faithful observance of which alone consists the safety of our people.

Permit me to say that there is at this time a great responsibility resting upon you. There is an uprising of the agricultural class of our people, the most powerful class of our society, which amounts to little short of a revolution. This revolution is directed toward a redress of the evils arising from unjust legislation. You are the chosen head and representative of that class in the State of North Carolina, one of the most honored and respected citizens. I feel, sir, that with the freedom of a friend and fellow worker of the same political faith, I may say to you that you may do much to prevent this popular cry for redress from becoming a clamor for revenge. Guided within the proper channels and by wise counsel, I believe it is the movement for which all patriotic men in our country have waited and wished so long, and that it will result in juster legislation and more equally diffused prosperity. But if recklessly, unwisely or selfishly directed, it may result in incalculable injury to our country and especially our Southern portion of it.

I notice with pain that much of the ill feeling of the farmers is directed, not against the authors and upholders of this nefarious legislation, but against their nearest neighbors and friends—those whose interests are as intimately connected with their own as is that of members of the same household. I observe that bitter feeling is springing up between town and country—between the farmer who brings his product to town and the merchant who buys it and in return sells him his daily supplies—that often the farmer is taught to believe that the lawyer, the doctor or the professional man is hostile to him or is some way responsible for the ills which he suffers. I need not say to you that this is all wrong, unwise and hurtful to a degree to all concerned. It saps the strength of our people and weakens their power to procure redress. We need everybody's help, because our oppressors are a great party entrenched in the strongholds of the government. Naturally the redress of wrongs occasioned by unjust legislation is the repeal of that legislation. The great Democratic party of America, now in large numerical majority, but deprived of the control of the government by the most unscrupulous methods, openly and almost with unanimity, favors the repeal of all the legislation of which you complain. A little strengthening of its

hands, and but a little, will enable it to triumph. Its triumph will be yours. A little sapping of its strength, a little division in its ranks, will be its defeat again. Its defeat will likewise be yours. The danger is that oppressed freemen become impatient and impatient men are often unwise. Your great organization is but little more than two years old—it is not yet grown. It cannot look for great harvest of results before the sowing and the maturing of the crop. Already wonderful things have been achieved. Venerable legislators, life-long servants of corporations and Wall street policy have already come to know that there is a large class of the American people called farmers and who have rights and privileges like others. No greater shock for years past has been given to the sleek and comfortable recipients of class legislation than the recent passage through the Senate of the bill to restore the unlimited coinage and legal tender character of silver. This was undoubtedly due to the Farmers' Alliance. For the past six months there has been more discussion upon the condition of the farmers and matters pertaining to their interests than had taken place within ten years previous. The more of this talk the better for the farmers. Their wrongs are so palpable that the justice of redressing them will become more and more irresistible as the light is turned on. The policy of the farmers, being now right, is to keep within the right. Demand nothing that is illegal, ask nothing that is unreasonable. Especially, it seems to me, they should be careful not to injure their friends.

They should hold their forces in hand ready to aid those who favor them and to strike those only who are hostile to their purposes and principles. To attempt to make a political party of the Farmers' Alliance for the purpose of supplanting either of the great parties who divide the American people would be a great mistake. In the South it could only destroy the Democratic party and leave in undisputed control that other party which is the author and upholder of the evils by which we are afflicted. By your own rules you exclude from membership a majority of the community and for that reason, alone, you should not undertake to become a political party. I see many indications of that tendency which give me much concern. In the neighboring State of South Carolina there is a contest raging which, as it looks to me, can only have the result of putting that State back under African rule. This, too, among men who profess to agree upon all matters of principle. Let us hope that they may avoid such dangerous and unseemly contests in our State. I trust much to you, my dear sir, and to the conversation, good sense, moderation and patriotism of the farmers of North Carolina, to avoid the taking of any position or the doing of anything that would prevent the Democrats who are in the Alliance and the Democrats who are not in the Alliance from working together for principles which are common and for interests which are general, with that harmony which so triumphantly brought us out of the house of bondage, in the period from 1870 to 1876, and which has in so great a measure restored our State to a reasonable degree of prosperity and credit. Let us not imitate the conduct of the Jews when their sacred city was besieged by the Roman armies, who fought their enemies with incredible valor all day and fought each other with incredible fury all night. Let us, on the contrary, stand together and fight our common enemies day and night. Let us strive for a reduction of taxation on the necessities of life—for a reduction of the expenditures of the government—for an increase of the currency and the price of farm products by the free coinage of silver and the restoration of its full legal tender character—for a repeal of the tax upon State banks—for the regulation of transportation rates by railroad commissions, and last but not least, let us earnestly contend against that spirit of centralization which is constantly threatening to absorb the local self-government of the people of the State.

Very truly yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

Are you miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure. For sale at W. M. Cohen's drug-store."

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by W. M. Cohen, druggist.

FOR CORONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF HALIFAX COUNTY:

I understand that a report has gone abroad that I am not a candidate for reelection to the office of coroner of Halifax county. Such is a mistake. I am a candidate and solicit the support and influence of my many friends, and if elected will discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully,
W. B. WHITEHEAD.

Weldon, July 8th.

FOR TREASURER.

In mentioning candidates for the various offices allow me to suggest to the voters of the county W. F. Parker for reelection to the office of Treasurer. Mr. Parker has proven himself to be eminent and equipped for the position, and by his fitness and splendid financial tact has done the county excellent service. There has been no more faithful officer and he has aided the people during the hard times. His books will show that out of a transaction of between one and two hundred thousand dollars only a mistake of a few cents has occurred. He is the man for treasurer and should be re-elected without opposition from any source; and if brains and not prejudice is the rule will be returned, to the whole people of Halifax county. CITIZEN.

RINGWOOD.

RAIN IS NEEDED.

Mr. George Harrison, of Medoc, who has just returned from a ten days visit to Morehead is loud in his praises of that famous resort. He says fishing was fine boating and moonlight rides on the briny deep with the fair and lovely ladies were delicious. George is a handsome, gallant beau, and popular with all, especially the fair sex, and knows how to enjoy himself.

The woods are full of candidates and all seem anxious to save the people. May the most competent be chosen for "when the wicked rule the people mourn."

It may be that we put too much faith in systems and look too little to men. Let us choose men of purity, conscience and above suspicion, and all will be well.

We cannot control the evil tongues of others but a good life enables us to despise them. To persevere in one's duty and to be silent is the best answer to calumny. P. CARD.

FOR CORONER.

DEMPING, N. C., July 8th, 1890.

MR. EDITOR:—It being currently reported that our present able and efficient coroner will not be a candidate for reelection to that office, and no other name having been mentioned in that connection, the many friends of our former neighbor, M. B. F. Gary, have decided to press his claims.

In suggesting his name to the Democracy of Halifax county, we present one who has always been faithful to every trust committed to him, and no mistake will be made in the event of the nomination of this sterling Democrat.

We are glad to inform you that our prospects for a bountiful harvest were never better, and it seems now that the largest crop in the memory of the oldest inhabitant will be made.

We also hear many kind words about your valuable paper.

MANY VOTERS.

FOR REGISTER.

The candidacy of Mr. Whitaker for register of deeds appeals to the heart of every man regardless of politics. Wounded nearly unto death in one of the hottest fights of the war battling for all that was near and dear unto him and his country, now scarred and disabled from labor in the cornfield or work-hop he appeals to those who promised that the appeal of no soldier should be heard in vain. Let us see how the promise to aid those disabled soldiers is kept. One of the candidates for register of deeds has said he would withdraw in his behalf, and it would be a wise and generous act for all to do so, showing a magnanimous, generous and commendable spirit.

C. SOLDIER.

You Take No Risk

In buying Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is everywhere recognized as the standard building up medicine and blood purifier. It has won its way to the front by its own intrinsic merit, and has the largest sale of any preparation of its kind. Any honest druggist will confirm this statement. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOW TO KILL YOUR TOWN

AND KEEP IT DEAD—NINE SUCCESSFUL RULES.

1. If there are any manufacturing enterprises now in your city or being built, be very careful not to let any information of them get into your city papers, for it might let somebody in other places think your city is yet alive. Besides, to write and talk about your factories might possibly advertise some persons or corporations who had not paid for such advertising, and that would be very wrong, even though your city is benefited by it.

2. Take big blocks of stock in all "Land Companies," &c., that are formed in other places. This reduces the surplus and working capital in your community and prevents the establishment of industries in your city. These other towns will never take any stock in a "Land and Improvement Company" if formed in your town, so you will not be troubled in having any of your outside investments returned to your own community.

A few hundred dollars invested in your town in a "Land Company" can be made to pay you as well as the same amount invested in any "booming" city.

3. If you have factories in your place don't think of buying any of your stock from them as it might help them to succeed and thus your town would grow. Buy your stock from penitentiary concerns all over the country—the product of your own mills may be as good or better, but don't ever consider that.

4. When you need any supplies of dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, books, furniture, musical instruments, wagons, buggies, &c., anything and everything, be sure that you send your orders to the north direct instead of patronizing your home dealers. You may be in business yourself, making a living, and perhaps getting rich on the people of your town, but you must not patronize them in turn because they might also succeed and thus improve your town.

5. When you go away from home don't let anybody catch you "talking up" for your city. Let other people talk for their towns but you be a clam, for an unguarded word might make somebody desire to settle in your town with some money and start a factory to give your poor people work. It is much better to support your poor people by supposed charity than to give them employment in factories. You may be away from home this summer, but don't let anybody know where you live or that your town has any advantages for residence or business.

6. If you have vacant lots keep your grip on them. Don't sell them for then you can't keep your city from growing. If anybody is so reckless as to want options on your vacant and useless property in order that it may be built up in nice homes, be sure to name some fabulous sum as the price. Nobody can take it from you by force, and you have a lawful right to keep it vacant forever. You must not lose sight of your rights.

7. If you should at any time so far forget yourself as to be induced to take stock in any factory established in your city, be sure to always speak of the investment as a very doubtful one, and say that you are not likely ever to see it again. This shakes confidence in the enterprises and encourages other people to also give them a kick. Then when you have made them fail you may have the pleasure of saying "I told you so."

8. Constantly bear in mind that enterprising men of other towns are only "cranks" when they are trying to build up your place. If they seem about to succeed in establishing some needed industries be prompt to fight them, for they must be put down at once, at all hazards or they may ruin your town by increasing its prosperity and by bringing in more wealth.

9. If you should have occasion to speak of your place at home or abroad always allude to it as being "dead." You may be the main cause of the funeral of strangers will not know this. Home folks, however, will know you as the chronic croaker and town killer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUFFALO

LITHIA

SPRINGS,

—OF—

VIRGINIA!

SPRING NO. 1.

MALARIOUS FEVERS, AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO WOMEN, ATONIC DYSPEPSIA, ETC.

Dr. Wm. T. Howard, of Baltimore, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children, in the University of Maryland.

"For twenty-five years of my professional life I resided in the town of Warrenton, N. C., some forty miles distant from the Buffalo Springs, and sent many patients to them, thus having ample opportunity of observing the effects of the water, and I feel fully warranted in saying that nothing but the want of mountain air, the paucity of the accommodations hitherto, and the small pains to bring it before the public, could possibly have prevented its taking rank with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia."

NERVE TONIC PROPERTIES

—OF—

SPRING NO. 1.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, DISEASES OF WOMEN, ALBUMINURIA OF PREGNANCY, DISORDERS OF TEETHING INFANTS, ETC.

Dr. John H. Tucker, Henderson, N. C., Member of the Medical Society of North Carolina, Member of the American Medical Association.

"The action of the Buffalo Lithia Water,

SPRING NO. 1,

is that of a decided Nerve Tonic. Nervous Dyspepsia with its trains of distressing symptoms is promptly and permanently relieved by it. In many of the diseases peculiar to women—menstrual irregularities, suppression and the many functional derangements resulting from Chloro-Anemic conditions I prescribe this water with almost the same confidence that I do Quinine in Fever and Chills. In Albuminuria of pregnant women it has proved a great blessing.

"I have observed marked beneficial results from its use in the disorder in the teething of infants. I have sent many patients of this class to the Springs for the use of this water, and without exception, they have returned to me cured or greatly benefited."

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