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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 practicability and constitutionality, which I wished to reserve. I told them also, that I hoped for good results from its introduction, and believed it at 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 and 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 excepted 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 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

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

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 drugstore.

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 Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint

FOR CORONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF HALIFAX COUNTY:

I understand that a report has gone abroad that I am not a candidate for re-election 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 re-election to the office of Treasurer. Mr. Parker has proven himself to be eminently capacitated 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 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 the D-mocratic party could only destroy the D-mocratic party and leave in undisputed contril 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 no 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 we

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 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.

MR. EDITOR:—It being currently reported that our present able and efficient coroner will not be a candidate for re-election 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 Democ-

racy 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 nomina-

tion 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-shop 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 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., &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.

The wood's are full of canicides 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.

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

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.