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THE ALLIANCE.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CARR BEFORE THE STATE ALLIANCE AT ASHEVILLE.

To the Officers and Delegates of the North Carolina State Farmers' Alliance:

Our fourth annual meeting is at hand and the signs of the times indicate a still greater interest in objects and aims of our order and a unity of feeling among the agricultural and laboring class never before witnessed in this country. It is a source of congratulation and presages aught but good. At a banqueting age at our first, Rockingham, meeting, we numbered eight county and one hundred and thirty-two subordinate alliances. At our second meeting, in Raleigh, we had fifty-two county and one thousand and eighty-seven subordinate alliances. At our third meeting, at Fayetteville—eighty-nine county and one thousand eight hundred and sixteen subordinate alliances, with an actual membership of sixty five thousand. Today we have a total of ninety-five county and two thousand one hundred and forty-seven subordinate alliances containing an approximate membership of ninety thousand, with every county in the State organized save Dare. Notwithstanding this, applications for new charters are constantly being received and the work goes bravely on, with an increasing demand for lecturers and organizers. The reports of the executive committee, secretary, treasurer, State lecturer, and business agent will better set forth the condition of the order. To them I respectfully refer you, asking a careful consideration at your hands.

Perhaps the most important meeting ever held in this country has been the assembling of the Farmer and Labor organization in St. Louis in December, 1888, the necessity for which was fore-shadowed by that eminent statesman and jurist, the late Judge David Davis, when he said as long ago as 1866: "The rapid growth of the corporate power and the alien influence which it exerts by domination on the national and State legislatures is a well-grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between this overgrown power, with its ramifications all over the Union and its hard grip on much of the political machinery on the one hand, and the people on an unorganized condition on the other for the control of the government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety." Never more prophetic words fell from the lips of man! The people, though slow to admit, had at last been convinced, and three millions of people sent their representatives there to form an alliance against the monstrous iniquity. The unanimity with which the demands set forth by that body were adopted and the universal endorsement by all the States and Territories after mature deliberation and discussion, should, I believe will, convince our legislators of our honesty of purpose and determination to accomplish our ends. This meeting, national in character as in name, was a magnificent success in obliterating the old lines of sectionalism—a matter devoutly to be wished and of first importance in securing the necessary national legislation.

While some of the demands set forth have been granted, the most important, the relief of the financial distress of the farmers, has been ignored. The labors of the past are as nothing if we expect to accomplish this end. This government for the last thirty years has been run in the interest of a victorious war party. The war feeling has predominated in every national election. The men who did the fighting have no voice in the government. Who are the men in power today? Those that were enriched by the war and its consequent legislation. The ill gotten millions of these legislators has been the power behind the throne. The evidence of this is found in the history of the laws, the history of the bonds, the history of the national banks and the history of the demonetization of sil-

ver. But a stronger evidence yet is the present condition of the working classes, who, as a rule the world over, are patient and peaceable.

What means these labor organizations? This—that the people see by combination alone can they live. Under a purer system of government forty years ago there was no necessity for them, but to-day how different! Every branch of trade has been compelled to organize to save itself from absolute annihilation, and it is to be wondered at when we come to learn that the present iniquitous tariff laws, the passage of which was purchased by a few thousand rich manufacturers, have robbed the people and put into the pockets of these same manufacturers no less than nine billion of dollars. Hence it is that at our city of Washington the protest of a millionaire will override the petitions of a million of working men.

To what course can such a terrible state of affairs be attributed? It is due to the apathy or the ignorance of the masses. We must conclude the latter and it behooves the order and the State to educate the masses and teach them to think for themselves.

The acts of Congress in aid of agriculture for the last twenty-five years have been few indeed compared with those of the rich manufacturers, and the tariff is so manipulated that they—the few thousand—reap the entire benefits. We all know but too well the result of the reign of selfish greed. The small land owners are being pushed to the wall, the larger ones are no longer able to make both ends meet; farms in the North, South, East and West, and especially West, that twenty five years ago, during the period of greatest inflation, that paid a fair percentage on a valuation of \$20 to \$40 are now being foreclosed on mortgages for half that amount, and the former owners seeking new fields of employment for a livelihood.

It is a sad commentary on humanity, but nevertheless true, that with an unequal distribution of wealth there is unequal distribution of social power. The influence of the middle class, the man of moderate means, is no longer felt in the legislative halls of the capitol, he is being swept away. Wealth is rapidly concentrating and out of the consequent corruption but two classes are forming—the lordly rich and the beggarly poor. While free to admit that the iniquitous protective tariff has brought about the present depressed state of agriculture by stripping the poor of three-fourths of their natural savings and concentrating a majority of the country in the hands of an infinitesimally small part of the people, composed of manufacturers, trusts, pools and combines, a repeal alone of this unjust measure would not relieve the present distress. It would not lift a single mortgage. The one thing needful in the present financial condition of the people is a debt-paying system of finance. In comparison with all other questions sink into utter insignificance.

While looking after our National governmental relations, we must not lose sight of the education of the masses. Without this we cannot prosper and keep pace intellectually or materially with other States more liberal in the matter. The country districts are more dependent upon the public school system than towns and cities; hence we should be especially interested in having better educational facilities. We pay here in North Carolina only forty cents for each man, woman and child, while in the Southern States the figures run up to eighty-nine cents. In other words we spend for education less than one-half the average of other Southern States. Now, in view of the fact without education we cannot preserve our civil or religious liberties, or feel or appreciate the meaning of that precious heritage, freedom—and realizing that there is no slavery so galling as the slavery due to ignorance, I heartily commend this body to lend its aid and encouragement to a revision of the present public school system, thereby affording more extended facilities for common education.

I further recommend the appointment of a legislative committee whose duty it shall be to look after the interest of the order. Likewise that some adequate provision be made for the national per capita tax of 5 cents; and that the State Secretary be made State Crop Statistician; the County Secretary, the County Statistician, and sub-Secretary, the sub-Statistician with adequate compensation for their services; and finally, in view of the fact, that we were numerically weak at the formation and adoption of our constitution and, since the order has wonderfully increased in strength and members, and the duties devolving upon us being infinitely more onerous, I recommend a revision of the constitution to a special committee, if it need the approval of this body.

I have dwelt longer on national affairs, believing that there, in the Capitol at Washington, have originated the farmers' woes and from that source alone can come the remedy. Let us continue to insist upon our National Congress giving us this much needed relief. History teaches that the withs with which the rich bind the poor can be broken only by fire, sword or bloody revolution. But we have a better method of overturning fraud and corruption in high places. We have free speech and free ballot, and when the wisdom of the acts of the national meeting, like leaven, begin to work upon the masses of the people, then and not till then shall we have a peaceful and happy solution of all our troubles. In conclusion I desire to return my sincere thanks to you, to each county and subordinate body and each individual member for the universal kindness, courtesy and honors bestowed upon me. May wisdom crown your deliberations.

ALLIANCE OFFICERS.

The following have been elected officers of the State Alliance for the ensuing year:

- President—Elias Carr, Old Sparta, N. C.
- Vice-President—A. H. Hayes, Birdtown, N. C.
- Secretary—E. C. Beddingfield, Raleigh, N. C.
- Treasurer—J. D. Allen, Falls, N. C.
- Lecturer—Thomas B. Long, Asheville, N. C.
- Assistant Lecturer—R. B. Hunter, Charlotte, N. C.
- Chaplain—S. J. Veach.
- Door Keeper—W. H. Tomlinson, Fayetteville, N. C.
- Assistant Door Keeper—H. E. King, Peanut, N. C.
- Sergeant-at-Arms—J. S. Holt, Chalk Level, N. C.
- State Business Agent—W. H. Worth, Raleigh, N. C.
- Trustee Business Agency Fund—W. A. Graham, Machyelah, N. C.
- Executive Committee—S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Chairman; J. M. Mewborne, Kinston, N. C.; J. S. Johnson, Ruffin, N. C.

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.

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."

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.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale at W. M. Cohen's drugstore.

Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10c. 50c. and \$1. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

A Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale at W. M. Cohen's drugstore.

W. J. ROGERS, ESQ.

An "Alliance Democrat" Wants Him Nominated for Congress.

MR. EDITOR:—The race for the Democratic nomination in the 2nd Congressional District begins to attract attention. Of four aspirants, at first in the field, two have retired. J. M. Mewborne, of Lenoir county, and W. J. Rogers, of Northampton county, are the only contestants, so far known. It is understood that they are Alliance Democrats. Mr. Mewborne is thought to have the active backing of Mr. Alliance President Carr, and on that allegation may hang the hope of a dark horse, for Mr. Rogers' friends may justly complain that Mr. Carr should not use an influence which attaches to his official station, for one Alliance man against another, and are not disposed to brook such discrimination against their favorite. Mr. Carr should see the correctness of their conclusion, if his position is correctly stated, and he should be neutral as between the two candidates, for he can hardly be vain enough to consider his influence entirely personal. Mr. Mewborne's political record is being severely attacked. The charge against him is that he has voted for Republicans against Democrats. Notwithstanding Mr. Mewborne's qualified denial and explanation of the charge, it is still boldly reiterated by newspaper men and correspondents even in his own town and county. Indeed his own denial amounts to a confession of the truth of the charge in essence, and it is denial only as to the number of times he has strayed from the Democratic fold. The evidence is conclusive that he has voted mixed tickets in county elections. His private character is not assailed. The other candidate, W. J. Rogers, is a native of Northampton county, and a farmer by occupation. He was President of his county Alliance up to the constitutional limit. He comes of good Democratic stock, and has never strayed after false lights. He graduated with distinction at the State University in 1859. Then entered a commercial house for practical training in business, reading law all his spare time. The war coming on he joined the army as Lieutenant of field artillery, and served until the Confederates surrendered at Greensboro. Since the war the people of his county have frequently nominated him for different positions, and he has never failed to lead the Democratic ticket in the number of votes received at the elections. A quiet, modest man, he will make no noise for the nomination, but will be supported by Alliance and non-Alliance Democrats. The delegation from his county, composed of all trades and professions, is a unit for him and is uninstructed. Here are the two men, one of whom the Kinston convention will probably choose. Both are men of good private character. Mr. Mewborne's political record is very strongly assailed. Mr. Rogers has not that bad disadvantage, for he has always been as true as the trust, and his political record cannot be assailed. Let the convention select the best man. Can the Alliance itself afford to vote for a tainted man? Would it be for the "good of the order"? Let the Alliance reflect, that the Kinston convention will be a partisan convention, and although Alliance Democrats have a clear right to control it, if they have the power, yet the non-Alliance Democrats have the right to object to being forced to accept a man whose political record cannot stand the test of party loyalty, when one not objectionable on that score can be chosen. They are entitled to consideration. Their votes, influence and work will be required at the polls. Whatever else is done at Kinston, let the strongest and best man be presented to all elements of the Democratic party.

ALLIANCE DEMOCRAT.
—Correspondence Wilson Advance.
August 5th, 1890.

"Hackstack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50cets. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

WHAT IT COSTS.

How Congress Shovels Out the Pension Money.

There is no business in Washington so lucrative as the pension business. Those who started in a few years ago comparatively poor, are now rich. Thousands and thousands of dollars are now being lavishly expended for advertising purposes. One attorney, who has a rather small business, has ordered half a million blanks and circulars, and has put all of his surplus cash into the business of advertising. There is a good deal of money of expended every year for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors of the late war. So far during this Congress the following appropriations have been made or will be made:

Regular Pension act,	\$98,457,461
Estimated deficiency for 1891,	50,000,000
Back pay and bounty,	724,000
Soldier's National Homes, Aid to State and Territorial Soldier's Homes,	2,650,000
National cemeteries,	400,000
Deficiency in pensions passed at present session,	257,000
Pension Office administration, (clerks, messengers, etc.)	2,439,150
Supplemental bill for clerks in the Pension office,	636,189

Total expenditure for the benefit of veterans, \$181,153,800
The estimated revenues of the country are \$450,000,000, and the surplus is now only \$55,000.

KEROSENE FOR BUGS.

The Kerosene Emulsion is the cheapest, safest and best of insecticides. It will kill any insect or caterpillar that it touches. The emulsion is made as follows: Dissolve three quarters of a pound of hard soap in one-gallon of boiling soft water and add one gallon of kerosene. Pour the whole into one old-fashioned dash churn or something of the kind and churn violently for fifteen minutes. When cool the emulsion will form a white jelly not at all oily. In this condition it will keep for any length of time. When wanted for use dilute the jelly, using nine parts by measure of soft water and one part jelly. The dilute liquid must be sprayed or dashed upon the infested plants with a broom or wisp of twigs. It is harmless to the plants. Flies on the ceilings of rooms may be killed by sweeping them off at night with it. Dogs and other animals may be relieved of fleas and lice by bathing them with it. Every one who grows field or garden plants should keep on hand a supply of the jelly and use it freely upon plant lice, caterpillars and other noxious insects.—Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Station.

Winona, Miss., Jan. 10, 1890.

Mr. Wallace O'Leary:

Dear Sir:—I wish to say that I have been a great sufferer from hay fever for twenty-four years. I have tried many remedies without effect and found no relief until I heard of your wonderful remedy, the Microbe Killer, of which I never heard until last summer, and I immediately commenced to take it. I have taken four jugs. I got through the fall and winter without stopping work, instead of that fearful siege of suffering that has followed me so many years, and I would like to recommend this to all sufferers, feeling it my duty in gratitude to Mr. Wm. Radam, as the discoverer of this wonderful remedy. I was also suffering of a severe attack of acute rheumatism when I began to use the Microbe Killer. Now all symptoms of hay fever and rheumatism have disappeared, but I intend to keep it by me so as to keep myself well.

I remain, yours truly,
MISS EMMA STARK.

For sale by T. L. Emory, Sole Agent, Weldon, N. C.

EVERY resident of the county should take sufficient interest in the fair to help make it successful. We hope the farmers especially will be well represented both in person and in exhibits.

SENATOR VANCE.

A Letter in which he tells What he changed in the sub-Treasury Bill.

The following letter from Hon. Z. B. Vance speaks for itself. It was written as will be seen, in reply to a letter of inquiry to know just what "tampering" he did with that sub-Treasury bill, for which Polk and some few others are so violently attacking him:

U. S. SENATE,

Washington, D. C., Aug 7, '90.

Mr. —, Goldsboro, N. C.:

My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 2nd inst. has been received. I take pleasure in answering it, but am compelled for want of time to be very brief.

The bill as Polk and Macune handed it to me contained a provision that the supervisors of warehouses, who were to be agents of the Treasury Department, should be elected by the qualified voters of each county wherein the warehouse was to be situated. I did change that and provide that they should be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Please get a copy of the Constitution and look at the second clause of Section 2, Article 2, and you will see why. There is no greater danger to the good cause of the farmers than that it should be entrusted to the management of leaders who could not frame a bill without directly violating in this way the plain language of the constitution—so plain, in fact, that a school boy cannot misunderstand it. I made no other changes in the bill except to change the word sub-treasury and substitute "bonded agricultural warehouses" for the reason that there is an old political prejudice against that name sub-treasury. Those who charge me with changing the provision of the bill in order to make it unpopular are guilty of falsehood and absurdity. I was and am friendly to the purposes of the bill, and to everything the farmers wish that can be granted them within the fundamental law of my country. If their cause is wisely directed it will triumph as sure as there is justice upon earth. It is a pity that it should be handicapped at the very start by a measure so unconstitutional and impracticable. May God give them wisdom to do right and succeed.

I thank you for your kind expressions for me personally.

Very truly yours,
Z. B. VANCE.
—Goldsboro Argus.

ECZEMA CURED BY S. S. S.

Mrs. S. Renault, Waldo, Fla., writes the following under date of Feb. 11, 1890: "I suffered with Eczema for about two years. About this time I was advised by friends to try your Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) and I am happy to say that after using six bottles I was entirely cured, and I never lose an opportunity of recommending it to any one I find suffering from any disease of the blood."

HE PROFITS BY HIS FRIENDS EXPERIENCE.

"I have been troubled with Pimples and Blotches on my face for years, during which time I tried numbers of standard remedies, but without receiving any benefit. Profiting by the advice and experience of a friend I commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) and the effect it had on me overshadowed all expectations. After taking two bottles the pimples and blotches entirely disappeared, and my skin is clear and without a blemish."

J. B. FLEMING,

Fairfield, Ill.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

The weather prophets are having a hard time of it predicting the weather. Five times out of every six they miss it.

What Does it Mean?

"100 Doses One Dollar" means simply that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, because it gives more for the money than any other preparation. Each bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month, while other preparations, taken according to directions, are gone in a week. Therefore be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier.