

# The ROANOKE NEWS

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## THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

SENATOR VANCE EXPLAINS HIS POSITION AT LENGTH AT GOLDSBORO.

He said that it would give him pleasure to state he had been endorsed by nearly every county convention that had been held. And yet he understood that there were some good and true men men who believed, or had been taught to believe, that he had been untrue to the interests of the farmers.

For the information of that class of men he would explain his position with reference to the bill known as the Sub-Treasury bill.

He stated that he was asked to introduce the sub-treasury bill, and consented to do so, stating at the time to those who made the request that he could not promise to support it.

The bill, as presented to him, contained a provision that the warehouse keepers should be elected by the people, which was contrary to an express provision of the Constitution, and he struck that out and inserted in place of it a provision that they should be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

After investigating the bill most carefully, and consulting the ablest constitutional lawyers of the Senate, he was convinced that the bill was unconstitutional, and that he could not support it. That he at once wrote his conclusion to Mr. Beddingfield, secretary of the State Alliance.

That the bill had not then been called up; that he had not been called upon to vote upon it, that at this time the bill was before the committee, and that he might have refrained from expressing any opinion upon it; but that was not his way of doing business, and he had no desire to conceal his opinions when formed, from his people. That afterwards learning that this letter to Mr. Beddingfield had not been made public, and receiving information that members of the Alliance were under the impression that he was in favor of the bill, desiring that there should be no mistake as to his position, he wrote the letter addressed to President Carr, in which he fully stated his views in reference to the bill.

It has been charged and the charge has gone out among the people that he had made the change whereby warehouse keepers were to be appointed instead of elected for the purpose of rendering the measure unpopular. His reply to this was that it was not the truth, and the whole tenor of his public life was a contradiction of the charge.

That he believed the bill was unconstitutional because there is no express power given in the constitution to the government to loan money, and none to which that power was auxiliary.

That he had heard it said that the government lent money to the national banks, and if so, why could it not lend to individuals? But the government did not lend the money to the banks, but deposited it with them for its own convenience just as an individual deposited his private money in banks.

The advocates of the sub-treasury bill alleged that the government built warehouses for distillers in which they could deposit liquors, and that it was as competent for the government to build warehouses for farmers to deposit their products. That this was a misconception of the facts. That the government did not build any warehouses for distillers to deposit their liquors in, but that the distillers themselves built the warehouses and the government took charge of them until the revenue tax was paid. Here he referred to the U. S. statutes regulating the subject of bonded warehouses.

That he believed the bill to be unconstitutional because it proposed to lend money to a certain class of farmers only; that money was not to be lent to all the people, but to farmers only, and to those farmers alone who raised cotton, corn, wheat, oats or tobacco. All farmers who raise other products are excluded from the benefits intended to be conferred by the bill, and no person could borrow

money under its provisions, no matter what security he could offer, who was not a producer of the five favored crops.

That he believed in the old Jacksonian doctrine of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

He said he would be ashamed to ask for one class of his people privileges which could not be enjoyed by other classes. That the law ought to be impartial in its operations, and if the government lent money to one class it ought to lend to every class; but the government was not and could not under the constitution be a lender of money to any class of its citizens. It was instituted for far different purposes, and could not do a banking business.

As illustrating the impracticability of the provisions of the bill, he said that under the bill there could be only fourteen warehouses in the State, the provision being for the erection of warehouses in those counties only in which the annual product should be \$500,000.

A gentleman here inquired of the Senator whether or not the bill could be so amended as to provide for the erection of warehouses in counties where the annual product was only \$100,000, and the Senator replied that such an amended could be made.

He further showed that the government would be forced to meet all depreciations in the value of the product deposited which should exceed 20 per cent. speculators knowing exactly the quantity of the different products deposited could corner the market and manipulate prices.

He said it had always been his desire and purpose to carry out the wishes of his people; that he had always done so, and that, if this bill was constitutional he would vote for it whatever effect it might have.

That the people of the State had made him a sentinel upon the watchtower, whose duty it was to warn them, and that having warned them, he should do their bidding. The question of the practicality or impracticability of any measure was their business; its constitutionality was his business. He had sworn to support the Constitution, and if he violated that oath the devil would get him, not them.

## THE DEADLY SINGLE INSTANCE.

How a single incident may become representative! General Schenck is popularly supposed to have spent the larger part of his evenings with Dukes and Duchesses, Marquises and Marchionesses, teaching them the great American game, and yet I believe the evidence is that it was only upon one evening, and only as an accident of that evening, that the American Minister at the Court of St. James said a word as to the game of poker.

Andrew Johnson is commonly supposed to have been a drunkard. The common supposition had its origin in the fact that at the time of his inauguration he was intoxicated. He was; but it was the last as it was the first time. He was suffering from a serious and annoying disease. At the recommendation of a friend he took a strong dose of brandy just before the public exercises of the inauguration. The charges of his political enemies that he was drunk were true, but drinking was not his habit.

So a man, from a single incident, gains a reputation which is not pleasing. For the sake of keeping an appointment, he may drive a horse so hard as to produce lasting injuries; this incident may be the cause of a reputation that he delights in fast horses and is also cruel. Beware of suffering yourself to be the subject of a conspicuous and publicly known exceptional incident. Do not allow yourself to draw inferences from a single incident.—Chicago Advance.

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## WILL THE ALLIANCE DO IT?

AN ALLEGED PLAN TO STORE 2,000,000 BALES OF COTTON.

Much interest has been aroused among cotton men by the report of a movement by which the National Farmers' Alliance proposes to hold back from market for a time 2,000,000 bales.

A Montgomery, Ala., special of Saturday to the Atlanta Constitution, says:

"At the last meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance, the matter of arranging some plan by which the cotton producers could hold their crop for better prices, was referred to the Cotton Committee with power to make any arrangements possible to effect this end. The Committee at once opened communication with European capitalists, which has now been in progress several months, and it is given out in New York to day that the arrangements have been at last perfected.

A prominent alliance man from the South, who is in the city to-day to confer with the representatives of foreign capitalists on the subject, and who is on the inside, said to The Journal correspondent this morning.

"The National Alliance has achieved a great work. The cotton committee of the national body has completed arrangements with European capitalists to advance \$32 per bale on 2,000,000 bales of American cotton to be stored in the warehouses of the South for a period of one year, allowing the farmer to dispose of the cotton any time during the year should the price advance to his satisfaction. The European syndicate which advances this money on the cotton will charge 4 per cent. per annum in their interest, and will be fully secured, on which the advance is made.

"These arrangements mean that the farmers will have the use of \$64,000,000 and at the same time keep 2,000,000 bales of cotton out of the market.

"This money comes at the very lowest rate of interest that could be asked, and the arrangement cannot fail to produce a marked advance in the price of cotton, as it virtually withdraws at once over one-fourth of the crop of the country."

A number of cotton men were asked about this new plan yesterday, but all of them said they knew nothing about it except what was in the telegram quoted above. Most of them agree, however, that if such a deal is consummated, it will send cotton away up, for a while at least. One dealer said cotton would go up to 15 cents in Charlotte, if the scheme were carried out.

A gentleman who is in close relations with the Alliance, said he knew nothing of this alleged transaction, but that it could be done, and would put prices up high.

A Montgomery dispatch to the Chronicle last night says: The Farmers' Alliance scheme to corner the cotton crop of the South and hold it for better prices is exciting the most absorbing interest. Telegrams received yesterday from four to five of the biggest cotton counties in the State are to the effect that nearly all the crop is being held on the farms, and very little is finding its way to market. Farmers' Alliance leaders are sending about circulars urging the members to stand together.—Charlotte Chronicle.

## NO LOVE LOST.

This is how a parson took leave of his parishioners in a town in the far West: "Dearly beloved: Our parting does not seem to me hard, for three reasons: You do not love me, you do not love each other and the Lord does not love you. If you loved me you would have paid me for my services during the past two years. You do not love each other, otherwise I should have more marriages to celebrate, and the Lord does not love you, for otherwise He would call more of you to Him and I should have more funeral services to conduct." His parishioners did not press their pastor to stay.

## PRYOR FOR CONGRESS.

THIS TIME AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF A NORTHERN CONSTITUENCY.

If General Roger A. Pryor is elected to Congress the house of representatives will add to its collection of beauties, an interesting specimen from New York city. The general is eccentric in his dress and manners. He comes from the South, and the blood of a great Indian chief is said to flow through his veins. His hair, as black as midnight and as straight as a spear, and his complexion, lend color to the rumor of this Indian relationship. As seen on the street, General Pryor might be mistaken for a country parson of the South, or an actor of tragedy out of a job. His face is clean shaven and appears to show the evil effect of stage paint. His hair hangs down his back from under the rear of his hat, and his gait suggests heavy tragedy. His dress indicates the parson. He invariably wears a black soft hat, white necktie and dark clothes. He is spare, and might be described as gaunt and hungry looking, but for the fact that he makes ten thousand dollars a year by his profession. He appears as counsel for the Knights of Labor in their big cases and has any number of distinguished clients in the railroad and theatrical worlds. He is a fiery speaker, a fine story-teller and an admirable host. No one in New York looks like him. In Washington he would be pointed out as a member peculiar to himself. He is a Tammany follower, and, of course, an old time democrat.

Another Southerner living here who thinks the climate in Washington would agree with him is Colonel John R. Fellows, the handsome district attorney. He comes from Arkansas, and pronounces the word "Arkansas." No one would take the colonel for a native of the far southwest, unless he heard him talk politics on the stump. Fellows is short, thick, red-faced and fat. He dresses loud and wears diamonds in the presence of the court. His tongue is oily, and in the house of representatives he would earn his salary, as Bourke Cockran is said to earn \$100,000 a year—by the sweat of his mouth. Colonel Fellows' speciality is a long speech. He may not make his mark in debate at short notice, but he can talk the average jury asleep and denounce the Republican party in a political meeting till the boys yawn and threaten to go home. General Pryor and Colonel Fellows would supply all the necessary speech making power needed by the city's interests at Washington.—New York correspondent Baltimore American.

## TRINITY COLLEGE.

At Durham last week the Building Committee of Trinity College awarded a contract for the main building to C. H. Norton. The building will be 50x208 feet, and will have three stories and a basement. It will be erected across the lane leading from the railroad to the park and in a fine situation to show off to advantage in its construction. One million five hundred thousand rough brick and 300,000 pressed brick will be used, besides great quantities of lumber for inside work, and Durham brownstone for trimmings. Work will be begun at once. Two months will be required to raise the basement walls to the level of the ground. Tuesday, November 11th, has been set for the time to lay the corner-stone, which will be of green and pink granite from R. E. Lyons' quarries near Durham. Preparations will be made for elaborate exercises in connection with the event. Norton will give bond for the completion of the building in a thorough workmanlike manner by the 1st of August, 1891. This will be in ample time for the opening of the fall session of the college next year.

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That Hacking Cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

## THE CONDUCTOR'S WAY.

HE TELLS HOW THE PASSENGERS THEMSELVES HELP HIM TO DO HIS WORK.

"Well, come into the baggage car, Johnny," said the old conductor. "If I am to break you in, I might as well tell you the secrets of the conductor's business. They are few and simple, but they are powerful. A conductor relies on nothing in himself or his authority. His uniform and lantern and punch don't amount to anything. He is able to do business simply because of the consciences of the people in the cars. Take away conscience from the human race, and we could not handle more than one car load. There would have to be a conductor for each car.

"Of course, you have to stir the people's conscience. You will notice that as I walk through a car I throw my hand to one side and the other, towards every passenger in the seats. Now, if a man or woman has a ticket for me, that simple motion forces that passenger to give the ticket up. They may mean to keep it, may have planned not to give it up, but as I turn my hand to them and say, 'Ticket, on a Newark please,' they can no more help giving up the ticket than they can fly. So many things enter into that as to make it hard for me to tell you half of them. First, they know I have a right to the ticket and they have not; they are not positive whether I know they owe me a ticket or not, or whether I saw them get on or saw them sit down or not. They always presume I know all about it.

"A conductor is often surprised by having a ticket thrust at him when he does not expect it, but here's a curious fact: A conductor's surprise does not count in the business. When a conductor shows he did not expect a ticket, it is too late for the passenger to do withdraw it. But a passenger's emotions are of the utmost importance to a conductor. In twenty years' experience I have detected the guilty consciences of passengers thousands of times. A man hands me a ticket that has been punched or a pass that is out of date or that is open to a doubt as to its validity, and—now, mark me, that man will betray the fact that he has no belief in his own act. Some tremor of speech, a slight movement of the eye, will give him away. Upon that you must count for success. Watch your man, but not too closely. He will certainly make you aware of his uneasiness. Only the other day four men handed me tickets to points just outside New York. Every one of them meant to save money by riding all the way to the city. I could not pretend to remember which one gave me a ticket to Elizabeth, or which to Rahway or which to the other places. So when I got to Elizabeth I simply stood before the four men and said: 'Fare on from Elizabeth,' and got my money. In that way I made all four pay up, though I did so solely by their help.

"Just walk along behind me for a couple of days. You will at first be surprised at the number of men that you will see are trying to beat me, but you will be more astonished at the various ways in which they are certain to betray themselves.—P. R. R. in Chatter.

## FANCY VS FACT.

We have observed that the New England of history and literature is the site of all that is prosperous, progressive, thrifty, and enterprising—a tremendous place, where the sterile rocks have been compelled to absorb fertility until they are in a condition to minister to the comforts of man. All this has been going on so long that the New England of literature stands for everything that is industrious and successful.

The New England of the newspapers however, is quite a different affair. Its agriculture is rapidly disappearing, its farms are deserted, and prosperity seems to be forsaking its most stable industries. We have already alluded to this condition of things, taking Maine and Vermont as examples. The census not only confirms the investigations, but goes farther. The whole of New England seems to be involved in this general drift toward, and tendency in the direction of retrogression and decay.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

## NO MAN, NO MINISTER.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., preached in the Twenty-third Baptist church (Association Hall) Sunday morning. His discourse was on the ministry, and the right kind of man to fill it.

He began by saying that the civilization of the nineteenth century was an interogation point. In the conflict of the world the truth must survive. This was an age, however, of stern morality, although it was called a superficial age.

The only ministry that could survive was that which followed the rule of Christ. He gave the keynote in his dying words to the Apostles, "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you." That is, He sent them out into the world to bear fruit. What, then, were the characteristics of the men of to-day? The day has gone by when a man could be a successful minister who had chosen that profession because it seemed to be an easy one.

## WHY MINISTERS FALL.

All the instances of failure among ministers was due to the fact that they had chosen Christ. God never called a man to teach who could not teach. He never called a man upon whom he had not bestowed gifts.

In the first place, the minister must be a man—a manly man in every sense of the word. He did not want a man with a particular cut of vest, or who ministered in churches with magnificent spires, or was clothed in oppressive garb.

The preacher contrasted two men from the same college, with apparently the same gifts and opportunities. The one succeeded in his ministry, the other failed. The one who succeeded had individuality, the minister who failed had none.

A man, who was a man had opinions, a live man had individuality. Let him speak what he believes, but above all things let him not speak what he does not believe. It is coming to be understood to-day more and more, even in the Church of Rome, that it is not the cut of the garment or the impressive surroundings of the minister, but the manliness, the individuality of the man which makes a minister the successful teacher.—New York Herald.

## A PERMANENT CURE.

For years I was troubled with the most malignant type of Chronic Blood Trouble. After trying various other remedies without getting any benefit, I was induced by Joe Schell, a barber, who has since moved to St. Louis, and who was cured by Swift's Specific, of a Constitutional Blood trouble to take S. S. S. A few bottles cured me permanently. I also consider S. S. S. the best tonic I ever saw. While taking it my weight increased and my health improved in every way. I have recommended S. S. S. to several friends, and in every case they were satisfied with the results.

S. A. Wright,  
Midway, Pa.

## A MASS OF SORES.

I am so grateful for the beneficial results obtained from using S. S. S. that I want to add my testimony to that already published, for the public good. I had a mass of sores before using, but am now entirely cured.

C. McCarthy,  
St. Louis, Mo.

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