THE ROANOKE NEWS

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A Weekly Democratic journal devoted to the material, educational, political and agricultural interests of Halifax and surrounding counties.

☞ Advertising rates reasonable and furnished on application.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
OF NEBRASKA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ARTHUR SEWALL,
OF MAINE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, CYRUS B. WATSON, of Forsyth.

For Lieutenant Governor, THOMAS W. MASON, of Northampton.

For Secretary of State, CHARLES M. COOKE, of Franklin.

For State Treasurer, R. F. AYCOCK of Wayne.

For State Auditor, R. M. FURMAN, of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, JOHN C. SCARBOROUH, of Johnston.

For Attorney General, F. I. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, A. C. AVERY, of Burke, and GEORGE H. BROWN, of Beaufort.

For Judge of the Superior court of the Fifth District, JAMES S. MANNING, of Durham.

For Electors at Large—LOOKE CRAIG, of Buncombe, and W. C. DOUGLASS, of Moore.

FOR CONGRESS

Second District—F. A. WOODARD, of Wilson.

THE NOTIFICATION.

W. J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall were formerly notified at the Madison Square Garden, in New York, on Wednesday night of last week, that they were the choice of the Democratic party for the highest offices in the gift of the people of the United States.

Governor Stone, of Missouri, who made the notification speech said, among other things:

"Mr. Bryan, I esteem it a great honor, as it is most certainly a pleasure, to be made the instrument of informing you, as I now do, that you were nominated for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention, which met in Chicago in July last. I hand you this formal notice of your nomination, accompanied by a copy of the platform adopted by the convention, and upon that platform I have the honor to request your acceptance of the nomination tendered. You are the candidate of the Democratic party, but you are more than that—you are the candidate of all the people, without regard to party, who believe in the purposes your election is intended to accomplish."

Mr. Bryan then stepped forward and delivered an eloquent and patriotic address. We can only give a brief synopsis. He said in his formal letter of acceptance he would touch upon the issues presented by the platform. "It has been charged by some" he said, "that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them, every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people."

Continuing, he said, "We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism. They have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference, when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition—it is the surest endorsement that could be bestowed upon us." He said the Chicago platform had been condemned by some because it dissented from an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. He said courts admitted that errors are possible by allowing rehearings and he had no apology to offer for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. "The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to the rich. The system is employed in several of the most important nations in Europe, and every income-tax law now upon the statute-books in any land, so far as I have been able to ascertain, contains an exemption clause.

While the collection of an income-tax in other countries does not make it necessary for this nation to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of those who denounce the income-tax as an assault upon the well-to-do.

Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a division of the Supreme Court."

Then referring to the paramount issue of the campaign, the money question, he said it was hardly necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist, and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold.

He said there can be no sympathy and no co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism, because, the two there is an impassable gulf. The honesty of money, he said, is to be found in its purchasing power. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. The wage earners have been injured by a gold standard, and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis.

Our opponents admit, sometimes, that it was a great mistake to demonetize silver, but say we should submit to the evil.

It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures, in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods.

Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard, by lessening business, lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries.

Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay to the dearer metal, if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the two metals.

This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still.

If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal, if one may be perceptibly cheaper than the other. But the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law, provided the demonetization is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint.

Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetallism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor class, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at a legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer metal.

The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the Government as well as to contracts between individuals. A Government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person, who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many, who must be taxed to pay it.

Mr. Bryan then discussed national bimetallism at length, and in closing said:

"I ask, I expect your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold, and her face turned toward the East, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions; it was the generous gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—Liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises political privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirits in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race."

UNLESS the poet Milton was mistaken there have been boilers in heaven. It would therefore be presumption to expect that there would be none on earth.

Sacrifice sale of fine clothing at Fredlander's popular store.

POPULIST CONVENTION.

The Populists of North Carolina met in State convention at Raleigh last Thursday and put a full ticket in the field. The nominees being as follows:

For Governor—Wm. A. Guthrie, of Durham.

For Lieutenant Governor—Oliver H. Dockery, of Richmond.

For Treasurer—W. H. Worth, of Wake.

For Secretary of State—Cyrus Thompson, of Orange.

The convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, Mayor Caldwell was made temporary chairman and Col. Harry Skinner was elected permanent chairman. Col. Skinner said among other things on taking the chair, we have forced the Republican party to align itself on the gold side of the question. We have compelled the Democratic party to spot straddling and adopt our platform. The People's party has swallowed the Democracy.

I am surprised that the Democrats of North Carolina didn't come and say, "We'll take Tom Watson." I want to say here that there are some things that are making to divide the silver vote.

"The politician who devises any scheme to split the contrary vote in North Carolina and turn it over to McKinley is an enemy to the cause. I want to say to the Populist and Democratic committees that if they let the State go for McKinley Bryan should both be wiped out.

"Some one has asked me whether we were going to take down Tom Watson or Sewall. We are not going to take down either. Whether it is necessary to run Bryan or Sewall, or a joint ticket of Bryan or Watson it will be done. But the office will be to elect Mr. Bryan President. If our cause means anything it means that.

"But when I come to North Carolina and consider local conditions it is different. We have not deviated from the principle of free silver sixteen to one, from our promise of a free ballot and a fair count, and I care not what co-operation is necessary to attain these. I say let it come. If we must co-operate with the Democratic party to secure silver, let us do that. If we must co-operate with the Republicans to secure local self-government, let us do so.

"But wherever we do we must recognize the fact that the white man must rule in North Carolina. The time has not come for the negro to rule and govern the white people of this State and he would even endanger his own liberties.

The speech was loudly applauded. After the speech the platform was adopted.

Nominations being in order Major W. A. Guthrie and Dr. Cy. Thompson were placed in nomination. The vote resulted, Guthrie 707 7-15, Thompson 321 8-15.

Halifax following a time honored precedent divided this vote, casting 7 votes for Guthrie and 7 for Thompson.

Senator Butler placed in nomination for Lieutenant Governor Oliver H. Dockery.

Col. Harry Skinner then created a sensation by objecting to Dockery. "If you are going to take a Republican," he said, "take the machine and not a rebel. We don't want any of those Republicans. Kick 'em out. We want a straight middle-of-the-road ticket, and nobody who could not on the stump advocate the election of Bryan and Watson."

Cy. Thompson also favored a middle of the road ticket and objected to Dockery. Butler won, however, and demonstrated the fact that he holds the Populist party of North Carolina in the hollow of his hand.

HERE is what the Hon. James G. Blaine, who was recognized as a leader in the Republican party, said in a speech when the question of demonetizing silver came up in Congress:

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and establishing gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly $7,000,000 of coin of bullion in the world, not very unequally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results that will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands."

THE man who was certain that the financial question would not figure in this year's campaign has crawled into a hole and pulled the hole in after him.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

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